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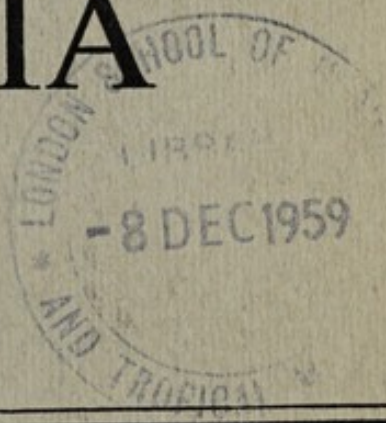


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NORTHERN RHODESIA 1958



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COLONIAL OFFICE
REPORT ON
NORTHERN RHODESIA
FOR THE YEAR
1958

CONTENTS

PART I

Review of 1958	page 3
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PART II

<i>Chapter</i>	1 Population	11
	2 Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations	12
	3 Public Finance and Taxation	19
	4 Currency and Banking	21
	5 Commerce	23
	6 Production	25
	7 Social Services	34
	8 Legislation	42
	9 Justice, Police and Prisons	44
	10 Public Utilities and Public Works	50
	11 Communications	62
	12 Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services	66
	13 General	72
	14 Cultural and Social Activities	82

PART III

<i>Chapter</i>	1 Geography and Climate	91
	2 History	96
	3 Administration	101
	4 Reading List	105
APPENDICES		115

A map will be found facing the last page



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PART I

Review of 1958

THE undue dependence of the Territory's economy on a single commodity—copper—was vividly illustrated during 1958. In consequence of the falling copper price during 1957 and early 1958—when in February the price on the London market reached its lowest point at £162 per ton—Government and private enterprise took drastic measures to economise and consolidate their position after a long period of expansion.

The copper price rose again after February but remained at a relatively low level until the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union strike covering all the copper mines in October and November brought a sharp rise to a maximum of £260 per ton on 8th November. After work was resumed the price fell again, and levelled off in December at about £220 per ton. Economically, 1958 was a difficult year for the Territory, but there were no grounds for undue pessimism as the long-term position for copper, which will necessarily be the mainstay of the economy for many years to come, is reassuring, and the rate of economic expansion in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a whole was still striking by any standards.

Industrial relations were generally good throughout the Territory during the year except for the dispute in the copper industry already mentioned. Details of this dispute are provided later in this report.

In furtherance of a motion passed by the Legislative Council in December, 1956, urging that proposals for constitutional change should be published during the first quarter of 1958, a Government White Paper was published on 28th March and presented to the Legislative Council. The White Paper aimed to associate Africans in greater measure with the government of the country and to take an important further step along the road to responsible government.

It contained proposals for widening the franchise to include British protected persons and allowing qualification for the vote at two distinct levels of income or property and education; for an increase in the elected membership of the Legislative Council to twenty-two members, all of whom were to be returned by and become responsible to a multi-racial electorate, and a reduction in the number of officials; and for the reconstitution of Executive Council with an unofficial majority of Ministers.

It was a fundamental principle of the proposals to secure that Northern Rhodesia should develop as a non-racial community and that her political divisions of the future should be those of differing shades of opinion rather than those of the different racial groupings or colours among her peoples.

It was recognised that in the period of transition Northern Rhodesia must remain subject to the special protection of Her Majesty, and Her Majesty's Government must be in a position to fulfil their ultimate responsibility for ensuring that on contentious issues the balance between the interests of the different races was fairly held.

The White Paper was discussed in all African Provincial Councils and in the African Representative Council. It was then debated at length in the Legislative Council over a period of a fortnight, from 4th to 18th July, and a representative delegation of members of the Legislative Council subsequently accompanied the Governor to London for further discussion with the Secretary of State about the White Paper proposals. The Secretary of State's decision on the proposals was given in a despatch addressed to the Governor on 10th September, 1958 (reproduced at Appendix X).

In the despatch, the Secretary of State said that before final provision was made for holding elections to the new Legislative Council due to be constituted early in 1959, he intended that Parliament in the United Kingdom should have an opportunity of discussing the proposed changes. In order that the registration of voters on the basis of the proposed new franchise could be pressed ahead in the meanwhile, however, an Electoral Provisions Order in Council was made on 11th September and brought into operation a week later. This enabled the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council to enact a new Legislative Council Ordinance dealing with the registration of voters and the conduct of elections, which was assented to by the Governor on 9th October and brought into operation on 15th October.

The registration of new voters commenced at once and a sustained drive to enrol as many as possible of those believed to be eligible under the new qualifications was undertaken over a period of some three months. Over 10,000 new voters were registered, including more than 7,600 Africans. The old voters' rolls had contained no more than a dozen African voters, and some 20,000 other voters.

Following a debate in the House of Commons towards the end of November and the consideration of further representations made to him, urging various modifications to his proposals, the Secretary of State addressed a further despatch to the Governor on 18th December (reproduced at Appendix XI) in which he confirmed the provisional decisions contained in his earlier despatch of 11th September and clarified these in certain minor respects.

Shortly after the end of the year a Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council and Additional Instructions amending the Royal Instructions were made by Her Majesty the Queen which gave legislative effect to Northern Rhodesia's new constitution. The old and new constitutions are briefly summarised on page 101 in the chapter on "Administration".

The emergence, in October, of two African National Congress parties following the cleavage in the upper ranks of the Congress leaders was of profound significance. The breakaway party, Zambia African National Congress, had at its head the more extreme elements of the old Congress while its support came from the younger, more impatient, and more violent members of the formerly united party. There was, therefore, the likelihood of an increase in politically-inspired incidents. At the close of the year the situation was confused and the existence of the two parties had considerably weakened the African nationalist movement as a whole since the main effort of each had been directed not so much against Government as against the rival party. This gave rise to the hope that thinking Africans would realise that the achievement of their aims was not necessarily best entrusted to the hands of demagogues but lay rather in calm evolution within the framework of the new Constitution.

In August and September, 1958, a disturbance in the Gwembe Valley connected with the Kariba Dam project led to a Commission of Inquiry being appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir John Griffin, Kt., Q.C. The report of the Commission concluded that the procedure adopted and applied to solve the problem of resettlement was wholly correct and that no adverse reflection upon the conduct of the Provincial Administration or Police was warranted. The Resettlement Scheme thereafter proceeded according to schedule in an atmosphere of peace and goodwill.

The Kariba Dam was closed at the beginning of December and by the end of the month the water level of the new lake had risen eighty-eight feet at the dam wall. Of the 29,000 Africans of the Gwembe Valley who had to be resettled as a result of the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme, all but 1,800 had moved to their new homes by the end of 1958. The clearing of 105,000 acres of bush on the north side of the lake to facilitate fishing was let out to contract during the year and clearing operations were proceeding satisfactorily. The lake is to be stocked with ten tons of fingerlings each year for four years commencing in 1959, and these were being bred at the headquarters of the Department of Game and Tsetse Control at Chilanga.

The Kariba Lake Co-ordinating Committee made considerable progress in the planning of harbour sites, tourist and recreational facilities, water transport and other matters connected with the development of the lake, and the charting and buoying of the lake was being undertaken. A site was selected for a luxury hotel on the north bank at Kariba, overlooking the lake.

The Central Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Committee met three times during the year. The fourteen District Race Relations Conciliation Committees which were in being at the end of 1957 were augmented by the appointment of a Committee for the Choma District in the Southern Province early in 1958. Also, later in the year, the joint

committee for the Livingstone and Kalomo Districts was divided into two separate committees—one for each district. These committees were doing useful work, quietly and without undue publicity, not only in settling local disputes referred to them, but also in bettering race relations generally.

MINING

MINING remained the responsibility of the Northern Rhodesia Government and is the main industry of the Territory. Copper is by far the most important mineral and production during 1958 amounted to 374,949 tons of blister and electrolytic copper.

The total value of all minerals produced in the Territory amounted to £77,225,326 of which the value of copper was a little more than £70,100,000. Other valuable minerals mined were cobalt, lead, zinc and manganese.

Prospecting activities continued to increase during the year but prospecting by individuals was on a small scale only, due to the restricted area open to general prospecting.

The copper refining section of the Ndola Copper Refinery came into operation in August. Production was temporarily suspended at the Bancroft Mine at the end of March but underground development work there continued throughout the year. Elsewhere there has been a steady progress in mining development.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

It was hoped that, following the Honeyman Commission of Inquiry in 1957, the year would be a peaceful one in the mining industry. This proved to be the case except for a dispute between the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union and the copper mining companies over the method of effecting certain economy measures proposed by the companies. The dispute eventually led to a lengthy strike by the union. A description of the strike and of the mode of settlement appears later in this report. Outside the mining industry industrial relations were largely amicable and this may be attributed in part to the successful working of the various bodies, such as joint industrial councils and wage councils, which have been formed in various industries.

FARMING

THE year was a disastrous one agriculturally with a late start to the rains being followed by very heavy falls resulting in widespread waterlogging and poor growth of crops. An early cessation of the main rains aggravated the situation still further. Food was short in many areas and relief measures had to be taken to prevent famine, particularly in Barotseland.

The poor season is reflected in the figures for maize production, only 580,000 bags being marketed in 1958 compared with well over 2,000,000

bags in 1957. Groundnut production was also down, only 42,000 bags being marketed compared with over 60,000 in 1957. Tobacco farmers did not fare as badly and though the average price was lower than in 1957 yields were maintained. The African Burley tobacco and Turkish tobacco industries continued to expand and show promise.

AFRICAN EDUCATION

OVER 245,000 African pupils were enrolled at schools maintained or assisted by Government at the end of the year, the greatest proportional increase from the 1957 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 and staff and the necessary money for these can be provided. In May, 1958, 2,126 boys and 229 girls obtained their Standard VI certificates.

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 five maintained or assisted senior secondary schools, and one unaided seminary, which take students to Cambridge school certificate level. These include two schools for girls only. 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.

There is a total of twenty-one trades schools. The total number of students doing technical training courses at Hodgson Technical College and the trades schools was 1,423 at the end of 1958. In addition there were six instructors in training at Hodgson Technical College. Other teachers in training at the fourteen maintained or assisted teacher training centres numbered 1,023 men and 220 women.

The provision made for recurrent expenditure on African education in the period 1st July, 1958, to 30th June, 1959, increased by £55,829 over the corresponding figure for the previous year.

POPULATION

It is estimated that in June, 1958, the population of Northern Rhodesia comprised 72,000 Europeans, 2,220,000 Africans and 8,100 persons of other races, mainly Asian.

During the year the number of non-African immigrants entering the Territory from outside the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was in the region of 4,400 Europeans and 300 Asians and Coloured persons. No records are kept of migration within the Federation. European emigration to countries outside the Federation is estimated to have been 7,500 persons during 1958. Emigration of Asians and Coloured persons is considered to be negligible.

During 1958 the excess of European births over deaths was 2,000 approximately. There is no general system of registration for Coloured and African births and deaths.

COST OF LIVING

PRICES were more stable than for many years. During 1958 the European consumer prices index (based on August, 1939—100) rose from 208 to 210 for all items. The foodstuffs index rose from an average 268 for 1957 to an average 275 for 1958, the clothing and footwear index remained constant at 254, and the household stores index dropped from 214 to 213.

VISITORS

THEIR Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Dalhousie paid a number of visits to the Territory. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril William-Powlett, also visited the Copperbelt. Other visitors during the year included:

Lord Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G., Chairman, Dunlop Rubber Co.

Sir Alfred Beit, Bt., Beit Trust.

M. Auguste Buisseret, Belgian Minister for the Colonies.

Mr. Adam Crawley, B.B.C.

Dr. F. Dixey, C.M.G., O.B.E., Geological Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. M. de N. Ensor, Secretary, F.A.M.A.

Mr. G. Foggon, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dr. T. Evans, Deputy Regional Director, W.H.O.

Mr. W. L. Gorell-Barnes, C.B., C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hobson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. Commander in Chief, South Pacific.

Mr. Walter Hood, T.U.C.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, C.M.G., African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office.

General and Mrs. Kitching, Head of the Salvation Army.

Sir Davis Lindsay Keir, Master of Balliol.

Lord and Lady Latymer, Chairman, Ottoman Bank.

The Countess of Limerick, G.B.E., Vice-Chairman, British Red Cross Society.

Mr. A. de Lotbiniere, B.B.C.

Prof. Abecassis Manzanares, Lisbon College.

Mr. J. C. Morgan, Head of the Central Africa and Aden Department of the Colonial Office.

Dr. Roland Oliver, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Dr. Elda Robb, Home Economic Section, F.A.O.

Dr. N. K. Robson, Kew Gardens.

Prof. I. Schapera, Colonial Social Science Research Council.

Mr. R. Sharples, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Lord Privy Seal.

Dr. S. N. Varma, Delhi University.

Rt. Hon. the Earl De la Warr, Royal Commonwealth Society.

Prof. C. M. Yonge, C.B.E., Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee.

Mr. Eugene Black

Mr. Lejeune

Mr. A. Stevenson

Mr. W. Rendell

Mr. G. Thornton

Mr. Quentin Keynes

Mr. Tarquin Olivier

Mr. David Coughlan

} International Bank.

} Colonial Development Corporation.

} Members of an expedition which retraced Dr. Livingstone's exploration route.

Visitors from the United States of America:

United States seminar group of } Specialists in African Affairs.
21 Foreign Service officers.

African travel seminar of 34 undergraduates and faculty members of the Western College for women, Oxford, Ohio.

Mr. Mason Sears, American Representative, United Nations Trusteeship Council.

Mr. O. C. Fisher } Members of the United States House of
Mr. W. R. Poage } Representatives.

Mr. G. Loft } American Friends Service Committee.
Mr. L. Schneider }

Prof. A. S. Crafts, Visiting Fullbright Professor.

Dr. Gwendoline Carter, Smith College, Massachusetts.

Mr. R. Coughlan, Journalist.

Mr. Barry Floyd, Syracuse University.

Mr. Alfred Friendly, "Washington Post" and "Times Herald".

Mr. C. H. Walter Howe, Ford Foundation Fellow.

Prof. E. Marcus, Brooklyn College, New York.

Prof. Leo Silberman, University of Chicago.

Prof. and Mrs. Roland Young, Northwestern University, Evanston.
 Mr. Robert Keith, African/American Institute.
 Mr. Francis Sutton, Overseas Development Programme, Ford
 Foundation.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

THE Northern Rhodesia Government's development plan is now estimated to cost £35,750,000 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	120,000
Industrial participation (loans)	200,000
Loans to farmers for land settlement	930,000
Rural development	2,800,000
Law and order	3,240,000
Civil servants' housing	3,270,000
Public works (water supplies, power schemes, Government offices, etc.)	3,480,000
Roads and bridges	2,000,000
Social services	1,820,000
Agrarian services	3,180,000
Economic services	210,000
	<hr/>
	£35,750,000

The plan will be reviewed early in 1959 and extended for two years to produce a new four-year development plan to cover the period 1st July, 1959, to 30th June, 1963.

PART II

Chapter 1: 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 in June, 1958, the population of Northern Rhodesia consisted of 72,000 Europeans, over 6,000 Asians, nearly 2,000 persons of mixed race and 2,220,000 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 same 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 areas in the Territory are Nkana-Kitwe, Ndola and Lusaka, the capital. Total population of all races in each of these towns is over 90,000. Nkana-Kitwe has the largest number of Europeans, which are now estimated to total well over 12,000. The other two centres do not lag far behind, and largely make up the numerical difference with an element of Asian and other races, in each case in the region of 1,500, which is not found in Nkana-Kitwe.

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 29,369 were gainfully employed, 6,530 of them in the mining industry. Europeans seeking work made use of the Employment Exchanges operated by Labour Officers.

The African population was assessed at 2,250,000. It is estimated that 267,400 men and women were in paid employment. The main industries of the Territory had the following labour strength during the year:

	<i>European</i>	<i>African</i>
Agriculture	1,000	47,000
Construction	3,500	54,000
Mining and Quarrying	6,500	35,500
Commerce	4,000	14,000

A further 38,000 men and women were estimated to be employed in domestic service.

Africans seeking employment and employers seeking labour, both made a big increase in the demands on Labour Exchanges which resulted in a corresponding increase in the numbers placed in employment. The numbers registering rose from 16,266 to 36,904 and the number of vacancies offered by employers, from 16,678 to 24,238. The numbers known to have been placed in employment rose from 8,138 to 16,389; more were probably placed, but the exact number was not known as in some cases those seeking work failed to notify the Exchanges when engaged; and, likewise, many employers failed to give notice that their requirements had been fulfilled.

Some 17,654 alien Africans were in employment at the end of the year in the main industries; 3,744 of these came from Tanganyika, 8,006 from Nyasaland and a further 3,680 from Portuguese territories.

A total of 8,389 Northern Rhodesian Africans migrated to Southern Rhodesia and 7,735 made the reverse journey during the year.

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association recruited, under licence, 5,125 Africans in the Territory for work on the South African Gold Mines and repatriated 3,670 others who had completed their contracts.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

COPPER mining is the leading industry in Northern Rhodesia and during 1958 employed an average of 32,824 Africans, excluding those on long

leave. The remuneration of ticket-paid Africans, including cost-of-living allowance, but excluding metal or any other bonus, overtime or leave allowances, etc., varied from 219s. 6d. to 734s. 6d. and 237s. to 749s. 6d. for surface and underground workers respectively, for thirty shifts of eight hours. Monthly-paid Africans earned salaries, excluding the metal bonus, up to 734s. 6d. for surface workers, and 877s. for underground workers.

A revised metal bonus scheme became effective on 1st March, 1958. The bonus rate is calculated annually and the first 5 per cent is paid at Christmas-time, the next 10 per cent (if the bonus rate permits) when employees take leave and the balance, if any, in September; this balance may either be drawn in cash or credited to savings. Simultaneously with the amendment of the rules of the bonus scheme there was an increase of 10 per cent in the basic pay of European employees brought about by a partial consolidation of the bonus. From 1st July, 1958, African employees were included in the bonus scheme on the same basis as European employees.

The basic rate for European daily-paid employees including cost-of-living allowance, but excluding the copper bonus, varied from 65s. 5d. to 88s. 6d. per shift for underground workers and from 63s. 3d. to 84s. 1d. per shift for surface workers. Underground rockbreakers were paid on a contract basis and received higher remuneration.

With regard to other industries, wages for African farm workers averaged 82s. 1d. per month and in industries other than mining and railways, the average wage for all workers was 130s. 8d. per month. Wages for skilled Africans, such as motor transport drivers, averaged 251s. 11d. per month. All wages included an element for food and the figures given are based on a month of twenty-six working days; the employer provides free housing which may be assessed at an additional 20s. to 55s. per month.

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

Overtime was usually paid at the rate of time-and-a-half, double-time for Sundays and holidays. Leave varied from twelve to eighteen working days per annum.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

THE Labour Department was, at the end of 1958, divided into six sections—headquarters, labour, apprenticeship, workmen's compensation, trade testing and factories inspectorate. The Department was under the control of the Labour Commissioner, with a headquarters staff of a Deputy Labour Commissioner, a Senior Labour Officer, two Statistical Officers, an Administrative Officer, an Accountant and eight female clerks.

An Assistant Labour Commissioner, two Senior Labour Officers, nineteen Labour Officers and eight African Labour Assistants operated

throughout districts on the line of rail. Their duties included both industrial relations and the inspection work of the Department. These officers also carried out periodical inspections in other parts of the Territory. An officer representing the Department was stationed at Salisbury and another, who was shared with the Nyasaland Government, in Johannesburg. These two officers watched the interests of Northern Rhodesian Africans employed in Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa.

There were a Senior Inspector of Factories, two Inspectors of Factories and a Boiler Inspector who were responsible for ensuring that proper standards of safety, health and welfare were maintained in factories.

A Superintendent of Industrial Training was responsible for the work of both the apprenticeship and trade testing branches. The former was concerned with the testing and supervision of apprentices, while the latter dealt with the testing and classification of Africans who practice various trades in the building and engineering industries although they are not journeymen.

The Workmen's Compensation Commissioner administered the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and examined the settlement of claims under it to see that they complied with the law. Whenever any matter was in dispute, he endeavoured to bring about agreement between the parties and in such circumstances his advice was generally accepted, very few cases being taken to Court for decision.

The functions of the Labour Department were to promote and maintain good industrial relations and to enforce legislation for the protection of labour.

MINES DEPARTMENT

THE transfer of the Department from Ndola to Kitwe was completed on the 2nd January, 1958.

The new Mining Ordinance was implemented on the 19th May, 1958, and as a result of this the title of Commissioner for Mines was superseded by that of Government Mining Engineer.

At the end of the year, the staff of the Department consisted of the Government Mining Engineer, Deputy Government Mining Engineer, nine Inspectors of Mines (of whom two were engaged exclusively on dust suppression and research work), two Inspectors of Machinery, three Inspectors of Beacons, one Research Chemist, an Assistant Registrar of Mining Titles and the appropriate clerical grades.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

AT the end of the year there were eleven registered European trade unions in the Territory and one unregistered union which was in the process of being dissolved.

In the mining industry European daily-paid workers were represented by the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, which has a "closed

shop" agreement with the Chamber of Mines. Employees in the supervisory staff categories were eligible for membership of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association; in fact about 90 per cent of those eligible were members of the Association.

In other industries and spheres of employment the following organisations were available to European employees:

- Amalgamated Engineering Union;
- Northern Rhodesia Association of Municipal Employees;
- Northern Rhodesia Distributive and Allied Trades Union;
- Northern Rhodesia Industrial Workers' Union;
- Northern Rhodesia Civil Servants' Association;
- South African Typographical Union;
- Rhodesia Guild of Journalists;
- South African Society of Bank Officials.

There were one Asiatic and eight African registered trade unions. Three more African unions were in the process of registration while one Asian and four African unions were in the process of dissolution. The largest African union was the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union which represented ticket-paid Africans; those on monthly pay were eligible to join the Northern Rhodesia Mines African Staff Association. Both these unions have an agreement with the mining companies for the operation of the check-off system of collecting union dues.

The most notable feature in the field of industrial relations was the strike of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union which lasted from the 12th September, 1958, to the 4th November, 1958, and caused the closing down of all the larger mines except those at Bancroft and Broken Hill. The strike was the outcome of an unresolved dispute between the union and the copper mining companies, as represented by the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, concerning the implementation of certain changes, proposed by the mining companies with a view to increasing efficiency in working methods and practices affecting the employment of union members. By September agreement had been reached by the parties on all but twenty-two of the 106 jobs originally under dispute. Negotiations in respect of these remaining jobs ended in deadlock with the resultant stoppage of work referred to above.

Early in October the mining companies and the union intimated that they would be prepared to meet under an independent chairman, to be appointed by the Government, with a view to resolving the jobs still in dispute. Colonel S. F. Gauron, M.B.E., M.I.MECH.E., A.M.I.C.E., M.S.I.T., Chief Mechanical Engineer to the Northern Rhodesia Government, was accordingly appointed as chairman and the parties continued to meet under his chairmanship throughout October; during these discussions agreement was reached on nine of the jobs and two were withdrawn by the companies; no agreement was reached in respect of the remaining eleven jobs.

In November, His Excellency the Governor intervened in the dispute and met representatives of the parties on the 2nd and 3rd of that month. As a result, a basis of agreement was reached and there was a general return to work on the 5th November. One of the conditions of the agreement was that within seven days of the resumption of work the Governor would call both parties together to consider and review the disputes procedure clauses of their recognition agreement. The review would take into account the findings of the report of the Honeyman Commission of Inquiry, and such amendments to the recognition agreement as appeared necessary would be made. The Government undertook to assist both parties with advice or in such other manner as might lie within its power.

On the 10th December, the union declared another dispute with the companies over a claim for a 15 per cent increase of basic wages and an allowance of 1s. 6d. a shift to be paid to all those persons liable to use cutting torches. This dispute was still the subject of conciliation at the end of the year.

The African organisations in the mining industry were not involved in any major disputes during the year and in all other industries relations between management and labour were reasonably good. There were no major disputes. Wages councils continued to regulate wages and conditions of service for both Europeans and Africans employed in shops, and for Africans employed in the building industry and in the hotel and catering trade. There are joint industrial councils for Europeans employed in the building industry and in the motor trading industry and for African municipal employees in the Western Province. There are also Whitley Councils for both European and African civil servants.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

DURING the year there were in all fifty-three disputes and strikes, forty of which involved stoppages of work. The major dispute in the mining industry led to a stoppage by 2,924 European workers and the consequential laying off of 21,623 African workers, making a total of 1,156,660 man-days lost altogether. The remaining thirty-nine disputes resulting in loss of work were not of major importance and involved 2,680 Africans with a total lost time of 2,558 man-days. The thirteen disputes in which there was no loss of work concerned 5,289 Europeans and 27,371 Africans.

Of all the disputes which occurred during the year, forty-three were settled by Labour Officers, six were settled by formal conciliation and four by direct negotiation.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

A NUMBER of Government departments provided courses of special training to suit their particular needs; these included courses for hospital orderlies, veterinary assistants, agricultural assistants and survey assistants.

Furthermore, training is provided for clerks throughout Government employment. The African Education Department, local education authorities and missions had a total of 1,423 African trainees in the trades of bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, electricians and motor mechanics, or as instructors at trade schools throughout the Territory. The larger mines provided various courses for both Europeans and Africans. Induction courses for Africans were intended to teach a rudimentary knowledge of the job and to assist in the change from a rural to an urban way of life.

During the year the Apprenticeship Ordinance was amended to allow Africans to become apprentices but by the end of the year none had been indentured. The system of apprenticeship training continued to be supervised by the Labour Department. At the end of the year there were 470 apprentices in training. The technical training, provided by the Copperbelt Technical Foundation for all European apprentices in the mining towns, assisted in maintaining the high 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 £1 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 are Audit, Civil Aviation, Military, Prisons, Customs, Income Tax, Posts and Telegraphs, European Education, Health, Immigration and European Agriculture.

Broadcasting, which was formerly a responsibility of the Information Department, was transferred to the control of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation on the 1st February, 1958. 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 collections within the Federation 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 1957/58. 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, up 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 $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the 1957/58 revenue. Under an agreement with the British South Africa Company the Government receives 20 per cent of royalties paid to the former 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 and excise duties, which, under the Federal Constitution, accrue in their entirety to the Federal Government, but levies a sales tax on motor spirit, at present at the rate of 3*d.* per gallon.

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

The main item of expenditure in the financial year ending in June, 1958, was that of an administrative and recurrent nature incurred by the Public

Works Department, amounting to 20 per cent of the total. The next highest item, representing 14 per cent of the total, was in respect of appropriations for capital expenditure, being followed by African Education and Police which accounted for 10 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively of the total expenditure. Recurrent expenditure, excluding appropriations from the general revenue balance at the close of the financial year, was £18,502,006 in 1956/57, dropping to £16,726,963 in 1957/58, and falling to £15,000,266 in 1958/59, if estimates are proved correct.

Recurrent revenue for 1956/57 amounted to £19,298,986. In 1957/58 this fell slightly to £19,117,853. The estimate for 1958/59 is £15,100,772. The fall in the selling price of copper from the inflated prices of previous years is now being reflected in the Territory's revenue.

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 revenue, apart from borrowings, has come from appropriations from current revenue and from the general revenue balance. Since the 1st July, 1955, £11,136,580 has been appropriated from these sources, and a further appropriation of £2,500,000 from the general revenue balance has been authorised in 1958/59.

Substantial contributions have been made from borrowings. In 1955/56, £3,896,857 was received from this source, in 1956/57, £1,164,000, in 1957/58, £2,869,691, and the estimate for 1958/59 is £4,200,000. Contributions from Colonial Development and Welfare grants amounted to £237,219 in 1955/56, £102,142 in 1956/57 and £23,687 in 1957/58. In 1957/58 expenditure from the capital fund was £8,083,936, and provision has been made for £9,500,000 to be spent in 1958/59.

The Government has planned for development expenditure totalling £35,750,000 during the period 1957 to 1961, based on the amount of money likely to be available. The plan is being revised and extended forward two years to produce a new four-year development plan to cover the period 1st July, 1959, to 30th June, 1963.

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 £3,226,055. At the 30th June, 1958, the balance was £3,770,055, but this is expected to drop to £248,905 at 30th June, 1959. There has been no change in the reserve fund which remains at £6,950,000.

Tables showing the statements of revenue and expenditure for the financial years 1953-1958/59 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 Government 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 African 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 threepenny 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 was 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 African 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.) Ltd. with fourteen branches and six agencies, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. with twelve branches and nine agencies. The National Overseas and Grindley'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 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 1957/58 amounted to £2,595,515. Loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1958, including loans taken over from the Land Bank, totalled £2,738,539.

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, 1958, loans totalling £68,000 were granted, bringing the total of loans approved since the inception of the Board to £832,971.

In addition, bank overdraft facilities were guaranteed by the Board to the extent of £2,000. The credit balance on income and expenditure account for the year amounted to £5,498, which, after taking into account the debit balance of £240 at the 30th June, 1957, left a balance of £5,258 at 30th June, 1958. 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

THE 1958 harvest was generally poor owing to unfavourable weather conditions and in consequence agricultural co-operative producer societies in most areas handled a reduced turnover. Their reduced revenues were however augmented to some extent by the profit certain societies made in handling famine relief supplies organised by the Government.

At the close of the year three European consumer organisations were in process of liquidation largely on account of keener competition and credit restrictions. Although African consumer organisations also suffered from the same causes they were not affected to the same degree mainly because their trade is on a cash basis.

The thrift movement, mainly centred on the line of rail, continues to progress. The largest society has a membership of 1,437 and deposits of over £35,000.

Thirty-one new societies were registered during the year bringing the total to 232 with a membership of all races of over 50,000.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

ONE new society has been registered during the year bringing the total registered in the Territory to six.

Building society business in this Territory has made sound progress during the year with only a slight slowing down towards the end of the year, largely due to the effect of the strike on the copper mines. The assets of one of the larger societies have increased from £11½ million to nearly £15 million.

The movement is well established and is able to offer facilities comparable with those offered elsewhere, the whole being supported by soundly based and important financial interests.

MORTGAGES

DURING the year 1,381 mortgages were registered, representing security of £6,501,958. The comparative figures for 1957 were 1,206 and £5,792,887.

BANKRUPTCIES

NINETY-NINE Receiving Orders were made in 1958 compared with fifty-four in the previous year. Of the ninety-nine debtors, twenty-eight were retail traders, seven farmers, six building contractors, five transporters, fourteen otherwise self employed and thirty-nine were salaried employees or wage earners.

A large proportion of the debtors engaged in trade and commerce commenced business with little or no free capital, and the consequences of the fall in the price of copper at a time of a general restriction of credit facilities were to some extent the cause of bankruptcy in a number of these cases. It is, however, worthy of mention that investigation shows that most of these people neglected sound business principles in the conduct of their affairs and bankruptcy in many cases was inevitable. In the remaining cases the most usual cause of bankruptcy was improvidence.

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

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURE

MOST farmers in the Territory had a very poor season. Rainfall was well above average, but was very poorly distributed, the majority of it falling in a period of three months from December to early March.

Maize marketed through the Grain Marketing Board totalled 570,500 bags of 200 lb. net weight of which 537,700 bags were European grown and only 32,800 bags were grown by African farmers. This compares with nearly 900,000 bags sold by African farmers in 1957.

MAIZE PRODUCTION FOR SALE IN RAILWAY BELT (Tons 2,000 lb.)

	<i>European</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
1958	53,770	3,280	57,050

MAIZE MARKETING IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE (Tons 2,000 lb.)

	<i>For resale locally</i>	<i>For Export</i>	<i>Total</i>
1952	2,333	7,767	10,100
1953	2,133	10,776	12,909
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
1958	1,066	—	1,066

The producer price of maize for the season was 38s. per bag on the line of rail, and 16s. 6d. per bag in the Eastern Province. With the territorial requirements standing at approximately 1,400,000 bags it will be seen that the 1958 production fell far short of this, but the shortage can be met from stocks held over from previous years.

Wheat is produced on only a very small scale under irrigation during the winter months, and production nowhere near meets the territorial requirements of over 20,000 tons. The Rhodesian Selection Trust experiment on the Kafue Flats continues to show promise and another good crop of wheat was produced under irrigation during the winter of 1958.

Although production was down by 25 per cent due to the unfavourable season, groundnuts were still the most important cash crop in the Eastern Province, and most of the 4,500 tons produced came from that area. These nuts are of an exceptionally high confectionery quality, and the bulk was exported to the United Kingdom through the port of Beira.

Rice is grown, mainly in Barotseland and the North-Western Province, for local consumption only. The quality is low and development of an export market is not contemplated. Future development of the crop will be merely to meet local demand.

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 of 36.45 pence per lb.: the Eastern area round Fort Jameson produced a total of 1,063,912 lb. which was sold identified at an average price of 27.72 pence per lb. The tobacco price subsidy which the Federal Government agreed to pay to growers in this province to equalise their prices grade for grade with growers in the rest of the Federation came to slightly over £15,000. The production of burley tobacco by African farmers in the Eastern Province showed a further increase to 19,500 lb., but the average price dropped to 16 pence per lb. This was due to lack of interest in the market and not to poor quality. Interest in the production of turkish tobacco by African farmers is increasing, and a total of 45,853 lb. was produced as compared with 16,670 in 1957. The average price was 31.4 pence per lb. This crop promises to be of importance on light sandy soils and in areas not readily accessible for the production of food crops.

The research and specialist advisory services based on the Central Agricultural Research Station at Mount Makulu near Lusaka have continued to play a highly important part in directing the development of agriculture in the Territory. The land use planning section has again played a very important role particularly in the implementation of the development scheme in the Northern Province, and the general development of the Eastern Province.

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

ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION

EUROPEAN farmers in Northern Rhodesia are quick to summon veterinary assistance, and the corps of Veterinary Assistants in native reserves and trust land enables disease there to be quickly reported and identified. As a result of this early diagnosis, there were no large-scale outbreaks of disease during the year, other than trypanosomiasis, which remained the major health problem. Fences to control the movement of cattle, game and traffic were erected in the East Lusaka and Kalomo districts, and infected cattle cleared of trypanosomiasis by mass inoculation. The problem here is not one of enabling cattle under drug protection to graze in fly belts; it is rather that of preventing the spread of an additional hazard to hitherto fly-free farms.

In other areas where cattle are regularly exposed to attack by tsetse, chemotherapy has controlled the ravages of infection, and the cattle have continued to thrive. An exception to this occurred in part of Namwala district, where agitators had succeeded in persuading the people to refuse all inoculations. After exhaustive efforts to obtain a change of heart on the part of the people of the area, inoculation services were withdrawn. The mortality amongst cattle in the ensuing six months clearly demonstrated the value of veterinary services, and in response to public clamour they were again provided. The losses borne by the recalcitrant stock owners were an expensive object-lesson which was widely publicised to save others from the same error, yet shortly afterwards the people of one reserve in the Mazabuka district refused to permit inoculations of their cattle although the animals had been shown to be infected. As the reserve adjoined highly developed farms, a tight cordon had to be imposed while the disease took its course. Relatively smaller losses were sustained before resistance broke, and aid was sought and given.

The control of rabies required much attention. With co-operation from the Provincial Administration, the police, municipalities and others, it was possible to reduce the incidence of the disease on the Copperbelt. Despite this, tragedies still occur and lives are unnecessarily lost. The public is not yet educated to regard a stray or unvaccinated dog as potentially dangerous, and people who would kill even a non-venomous snake at sight will allow their dogs to remain unvaccinated. With the immunity of all urban dogs established and maintained, veterinary staff would be free to concentrate on peri-urban and rural areas, and could make the threat of rabies in the towns at least a thing of the past, but much time and effort has still to be expended in the towns themselves to maintain even the present position.

African swine fever caused losses in piggeries in the Eastern Province, to which it is confined. Precautions are taken to prevent the spread of the disease to the main pig industry on the line of rail.

Newcastle disease occurred on the Copperbelt; the affected flock was wiped out, and spread was controlled by vaccination of poultry in the surrounding district.

Heavy rains and ample grazing made 1958 a good cattle year, but the combined effects of a disastrous maize season, the credit squeeze, industrial unrest, increased production of cattle and reduced consumption caused marketing troubles. Cattlemen in particular had difficulty in disposing of slaughter cattle at the indicated prices and in May it became necessary to impose short temporary restrictions on imports of beef. Large and increasing supplies of fish from Lake Mweru and the Kafue River are now coming on the market, and the consumption of beef, and in particular low-grade beef, has dropped. Negotiations were initiated with the Federal Government for the assumption of its constitutional responsibility for cattle and

beef marketing in Northern Rhodesia, but these had not been completed by the end of the year.

Milk consumption has been stimulated, and sterilised milk, both plain and flavoured, is selling well and bringing new markets within reach. Production has now outstripped consumption, and large quantities of milk are perforce diverted to industrial purposes. As the return to the producer depends on the proportion consumed as liquid milk, increased production has the effect of reducing producer prices.

The bulk of the demand for poultry and eggs was met from local supplies.

FISHERIES

THE fresh fish export trade from Lake Mweru showed a recovery from its setback in 1957, exports to the Copperbelt in 1958 being 1,599 short tons compared with 1,385 tons the previous year. There was a corresponding decline in dried fish exports from 542 tons to 458 tons. The industry suffered from the protracted Copperbelt strike towards the end of the year, which naturally affected purchasing power in the market. There were, too, increasing indications of selective tendencies on the part of buyers both as to species of fish and to quality, which the fishermen and traders are being encouraged and assisted to meet.

In the middle and lower Kafue River fisheries there was no sign of abatement in the spectacular increase both in fishing activity and in production noted in the previous year. Comparative figures are as follows:

	1957	1958	Percentage Increase
Draw nets licensed	180	313	73
Gill nets licensed	1,076	1,734	61
Estimated production (tons)	8,308	11,328	36

The estimate of production must be treated with reserve, being (in the absence of facilities for recording actual catches) an approximation based on the number of nets licensed, the 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 camps. The same method of computation having been used both years, however, the proportionate increase reflected, namely just over a third, is probably correct. With the great increase in netting activity shown in 1958, it is not surprising that "catch per unit effort" dropped, the decreases being 41 per cent per draw for draw nets, and 19 per cent per setting of 100 yards of gill net. Unfortunately the Kafue River, which rose to normal flood level in the rains, dropped unusually fast and by the end of the dry season reached a level as low as any recorded. The intensive fishing activity during the main season was therefore restricted to a much smaller volume of water, with probable adverse effect on fish stocks.

Chilanga fish farm activities were reorganised during the year for the production of *Tilapia* for stocking Lake Kariba. Following the decision

to stock the lake from Chilanga with ten tons of *T. melanopleura* and *T. macrochir* fingerlings each year for four years, a new impoundment dam and an additional five acres of production ponds had been constructed. All the ponds were stocked during 1958, and regular sampling revealed that production was meeting expectations. Preliminary trials with a specially designed tanker indicated that 500 lb. of fingerlings could be safely transported from Chilanga to the most distant parts of the lake shore with negligible loss. Preparations for the stocking programme naturally curtailed other fish farm activities at Chilanga; nevertheless over one ton of fingerlings, representing some 120,000 fish, were distributed for stocking ponds and dams. Routine investigations into stocking, feeding, management and cropping methods continued at Mwekera fish farm in addition to which 84,000 fingerlings were bred and distributed. Among interesting results from investigations were the value shown to be derived from ranging ducks in fish ponds, parallel ponds similarly stocked and fed producing substantially greater yields with ducks than without, and a successful series of crosses obtained between the two species *Tilapia andersonii* and *T. mossambica*.

The Joint Fisheries Research Organisation staff was augmented by the appointment of a third Scientific Officer towards the end of the year, leaving one vacancy still to be filled. The main work of the team again centred on the hydrological and ecological study of the Bangweulu region. While the survey is not yet complete, results to date indicate that the comparatively poor production from this fishery can be increased simply by greater fishing effort: it is also clear that certain areas of the swamp could probably be more productively used for other purposes than fishing, *e.g.* by draining and cultivation. Other work included a study of the breeding and feeding habits and ecological preferences of the important commercial species *Tylochromis bangweulensis*; compilation of a check list of Northern Rhodesia fishes and detailed work on the systematics and biology of the *Characinidae*; accumulation of data on net fishing in Bangweulu lake and swamps carried out in conjunction with fisheries staff in the Game and Tsetse Control Department, and further studies of the hydrology and ecology of the Zambezi River at Kariba.

The research fish farm at Fiyongole experienced a serious shortage of water due to unusually poor rains, and predation by otters and cormorants was exceptionally heavy in the low-water conditions. A series of experiments on the use of cassava as fish food suffered in consequence and is having to be repeated.

FORESTRY

MORE than half the total area of Northern Rhodesia is covered by woodland. This varies from near-savannah in the dry south to tall, dense

woodlands approaching forest in the north and especially on the Zambezi-Congo watershed where the average annual rainfall exceeds fifty inches. Only 6 per cent of the Territory is Crown land, some 35 per cent being native reserve and the rest native trust land.

Only 4.6 per cent of the total area has been reserved for the forest estate so far. This proportion is far below the ultimate needs of the Territory for production and protection forests. Progress with reservation is necessarily slow. It is partly geared to that of the Territory-wide survey of forest resources which the Forest Department is currently undertaking and which is systematically covering the country at the rate of two to four administrative districts a year. Even more is it conditioned by the rate at which rural inhabitants, who have never previously considered the necessity for reserving forest areas, can be persuaded of the rightness of doing so now. During the year, a further 1,152 square miles were added to the forest estate.

On the Copperbelt, the previously very high demand by the copper mines for cordwood practically ceased. This was partly due to reduced production of copper from the mines and partly to increased availability of electric power and coal. There has also been a drop in the copper mines' demand for local indigenous timber, partly due to the reduced scale of working already mentioned, and partly to temporarily more favourable buying conditions in the Belgian Congo.

Domestic and local consumption of wood, mainly firewood and poles, remained reasonably steady, but a feature to be noted is the ever increasing demand by urban Africans for charcoal in place of firewood.

The temporarily reduced scale of exploitation on the Copperbelt has enabled the Forest Department to turn its attention to a detailed stock-taking of its forests supplying the area. A 2½ per cent enumeration of all forest reserves is being undertaken as a basis for drawing up a full-scale plan for their management and regeneration.

At the same time, large-scale experiments are being undertaken into methods of enriching these Copperbelt forest reserves. The method being tried comprises the piling and burning of branchwood in cut over firewood and charcoal coupes and the sowing of eucalyptus seed in the resultant ash.

In the south, the Zambesi Saw Mills, working under their new twelve-year licence in the Rhodesian teak forests, started exploitation in the remote but well stocked Kataba forests. At the same time, the revision for a further period of five years of the Rhodesian teak forests working plan was completed and the revised plan put into force.

Afforestation by the planting of exotics, mainly pines and eucalyptus, continued to be kept on a comparatively small scale pending the results of present research into improved methods of establishment and weeding. Increased attention has been given to soil surveys and site classification ahead of planting.

Silvicultural research continued to be mainly concerned with problems of the planting of exotics. Species trials and pilot planting continued at eleven centres in almost every province of the Territory. Much attention was given to problems of weeding and establishment, with particular success in respect of the eucalyptus plantations at Choma.

Some 2,350 specimen sheets were added to the Forest Department's herbarium during the year and the "Check List of Trees and Shrubs in Northern Rhodesia" reached the final stages of preparation at the Imperial Forest Institute.

The first Utilisation Officer to be appointed to the Territory arrived in February and research work was started on the timber requirements of the mining industry, on improved uses of local timber, and on preservation and seasoning problems.

The African forest training centre functioned throughout the year. Three training courses and four refresher courses for field staff, and three short courses for African clerks, were undertaken. A short course for European officers and foresters in their first tour was held at the centre.

MINING

ALL mineral production, except beryl, mica, limestone, manganese and some of the copper concentrates, came from the seven 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 5,496 tons of manganese ore used by the Nchanga and Broken Hill mines 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, 1958, was 7,068 Europeans and 37,799 Africans, as compared with 7,985 Europeans and 46,544 Africans at the corresponding date in 1957. This reduction is partly due to the temporary closing down of Bancroft Mine and partly to reduction of staff on other mines as a result of the fall in the price of copper.

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 the 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. value £</i>
Gold	3,673 oz.*	44,777*
Silver	556,254 oz.*	172,193*
Cobalt	20,950 cwt.	1,877,120
Cobalt Alloy	—	—
Cobalt, other (9.13% Co)	121,186 cwt.	1,068,830
Copper (blister)	133,423 tons	23,191,913
Copper Concentrates (25.55% Cu)	3,206 tons*	126,900*
Copper (electrolytic)	241,526 tons	46,659,091
Copper, other	706 tons*	125,844*
Iron Ore	—	—
Lead	13,043 tons	949,406
Manganese Ore (49.14% Mn)	44,595 tons*	575,243*
Selenium	24,805 lb.*	60,765*
Tin Concentrates	—	—
Uranium Oxide	101,080 lb.	—
Zinc	30,250 tons	1,994,631
Beryl	11.44 tons*	1,418*
Limestone	409,017 tons	353,859
Mica (sheet)	1,940 lb.*	485*
Mica (waste)	—	—
Phyllite	23,694 tons	3,554
Amethyst	3,798 lb.*	165*
Cadmium	17 tons	19,132
Approximate value		<u>£77,225,326</u>

* Subject to adjustment.

MINING DEVELOPMENT

IN spite of the temporary suspension of production at the Bancroft Mine on the 31st March, 1958, underground development work has continued there throughout the year. Elsewhere there has been a steady progress in mining development, notably at Mufulira West where two new shafts are being sunk.

Mining operations, on a temporary and reduced scale, commenced at Kansanshi on the 3rd November, 1958, for the purpose of obtaining a small tonnage of ore for metallurgical tests from the upper working levels of the mine.

The manganese mines in the Fort Rosebery district produced 14,125 tons of manganese valued at £262,000. The total manganese produced in Northern Rhodesia was 44,595 tons valued at £575,243 as compared with 36,800 tons valued at £480,000 in 1957.

Prospecting activities by companies continued to increase, but prospecting by individuals was on a small scale by comparison, because of the restricted area open to general prospecting. The copper refining section of the Ndola Copper Refinery came into operation on the 20th August, 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 1958. 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 197,806, an increase of 9,138 over the 1957 enrolment. The number completing this minimum four-year basic course in maintained and aided schools increased by 1,683 to 43,132. The number attending upper primary schools is 42,494, an increase of 2,915 over the 1957 figure. The number in the final year or Standard VI increased by 1,093 to 6,070.

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 however the figure for children of this age group is less than 50 per cent. After the age of eleven or twelve, 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 and the practical prospects of providing full primary education for all children therefore remain fairly remote.

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 1,174 in 1957 to 1,299 (including 187 girls) in September, 1958, and the senior secondary enrolment rose from 379 to 412 (including forty-five girls) in 1958. In addition there were forty-seven boys in the sixth form at Munali Secondary School. Three girls from Northern Rhodesia went to do sixth-form work

at Goromonzi School in Southern Rhodesia and perhaps ultimately will 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 the first students will be admitted in 1959 in the case of two of the institutions. In addition, further rebuilding has taken place at the Government training college at Chalimbana and the local education authority training college at Kitwe is being expanded. Teachers in training in September, 1958, numbered 1,029 men and 220 women, decreases of twenty-nine and twenty-eight respectively. Of these, 209 men and thirty-eight 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 50,000 children living in the towns with either inadequate education and discipline or none at all. Although the enrolment in urban primary schools has risen by 4,556 to 35,556 it is believed that the total child population has increased by at least that number and possibly by more. As an emergency measure to make the fullest possible use of buildings a two-schools-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. Another way in which existing accommodation is fully used is by staggering holidays to keep the buildings in use during the whole of the year.

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 completed the fourth and final year of their lower primary course was almost 74 per cent. Equally encouraging are the very large increases in enrolment in the upper primary classes. The total has risen from 8,373 in 1957 to 9,761 in 1958. In 1957 there were 861 girls in Standard VI—17.3 per cent of the total enrolment—and by 1958 there were 1,071—17.6 per cent. Similarly there were 232 girls in secondary schools as compared with 179 in 1957. Four hundred and seventeen girls attended schools which provide formal domestic science training.

No new trades schools were opened in 1958. The total enrolment at the twenty-one such schools was 1,031. In addition there were 398 students at Hodgson Technical College, including six being trained as instructors.

Evening classes continued on a modest scale. Homecraft classes for women based on the Badge Scheme continued to flourish. Unfortunately it has been impossible fully to meet the demand for the extension of this scheme due to shortages of staff. There are now over 100 classes. Of the

10,184 badges awarded since the scheme started four years ago no less than 4,484 were awarded in the last year. Two follow-up booklets for literacy teaching were prepared and have been published in seven vernaculars.

In September, 1958, thirty-three Africans were taking advanced courses outside the Territory with the aid of scholarships from the British Council, Beit Trust and Territorial and Federal Governments. Twelve were in the United Kingdom: three of these were doing a one-year education course at Moray House, Edinburgh, and one was taking a B.Sc. (Hons.) engineering course at Leeds University. Two women were taking the domestic science diploma course at Seaford and one was training as a nurse at Hammersmith Hospital. Two men were reading law (one of these has since returned to Northern Rhodesia as its first African barrister). Of the remainder one was at Bristol University, one at Plymouth Technical College and one at the London Polytechnic. All the rest were in Africa, three at Makerere, one at Roma College in Basutoland, four studying medicine at Durban, seven doing degree or education diploma courses at Fort Hare and five taking degree courses at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Salisbury; one woman was taking her midwifery training at Durban.

The system of local education authorities and the Unified African Teaching Service continue to prove its value by raising the standards of education 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, 1958, to June, 1959, was £1,913,943 representing a net increase of £55,829 over the corresponding figure for last year.

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

OWING to the general recession in the copper mining industry and the closing of Bancroft Mine there was a reduction of approximately 8,000 in the clinical and radiological examinations carried out during 1958.

The animal experimental unit was put into operation during the year and the first two experiments started. A follow-up of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in Africans treated in the past seven years has been instituted and the results will be published in the near future. Results of the radiological survey of all scheduled employees at Broken Hill referred to in the 1957 report have been published.

The summary of the work and findings of the Bureau during 1958 is appended below:

(i) <i>Total Examinations:</i>	
Total of persons examined	31,448
(Europeans 5,640; Africans 25,808)	
Total number of examinations	32,836
(Europeans 5,792; Africans 27,044)	
(ii) <i>Acceptances and Rejections:</i>	
Total examined or re-examined for first engagement	7,195
(Europeans 1,475; Africans 5,720)	
Total accepted	6,264
(Europeans 1,268; Africans 4,996)	
Total rejected	931
(Europeans 207; Africans 724)	
(iii) <i>Post-mortem Examinations:</i>	
Total post-mortem examinations	83
(Europeans 17; Africans 66)	
Total post-mortem examinations at which compensable disease was found	4
(Europeans—P. 1; T. Nil; P. plus T. Nil)	
(Africans—P. Nil; T. 1; P. plus T. 2)	
(iv) <i>First Certifications:</i>	
Total first certifications of pneumoconiosis alone	46
(Europeans 21; Africans 25)	
Total first certifications of tuberculosis alone	34
(Europeans 4; Africans 30)	
Total first certification of pneumoconiosis with tuberculosis	6
(Europeans 3; Africans 3)	
Total of all first certifications of compensable disease	86
(Europeans 28; Africans 58)	
(v) <i>Re-certifications:</i>	
Persons previously certified who in 1958 were re-certified as having advanced in stage of pneumoconiosis	30
(Europeans 10; Africans 20)	
Tuberculosis added to previous pneumoconiosis	13
(Europeans 4; Africans 9)	
Pneumoconiosis added to previous tuberculosis	2
(Europeans 1; Africans 1)	
Total certifications of advance or complications	45
(Europeans 15; Africans 30)	
(vi) <i>First Certifications (Northern Rhodesia only):</i>	
First certifications of persons whose only known exposure to risk of pneumoconiosis has been in Northern Rhodesia mines:	
Pneumoconiosis alone	25
(Europeans 1; Africans 24)	
Pneumoconiosis with tuberculosis	1
(Europeans Nil; Africans 1)	
Tuberculosis alone	25
(Europeans Nil; Africans 25)	
(vii) Average length of mining service of the twenty-four new (1958) African pneumoconiotics with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia mines	
Months	175.2
Average length of mining service of the one new (1958) European pneumoconiotic with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia scheduled mines	
	252
Shortest exposure to risk productive of pneumoconiosis in any miner in this category	
	57

SOCIAL WELFARE

AN interesting feature of the development of Northern Rhodesia has been the way in which Social Welfare Services have emerged to meet the growing needs of the different communities. The Government, through its Department of Welfare and Probation Services, has provided directly for social case work amongst all communities. This Department, besides initiating and fostering voluntary and local government welfare, is directly responsible for the statutory and remedial services.

Local authorities concern themselves with recreational and group activities for Africans living within their boundaries and for this work they receive a Government subsidy of 50 per cent towards any such welfare activities approved by the Department of Welfare and Probation Services.

During the past few years a considerable variety of voluntary bodies has emerged to meet particular needs, *e.g.* the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind, the Society for the Physically Handicapped, the Child Care and Adoption Society, the Polio Fund and the Northern Rhodesia Prisoners' Aid Society. To guide and co-ordinate the work, not only of Government departments concerned with social welfare, but also the activities of local authorities and voluntary bodies, a Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Services was formed in 1954.

The Department of Welfare and Probation Services provides case workers for all communities, being particularly concerned with the care of the aged, relief of distress, the help of the physically and mentally handicapped, child care services, the treatment of delinquents and matrimonial guidance.

The Central Assistance Committee, under the chairmanship of the Director of Welfare and Probation Services, pays compassionate allowances for the relief of distress and as the agent of the Federal Government deals with applications for aged persons' allowances from non-African communities. Aged persons' allowances are payable to persons over sixty years of age who qualify by residence and extent of need. Three hundred and ninety-one persons were being paid these allowances in Northern Rhodesia on 31st December, 1958. In addition, people qualifying for these allowances receive through the Federal Health Services free medical attention and free hospital treatment: surgical appliances, dentures and spectacles may be included where these prove necessary.

A home for aged men at Ndola is run by the Salvation Army and can take up to thirty-two: a substantial grant towards the recurrent expense of the home is paid annually by the Northern Rhodesia Government. For elderly ladies, there are sixteen flatlets in Ndola provided by the Women's Institutes. By the end of 1958, the Department of Welfare and Probation Services had established a shelter for aged persons who are destitute or temporarily in need of accommodation. This shelter, known

as Howard's Hostel, is itself only a temporary building. At the end of the year there were three persons in residence, others having passed through.

The Early Settlers' Award Fund, mentioned in last year's report, has provided particular help for the few pioneers who are still living in Northern Rhodesia. Anyone who came to the Territory before the end of 1920 and showing need may apply for a grant of a non-recurrent nature, *e.g.* for holidays, clothing or personal comforts. The fund has benefited from subscriptions from outside bodies and at the end of 1958 amounted to £2,797.

The above schemes for the relief of distress apply to non-Africans. There is no comparable organisation for the relief of the African aged but help of an *ad hoc* nature is given by the Department via District Commissioners and local social workers. Wherever possible an indigent African is returned to his family in the rural areas. This is a traditional method of dealing with distressed Africans but in recent years it has become evident that there are people in the African community who are completely urbanised in the sense that they no longer have connections in their villages which can be relied upon. In the Development Fund Estimates for the future, the Department has included the provision for a home for aged Africans.

Approximately £6,600 was spent in 1958 by way of *ad hoc* grants to persons in special need and at the end of 31st December, 1958, ninety families were in receipt of regular monthly compassionate allowances.

Delinquency services are a particular concern of the Department of Welfare and Probation Services and the Director is the Commissioner for Juvenile Welfare with wide powers in the field of child welfare. The Juveniles Ordinance, 1956, provides the Territory with up-to-date machinery for dealing with juvenile offenders and children in need of care and protection. The Chief Social Welfare Officer is designated Principal Probation Officer and all European officers of the Department are gazetted as probation officers.

The number of African Court Social Workers has increased considerably during the past two years with the graduation of students from the Department's training centre. The probation system operates mainly in the settled areas along the line of rail but it is possible for Native Courts, both urban and rural, to make orders which, though not strictly probation orders (since Native Courts do not implement this particular law) are sufficiently wide in scope to allow Court Social Workers to supervise offenders.

During 1958, the Department took over any remaining local authority workers who were acting as Court Social Workers and the probation system is now a direct provision of the Department. As in the United Kingdom, the Probation Officers are called upon in Northern Rhodesia to do a considerable amount of matrimonial and related social work in the

courts they serve. As marriage amongst Africans is generally unstable, the amount of such work tends to increase annually.

The Chilenje remand centre mentioned in last year's report is also used as a probation hostel and in general as a shelter for juveniles who need accommodation. It is still inadequately staffed for any organised work of a reformatory nature to be planned but it is a useful "place of safety". Plans are now going ahead for a remand home to be built near Ndola but during 1958 it became necessary to change the site and this has delayed progress.

Institutional facilities for European children in need of care continue to expand. There is a home at Kitwe organised by the Sons of England Patriotic and Benevolent Society which takes boys and girls of junior school age. The Department of Welfare and Probation Services provides a home at Ndola for younger children of both sexes and the older girls.

In Lusaka, a boys' hostel is maintained by the Department. St. Joseph's home for older boys has made steady progress during 1958 and is still the special concern of the Rotary Club of Lusaka which raised funds for this project at an early stage and has taken a continuing interest in its development. The home is now controlled by a body formed for the purpose, known as the Guild of St. Joseph.

There is only one registered adoption society in the Territory, the Northern Rhodesia Child Care and Adoption Society, which came into being in 1956. It maintains case committees in the main towns and does very valuable work. It is hoped that the Society's Home for Older Girls will be built in 1959.

In addition to these institutions, use is made of homes and schools in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, the Department of Welfare and Probation Services paying for children who are sent to such institutions.

African children in need of care are often placed at missions and the Department of Welfare and Probation Services pays for their maintenance. Other children are returned to relatives in the rural areas.

Facilities for the education and training of blind Africans are provided by missions and the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind, all being substantially grant aided by the Government through the Department of Welfare. A Social Welfare Officer of the Department who was trained in the United Kingdom to work with the blind is still seconded to the Luapula Province where he is working with the Luapula Area Blind Board to establish village training centres. The aim is to help blind persons to become independent and to provide both education and practical instruction for those young enough to benefit from it.

The Department has made considerable progress in fostering youth work throughout the Territory. An experienced officer was appointed as the Territorial Youth Organiser and during the past two and a half years

has worked to build up this service. This officer is available to local authorities and to voluntary organisations and, with his assistant, provides courses for club leaders and young people generally. The headquarters of the service is at Ndola but a great deal of time is spent at the King George VI Memorial Camp on the banks of the Mulungushi River which has become a territorial centre for camping, conferences, sports and gatherings of all kinds. During 1958 some 2,000 young people attended the camp. To develop youth work even further a Territorial Youth Council was set up in 1958 which will now be responsible for this aspect of social welfare and will be grant aided by the Department.

A sad feature of 1958 was the decision to close the Welfare Training Centre due to the fall in the price of copper and the need to curtail Government expenditure. There is no academic institution within the Federation which offers training in social work and the Department had therefore established its own training centre for African Social Workers in 1954. Three years ago a Social Welfare Organiser was appointed to develop this centre and those who graduated were appointed either to Government service as Social Workers or to local authorities for welfare work.

The last course is now being held and the centre will close finally in April, 1959. The Department will retain responsibility for training, however, and the officer in charge of training will provide occasional residential courses as well as an external training scheme for social workers throughout the Territory. Only persons in *bona fide* welfare work can be registered for this external course and the award of the official certificate depends upon satisfactory reports on practical work from employers as well as success in annual examinations.

In general, there has been a healthy growth of social welfare agencies throughout the Territory and a high standard of co-ordination of official and non-official bodies. Government policy has been inclined to a Department responsible for statutory and remedial services but making no attempt to assume responsibilities which local people might very well provide for themselves if financially assisted to do so. The considerable development of local welfare amongst municipalities and voluntary bodies in 1958 has been due not only to the funds provided in the form of grants but also to the tremendous help given by local people both in money and time.

The local lotteries have made generous contributions to a variety of social welfare bodies. There is no dearth of public interest or goodwill and future social development will depend largely on the extent to which trained Social Workers can be provided to the authorities and organisations needing them. In this context the departmental responsibility for training assumes a greater importance and it is hoped that it will be possible to restore systematic residential training before too long.

Chapter 8: Legislation

DURING the year 1958, forty-seven Ordinances passed through the Legislative Council of which two, being reserved for Her Majesty's assent, were not placed upon the statute book during the year. In addition, three Ordinances which were passed by the Council during 1957 were assented to by Her Majesty in 1958. The majority of the Ordinances passed during the year under review were concerned with relatively minor amendments to existing legislation. Special mention should be made of the following:

The African Farming Improvement Funds Ordinance enabled the Governor to establish statutory boards to administer and manage African farming improvement funds and empowered the Member from time to time to impose a levy on agricultural products produced by African producers and to pay the proceeds thereof into the appropriate fund to be applied for the purposes and objects of such fund.

The Native Courts (Amendment) Ordinance had as its object the restriction of the number of successive appeals which could be brought in matters of a comparatively minor nature tried by Native Courts.

The Financial Secretary (Incorporation) Ordinance created the person for the time being discharging the functions of the Financial Secretary a corporation sole with power to hold real or personal property required for the purposes of the Government.

The Mining Ordinance repealed and replaced the then existing Mining Ordinance which was originally enacted as the Mining Proclamation, 1912, and in so doing brought the mining law of the Territory more into line with modern practice.

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance and *The Industrial Conciliation (Amendment) Ordinance* were enacted to give effect to the recommendations of the Honeyman Commission that secret ballots should be held before strikes or lockouts are called and that provisions should be made to minimise the possible adverse effect of a "closed shop" agreement upon members of a trade union.

The Apprenticeship (Amendment) Ordinance enabled suitably qualified Africans to enter into contracts of apprenticeship.

The Roads and Road Traffic Ordinance repealed and replaced the former Motor Traffic Ordinance, the Roads and Vehicles Ordinance and the Width of Tyres Ordinance. The new Ordinance clarifies the law relating to the construction, care and maintenance of roads and the control of land over which it is proposed to construct future roads. The law relating to traffic offences has been altered in accordance with recent improvements

to the law in this respect made in the United Kingdom, and various other improvements to the general law on this subject have been effected.

The Townships (Amendment) Ordinance made provision for the appointment and procedure of committees of township management boards and in particular of African affairs committees. The provisions of the principal Ordinance relating to the levying of rates and to the compilation and revision of voters' rolls have also been amended.

The Town Planning (Amendment) Ordinance clarified the provisions of the principal Ordinance relating to the approval of town planning schemes and extended the matters which must be taken into consideration in the preparation of such schemes. In order to give more effect to the principal Ordinance penalties were introduced for transgression of certain provisions thereof.

The Farmers' Debt Adjustment Ordinance established a Farmers' Debt Adjustment Board and made special provision for the adjustment of farmers' debts and provided for supervision of farming operations where such adjustments were made.

The Legislative Council Ordinance repealed and replaced the existing Ordinance upon this subject in the light of the proposals for a new Constitution in the Territory. The Ordinance deals with the election of elected members, the vacation of seats in the Legislative Council, the registration of voters and the holding of elections, together with the delimitation of electoral districts. The law relating to election offences and the penalties therefor has been expanded and has been brought into general alignment with the Federal and United Kingdom law on this subject.

The Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance conferred upon every properly constituted Native Authority the status of a body corporate and permitted such authority to carry on certain undertakings subject to the prior approval of the Governor.

The Northern Rhodesia Police (Amendment) Ordinance was introduced with the primary object of giving effect to the reorganisation in the composition of the Force recommended in the Robertson Report submitted to the Government during 1957.

The Riot Damages (Amendment) Ordinance extended the life of the principal Ordinance by a further year and opportunity was taken to make certain minor amendments to the principal Ordinance which were shown to be desirable during its administration.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

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

The law administered in the High Court and Subordinate Courts is founded upon English law, both common law and equity and Imperial statute law in force on the 17th August, 1911. Orders-in-Council and Territorial Ordinances are of over-riding force, however, and English law has thereby been modified to suit local conditions. Criminal law and procedure are laid down by a Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code respectively. Civil procedure is governed by rules of court. Both codes and the rules of court follow English law and practice to a very large extent.

A Native Court normally follows the native law and custom prevailing in the area of the jurisdiction of the court, so far as it is not repugnant to justice or morality or inconsistent with the provisions of any Order-in-Council or other law in force in the Territory. Native Courts also administer the law contained in certain Ordinances within the limits prescribed for the court in question.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The principal registry of the High Court is situated at Lusaka and there are district registries at Ndola and Livingstone. The Chief Justice and the senior Puisne Judge are stationed at Lusaka and, in addition to hearing trials in that town of cases which arise in the Central Province, go on circuit to Livingstone (for Southern Province cases), Fort Jameson (for Eastern Province cases) and Mongu (for cases arising in the Barotseland Protectorate). The remaining two Puisne Judges are stationed at Ndola where they hear trials of cases which arise in the Western Province (principally the Copperbelt towns) and North-Western Province. These judges periodically go on circuit to Kasama where they try cases which arise in the Northern and Luapula Provinces. In addition the judges stationed at Ndola assist in the circuit work of those stationed at Lusaka when necessary.

The Chief Justice is *ex officio* a judge of the Federal Supreme Court. The Registrar is a Deputy Registrar of that court.

The Registrar and the Deputy Registrar in the principal registry and the District Registrars in the district registries perform the functions of a Master of the High Court in respect of interlocutory proceedings, and of a Registrar in Bankruptcy in respect of bankruptcy proceedings. In the principal registry the Registrar and his deputy also attend to probate work and exercise the powers of a Master in Lunacy, as to which the High Court performs functions similar to those of the Court of Protection in

England in respect of persons within the Territory who suffer from mental disorders. The Registrar is *ex officio* the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Sheriff of Northern Rhodesia.

In its original jurisdiction the High Court tries cases of treason, murder and manslaughter or attempts or conspiracies to commit, or aiding and abetting the commission of, those offences and, generally, the more serious offences of other types committed for trial to that Court. On the civil side its jurisdiction is unlimited. Divorce jurisdiction is exercised under the current Imperial Matrimonial Causes Act and the Colonial and Other Territories (Divorce Jurisdiction) Acts.

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

The High Court assesses sentence where offenders are remanded for sentence by a Subordinate Court when that Court considers its power of punishment inadequate for the case in hand. The High Court also undertakes the review of cases from Subordinate Courts where the sentence imposed is such as to require confirmation by the High Court or where the monthly return of criminal cases rendered by each Subordinate Court indicates that a review is necessary or desirable. In the exercise of its revisionary jurisdiction the High Court has all the powers it would have had if there had been a formal appeal.

Criminal and civil appeals from the High Court go to the Federal Supreme Court which normally sits at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia but which visits Lusaka from time to time to dispose of appeals emanating from Northern Rhodesia.

An analysis of the work undertaken in the High Court during the year is set out in Appendix IX.

The new Courts of Justice for the High Court in Lusaka were opened in February, 1958. The building is of late Georgian design and contains two well appointed court rooms, Judges' chambers, a law library and accommodation for the Registrar-General's and Sheriff's offices, as well as the offices of the Principal Registry of the High Court. The court rooms are air-conditioned and equipped with apparatus for electronic recording of proceedings.

A session of the Federal Supreme Court was held in the new building commencing on the 5th August, 1958, when the opportunity was taken of saying farewell to Sir Arthur Lewey (a former Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia) on his retirement.

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, Senior Resident Magistrates 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.

During the year Senior Resident Magistrates were stationed at Lusaka, Ndola and Kitwe. In December a fourth post of Senior Resident Magistrate was established with a view to the posting of a Magistrate of that grade to Livingstone. On the establishment of Senior Resident Magistrates being increased to four, the establishment of professional Resident Magistrates was reduced to fourteen. Resident Magistrates were stationed at towns in groups under Senior Resident Magistrates as follows:

Under the Senior Resident Magistrate, Lusaka, there were Resident Magistrates at Lusaka and Broken Hill. Under the Senior Resident Magistrate, Ndola, Resident Magistrates were stationed at Ndola and Luanshya. Under the Senior Resident Magistrate at Kitwe, Resident Magistrates were stationed at Kitwe, Mufulira and Chingola. A Resident Magistrate was also stationed at Livingstone and for the greater part of the year there were two Resident Magistrates in this town. Towards the end of the year plans were completed for the re-posting in January, 1959, of a Resident Magistrate to Fort Jameson, a station which was formerly served by a Resident Magistrate but where such service had been discontinued when the number of professional Magistrates in the Territory had fallen short of requirements. The re-opening of this station and the extension of the service to Chingola, together with the reinforcement needed at Lusaka, Livingstone and Ndola, was made possible by the success of the Colonial Office and the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London in recruiting new Magistrates. During the year six Resident Magistrates were engaged on first appointment and one Senior and one Resident Magistrate were transferred from other territories.

The administration of Senior Resident Magistrates' and Resident Magistrates' Courts is undertaken by the High Court and the non-professional staff of those Courts is interchangeable with that of the High Court.

Subordinate Courts of Class I exercise a wide criminal jurisdiction. Cases of treason, murder, manslaughter and related offences are however reserved for trial by the High Court. Other cases may be committed for trial by the High Court at the discretion of the Magistrates having regard to the gravity or complexity of the case. A Senior Resident Magistrate may impose sentences not exceeding five years imprisonment. Provincial Commissioners and Resident Magistrates may impose sentences not exceeding three years imprisonment. Sentences of more than three years imprisonment by a Senior Resident Magistrate or of more than two years imprisonment by a Provincial Commissioner or Resident Magistrate are subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Class I Subordinate Courts have civil jurisdiction in claims arising from contract or tort of up to £200. Their civil jurisdiction also extends to the appointment of guardians of infants, the adoption of infants, the making of maintenance and affiliation orders and suits for recovery of land where neither the value nor the rent exceeds £144 per annum.

Class II Subordinate Courts have a similar criminal jurisdiction to that exercised by Class I Courts, and a power of sentencing to imprisonment not exceeding three years, but sentences of more than one year's imprisonment imposed in a Class II Court are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In civil causes arising from contract or tort their jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £100. They also have jurisdiction as to guardianship of infants, maintenance and affiliation orders (but not adoption of infants) and a similar jurisdiction as to recovery of land to that of Class I Courts.

The jurisdiction of Class II and Class IV Subordinate Courts is more limited.

Statistics as to the volume of civil work undertaken in Senior Resident and Resident Magistrates' Courts during the year are set out in Part II of Appendix IX hereto. Consolidated statistics of the volume of criminal cases and sentences imposed in the High Court and Subordinate Courts (but not Native Courts) appear in Appendix X hereto.

All Mayors of Municipalities are *ex officio* Justices of the Peace. Other Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor and hold office during the Governor's pleasure. By special order of the Governor, made with the concurrence of the Chief Justice, a Justice of the Peace may be appointed to hold a Subordinate Court of the Third Class. Except for Justices so appointed Justices of the Peace do not exercise judicial functions. They are, however, empowered to administer oaths and are required to preserve the peace and to that end can call upon the police and members of the public for assistance. They have powers of arrest and upon receipt of a complaint can issue process returnable before a Subordinate Court.

Legal practitioners normally practice as both Barristers and Solicitors. They have a right of audience in the High Court and in the Subordinate Courts but not before Native Courts. There were fifty-six practitioners in the Territory in 1958. Qualification for admission may be obtained by service under articles of clerkship, normally for five years, with a practitioner in the Territory, the passing of the English Law Society's examinations, and the passing of an examination in the laws of Northern Rhodesia and the Federation.

Persons entitled to practice as Barristers or admitted to practice as Solicitors in England, Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland and advocates, writers to the signet, solicitors or law agents from Scotland, may be admitted as legal practitioners in Northern Rhodesia without previously serving under articles of clerkship in the Territory.

Depending on the length of their experience since call or admission in their country of origin such candidates are required to undertake six or twelve months' employment with a practitioner in the Territory and to pass the examination in the Territorial and Federal laws before qualifying for admission. Those who were barristers in their country of origin are also required to pass the book-keeping and trust accounts examinations of the English Law Society.

The Law Society of Northern Rhodesia is incorporated by Ordinance and takes an active part in maintaining the standards of conduct of the legal profession in the Territory. It also represents, protects and assists members of the profession as regards conditions of practice and otherwise and protects and assists the public in matters touching the legal profession.

POLICE

THE authorised establishment of the Northern Rhodesia Police Force in 1958 was 813 European police officers and 4,130 African policemen; these figures reflect an increase of 32 per cent and 26 per cent over the European and African establishments of the previous year. The establishment also included 148 European and 113 African civilian employees. The European establishment comprised 120 superior police officers (*i.e.* officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendent and above) and 653 Chief Inspectors, Senior Inspectors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and forty Women Assistant Inspectors. The standard of literacy among African policemen was maintained and at the end of 1958 a total of 2,718 men had passed the Government Standard IV examination in English; of this number 752 had passed higher examinations.

The headquarters of the Force are at Lusaka.

There are seventy-three police stations, sub-stations and posts in the Territory, not including divisional headquarters offices, the Mobile Unit and the Training School. The large 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.

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

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Penal Code offences</i>	<i>Statutory offences</i>	<i>Total all cases</i>
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	86,261
1957 . .	26,254	66,298	92,552
1958 . .	29,951	76,522	106,473

The breakdown of cases reported to and handled by the police during 1958 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 rapid expansion of the Public Works Department in the ten years preceding 1957 inevitably affected the administration of the Department as a whole; one of the major manifestations of this was that the various branches were virtually operating as independent units, co-ordinated only in the person of the Commissioner of Works and his Deputy Director. The decision was, therefore, taken in 1958, and implemented in the second half of the year, to recognise this by breaking down the departmental machine into its three constituent parts, namely Roads, Buildings and Mechanical. Each of these branches is now under the control of a Chief Engineer, responsible directly to the Member for Mines and Works, and a Chief Electrical Adviser has been appointed to deal with electricity matters other than installations and reticulation (on institutional sites) to Government buildings, which are the responsibility of the Buildings Branch. Accounting and clerical staff of the old Public Works Department was divided between the various branches according to their needs.

BUILDINGS BRANCH

AN average of 6,226 Africans and 415 Europeans was employed by the Buildings Branch during the year.

Capital value of buildings owned by the Northern Rhodesia Government increased by £4,572,090 to £31,672,734.

	£
Cost of maintenance to buildings was . . .	233,498
Expenditure against Capital Fund . . .	2,339,382
Expenditure for Federal Government . . .	2,301,197
Expenditure at Kariba	2,206

Tenders were invited for 201 items, to the value of £3,141,000; 160 contracts were awarded.

Water Section

As from the 1st July, 1958, this section came under the control of the Chief Engineer, Buildings. The work carried out by the section includes domestic sanitation to buildings, water reticulation and sewerage schemes for institutions, and township water supply schemes.

Forty-three schemes for domestic sanitation to buildings and sewerage for institutions were designed for the architectural staff of the Branch and a further twelve designs were in hand. Contracts for sewerage connections to buildings were completed, one in Lusaka and one in Livingstone. Thirty-five schemes for water reticulation for institutions were designed, and a further fourteen were in hand at the end of the year.

The township water supply schemes at Abercorn, Namwala and Kalomo bomas were completed; also the water supply at Ngoma rest camp in the Kafue National Park. Work continued on supply schemes at Balovale, Lundazi, Solwezi and Kasama, the latter two nearing completion. Schemes were commenced at Serenje, Mongu (phase II) and Mankoya. The Lusaka water softening plant was completed early in the year, and the plant put on a care and maintenance basis, pending take-over by the Municipality.

Electrical Section

The Electrical Section, as distinct from the Electrical Branch, which is controlled by the Chief Electrical Adviser, was formed on 1st July, 1958; its functions are: To be responsible for the design and preparation of drawings and specifications for contract electrical installations and departmental minor works, including reticulation on institutional sites, together with necessary estimates for these works. Since its formation, the section has handled the bulk of the electrical design work and all the maintenance and supervisory work for Buildings Branch projects.

Quantity Surveyors Section

Twenty-six bills of quantities were prepared, to an approximate value of £170,000. The effective value of these bills is far higher than that shown because many are for standard buildings which have been repeated several times. Contracts administered (payment and variation orders) numbered seventy to the value of £1,404,829; value of tenders let by the Chief Electrical Adviser was £447,715. The total value of variations measured by the section was £212,989 for additions and £54,692 for omissions.

The section was frequently called upon to advise on contract procedure. All documents having a bearing on the contractual aspect were either vetted or prepared by the section. A further duty which has fallen upon this section has been the valuing of dwelling houses and other properties offered for sale to Government.

Structural Section

During 1958 a far greater proportion of work has been designed departmentally than formerly: Some of the work carried out includes two and multi-storeyed buildings, steel roof construction, weighbridge foundations, water towers and prison structures.

As the result of regular testing of samples, the quality of building materials has continued to improve. The advice of this section is frequently sought by manufacturers and suppliers on methods to improve their products.

Drawing Office and Statfile

The drawing office prepared 1,532 drawings and 63,228 prints, and the statfile produced 1,500 prints and 8,537 drawings were photographed.

BUILDINGS BRANCH PROJECTS

As in previous years, the Branch undertook, on behalf of the Federal Government, the design, construction and maintenance of Federal buildings and institutions in Northern Rhodesia in addition to the requirements of the Territorial Government. During 1958 work was carried out on the following projects:

Prisons

Contracts were let for the Broken Hill prison sewerage, water reticulation, and maximum security prison wall, a medium security prison at Kasama and a remand prison at Chingola. Drawings and bills of quantities were completed for the new maximum security prison at Broken Hill. A thorough inspection was made of all Federal prisons in Northern Rhodesia.

Civil Aviation

Tenders were received for a radar station at Kasama and the building of another is about to be started departmentally at Mongu. A contract was let for a seismic recording station at Broken Hill and an operations building at Fort Jameson Airport.

Bills of quantities were prepared for an operations block at Ndola Airport.

Military

At Lusaka military cantonment, conversion of African single into married quarters, the installation of waterborne sanitation to the askari lines, the sewerage works and six European houses were completed.

At Tug Argan Barracks, the African Other Ranks' Club, a 3P-type house, Commanding Officer's house, block of maisonnettes, hospital (stage I) and motor transport lines were completed. Work in hand consists of stage II to the hospital, a 3P-type house and a swimming pool while drawings were completed for the Officers' Mess, rifle range and workshop.

Security measures were completed at the Territorial Forces training centres at Ndola, Chingola, Mufulira, Luanshya, Broken Hill and Kitwe. Cadet armouries at Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufulira and Chingola were completed and rifle ranges at Lusaka and Luanshya.

Asian Schools

The Fort Jameson school was extended by three classrooms, the Mazabuka school by one, Broken Hill, Lusaka and Ndola schools by two each. Further extensions were under construction at Broken Hill, Lusaka and Ndola.

Coloured Schools

A four-classroom school at Lusaka and a two-classroom extension at Katapola, Fort Jameson, were completed, as was a house for the headmaster at the Ndola school. An extension to the Ndola school was under construction.

European Schools

Fifty-five classrooms, together with ancillary buildings, were completed, providing accommodation for approximately 1,925 pupils. Under construction were twenty-one classrooms, providing for a further 735 pupils. Two hostels at Broken Hill were completed, giving accommodation for seventy-two girls and seventy-two boys. A school hall at the Ndola high school was also completed. Many projects were under planning, including stage I of the extensions to the high schools at Mufulira and Broken Hill and stage II of the new girls' high school at Kitwe.

Health

The largest project to be completed was the Llewellyn Hospital, Kitwe, which provides accommodation for 128 European and 190 African patients, together with housing for ten European and eighty-eight African staff. A sisters' home and an African women's staff hostel were also built. The Luanshya European and Asian Hospital, which will provide sixteen beds for European and fifty-six beds for Asian patients, and two private wards, was nearing completion.

Drawings and estimates were prepared for a mental hospital at Lusaka with accommodation for 300 African patients. Construction is due to commence in 1959.

Major extensions to the Lusaka Combined Hospitals and Ndola Hospital were completed and further additions to the hospitals at Livingstone and Mongu were well under way. At Ndola, too, work was in progress on alterations to the operating suite and existing mental block, and on a new X-ray block and new mental patients' annexe. At Kasama, construction was started on a 15,000 gallon water storage tank, site water reticulation, and a house for a Medical Officer.

Stage I of the dispensary at Mumbwa was completed and stage II was under construction, while extensions to a similar dispensary at Mankoya were in progress. Construction of "B" type dispensaries at Mwala, Mukubwa, Ndola (Rural) and Sinda Stop, and additions to Mporokoso and Mkushi dispensaries, were in hand.

Posts and Telegraphs

Lusaka's new post office was completed in September, 1958; others at Broken Hill, Choma, Fort Rosebery and Nyimba were

handed over to the Ministry of Posts. Work is also in progress on post offices at Kitwe, Chingola, Monze, Pemba and Samfya. A new telephone exchange was completed in Lusaka; work is continuing on the Livingstone telephone exchange.

Police

Work on the police programme was accelerated during the year and thirty-two contracts were awarded ranging from £550 to £135,000. The year was marked by construction work commencing on three major police stations and messes at Ndola, Luanshya and Livingstone; the design work amounted to £1.3 million and contracts let amounted to £1 million.

Judicial

A new Resident Magistrate's court was built in Lusaka and an additional court was provided by altering and extending offices which were formerly occupied by officers who have since moved to the new High Court.

A new High Court at Mongu and a Magistrate's Court at Choma were also completed.

African Schools

Twenty-six classrooms, with specialist blocks, were completed, and twenty-eight are under construction. Tenders were received for forty-four classrooms and tenders invited for a further twenty-six. The additional accommodation will fulfil the needs of about 5,000 pupils.

Plans and supervision have also been provided for the African Education Department undertaking work from their own resources, particularly in respect of the following schools: Chilenje, Matero and Ndola; also colleges at Hodgson, Chikuni, Chalimbana and Kitwe.

The largest projects being built departmentally are teacher training colleges at Livingstone and Serenje. Both projects are making good progress and should be finished ahead of schedule.

Site plans were prepared for a secondary school at Kasama, and for a six-classroom addition to the Fort Rosebery school. A design for a low-cost school was produced to enable four, six, eight or twelve classrooms to be erected from one drawing.

Housing

One thousand, two hundred and ninety units of African housing were completed, bringing the total built since the end of 1950 to 24,231. A further 385 units were under construction. Designs were prepared for housing senior African civil servants and additional types of two, three and four-roomed African houses. Plans were drawn up for the economic layout of township areas and research was carried out in connection with a prefabricated aqua privy.

Two hundred and seventeen units of accommodation for European civil servants were erected and five purchased during the year. Plans were prepared for tropical-type housing. Plans were also prepared for alterations to the residence of the Paramount Chief of the Barotseland Protectorate.

Offices

A large three-storey office block was completed in Lusaka and occupied by two Secretariat Divisions and the Federal Audit Department.

The four-storey provincial offices at Ndola were handed over to the Provincial Administration. An extension to the Legislative Council offices at Lusaka was also completed.

At the end of the year the following were under construction: Abercorn boma (extensions), Livingstone, Mpika, Balovale, Kasempa and Solwezi bomas. Provincial office block, Fort Rosebery, provincial offices, Kasama (extensions), Namwala offices and veterinary offices, Kalomo.

Miscellaneous

A new customs post at Mushashi was completed and the Queen's warehouse at Lusaka was almost completed. Other works completed were stage I of an African clerical training school, cinema and photographic blocks for the Information Department, an extension to Twin Palms wireless transmitter station, all at Lusaka. A fly chamber, Mongu Power House, and grain sheds at Mongu and Kasama were also completed.

MECHANICAL BRANCH

Organisation

THE reorganisation of the Mechanical Branch into a separate entity also included the absorption of the mechanical engineering section of the Water Development and Irrigation Department. A further increase in the maintenance load on the workshops resulted from the taking over by the Roads Branch of control of all Road Boards.

The staff strength of the Branch, except for the addition of the personnel of the Water Development and Irrigation Department, remained very little changed from the previous year. The number of posts of Mechanic on contract terms was reduced by twenty and in their place daily paid mechanics were recruited.

Passenger-carrying Vehicle Pool

An experimental vehicle pool, composed of all passenger-carrying vehicles previously used by departments, was set up early in July and placed under the immediate control of the Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Workshops Output

The turnover of work in the main shops increased from £626,035 to £658,085 excluding European labour valued at approximately £160,000. The Branch was responsible for the repair and maintenance of all Government plant and motor vehicles, boats, pontoons, school and hospital kitchens, laundries, steam raising, generating and pumping plant. The number of vehicles in the fleet dropped as compared with the previous year from 3,212 to 3,061, but the number of heavy load carriers increased while the number of items of plant on charge increased from 4,200 to 4,564.

The out-of-action state at the end of the year amounted to 7 per cent of the total fleet of which only 1.8 per cent was out of action awaiting spares.

Static Installations

During the year the new Kitwe Hospital was opened and the maintenance of the mechanical services was taken over by the Branch after extensive trials had been carried out during May, June and July. A new water softening plant was installed and put into operation at the Lusaka Hospital. Most of the equipment was installed at the new Mongu Power Station by the end of October when the generating sets were load-tested and by the end of the year there were only minor matters to attend to.

Sixteen generating sets were installed during the year bringing the total capacity maintained by the Branch up to 3,081 kVA, and another nine sets with a capacity of 309 kVA were in the course of installation. Boiler plant maintained by the Branch had a capacity of 49,020 lb. per hour.

The design of the mechanical services for the Ndola African hospital, Livingstone hospital and Lusaka mental hospital was commenced during the year and the value of the work amounted to approximately £31,000.

Marine

Installed pontoons continued to function satisfactorily. By the end of the year there were fourteen operating in various parts of the Territory and four units being constructed. A ferry boat was being designed for Senanga to carry passengers, vehicles and goods travelling forty miles upstream and back, and a larger similar unit for Lake Kariba. A floating shed was manufactured for the Development Commissioner to provide a staging station for goods and passenger vessels operating on Lake Bangweulu.

The Development Commissioner purchased four large cargo vessels for the Northern Province. They were railed to Ndola from the coast and had to be transported from there to Samfya by road and water routes. This was quite an undertaking, the two larger vessels being 45 feet long and weighing twelve tons, while the other two were 37 feet 3 inches in length and weighed just over six tons. A large passenger vessel was brought from Dar-es-Salaam across Lake Tanganyika to Mpulungu.

A number of other vessels were constructed locally for various departments for use on Lakes Bangweulu, Mweru and Tanganyika. The Government now operates a fleet of 137 vessels of various types.

Special Projects

In addition to the routine work of the Branch, a number of special projects were undertaken which included the provision of a ten-ton ice-making plant for Lake Mweru and a smaller unit for Lake Tanganyika; the manufacture of a fifty-ton test frame for the Roads Branch for use by the soils laboratory; the manufacture of regulator gates for the Kasama hydro-electric scheme; the manufacture and installation of a letter-lift for the new Lusaka post office; the manufacture of ballot boxes; the manufacture of an experimental chip spreader and the manufacture and erection of filtration tanks for the Chalimbana training college and the Balovale water supply.

Water Supplies

The Branch was engaged in the installation of water supplies in seventeen townships, schools and training centres. This work not only included the installation of the equipment but in some cases the design and construction of the filtration plant referred to above.

Training and Education

Courses were held throughout the year at the Plant Operators' training school for African Plant Operators. Refresher courses were also given to European Road Superintendents and Road Foremen.

A series of very successful courses of instruction for African Transport Overseers was held at Lusaka workshops.

During the second half of the year third-year students from the Hodgson Technical College commenced practical training in the central workshops at Lusaka on the repair and overhaul of motor vehicles. This is the first time that such work has been undertaken and it proved highly successful.

In the provinces, Transport Officers commenced refresher courses for Government drivers. These have proved invaluable.

Throughout the year technical training was given to the European staff employed on the overhaul and maintenance of heavy earth-moving plant at the two main centres at Lusaka and Ndola. These lectures were aided by film demonstrations and special talks given by the technical representatives of the agents of the manufacturers of the machines.

One pupil engineer, nine apprentices and twelve learner tradesmen continued their training throughout the year.

ELECTRICAL BRANCH

Organisation

THE reorganisation of the Electrical Branch of the Public Works Department involved the transfer of one Electrical Engineer and an En-

gineering Assistant (Electrical), together with the major portion of the installation and maintenance staff in the provinces, to the control of the Buildings Branch. A further Electrical Engineer previously seconded to the Mechanical Branch was transferred to the latter primarily for work on the design and equipment of small power stations: the remainder of the headquarters electrical engineering staff under the control of the newly established office of Chief Electrical Adviser became a section of the Mines and Works Division with the responsibility, aided as necessary by firms of outside consultants, of providing a general consultative service on electrical engineering matters to all Government departments.

Consultative Service

Both before and after the reorganisation a service has been provided as required for the preparation of electrical designs and specifications for electrical installation and reticulation work in Territorial and Federal Government buildings and institutions.

Another important aspect of this consultative service has been the examination, on behalf of the Commissioner for Local Government, of electrical engineering schemes originated by local government electricity undertakings for which Government loans were required.

Towards the end of the year special reports were requested by the managements on matters relating to the method of operating two electricity undertakings in which Government has a financial interest.

Electrical Development

The development of the Mongu electricity undertaking mentioned in the 1957 report, though impeded by flood conditions and consequent transport difficulties, progressed during the year and it is expected that it will commence operation in the first quarter of 1959.

The Kasama hydro-electric scheme, based upon the Chishimba Falls on the Luombe River, was advanced by the letting of contracts for the civil engineering work, the supply and installation of the hydro-turbo generators, the main 33 kV transmission line to Kasama and the 11 kV and lower voltage transmission in the township. Extensions of the H.T. transmission to the new African township of Mungwi and the Kasama Malima Prison were planned and committed.

The civil engineering works made good progress during the dry season, and the diversion weir was completed just before the onset of the rains. The scheme should be complete and in operation towards the end of 1959.

It was decided to proceed with the Fort Rosebery hydro-electric scheme based upon the Musonda Falls on the Luongo River, just under forty miles north of the township, and a major portion of the contracts was let. Good progress was made with the diversion weir which in this instance is combined with a road bridge and bush was cleared for the 33 kV main transmission line which on its route to the township passes through

a manganese mining area. The hydro-turbo generators were ordered, and the electrical reticulation commenced; the scheme should be in commission early in 1960.

Tenders have also been invited for the various items of plant and works associated with a hydro-electric scheme based upon falls on the Lunzuwa River to supply the township of Abercorn to the east and the port of Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika to the west. The contract for the civil engineering works has been let while those for the generating plant, reticulation, transformers and switchgear should follow shortly. The expected date of commissioning is early 1960.

These three hydro-electric projects are all small run-of-the-river schemes with initial firm capacity varying from 250 kW to 1,000 kW, and are associated with the special development taking place in the Northern and Luapula Provinces.

Assistance has been given to one township management board operating a small electricity undertaking by engineering on its behalf high-tension extensions to the existing network to allow electricity supply to be effected to outlying Territorial and Federal Government institutions: for another management board the complete design of a township electricity scheme was taken over and advanced to allow contracts to be let which will be supervised and, on completion, handed over to the management board for operation.

Two of the three new African teacher training colleges under construction necessitated the establishment of small power stations and the design of institutional reticulation therefrom: in the case of Serenje it was decided to design the electricity scheme so as to provide an electricity supply to the small township as a whole with the college as the major consumer, and work is proceeding on this basis.

During the course of the year negotiations with several electricity undertakings were successfully concluded in respect of extensions to their high-tension reticulation to allow electricity supplies to be effected to Territorial or Federal Government institutions.

WATER DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION

DUE to the fall in the price of copper in 1957 and 1958 and the necessity to effect economies throughout the Territory, it was necessary for the Department of Water Development and Irrigation to reduce its recurrent expenditure very considerably and to some extent to reduce also its European establishment. In order to effect these economies and still provide services in as much of the Territory as possible it was decided to withdraw construction staff from areas where hitherto the demands for capital works had not been great.

Construction staff was therefore withdrawn from the North-Western and Western Provinces as well as the Barotseland Protectorate and it was

decided in the Eastern, Central and Southern Provinces to operate over as small an area as possible where the demand for development works was greatest. As the year advanced, however, it became increasingly apparent that services were required in parts of the Territory from which it had been decided the staff should be withdrawn.

The appointment of a Development Commissioner for the Northern Province resulted in considerable demands being made on the Department both for work and advice. The need for extensive improvement works to drainage canals and rivers in the Barotseland Protectorate, aggravated by two years of severe flood, became a matter of urgency, and later in the year the appointment of a Special Commissioner for the Western Province resulted in very considerable demands on our small reconnaissance team stationed in the area.

It was agreed that in spite of reductions in staff and recurrent expenditure the hydrological section should be maintained at full strength. This has been done and in some instances the Section has been strengthened and its field work is steadily increasing with more hydrometric stations being established each year. Closer liaison with the Hydrological Section of the Department of Irrigation in Southern Rhodesia is now being maintained.

Work in the Gwembe Valley for the Kariba resettlement scheme has continued under the general supervision of the Department. This project is now nearing completion.

With the reduction in junior supervisory field staff greater emphasis has been placed on reconnaissance work throughout the Territory for future development programmes, and a fairly considerable section of the technical staff has been engaged on this work. As mentioned previously the Copperbelt reconnaissance team is now engaged almost entirely on investigations required by the Special Commissioner and it is expected that this work will continue at high pressure for a considerable time.

Steady progress has been maintained in the reopening of the water routes in the Bangweulu swamps area and it is now possible for boats to maintain a service from Samfya on the west to the new terminal port of Mbatia on the eastern side. Certain stretches of the water route still have to be deepened but this work is being steadily pushed ahead.

AFRICAN HOUSING

DURING the twelve months ending 31st December, 1958, the African Housing Board approved loans for a further £1,214,432 for schemes proposed by local authorities, bringing the total loans approved by the Board to £3,202,401. Since the Board was formed in 1956, schemes providing 10,414 houses have been approved. In addition, the construction of approximately 900 houses for the Federal and Territorial Governments and Rhodesia Railways has been negotiated.

In order to obtain first-hand information on the factors affecting building costs and to experiment with thin wall construction and increased densities, the Board has embarked on a project of building by direct labour at Choma.

As sewage disposal is such an important and expensive item in the costs of African housing schemes, extensive research into methods is planned. In collaboration with the Municipal Council of Chingola, an experiment in the use of sewage stabilisation ponds will be conducted. It is expected that the results of these investigations will lead to substantial reductions in both the amount of capital required and the annual recurrent expenditure where waterborne sanitation is desired.

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute has been commissioned by the African Housing Board to undertake a socio-economic survey of the African population of Lusaka from which to obtain information on the needs and attitudes in regard to housing and trends towards urbanisation.

With the termination of the Government subsidies, the Board and local authorities are attempting to encourage individuals to own houses and to this end a number of pilot schemes for the sale of houses on mortgage have been commenced.

Chapter 11: Communications

LEGISLATION

A NEW Roads and Road Traffic Ordinance was enacted, but it had not been brought into force by the end of the year. The Ordinance supersedes the Motor Traffic Ordinance, the Width of Tyres Ordinance, and the Roads and Vehicles Ordinance, and incorporates many amendments to the provisions of these Ordinances.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

THE Roads Branch continued to undertake, on behalf of the Federal Government, the design, construction and maintenance of federal roads and aerodromes in Northern Rhodesia, in addition to the requirements of the Territorial Government.

FEDERAL ROADS

INTER-TERRITORIAL roads are the responsibility of the Federal Government, but the Territorial Government undertakes their construction and maintenance on an agency basis. In Northern Rhodesia they comprise 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 Kasumbalesa (Belgian Congo Border) via Ndola, Kitwe, Chingola and Bancroft.

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

A change in the inter-territorial route between Chingola and the Belgian Congo resulted in an increase of 2.4 miles in the length of inter-territorial roads within the Territory. The total length now stands at 1,906 miles. As a matter of administrative convenience the Northern Rhodesia Government in the course of the year assumed responsibility for a further thirty-two miles of federal road within the borders of Nyasaland.

TERRITORIAL ROADS

THE remaining roads, other than municipal and township roads, are the responsibility of the Territorial Government, and their total length is 20,696 miles.

STANDARD OF CONSTRUCTION

THE total mileage of federal and territorial roads open to traffic at the end of the year was 22,634. This figure includes the thirty-two miles within Nyasaland, mentioned above. Of this total mileage, 638 miles were bitumen-surfaced (Class I), 1,398 miles were gravel-surfaced (Class II) and the remainder were earth-surfaced or partly gravelled.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

ON the 1st July, 1958, the Road Boards became advisory bodies, and the responsibility for constructing and maintaining their roads was assumed by the Roads Branch. The responsibility for the maintenance of all roads, including federal roads, is now divided as follows:

	<i>Federal Roads Miles</i>	<i>Territorial Roads Miles</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Native Authorities	—	4,593	4,593
Provincial Administration	—	9,535	9,535
Local Authorities	30	5	35
Roads Branch	1,908	6,563	8,471
	<hr/> 1,938	<hr/> 20,696	<hr/> 22,634

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

TRAFFIC DENSITY

THE volume of traffic continued to increase on all roads except in the Eastern Province, where adverse conditions affected farming, and on main roads in the Copperbelt, where there was a recession in copper mining.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

THE following table sets out the road work completed in the course of the year.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Contract miles</i>	<i>Departmental miles</i>	<i>Total miles</i>
Class I (two lane)*	65.07	49.28	114.35
Class II	39.66	89.00	128.66
Regravelling	58.72	54.00	112.72
Earth	198.70	21.20	219.90

* including 21.7 miles of existing ten-foot bituminous surface widened to twenty-two feet.

Eight contracting firms and thirteen Roads Branch teams were engaged on this work.

BRIDGES

SIX departmental bridge units completed eight bridges of a total length of 818 feet and are engaged on a further five bridges of a total length of 451 feet.

The first prestressed concrete bridge in the Territory on the main road network was let to contract during the year. This is the bridge over the Chambeshi River on the Mpika/Kasama road. The length will be 550 feet.

The expenditure on construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and pontoons amounted to £2,285,000. This figure includes an element for depreciation on plant and vehicles and operating personnel changes, but not departmental overheads.

AERODROMES

IN addition to the four main landing grounds at Livingstone, Ndola, Lusaka and Kasama, eleven secondary landing grounds, fifteen landing grounds at boma centres, twenty-six emergency and four private landing grounds were maintained at the beginning of the year.

One secondary landing ground was leased to and will be maintained by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, Limited.

Twelve emergency landing grounds and one boma landing ground were closed down as an economy measure during the year, and the Roads Branch now maintains four main and twenty other landing grounds as the agent of the Federal Government. The majority of the remainder are maintained by the Provincial Administration, with funds issued through the Roads Branch.

The following construction and major items of maintenance were carried out:

Mongu .	2,450 sq. yds. cement stabilised hardstanding.	Whole of brick runway slurry sealed.
Ndola .	14,000 sq. yds. of concrete hardstanding constructed by contract.	West end of runway slurry sealed. Whole runway treated with fog spray.
Lusaka .	1,200 feet extension to main runway constructed departmentally. Two turning circles constructed by contract.	—

The total expenditure on maintaining and improving aerodromes during 1958 amounted to £42,000.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

THE number of public service vehicles licensed rose from 1,253 to 1,332 in 1958. A large number of licences issued were however in respect of vehicles based in other territories and these plied only infrequently to Northern Rhodesia.

The demand for public transport, especially for local deliveries, was reduced during the year due to the generally lower level of economic activity. Transport services between this Territory and Kenya continued despite difficulties experienced by the operators because of the great distance and poor road conditions.



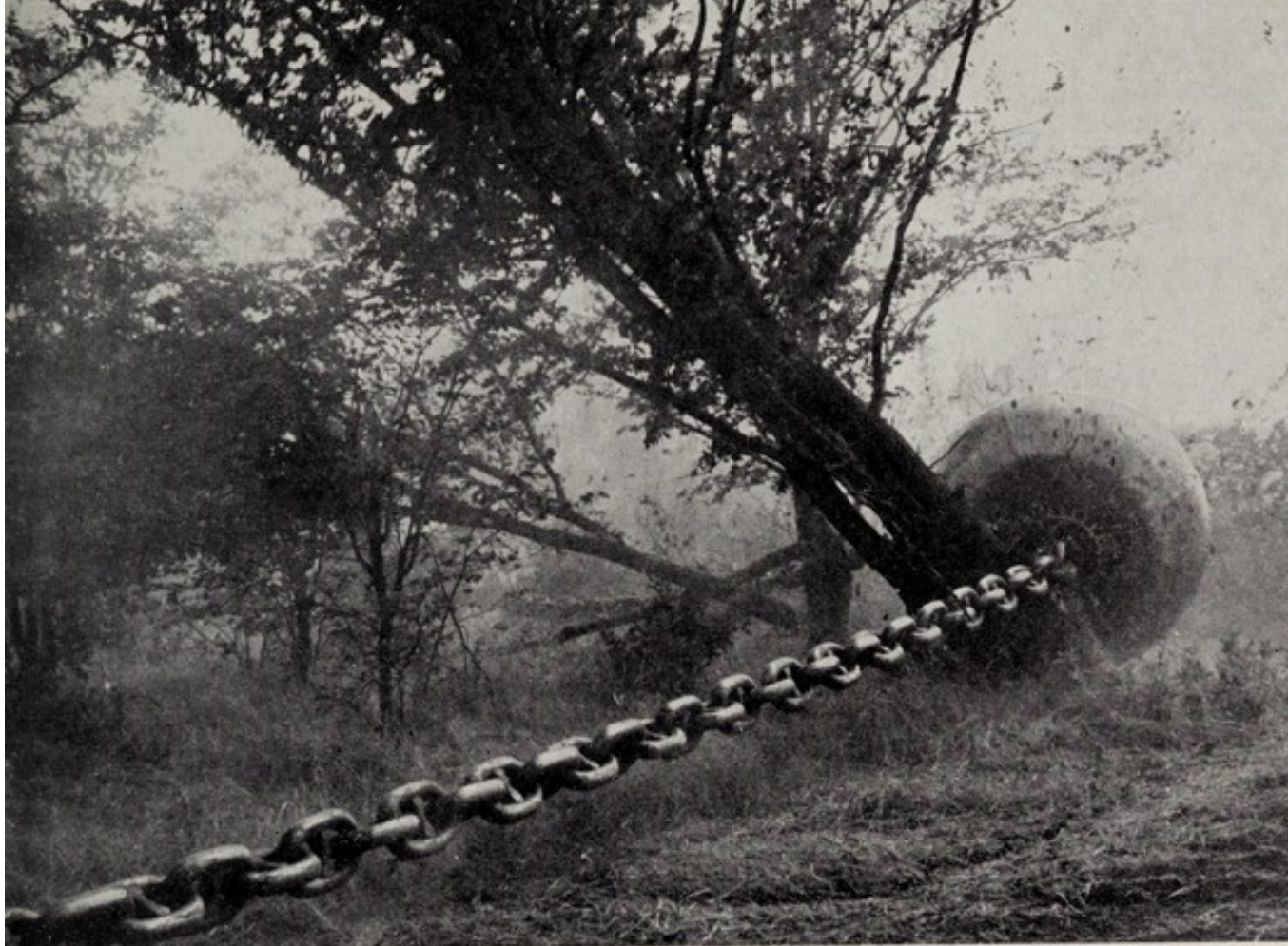
THE KARIBA DAM WAS NEARING COMPLETION BY THE END OF THE YEAR AND THE
LAKE HAD STARTED TO FORM BEHIND IT



IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY WATER POINTS WERE SUPPLIED FOR THE VILLAGERS WHO
HAD MOVED TO MAKE WAY FOR THE KARIBA LAKE

SCENE IN A NEW VILLAGE CLOSE TO WHAT WILL BE THE SHORE OF KARIBA LAKE

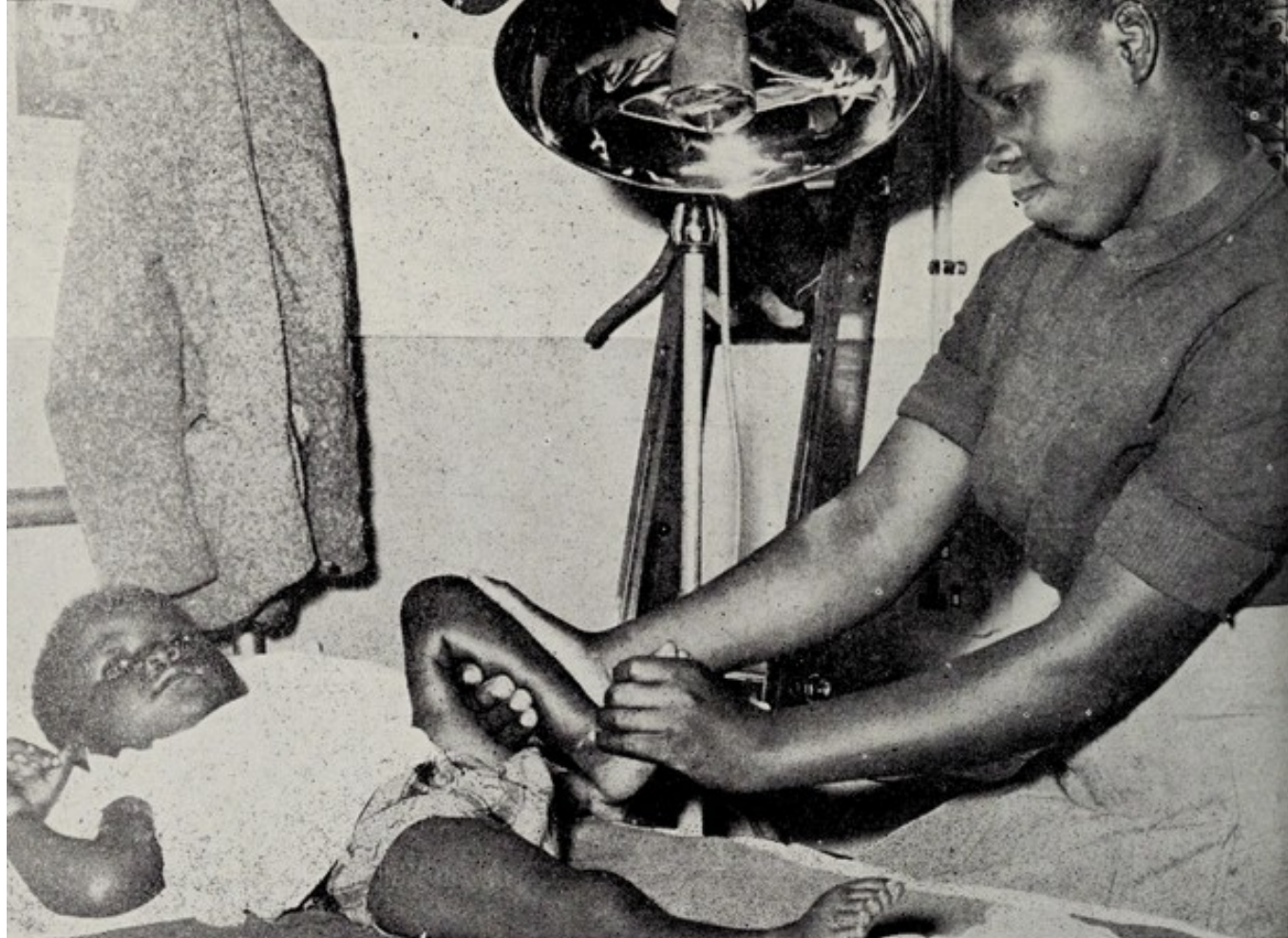




LAND THAT WILL BE INUNDATED BY THE KARIBA LAKE WAS BEING CLEARED TO
MAKE WAY FOR FISHING GROUNDS

AT WORK ON A NEW TYPE OF QUICKLY-ERECTED AND SEMI-PORTABLE AFRICAN HOUSE





PHYSIOTHERAPY IN THE LUSAKA AFRICAN HOSPITAL

A MEMBER OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION'S HEALTH AND NUTRITION
SCHEME AT FORT ROSEBERY





AFRICAN NURSES IN TRAINING AT LIVINGSTONE AFRICAN HOSPITAL

AN OUTSTANDING ATHLETIC EVENT OF THE YEAR; YOTHAM MULEYA, FROM NORTHERN RHODESIA, RUNNING AGAINST GORDON PIRIE IN A THREE-MILE RACE AT AN INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN SALISBURY. MULEYA WON BY 100 YARDS





IN BAROTSELAND GREAT EFFORTS WERE MADE TO CLEAR DRAINAGE CANALS AND
THUS INCREASE THE AREA OF ARABLE LAND AVAILABLE TO VILLAGERS

A NEW BUS BEING HANDED OVER TO A MEMBER OF THE LUAPULA TRANSPORT
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY—A DEVELOPMENT VENTURE IN THE NORTHERN PART OF
THE TERRITORY





THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, MR. GEORGE MUTLOW PATERSON, O.B.E., TAKES THE SALUTE AT THE OPENING OF THE FIRST SESSION TO BE HELD IN THE NEW HIGH COURT BUILDING AT LUSAKA

MR. W. G. DUNLOP, THEN MEMBER FOR MINES AND WORKS IN THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT, RECEIVING THE FREEDOM OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CHINGOLA





MISS VERONICA CHANGU—NORTHERN RHODESIA'S FIRST AFRICAN POLICEWOMAN—
WAS APPOINTED IN 1958

Preliminary figures of new registrations of motor vehicles show that 6,500 motor vehicles, including tractors, motor cycles and auto-cycles were registered during the year. This represents a big reduction on the previous year's figure of 8,733 and is also due to the general economic position. New issues of driving licences were similarly reduced from 10,353 to 7,713 in 1958.

The three Ordinances (Caps. 172, 173 and 174) dealing with roads and road traffic were redrafted during the year, and consolidated into a single Ordinance, the Roads and Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958. The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation but will come into force in stages during 1959. An important new provision is the introduction of the "Private Carrier's licence" (the "C" licence of the United Kingdom) without which it will no longer be lawful for a person to use a goods vehicle on a road for the carriage of goods for, or in connection with, any trade or business carried on by him.

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 have been provided by a modern motel between Chirundu and Kafue, a luxury hotel at Ndola and a modern commercial hotel in the same town. In addition a modern hotel has been opened at Broken Hill.

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 Africans employed in the hotel and catering industries. Regular inspections are made and the standards throughout the Territory are being steadily improved.

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

PRESS

THERE were four European newspapers published in Northern Rhodesia during 1958, the *Northern News* published in Ndola, the *Central African Post* in Lusaka, the *Livingstone Mail* in Livingstone and the *Broken Hill Observer* in Broken Hill. 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, also circulate in Northern Rhodesia.

During the early part of the year, the *African Times* ceased publication, but the *African Eagle*, another newspaper mainly for African readers which has an office in Lusaka but is published in Salisbury, continued to appear weekly. In the latter part of the year the first issue of the *Broken Hill Observer* was published in Broken Hill.

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* and *Broken Hill Observer* are independent newspapers.

The list of newspapers and periodicals published within the Territory at the end of 1958 was 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 Broken Hill Observer</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Weekly
<i>The African Eagle</i> (African newspaper)	.	.	.	.	.	Weekly
<i>Lyashi</i> (African newspaper)	.	.	.	.	.	Monthly
<i>Intanda</i> (African newspaper)	.	.	.	.	.	Monthly
<i>Nkhani Za Kum'mawa</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>Nchanga News</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Fortnightly
<i>The African Roan Antelope</i> (African magazine)	.	.	.	.	.	Fortnightly
<i>Lutandanya</i> (African magazine)	.	.	.	.	.	Fortnightly

<i>Mufulira African Star</i> (African magazine)	Fortnightly
<i>Nchanga Drum</i> (African magazine)	Fortnightly
<i>The Salaried Staff and Mine Officials' Magazine</i>	Monthly
<i>The Eagle</i> (English Church magazine)	Monthly
<i>Nshila</i> (African magazine)	Fortnightly
<i>African Life</i> (African magazine)	Monthly
<i>Freedom</i> (African magazine)	Monthly
<i>The Northern Rhodesia Journal</i>	Twice yearly

BROADCASTING

IN February, 1958, responsibility for broadcasting to Africans in the Federation was handed over by the Northern and Southern Rhodesia Governments to the newly formed Federal Broadcasting Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Almost simultaneously, the hours of broadcasting were increased from seventy-four to eighty-six hours per week and in February, 1959, the Corporation's first birthday, the African Service increased its hours to 109 per week in eight vernaculars plus English, thus providing three different languages per day during the peak periods.

The number of wireless owners continued to increase and it was estimated that some 500,000 people regularly tuned to the F.B.C.'s African Service for their news, entertainment and enlightenment.

The Radio Homecraft Clubs continued to attract African women, who are more and more relying upon the radio for daily instruction on health, hygiene and homecraft. The Corporation's monthly magazine, *Radio Post*, published monthly special recipes, dress patterns and competitions in conjunction with these broadcasts.

Special women's programmes were broadcast daily from Lusaka and were supported by local welfare bodies, who provided expert advice for these broadcasts. In the North there were known to be some 140 women's clubs who met in the afternoons; included in their instructions was a fifteen-minute broadcast in their own language. An enormous amount of touring was necessary to ensure that these specialised programmes reflected the voices of the women themselves and in this respect these programmes were probably unique in Africa.

During the year letters continued to pour into the Lusaka studios from all over Africa and the popular "Lucky Dip" programme drew some 250 letters each day and provided a difficult problem to the compilers.

The Central African Broadcasting Station used to broadcast four hours a week of programmes specifically intended for European listeners, but with the creation of the Corporation and the improvement in the facilities available to its English Service the need for this provision fell away and it was discontinued.

Medium wave transmitters were installed at Lusaka and Kitwe, while at Lusaka a short wave transmitter radiated programmes both to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Recording and studio facilities were made

available during the year to the English Service in Lusaka and Kitwe, and at the year's end a Programme Manager was appointed for the Northern Region; an officer who had been one of the best known of the Central African Broadcasting Station staff at Lusaka.

Regular short tours of duty by announcer-producers of the English Service resulted in wider contacts with Northern Rhodesia as a whole, and a consequent increase in the amount of programme material was contributed from Northern Rhodesia. There was, in particular, a marked increase in the coverage of topical events in the Territory.

FILMS

THE production of simple films of combined educational and entertainment value for Africans, which is the major task of the cinema section of the Information Department, was continued during the year. The appointment of a Recording Engineer enabled a start to be made with the magnetic sound striping of vernacular commentaries onto the Department's films, and by the end of the year the construction and installation of recording equipment was almost complete and the first recordings were being made. Film production was deliberately reduced in the hope that all films would in future have recorded commentaries; and while it is always possible to dub a commentary onto a film made as a "silent", the technique in the making of a commentated film is different. The film unit thus had the opportunity of concentrating on a slightly more ambitious project—the making of a 35 mm. colour production on the pre-history of Northern Rhodesia as an education film which, it is hoped, will have extra-territorial as well as local distribution.

The two 16 mm. "silent" films completed during the year were *Village Dispensary* and *Field Team Work*. The former film shows how the need for facilities for emergency medical treatment is brought home to African villagers when an accident occurs in the "bush", while the latter depicts the work of an area development team in the field giving instruction in homecraft, village hygiene, building and so on. Other 16 mm. productions in black and white which were scripted and partially completed by the end of the year dealt with the training of African plant operators in the Public Works Department, the resettlement of villagers in the Gwembe Valley as a result of the Kariba Dam project, the adult education of African women and how to erect a house made with prefabricated steel girders.

Reorganisation took place in the cinema section as a result of the conversion of most of the mobile cinemas into "campaign" vans equipped with a wide range of audio-visual aids. Only two of the mobile cinemas which travelled on prearranged itineraries and gave film shows in rural areas remained on the road at the end of the year. During 1958 the mobile cinemas travelled some 32,000 miles, giving 550 film shows to audiences totalling over 52,000 men, women and children.

Demands on the section's film library continued to increase and during the year the number of hirers rose from 837 to 932. The library contains one of the most comprehensive collections in Africa of films suitable for showing to African audiences.

INFORMATION SERVICES

IN the publications section of the Information Department the year was one of considerable—and sometimes extremely hectic—expansion following the appointment of a Managing Editor, Publications, who took up his duties in January. There were three major tasks. First, the transformation of the *African Listener* into a general interest fortnightly magazine with the title of *Nshila*; secondly, the founding of two monthly provincial newsletters, one in the Southern Province and one in the Eastern Province, and thirdly, the building up and training of the African editorial staff essential for the development of the new publications. At the same time, it was also important to maintain the output of material such as photo-feature and "Advance" posters, leaflets and booklets. Various major developments in the Territory during the year made this an unexpectedly heavy responsibility.

By the end of the year the publications section was well on the way to achieving its objectives. *Nshila*, from the first print order of 4,200, had reached 8,200 and had become a forty-page magazine carrying a considerable amount of advertising and selling at 6d. The two provincial newsletters, *Intanda* and *Nkhani Za Kum'mawa*, had circulations of 6,000 and 7,500 respectively. Initially these newsletters contained eight pages, but by the end of the year they had both been increased to twelve pages and sold at twopence. The third major task, the building up and training of the African editorial staff, had proceeded smoothly and the standard of reporting, page make-up and the scaling of photographs for block-making showed a marked improvement. It had soon become apparent that educational qualifications alone did not produce good editorial staff, and a considerable amount of rejection and selection took place before the right material was acquired.

In addition to its own publications, the Information Department continued to distribute material received from outside agencies and also undertook the revision of entries relating to Northern Rhodesia in more than thirty works of reference, including the editing of the Colonial Annual Report. The number of copies per issue of the Central Office of Information's magazine *To-day* was increased from 3,500 to 4,000 copies, and some 23,500 posters received from the same source were widely distributed throughout the Territory.

Despite changes of staff, the press section continued to fulfil its main responsibility of collecting and disseminating news about Government

decisions and activities to the Press of Central Africa and elsewhere, to answer Press queries and assist visiting journalists. By the end of the year some 850 Press communiques had been issued—nearly 90 per cent being used by one local daily newspaper—and there was, in fact, hardly a communique issued which was not published in one publication or another. The feature articles prepared and distributed by the section were also widely used and the demand for such material remained almost unlimited.

For some years the photographic section had been working in very inadequate accommodation with poor darkroom facilities but by the end of the year the new photographic block had been completed and most of the equipment installed. The work of the Photographer was eased in December with the appointment of a Visual Aids Officer, himself an experienced photographer, and a start was made on the preparation of filmstrips and other visual aids material. Despite the difficulties under which the section was working for the greater part of the year, 1,381 new negatives were added to the files, 9,592 enlargements made and 6,916 prints distributed of which 1,419 were known to have been published.

The policy of putting on a departmental exhibit at as many agricultural shows as possible throughout the Territory was maintained during 1958. The information organisations in the Northern and Southern Provinces provided exhibits and staff for all the agricultural shows held in their respective provinces, which enabled headquarters staff to exhibit at more of the shows held in other parts of the Territory than ever before. Altogether the Department exhibited at nineteen agricultural shows and provided exhibition material and equipment in the form of posters, photographs, publications and public address systems for a further two shows.

The Northern Province provincial information organisation at Kasama was the only one which was well under way before the beginning of the year, that at Ndola in the Western Province having started to function only in December, 1957. During 1958 two further provincial organisations were set up at Livingstone and Fort Jameson in the Southern and Eastern Provinces, but a shortage of suitable staff precluded the formation of the organisation which had been planned for the Luapula Province.

Experience gained in the Northern Province had shown that at least a year was required before any provincial organisation could begin to assist to any appreciable extent the projects and extension work undertaken by the Provincial Administration and the Government departments. For the information organisations in the Southern and Eastern Provinces the year was, therefore, largely taken up with creating a network of correspondents and selling agents for the provincial newsletters, obtaining a knowledge of the work being undertaken by the Provincial Administration and Government departments and selecting and training suitable

staff. Towards the end of the year, however, both organisations were in a position to offer a limited amount of assistance to the Provincial Administration and technical departments, while a considerable amount of photographic material had been collected for use in the coming year.

In the Northern Province, both "campaign" vans, with their wide range of audio-visual aids, were extensively used in support of various projects such as village headmen's courses, teachers' refresher courses, District Messengers' and Kapasus' courses and a study group conference. A considerable quantity of visual aids material was prepared; this included filmstrips, "photo-feature" posters, slogan "stickers", leaflets, a series of 35 mm. colour transparencies and numerous photographs.

Chapter 13: General

SURVEYS

THERE was a very marked decrease during the year in the number of title surveys carried out. This falling off of work was apparent not only in respect of new Crown land lay-outs but also in the number and character of surveys undertaken for existing land owners by private land surveyors. It is a requirement of the legislation that the records of all property surveys effected for land registration purposes shall be examined and approved by the Surveyor-General so the Department is able reliably to assess at any time the conditions obtaining generally throughout the profession in the Territory.

The year 1958 was not one that the private land surveyors in Northern Rhodesia are likely to look back on with much pleasure. While formerly there had been large programmes of Crown land surveys outstanding the Department had been able to give the private firms substantial contracts. Those times were over; since the back-log of Government work had been eliminated almost completely. Hence it was possible to offer such commissions in only a limited number of special cases. Owing to the increase in their numbers in recent years some of the private surveyors had come to rely on the Government for the bulk of their work and consequently a few had been obliged in the more stable circumstances now prevailing to move elsewhere for their living.

Departmental surveyors were kept fully occupied with the Government's current survey requirements.

Late in the year the divisional survey office at Fort Jameson was closed as an economy measure and the European staff were withdrawn from the area. However, two African Survey Assistants were retained in the Eastern Province and these men worked directly under the supervision of officers of the Provincial Administration. This is an arrangement which has operated satisfactorily for some years in other remoter parts of the country notably in Barotseland. Also in the interests of economy, the staff surveyors on the Copperbelt hitherto concentrated at Ndola were distributed in April between that station and Kitwe. This step necessitated the opening of a new divisional survey office at Kitwe which geographically is the most centrally situated town in the region. As intended, much travelling was eliminated by this reorganisation and at the end of the year the new arrangement was working smoothly.

The work of examining records of surveys which for some years had been seriously in arrears was almost up to date by the end of the year.

The checking of records was being now commenced within a few days of their lodgment.

Despite staff cuts introduced for reasons of economy there was no diminution in the volume of work flowing into the draughting and reproduction sections of the Department. Lands Department's applications for diagrams and sketch plans for new Crown land alienations of all kinds were not as numerous as in the preceding year, the totals for 1958 being 2,285 sets of diagrams and 351 sets of sketch plans. For all other kinds of drawings, however, requests were as numerous as ever with the result that the draughting section's work was not up to date at the end of the year.

The number of the various types of prints and negatives produced by the reproduction section was greater than in any previous year. This was due mainly to the bringing into use of new items of equipment.

At the conclusion of the academic year at the end of September the African Survey Training School at Broken Hill was closed, after having functioned for more than ten years. This step was taken in the interests of economy. In future a small number of Africans will be instructed in survey work at departmental headquarters. A training unit is being established for the purpose but for some time the intake of trainees will be dependent each year on the requirements of this Department alone. Refresher courses will also be run for men who joined the Department from the school and have served several years.

A field party of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys continued to operate in the Territory throughout the year but only passing reference to it is made here because the work which the Directorate is undertaking falls within the purview of the Federal Department of Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys. The Survey Department of Northern Rhodesia now confines its activities almost entirely to cadastral surveys. Any topographical surveys or triangulation work it undertakes are of a local nature and its map compilation work is restricted to topo-cadastral sheets.

LANDS

THE general territorial recession of 1958 had a pronounced effect on alienation of land and the demand for new Crown land sites of all kinds, with the exception of agricultural units, diminished in consequence. The number of leases of township stands dropped from 1,080 in 1957 to 644 in 1958. Only five new residential smallholdings, or lots, were leased compared with ninety-one in 1957 and four new agricultural smallholdings were taken up compared with twenty-one in 1957. Twenty-one new agricultural units totalling 36,706 acres were leased during the year; the corresponding figures for 1957 being eighteen and 35,710 respectively.

Three hundred and eighty tenancies of all kinds were terminated, of which forty-two were preliminary leases replaced by longer term tenancies.

Corresponding figures for the previous year under this category were 231 and forty-nine respectively.

The system of issuing head leases of township stands to local authorities continued to operate satisfactorily, but there was an inevitable fall-off in demand in consequence of the recession, and only 388 head leases were issued compared with 627 during the previous year.

During the year the Government decided to relax its policy of granting only leasehold tenure in urban areas and proposals were made for the introduction of a policy of granting land in freehold where this is not contrary to the public interest. Details regarding the terms and conditions for the conversion from leasehold to freehold have been prepared and are now under consideration.

The Agricultural Lands Board has carried out a full programme during the year. Four farms in the Mazabuka Assisted Settlement Scheme have now been well developed and although the recent bad season gave these settlers an unfortunate start, they are expected, given reasonable weather conditions, to do well. A total of sixty-four farms had, by the year's end, been planned in the Mkushi Assisted Settlement Scheme and advertised for alienation. Of these, fourteen were allocated during the year and a number reserved for trainees selected from officers axed from the British armed services. It was expected that most of the remainder would be alienated before the 1959-60 season. On each farm the Board installed a borehole, cleared forty acres of land and built access roads. Settlers already on the land were enthusiastic and sanguine of success.

Investigations were made in regard to the agricultural potential of certain areas in the Eastern Province and as a result of these investigations the Board was preparing a tenant farming scheme for the area, where the introduction of new blood is of vital importance to its future. The Board was of the opinion that there was scope for European settlement in the Abercorn area, for producers of coffee, essential oils, fruit and seed production on small farming units containing thirty to forty acres of irrigable land; and it hoped to be able to provide suitable farms for these purposes in due course.

Town Planning

During the year the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Inter-Territorial Planning Organisation, established by the Central African Council in 1949, ceased to operate in the Territory and a Northern Rhodesia planning service was established within the Lands Department in the latter half of the year, with planning offices at Lusaka and Ndola. This service gives technical advice to all local authorities except the Municipality of Lusaka, which employs its own qualified planning officer.

The Territorial Town Planning Board held numerous meetings and exercised control over planning and development under the provisions of the Town Planning Ordinance. A zoning scheme for Fort Rosebery was

approved, and other schemes were in course of preparation for Gwembe, Kalulushi, Mumbwa and Serenje. Planning schemes for Kitwe, Lusaka and Ndola were approved during the year and the Chingola planning scheme was ready for approval. Planning schemes were being prepared for Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Kabulonga, Kafue, Livingstone, Luanshya, Mufulira and Roma.

Lands and Deeds Registry

The Registry was also affected by the general territorial recession. A total of 6,491 documents were registered in 1958, as compared with 8,735 in 1957. This decrease was largely due to the transfer of the mining section of the Deeds Registry to the Mines Department at Kitwe, and a reduction in registrations of Crown leases and covering certificates of title.

The figures for private transactions showed that there was little change since 1957, but there was an increase in the number of mortgages and value of the sums secured. Revenue from registration of lands and deeds amounted to £60,450 a decrease of £9,670 as compared with 1957.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DURING 1958 a total of 2,050 square miles was regionally mapped, almost entirely within the Eastern Province. Two quarter degree sheets were completed by the end of the year, the reduction as compared with the previous year being mainly due to the fact that only two geologists were on active fieldwork for the whole field season.

Detailed mapping of the Lusaka District, which commenced late in 1957, was completed in April, 1958. The investigation of the deposit of asbestos, mentioned in the report for 1957, was completed and the occurrence found to be of no economic value. The examination of the Feira carbonatite complex, including the detailed laboratory work on some hundreds of soil samples, was also concluded. As a result of this work an interim report was produced summarising the results. The conclusion was reached that the largest occurrence at Kaluwe constitutes a large, low-grade deposit of niobium and phosphate awaiting development. At the close of the year negotiations were proceeding with a view to ensuring that a limited amount of diamond drilling would be carried out on this deposit. The detailed report on this investigation and similar reports on the Sinda quarter-sheet of the Eastern Province and the Mapanza quarter-sheet of the Southern Province were prepared for publication.

During the course of fieldwork in the Eastern Province, flake graphite deposits were discovered late in the year. Examination of these deposits had not been completed at the end of the year but preliminary tests indicated that the average tenor of the ore is about 6.8 per cent graphite, that the mineral itself contains a minimum of 91 per cent graphitic carbon and that the flakes are of a constant size and shape. The extent of the one deposit examined so far is in excess of two miles along the strike with a

width of more than two hundred yards in fairly steeply-dipping graphitic gneiss. The compilation of an interim report on this occurrence was commenced.

In the laboratories a wide range of determinations, analyses and other identifications was carried out, mainly for departmental purposes but including a number for members of the public.

Approximately 3,000 miles of roads and tracks in the Territory were covered by a car-borne scintillometer survey, mainly in the Northern Province and in the Zambezi Valley. The primary object of the survey was to locate sources of radioactivity and to detect uranium mineralisation if possible.

A number of research projects were embarked upon during the year and some completed. They were carried out by post-graduate research teams from the Research Institute of African Geology at the University of Leeds, from the Geochemical Research Centre, Imperial College of Science and Technology of the University of London, and by tutorial staff of the Universities of Durham, and of Gottingen and Munich in Germany. All these research projects were undertaken by arrangement and in collaboration with the Department of Geological Survey. The results, when available, should be of considerable value to the advancement of geological knowledge of the Territory and of geochemical prospecting techniques for metals such as uranium, cobalt and niobium.

Publications issued during the year were:

Annual Report, 1957.

Records of the Geological Survey, 1956.

The Geology of the Kariba Area, Report No. 3.

Geological Maps:

The Luiri Hill Area, Quarter degree sheet 1527 NW.

The Western End of the Luano Valley

The Geology of the Kariba Area (two sheets)

The Karroo and Coal Resources of the Gwembe District, NE. Section (two sheets).

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

THE Peasant Farming Scheme continued to expand most satisfactorily and the number of established farmers showed an advance from 1,618 at the beginning of the year to 2,219 at the end. 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 was becoming keener in other parts of the Territory, notably in the Northern and North-Western Provinces. By the end of the year the scheme had completed its ninth year of operation and it had been clearly shown that the Africans farming in a proper manner in Peasant Farming groups could make a better living than others who depended on traditional methods. The foundations of a

stable agricultural system had been soundly laid in several areas where until a few years ago subsistence agriculture, with its inevitable misuse of land, had been practised. In spite of one of the worst farming years in recent memory, the Peasant Farmers managed to repay approximately 75 per cent of the estimated amount due. Some of the original farmers had already completely repaid their loans in less time than the twelve-year period specified.

The African Rural Housing Scheme, whose object is to assist Africans towards better housing standards in the rural areas, was launched during the year and a "revolving fund" was set up with a capital of £210,000 from which loans could be granted to individual Africans. Inevitably progress was slow during the early years owing to the natural reluctance of the African people to plunge into something unknown. However, thirty-three loans to individual Africans were approved and a rush of applications was expected at the beginning of the next dry season. Loans are interest-free for the first two years of the operation of the scheme which officially started on the 1st July.

The Boat Building School at Nchelenge on Lake Mweru completed its fourth year. Now that information about the school and its activities had spread, competition for places on the annual course was keen and it was possible to select those Africans who appeared most likely to benefit from the course and to set up in business once they had been trained. At some future courses the majority of places will be reserved for Africans from the Southern Province where the formation of Lake Kariba will provide ample work for boat builders for many years to come. A number of African boat builders who were trained at the school were doing well in business and those who had been assisted financially to establish themselves had plenty of work to keep them busy and were repaying rapidly the loans made to them.

At the end of the year there were seven Development Area Training Centres in full operation in the Territory and funds were available for establishing a new one at Nchelenge on Lake Mweru. Plans had been drawn up for this new Centre and building had already started.

Each Centre was staffed with a Principal assisted by European and African staff and functioning under the guidance of the local Development Area Team. These Centres continued to cater for adult training and enlightenment appropriate to the area concerned. Emphasis continued to be laid on the importance of extension work in the villages and on follow-up work, both to help those who had 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. Extension work in the villages was gaining much popularity with the Native Authorities who were most anxious to co-operate.

Some Government Officers and Native Authorities were contemplating the establishment of minor rural townships or the expanding of existing

Chiefs' headquarters or other large villages into small rural townships which could form economic centres and attract further population. In order to assist in the financing of such projects, it was agreed that funds would be made available to assist with the establishment of water supplies, roads, community centres and markets.

Generally speaking, Development Area Teams and Provincial Teams again had a full year and planned and put forward a great number of small projects which were financed from Rural Development funds.

GAME AND TSETSE CONTROL

THE Kafue National Park (as a whole) was opened to the public for the first time on the 1st August and was visited by over 1,000 people during the short season from then until the 15th November. Accommodation consists of ten small camps, each providing for six persons, at which everything but food is supplied, and the main camp of Ngoma where full hotel facilities are available. A main north-south road some 245 miles long links the camps, to which access can be had from Kasempa, Mumbwa, Namwala or Kalomo. Loop roads open up the best game viewing areas to visitors and fishing of a very high standard is also available. Entry is by permit only and permits and accommodation reservations can be obtained from the Warden's office at Chilanga.

The early cessation of the rains allowed the reconstruction of all tourist roads in the Luangwa south game reserve to be completed by the middle of June. Altogether 343 visitors stayed at the Big Lagoon camp, where accommodation had been increased to cater for twelve, and 168 visitors stayed at Chilongozi camp. A third camp, to be sited on the west bank near Kakumbi, is scheduled to be built in 1959. The neighbouring native authority game camps at Nsefu and Luambe remained popular. In September a European superintendent was installed to run the Kasaba visitors' camp in the Sumbu game reserve on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. By the end of the year forty-four persons had stayed at the camp under the new management whereby visitors are fully catered for at the modest price of 27s. 6d. a day. Most of these availed themselves of the fishing boats and engines which the superintendent has for hire and enjoyed the unrivalled fishing which the lake has to offer.

As part of the general economy measures necessitated by the fall in copper revenue the establishment of Game Rangers was reduced from nineteen to nine with effect from the 1st July and African game staff was similarly reduced from 348 to 237. To compensate for these staff reductions the Game and Tsetse Control Department was relieved of all responsibility for crop protection and vermin control except where animals of dangerous species are concerned, and conservation and law enforcement in second-class controlled hunting areas and "open" areas was made the full responsibility of the native authorities.

While the general tsetse control situation remained satisfactory, one or two areas again gave cause for concern. Further cases of trypanosomiasis on the north-east Lusaka front necessitated additional measures in this region: the eastern boundary of the farming area, previously only partly fenced, was completely fenced from Chisamba in the north to the Chalimbana River south of the Great East Road, a distance of some seventy miles, and a cordon of hunters established to create a game-free zone along its eastern side. Clearing operations in the Chisamba sector, previously limited to hand-felling, were augmented by the hire of heavy machinery. Further spraying was carried out and villages were moved up on to the plateau from the adjacent heavily fly-infested Luano Valley, while survey and clearing were continued on the Great East Road. At Chingola, the area recently cleared of fly was invaded from a hitherto undisclosed concentration to the west, necessitating resumption of operations. At Kawambwa, where a control campaign was started in 1957 to protect a proposed cattle-ranching project from a southward invasion of fly across the Kawambwa-Mporokoso road, initial clearing achieved disappointing results and there appeared to be a heavy build-up of fly which would require more intensive attack.

In the Gwembe Valley, good progress was achieved in the tsetse eradication campaign which forms part of the re-settlement programme necessitated by the creation of the Kariba lake.

At Kalomo, where intensive measures were initiated in 1957 to counter a fly invasion through the cordon to the farmland boundary, the sixty-mile fence was almost completed, clearing was continued with the assistance of hired machinery, insecticidal application was brought into use, and game elimination within the fence line was maintained. The main danger here is now limited to that of carried fly, which has become a problem of greatly increasing seriousness throughout the Territory as a result of the expansion of activity and movement in rural areas. Itinerant fish traders, passing at random from infested to fly-free areas, constitute one important source of danger, particularly in the Kalomo-Choma-Namwala region, and proposals were under consideration at the end of the year for instituting some means of control.

PUBLICATIONS BUREAU

THE main objects of the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Publications Bureau are fourfold: to encourage African authors; to create the habit of reading for pleasure by providing entertaining as well as instructive literature; to help in building up the book trade among Africans and at the same time to encourage the use of libraries.

This integrated service was made possible by generous provision from Colonial Development and Welfare funds in 1948; the Territorial Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland also contributed and, with the

end of Colonial Development and Welfare provision during 1956, arranged to take over the financing of the service completely.

One hundred and twenty-five manuscripts and suggestions for books were received and considered in 1958, as compared with the previous average of about 100. 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 was being 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. Thirty-three new books were published, and twenty-eight titles were reprinted.

The year 1958 was a peak year for production of books for Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, despite the fall in the price of copper, the consequent reduction of revenue to the two Governments, and the consequently unavoidable decrease in financial provision for book production.

Sales through the Bureau's wholesaling funds rose only slightly from £19,400 in 1957 to £21,250 in 1958: 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 African public. This method of selling has caught the popular imagination. Thus sales from the Bureau's own van, having been £165 in 1954, rose from £863 in 1957 to £1,350 in 1958.

In addition to making books available for libraries and advising on the suitability of books by other publishers, the Bureau also has eighty "country library" book boxes of its own lent out to various institutions such as missions, welfare societies, Native Authority headquarters, and co-operatives in the rural areas of Northern Rhodesia.

While 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.

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 1958 the Administrator-General was administering 199 estates of deceased persons and during the year he undertook the administration of a further 109 estates. He completed the administration of 120 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 Trust, British South Africa Company, 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.

As a result of the David Livingstone Centenary Exhibition of 1955, the historical collections have now been set up in the completely re-designed 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.

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.

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 show, travelling loan exhibits, a film-strip library and talks by members of the staff.

The Museum employs a full-time Technical Officer to deal with this programme and the growing volume of photographic and display work. The research staff of the Museum 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 1958 the second 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 spent 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 also co-operated in the large-scale programme of research into the Kariba Gorge area before the flooding which will be occasioned by the new Kariba Dam.

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 are to ensure that all known sites of national interest or importance receive adequate protection; to inquire into reports on new sites; to display 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 undertaken.

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. Two new national monuments were proclaimed during 1958 bringing the total up to thirty-four. Examples of national monuments include an area of petrified forest; prehistoric rock paintings and engravings; important sites yielding Stone Age collections; historical places such as early forts, memorials, trees and buildings, and places of natural beauty or interest, such as a sunken lake, waterfalls and view points.

The country abounds in sites 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 fourteen or fifteen of these monuments have already been built and commemorate such subjects as the first capital of North-Western Rhodesia, the place from where David Livingstone discovered 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.

Short unveiling ceremonies are sometimes held. During 1958 monuments of this type with bronze plates recording the interest attaching to them were erected at four sites: one on Danger Hill, some twenty miles

north of Mpika on the Great North Road, to commemorate the passage of Dr. de Lacerda through the area in 1798 while on his way to Kazembe; one at Feira to record the establishment of the early settlement at this place which lies at the confluence of the Zambezi and Luangwa Rivers; one at Kayambi Mission in the Abercorn district to commemorate its establishment by Bishop du Pont in 1895, and one on behalf of the Victoria Falls Trust on the banks of the Zambezi River to mark the height of the record flood in March, 1958. A plaque was set into the south end of the Kafue Bridge to record David Livingstone's crossing of the Kafue River in 1855. At Abercorn a further plaque was inserted in the territorial war memorial recording the laying down of German arms in 1918.

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. The Nachikufu Caves were fenced in during the year and the excavations filled in and marked.

The Commission publishes an Annual Report, a 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. During the year a brochure entitled "Digging Up History" was published in the hope that its publication will lead to an increased interest in the country's antiquities.

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 RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

THE Institute has a duty not only to conduct research in the social fields, but equally to ensure that the results of such research are available to those whose decisions may benefit from the knowledge thus gained, the administrator, educator, missionary, industrialist and in fact all members of the public indigenous and immigrant.

To make this work possible it was necessary to improve facilities at headquarters, to permit more commodious library and conference

accommodation, and to facilitate the editorial work by better offices and apparatus. A new office wing was built and other internal alterations effected.

Two conferences were held, one at the Institute on "Inter-relations in Rural and Urban Central African Life", the second at Bulawayo on the subject of "Social Problems in Central African Industry". The proceedings of both were published.

Of meetings and seminars held at the Institute the most important was on the occasion of the visit of the U.S. State Department's African Seminar; the twenty-one travelling diplomats were addressed during their two-day stay by His Excellency the Governor, several members of the Government and a number of the Institute staff. The courses visiting the Institute for lectures and discussions included four police officers' courses and several from the Native Authority Development Centre at Chalimbana. Meetings of the Rhodesia University Association and of the Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Services were also held at the Institute.

The publications of the Institute are listed elsewhere in this report: the year saw the addition of one Journal, one Paper, five issues of the revived "Communication" series, and four full-length books.

The Library continued to grow, with 330 new volumes purchased, and 186 periodicals taken. Gifts included 350 books of Americana from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and sixty volumes from the United States Information Service, Salisbury. The paid-up associate members, who receive the Institute's publications and who may borrow books, increased by ninety to 268.

Write-up continued on the material of previous research, so that two new books are expected in early 1959, as also a reprint of an earlier work. Further journals, papers and communications were in preparation at the year-end.

Numerous conferences were attended or addressed by members of the Institute staff, viz. the Colonial Office Conference on Urbanization, (two members), the World Missionary Council's conference at Mindolo, the World Council of Churches' Conference on the position of the churches in areas of rapid technological change (two members), the Adult Education Conference at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (two members), the Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Service's Annual Conference, the United Northern Rhodesia Association week-end study group, the Senior Management Course at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (two members) and others too numerous to mention.

An important aspect of the Institute's work consists of assisting affiliated researchers, who may be either fee-paying—where their own funds cover the project—or grant-assisted. In the latter category help was granted to

a geographer from Syracuse University, New York, a psychologist and his wife from the Sorbonne, Paris, and an American Rhodes Scholar from Oxford. Arrangements were made for the reception of several more of both categories in 1959.

An annual award for three years of 1,000 dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation enabled the Institute to expand considerably its policy of employing undergraduates and sixth formers (both African and European) during their vacations. The year also saw the arrival for ten months of an ex sixth former from England, before he enters university, under a scheme sponsored by the Voluntary Service Overseas organisation.

The backbone of the Institute is, and must always be, its own Research Officers. Of these the Sociographer continued his work in guiding the efforts of the Nyasaland team of research assistants (African), under a Local Research Officer, at the same time as supervising the research undertaken for the Northern Rhodesia Housing Board in Lusaka, and simultaneously attending to the collation and write-up of material coming in from both sources.

The Field Anthropologist continued his work amongst the Soli, not only in the rural setting, but also studying their adaptation to urban conditions, as envisaged when the project was first mooted. Opportunity was also made and funds provided for the Research Secretary to be relieved for three months of his duties at Headquarters in order to visit the Nsenga. His findings on the present-day importance of clanship in Nsenga social and political organisation are now being prepared for publication.

The year was marked by an even greater flow of distinguished visitors than heretofore—both from overseas and locally—from International Agencies, Government Departments, Universities and Colleges, and private individuals interested in the work of the Institute.

THEATRE

THE year was a very active year in the theatre. The sixth Annual Festival was held in another new theatre, opened on the first night, at Mufulira, and was a great success, artistically and financially. The Northern Rhodesia Drama Association engaged Mr. Clifford Williams from England as adjudicator.

Later in the year Mr. Adrian Stanley was brought from England by N.R.D.A. for a six months' tour of Societies as a professional producer. His visit undoubtedly raised standards of technique and taste among member Societies. The Societies employing him were Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Kitwe, Luanshya and Mufulira. This venture was financed by a grant from the Northern Rhodesia Government Cultural and Sporting Fund and a fee payable by each Society participating.

The "Venus" Theatre in Broken Hill, converted from a war-time shed by members of the local Society, was opened during the year by the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, and is the fifth "Little Theatre" to open in the Territory.

Perhaps the most significant development during the year was the meeting together of N.R.D.A. and S.R.D.A. to form a Federal Organisation, called the Federal Theatre League. The League has an ambitious programme, and has become a Member of the International Amateur Theatre Association. To investigate how European theatrical organisations can help the African theatre to grow it co-opted an African on to its committee as an adviser. Other plans for the future include a comprehensive library, drama school, and the employment of semi-permanent producers and technical advisers.

The two most active Societies remain in Lusaka and Kitwe, where a play or musical is produced each month. In the Kitwe Little Theatre, this is worked in with concerts of local or visiting artists and films of special kinds, which means almost a continuous programme.

N.R.D.A. also sponsored the first multi-racial Festival of Drama at the the King George VI Memorial Camp, near Broken Hill, which was a great success. The winners were an African Theatre group from Kitwe with a play written by the producer and performed in Bemba.

SPORT

THE year was one of personal triumph for Northern Rhodesians, both African and European, rather than one of collective success, and national teams fared less successfully than individuals.

Probably the outstanding achievement of the year in the international sphere was bowls-player Basil Well's return to Nchanga from the Empire Games with a Bronze Medal which he won with the Rhodesian bowling team at Cardiff. He also won the Rhodesian singles title, thereby becoming the first resident Northern Rhodesian to bring back that trophy to the Territory.

Another outstanding individual effort was that of the Lusaka African runner Yotham Muleya who ran against and beat the famous three-miler Gordon Pirie by a clear 100 yards in an international track meeting at Salisbury. To enable Muleya to take part in this meeting it was necessary for the African Football and Amateur Athletics Association to become affiliated to the European controlling body. Athletics thereby became the first sport to become truly multi-racial in the Federation.

A Northern Rhodesia golfer Ken Treloar twice defeated the South African Amateur Champion Arthur Stewart during the Central Africa Golf Union Team's tour of South Africa. The Federal side was, however, beaten twice. Another Northern Rhodesia player, John Drysdale, finished

runner-up of the "Cock of the North" tournament at Ndola to the South African professional Retief Waltman. In the process Drysdale returned the best-ever card (281) by a Northern Rhodesian amateur.

In athletics Howard Payne of Mufulira broke the South African hammer throwing record and became South African champion. Picked for the Empire Games, he finished fourth in the hammer event and was then selected for the Commonwealth team. For the first time, Northern Rhodesia won the athletics "Clark Cup" from Southern Rhodesia.

The highlight of the Association football season was the appearance of the English First Division Club, Preston North End, at Nkana. Northern Rhodesia were beaten by five goals to nil but were far from disgraced.

In Rugby football Northern Rhodesia retained the "Clark Cup" by defeating Southern Rhodesia by a narrow margin. Northern Rhodesia was well represented in the Rhodesia XV which lost to France and the side which toured the South African Provinces in September.

The Northern Rhodesia Women's Hockey Team drew with the Scottish Women's touring team, and the Rhodesian men's hockey side, the captain of which was a Northern Rhodesian, beat the touring English side on the Copperbelt. This was the only defeat suffered by England in their tour of Southern Africa.

Northern Rhodesian swimmers and water polo players did well by winning the Junior "Partridge Cup" at the Federal Championships held at Nkana. As usual, a large proportion of the Rhodesian water polo team came from the North.

At cricket, although Northern Rhodesia reached the semi-finals of the Rhodesian Inter-Provincial Competition for the "Logan Cup" for the first time, they were defeated at Salisbury by Mashonaland.

The most successful aspect of African sport in Northern Rhodesia was undoubtedly in athletics. Fostered by the Northern Rhodesia African Football and Athletic Association, competition in athletics progressed from purely district events to international meetings. The senior schools and training establishments of the African Education Department were responsible for providing a pool of African athletes whose achievements were well up to territorial standards.

The highlight of the year was the defeat of Gordon Pirie by Yotham Muleya, mentioned above. In achieving this victory, Muleya also beat the all-comers' three-mile record for Rhodesia.

The Northern Rhodesia Amateur Football and Athletic Association staged one international competition against the South African Bantu A.A.A. at Luanshya. The match was won by the South Africans who put up very good performances in most events. The Northern Rhodesia African Athletic Championships were again held at Lusaka, as was the annual match against the Combined Services, in which both Europeans and Africans took part.

Association football remained the most popular of sports among Africans. The season was, however, slightly disappointing. Five international matches were played—four against the Belgian Congo and one against South Africa—and of these matches four were lost.

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 Zambezi River and its tributaries, the Kafue and the Luangwa, or the Luapula River, 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 Karroo 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 Karroo 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 extrusions in the Victoria Falls area. Except for very occasional appearances of Cretaceous outcrops in the Luangwa Valley, and the remnants of the Karroo 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 Karroo sediments which blanketed the basement rocks beneath. Certainly the Zambezi, after leaving the Kalahari Sands of Barotseland, and while following a faulted trough in Karroo 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 (*cryptocephalim*), 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-Isoberlinia* 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 1958, the estimated African population was 2,220,000, 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 radioactive 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 Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the Territory, and the Kalolo, an offshoot of the Suto family, who in the beginning of the nineteenth century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambezi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Toka, the Subia, and the Lozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organisation.

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

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

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

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

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

In the years that followed came the development of Northern Rhodesia's great copper industry. A bad start with the Bwana Mkubwa crash, one of

the biggest mining fiascos in African history, was prelude to a brilliant future. The Territory's four big mines at Luanshya, Nkana, Mufulira and Nchanga came into production shortly after Bwana Mkubwa collapsed in 1930. These four mines have altered the entire economic outlook of the Protectorate. A country whose progress rested on an annual revenue of about half a million pounds, in a few years was netting ten million and more annually, and building up reserve funds of several million pounds. It is largely upon copper that the new schools, hospitals, roads and other recent witnesses to increasing prosperity are founded.

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

Chapter 3: Administration

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

THE Constitution of Northern Rhodesia in force during the whole of 1958 provided for an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

The Executive Council was presided over by the Governor and consisted of five official Members and four unofficial Members. One of the unofficial Members was one of the nominated Members of the Legislative Council representing African interests. The other three unofficial Members were elected Members of the Legislative Council. All the nine Members of the Executive Council held ministerial office and were responsible to the Governor and to the Legislative Council for the administration of their groups of Government departments. They formed in effect the equivalent of a Cabinet. The principle of collective Cabinet responsibility applied to the decisions of the Executive Council, and all the Members of the Government, both official and unofficial, sat on the same side of the Legislative Council and constituted the Government front bench.

The Legislative Council was presided over by a Speaker. In the current (the Tenth) Legislative Council, which was elected and nominated in February, 1954, there were eight official and eighteen unofficial Members. Two of the unofficial Members were appointed by the Governor to represent African interests, and four were Africans selected for appointment by the African Representative Council. The other twelve unofficial Members were elected by an electorate which was predominantly European.

The new Constitution of Northern Rhodesia introduced early in 1959, also provides for an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor and consists of ten ministers, of whom four are officials and six are unofficials, the latter including two Africans. Each minister, whether official or unofficial, is responsible to the Governor-in-Council for the administration of a group of Government departments.

The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker and consists of thirty members, of whom eight are officials and twenty-two are elected in single-member geographical constituencies on a two-tier qualitative franchise containing voters of all races. Two of the seats must be filled by Europeans and two by Africans.

In the elections for the two reserved European seats and those for twelve of the remaining seats (representing the main areas of European settlement) the weight to be accorded to votes cast by voters on the lower tier of the

franchise is limited to one-third of the votes actually cast by voters on the higher tier. All elected members of the Legislative Council are returned by, and become responsible to, a multi-racial electorate. Every qualified voter may vote twice, once for a member in a "reserved" seat and once for another member, and at least one of his two votes will always count in full.

Franchise is conferred on all Citizens of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, Citizens of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and British Protected Persons, male and female, over twenty-one years of age, subject to education, property or income, and residential qualifications.

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 African Provincial Council, advisory. Two of its previous functions, those of electing African members to the Federal Assembly and of recommending to the Governor African members for

appointment to the Territorial Legislative Council, are no longer carried out by the Council as a result of constitutional changes affecting both legislatures.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—URBAN AREAS

THE normal form of local government is general in urban areas, and the larger and more important towns are managed by municipal councils, of which there are eight, while the smaller towns—thirteen in number—are controlled by management boards. In addition there are six townships occupied solely by Africans under management boards of African membership and with normal local government powers and functions. These latter towns are sited near the larger towns on the Copperbelt and at Broken Hill, and being in the nature of satellite suburbs serve a most useful purpose in the sphere of training Africans in local government matters and procedure. Lastly there are six mine township management boards which supervise the affairs of gazetted townships occupied exclusively by employees of the mining corporations. The latter own all property within the township areas and provide all services. The townships are sited adjacent to the existing municipalities.

The municipal councils have a majority of elected members and the municipal franchise rests on the ownership or occupation of assessable rateable property of a capital value of not less than £250. Members hold office for a period of three years. While there is no legal bar to Africans voting or being elected to municipal councils, none so far has qualified because generally they live in African housing areas where all property is at present exempt from assessment.

Except in one instance of an elected management board, members of all other management boards are nominated, and as in the case of municipal councils, they serve for a period of three years.

Although no Africans are at present full members of any local authority (other than the African townships referred to earlier) nevertheless they have equal representation on the statutory African Affairs Committees of each local authority and these committees have both advisory and executive functions. In addition area boards with certain delegated powers have been created for each African housing area to which Africans are elected by the residents.

All municipal councils and management boards are authorities under the public health legislation; they have powers to levy rates, borrow money, own and manage housing schemes, control roads, provide water, electricity, town planning and other public services. Municipal councils may make by-laws and raise loans from sources other than Government (although in practice only one has so far done so), while management boards borrow money on loan only from Government and exercise their subsidiary powers under various Regulations enacted by the Governor in Council and

applied as necessary. The main controlling legislation is the Municipal Corporations Ordinance and the Townships Ordinance. The majority of the senior staff of the local authorities are professional officers recruited from the United Kingdom or South Africa, and all employees are eligible to join either a statutory superannuation fund or a provident fund. There exists a Northern Rhodesia Association of Local Government Officers, as well as branches of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants and the Rating and Valuation Association.

A Local Government Department under a Commissioner for Local Government came within the portfolio of the Member for Lands and Local Government until the end of 1958 and was directly responsible to him for all local government affairs in the Territory. The department's activities were necessarily wide, and covered the whole field of local government including *inter alia* legislation, finance, valuation, audit, fire prevention and loans. A Municipal Association comprising representatives from all local authorities meets regularly and takes an important part in co-ordinating opinions and in initiating policy and legislation.

The growth of urban local government over the past decade can only be described as astronomical, and even allowing for the change in the value of money, the estimated revenue for 1958 of £6,039,052 shows a 1,854 per cent increase over that of 1948 (£325,662). Similarly the loan indebtedness has increased from £492,900 to £23,642,531. Almost the whole of this loan money has been raised from the Government. Government financial assistance is also given in the form of various types of grants or payments, for example, a contribution in lieu of rates on Government property, one half of motor vehicle licence fees collected in local authority areas (shortly to be replaced by a road grant based on mileage of roads), cost of policing of African housing areas, servicing and maintenance of Government owned African houses in African housing areas, road safety, fire brigades, etc. In addition assistance either by way of moratoria of loan repayments or by outright grant is given in approved cases in respect of any major development project which is essential but where the local authorities' resources are unable to meet the full cost.

The Federal Government likewise assists financially by meeting half the cost of public health expenditure, and contributing in lieu of rates on Federal property.

The growth and expansion outlined above from the financial aspect can also be enlarged upon from the administrative side as during the year there has been evidence that a number of towns which up to now have been considered too small to be run by management boards, are outgrowing this status. One such township—Kasama—became a management board local authority on 1st July, and preliminary investigations and enquiries are proceeding regarding several similar small towns.

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. *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.)
3. *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.)
4. *Travel and Adventure in South-East Africa.* By F. C. Selous. (Rowland Ward, 1893.)
5. *A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa.* By F. C. Selous. (Richard Bentley, 1895.)
6. *British Central Africa.* By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Methuen, 1897.)
7. *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.)
8. *The Barotseland Journal of James Stevenson Hamilton, 1898-9.* Oppenheimer Series No. VII. (Chatto and Windus.)
9. *Livingstone Expedition to the Zambezi.* 2 Vols. Oppenheimer Series No. IX. (Chatto and Windus.)
10. *Livingstone's Travels.* Ed. Macnair. 1954. (Dent.)
11. *The Life and Exploration of F. S. Arnot.* By Ernest Baker. (Seeley, Service and Co., 1923.)
12. *They Came to Northern Rhodesia.* Richard Sampson, 1956. (Government Printer, Lusaka.)
13. *The Way to Ilala: David Livingstone's Pilgrimage.* By Frank Debenham. (London, Longmans Green, 1955.)
14. *Sir Harry Johnston and the Scramble for Africa.* By Roland Oliver. (Chatto and Windus, 1957.)
15. *Old Times.* By Winifred Tapson. (Howard Timmins, 1957.)
16. *David Livingstone, his Life and Times.* By George Seaver. (Lutterworth Press, 1957.)
17. *Great Lion of Bechuanaland. The Life and Times of Roger Price, Missionary.* By E. W. Smith. (Independent Press, 1957.)

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 Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia.* By H. Gouldsbury and H. Sheane. (Arnold, London, 1911.)
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.)
9. *The Tribes of Northern Rhodesia*. By W. V. Brelsford. (The Government Printer, Lusaka, 1956.)
10. *Chisungu: A girl's initiation ceremony among the Bemba of Northern Rhodesia*. By Audrey I. Richards. (Faber and Faber, 1956.)
11. *Politics in a Changing Society: A political history of the Fort Jameson Ngoni*. By J. A. Barnes. (Oxford University Press, 1954.)

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. *Elephants in Africa*. By F. Melland. (*Country Life*, 1938.)
4. *Africa Looks Ahead*. By W. S. Fisher and J. Hoyte. (Pickering and Inglis, 1938.)
5. *The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council*. By T. W. Davidson. (Faber and Faber, 1948.)
6. *Native Administration in the British African Territories*. Vols. 2 and 4. By Lord Hailey. (H.M.S.O., 1951.)
7. *A Prospector's Guide to Mineral Occurrences in Northern Rhodesia*. By T. D. Guernsey.
8. *Copper Venture*. By Kenneth Bradley. (Max Parrish, 1952.)
9. *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.
10. *The Rhodesian*. Don Taylor. 1955. Life of Sir Roy Welensky. (Museum Press, London.)
11. *Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia*. Hanna. (Oxford University Press, 1956.)
12. *Dearest Priscilla*. Emily Bradley. (Max Parrish, London, 1950.)
13. *Diary of a District Officer*. Kenneth Bradley, 1943. (George G. Harrap Ltd.)
14. *Shotgun and Sunlight*. D. G. Lynn Allen. (Batchworth Press, London, 1951.)
15. *Trees of Central Africa*. O. H., B. and P., K. Coates Palgrave (National Publications Trust, Salisbury, 1957.)
16. *The Hunting and Spoor of Central African Game*. By Denis Lyell. (Seeley, Service and Co., 1929.)

D.—NEW PUBLICATIONS, 1957-8

1. *Letters from Africa*. Stephen King-Hall. (Geoffrey Bles, 1957.)
2. *Katakala*. Michael Kittermaster. (Constable, 1957)
3. *The District Officer*. Michael Kittermaster. (Constable, 1957)
4. *The White Fathers*. G. D. Kittler. (W. H. Allen, 1957)
5. *Marriage and the Family among the Plateau-Tonga of Northern Rhodesia*. E. Colson. (Manchester University Press, 1958.)
6. *Politics in an Urban African Community*. A. L. Epstein. (Manchester University Press, 1958.)
7. *Zambezi Sunrise*. W. D. Gale. (Howard Timmins, 1958.)
8. *No Cheer for Central Africa*. Rita Hinden. (Fabian Commonwealth Bureau, 1958.)
9. *The Long Grass*. Tony Lawman. (Robert Hale, 1958.)
10. *Livingstone's Family Letters, 1841-56*. Edited by I. Schapera. (Chatto and Windus, 1958.)
11. *Livingstone the Doctor; his life and travels: A study in Medical History*. By Michael Gelfand. (Blackwell, 1957.)
12. *Schism and Continuity in an African Society: A study of Ndembu Village Life*. By V. W. Turner. (Manchester University Press, 1957.)
13. *Politics in an Urban African Community*. By A. L. Epstein. (Manchester University Press, 1958.)

14. *The Birth of a Plural Society: The Development of Northern Rhodesia under the British South Africa Company, 1894-1914.* By L. H. Gann. (Manchester University Press, 1958.)
15. *The Birth of a Dilemma: The Conquest and Settlement of Rhodesia.* By Philip Mason. (Oxford University Press, 1958.)
16. *Marriage and the Family among the Plateau Tonga of Northern Rhodesia.* By Elizabeth Colson. (Manchester University Press, 1958.)
17. *Tribal Cohesion in a Money Economy: A study of the Mambwe People of Northern Rhodesia.* By W. Watson. (Manchester University Press, 1958.)

E.—THE NORTHERN RHODESIA JOURNAL

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

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, LUSAKA

The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, London, are agents for the sale of publications issued by the Northern Rhodesia Government.

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

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

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

African Representative Council Verbatim reports of proceedings. 1s.

Agricultural Bulletins:

No. 1 of 1950—Tobacco Root Nematode. By J. C. Collins. 1s.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 5—Withdrawn.

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

No. 7—Maize Fertiliser Experiments in Northern Rhodesia. By E. Pawson. 2s.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 13—Turkish Tobacco, A Cash Crop for the African Farmer. By G. B. Emslie. 2s.

No. 14—An Economic Survey of Plateau Tonga Improved Farmers. By A. M. Morgan Rees. 2s. 6d.

No. 15—Peasant Farming in the Petauke and Katete Areas of the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia. By R. N. Coster. 2s.

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

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

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

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

- Bemba Chiefs.* By W. V. Brelsford, 1948. 3s. 6d.
- Bookmaking.* Report of the Committee Appointed to Recommend whether Legislation should be introduced to Control Bookmaking in the Territory. 1956. 2s. 6d.
- Brickmaking.* By C. W. Kiln. 1s.
- British Colonial Stamps in Current Use.* By R. Courtney Cade, M.B.E., 1955. 5s.
- Careers for Northern Rhodesians.* 6d.
- Cattle Industry.* Memorandum compiled by the Veterinary Department, 1937. 1s.
- Census of Population.* October, 1946. 7s. 6d.
- Census of Population.* May, 1951. 7s. 6d.
- Central African Council:*
 Report on Regional Organisation of Research in Rhodesia 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. 15s.
- Check List of the Mammals of Northern Rhodesia.* By D. Gordon Lancaster. 4s.
- Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia.* Report of Commission to Inquire into the Salary Structure, Remuneration and Terms of Service, 1952. Part I (European) 2s. Part II (African) 2s.
- Report of the Commission on Super Scale Salaries. 1956. 5s.
- Compulsory Annual Medical Examinations for Winding Engine Drivers—*Report of the Committee of Inquiry, 1957. 1s.
- Copperbelt Markets.* By W. V. Brelsford. 2s.
- Cost of Living.* Final Report of the Commission. 1950. 5s.
- Development, The Ten Year Plan.* 1947. 2s.
- Development, The Ten Year Plan, Second (1951) Review.* 5s.
- Development, The Ten Year Plan, Revision (1953).* 5s.
- Development of Secondary Industries.* By Dr. W. J. Busschau, 1945. 2s. 6d.
- Departmental Annual Reports.* 1s. to 7s. 6d. each. (Apply to Government Printer for list).
- Draft Federal Scheme:*
 Report of Conference, London, April and May, 1952. 1s. 3d.
 Reports of Commissions appointed by the Governments of United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland:
 Judicial Commission. 6d.
 Fiscal Commission. 1s. 3d.
 Civil Service Preparatory Commission. 2s.
 Report of Conference, London, January, 1953. 1s.
 The Federal Scheme, Constitution. 1s. 6d.
- Dust Suppression in Nchanga Open Pit Copper Mine, Improvement in.* By V. Balashov and J. E. Baillie. 1958. 5s.
- Education of Women and Girls.* Report. 6d.
- Estimates, Approved, for 1958/59.* £1 1s.
- European Education.* Investigation by Committee, 1948. 2s. 6d.
- European Farming Industry in Northern Rhodesia.* Report of a Commission of Inquiry into the Future of. (Commissioner: L. G. Troup, O.B.E.). 1954. 5s.
- European Housing.* Report of the Committee, 1947. 1s.
- Family Expenditure Survey,* 1951. 2s.
- Financial Position of Native Treasuries.* Report, 1954. 6d.
- Fish Farming in Northern Rhodesia.* Progress, 1952-54. 2s.
- Gazette, Official Government.* Published weekly:
 Within Northern Rhodesia and all other countries, annual subscription, £1 15s.
 Single copies of current year, 1s. 3d.
 Back numbers, 1s. 6d.
- Geological Survey Records.* 1954 and 1955, 2s. 6d. each. 1956, 5s.
- Geology and Mineral Resources of the Big Concession Mumbwa District.* By R. T. Brandt. 1955. 14s.

- Geology of the Kariba Area.* By Brian Hitchon, 1958. £1 10s.
- Hansard.* Verbatim reports of the Proceedings of Legislative Council.
Published daily in booklet form:
Price per daily copy—3d. post free.
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- Higher Education for Africans.* Report of the Commission, 1953. 5s.
- Highway Code of Northern Rhodesia.* 1d.
- Illegal Brewing.* Report of Inquiry. 1s.
- Kafue Hydro-Electric Project.* Report, 1953. £2 2s.
- Land Bank.* Report of Committee on Establishment of, 1951. 2s. 6d.
- Land Board.* Constitution and Terms of Reference. 2s.
- Laws of Northern Rhodesia.* Revised to 31st December, 1958.
Contained in eight loose-leaf volumes, £14 14s.
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- Law Reports of Northern Rhodesia.* Cases determined by the High Court. (Volumes I, II, III and IV out of print). Volume V, £3 3s.
- Limestone and Slate Occurrences of the Fort Rosebery District of Northern Rhodesia.* By P. L. A. O'Brien, 1954. 5s.
- Liquor Licensing.* Report of the Committee Appointed to Consider the Provisions of the Liquor Licensing Ordinance and its Subsidiary Legislation in their Application to Coloured persons and Africans. 1955. 5s.
- Lotteries.* Report of the Committee Appointed to Inquire into the Control of. 1956. 3s. 6d.
- Lusaka Street Map.* 1s.
- Management Boards, Constitution of.* Report of Committee, 1949. 2s.
- Motor Transport Commission, Report of,* 1951. 2s. 6d.
- Maps showing Tsetse Fly Distribution in Northern Rhodesia.* Set of four—£1 5s.
- Native Locations in Urban Areas.* Report of Commission, 1943. 2s.
- Native Taxation.* Report of Committee, 1948. 1s.
- Ngoni Land Utilisation Survey, 1954-55.* By M. J. S. W. Priestley and P. Greening. £1 5s.
- Northern Rhodesia Handbook.* 1953 edition. 2s. 6d.
- Northern Rhodesia, Photograph Album of Life and Scenes.* 7s. 6d.
- Northern Rhodesia Police.* Report of Commission of Inquiry, 1946. 7s. 6d.
- Northern Rhodesia Police.* Report of Commission of Inquiry into Wastage of Personnel. (Commissioner: P. A. P. Robertson, C.M.G.), 1957. 7s. 6d.
- Northern Rhodesia Regiment, The Story of.* Edited by W. V. Brelsford. 15s.
- Proposals for Constitutional Change in Northern Rhodesia,* 1958. 6d.
- Pulmonary Disability.* Report of Commission, 1954. 2s.
- Racial Discrimination.* Report of Committee Appointed to Investigate the Extent to which it is Practised in Shops and in other similar Business Premises, 1956. 5s.
- Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Stoppage in the Mining Industry in Northern Rhodesia in July, 1957, and to make Recommendations for the Avoidance and Quick Settlement of Disputes in Industry.* (Honeyman Report). 1957. 5s.
- 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.
- Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances leading up to and surrounding the recent deaths and injuries caused by the use of firearms in the Gwembe District and matters relating thereto.* 1958. 10s.
- Semi-Permanent Housing.* By Desmond Agg. 5s.
- Silicosis Hazard.* Report of Investigation, 1948. 1s.
- Small Earth Construction.* By T. W. Longridge. 1s.
- Soil and Land Use Survey—Copperbelt, Report of,* 1956. £2 2s.

- Soils, Vegetation and Agriculture of North-Eastern Rhodesia.* Report of the Ecological Survey. By C. G. Trapnell. (Reprinted 1953). £1 1s.
- Soils, Vegetation and Agriculture of North-Western Rhodesia.* Report of the Ecological Survey. By C. G. Trapnell and J. N. Clothier. (Second Edition 1958). £1 1s.
- 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.
- Tick-Borne Diseases, Report on.* By Professor J. G. Matthysse. 1954. 3s. 6d.
- Trade Testing and Apprenticeship for Africans.* Report of the Committee, 1957. 5s.
- Tsetse Fly and their Relationship to Trypanosomiasis.* Some notes by W. S. Steel. 1952. 6d.
- Unrest in the Mining Industry in Northern Rhodesia.* Report of the Commission Appointed to Inquire into. (The Branigan Report). 1956. 5s.
- Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother to Northern Rhodesia, 8th July to 12th July, 1957.* 3s. 6d.
- Voters Registers. Territorial, 1958.* 5s.
- Voters Registers. Federal, 1958.* Fourteen Districts, 5s. each.
- Water Level Records.* September, 1956 and September, 1957. 1958. 10s. 6d. each.
- Water Reconnaissance.* By Professor F. Debenham. 2s.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM, LIVINGSTONE

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

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

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE, LUSAKA

BOOKS PUBLISHED FOR THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE:

1. *Seven Tribes of British Central Africa.* Edited by Elizabeth Colson and Max Gluckman. Oxford University Press. 1951. 395 pp., photographs, maps, tables. Reprinting. 37s. 6d.

2. *Shona Customary Law*. By J. F. Holleman. Oxford University Press. 1952. 372 pp., tables, diagrams. 42s.
3. *Politics in a Changing Society*. By J. A. Barnes. Oxford University Press. 1954. 220 pp., photographs, tables, maps, diagrams. 42s.
4. *The Judicial Process among the Barotse of Northern Rhodesia*. By Max Gluckman. Manchester University Press. 1955. 386 pp., photographs, maps, diagrams. 37s. 6d.
5. *The Yao Village: A Study in the Social Structure of a Nyasaland Tribe*. By J. Clyde Mitchell. Manchester University Press. 1956. Pp. xviii, 235, photographs, tables, diagrams, maps. 30s.
6. *Schism and Continuity in an African Society*. By V. W. Turner. Manchester University Press. 1957. 348 pp., photographs, tables, maps. 35s.
7. *Politics in an Urban African Community*. By A. L. Epstein. Manchester University Press. 1958. 254 pp., photographs, tables, maps, diagrams. 28s.
8. *The Birth of a Plural Society: The Development of Northern Rhodesia under the British South Africa Company, 1894-1914*. By Lewis H. Gann. Manchester University Press. 1958. Pp. xxi, 230, illustrations, maps. 25s.
9. *Marriage and the Family among the Plateau Tonga of Northern Rhodesia*. By Elizabeth Colson. Manchester University Press. 1958. Pp. xvi, 379. Map, tables, illustrations. 42s.
10. *Tribal Cohesion in a Money Economy: A Study of the Mambwe People of Northern Rhodesia*. By W. Watson. Manchester University Press. 1958. Pp. xxiii, 246. Tables, illustrations. 30s.

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

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

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

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

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1. *The Land Rights of Individuals Among the Nyakyusa*. By Godfrey Wilson. 1938. 52 pp. Out of print.
2. *The Study of African Society*. By Godfrey Wilson and Monica Hunter. First printing, 1939. Second printing, 1942. 21 pp. Out of print.
3. *The Constitution of Ngonde*. By Godfrey Wilson. 1939. 16 pp. Out of print.
4. *Bemba Marriage and Present Economic Conditions*. By Audrey I. Richards. 1940. 123 pp. Reprinting.
5. *An Essay on the Economics of Detribalisation in Northern Rhodesia, Part I*. By Godfrey Wilson. 1941. 71 pp. Reprinting.
6. *An Essay on the Economics of Detribalisation in Northern Rhodesia, Part II*. By Godfrey Wilson. 1942. 82 pp. Reprinting.
7. *Economy of the Central Barotse Plain*. By Max Gluckman. 1941. 130 pp. 24 photographs, 2 maps, 4 diagrams, 8 charts. Out of print.
8. *Good Out of Africa: A Study in the Relativity of Morals*. By A. T. Culwick. First printing, 1942. Second printing, 1943. 64 pp. 2s. 6d.
9. *The African as Suckling and as Adult: A Psychological Study*. By J. F. Ritchie. 1943. 99 pp. Out of print.

10. *Essays on Lozi Land and Royal Property*. By Max Gluckman. 1943. 99 pp. Out of print.
11. *Some Aspects of Marriage and the Family Among the Nuer*. By E. E. Evans-Pritchard. 1945. 70 pp. 2s. 6d.
12. *Fishermen of the Bangweulu Swamps*. By W. V. Brelsford. 1948. 153 pp. 5s. 6d.
13. *Rooiyard: A Sociological Survey of an Urban Native Slum Yard*. By Ellen Hellmann. 1948. 125 pp., 19 photographs, 1 diagram.
14. *Land Holding and Land Usage Among the Plateau Tonga of Mazabuka District: A Reconnaissance Survey*, 1945. By W. Allan, M. Gluckman, D. U. Peters, C. G. Trapnell, J. H. M. McNaughton and D. W. Conroy. 1948. 192 pp., 4 maps, 47 tables. 9s. 0d.
15. *Studies in African Land Usage in Northern Rhodesia*. By W. Allan. 1949. 85 pp., maps, tables, diagrams. 8s. 0d.
16. *Malinowski's Sociological Theories*. By Max Gluckman. 1949. 28 pp. 3s. 6d.
17. *The Pattern of Hera Kinship*. By J. F. Holleman. 1949. 51 pp. 6s. 6d.
18. *Gusii Bridewealth Law and Custom*. By Philip Mayer. 1950. 67 pp. 6s. 6d.
19. *Land Usage in Serenje District*. By D. U. Peters. 1950. 100 pp. 10s. 6d.
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21. *History of the Luapula*. By I. G. Cunnison. 1952. 42 pp. 4s. 6d.
22. *Accommodating the Spirit Amongst some North-Eastern Shona Tribes*. By J. F. Holleman. 1953. 49 pp. 7s. 6d.
23. *Juridical Techniques and the Judicial Process*. By A. L. Epstein. 1954. 45 pp. 6s. 6d.
24. *Two Studies in African Nutrition: An Urban and a Rural Community in Northern Rhodesia*. By Betty Preston Thomson. 1954. 57 pp. 8s. 6d.
25. *Kin, Caste and Nation Among the Rhodesian Ndebele*. By A. J. B. Hughes. 1956. 86 pp. 10s. 6d.
26. *A Social Survey of the African Population of Livingstone*. By Merran McCulloch. 1956. 82 pp. 10s. 6d.
27. *The Kalela Dance: Aspects of Social Relationships Among Urban Africans in Northern Rhodesia*. By J. Clyde Mitchell. 1956. 52 pp., frontispiece, tables. 7s. 6d.
28. *Analysis of a Social Situation in Modern Zululand*. By Max Gluckman. 1958. 82 pp., illustrations. 8s. 6d.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE (ronoed):

1. *Organisation of the Barotse Native Authorities, with a Plan for Reforming them*. By Max Gluckman. Parts 1 and 2. 1943. 7s. 6d. each. Part 2 is out of print.
2. *Aspects of Bemba Chieftainship*. By W. V. Brelsford. 1945. Out of print.
3. *Makonde Initiation Ceremonies*. By Lyndon Harries. 1945. 5s. 0d.
4. *History of the Mankoya District*. By G. C. Clay. 1946. 5s. 0d.
5. *Kinship and Local Organisation on the Luapula*. By I. G. Cunnison. 1950. 5s. 3d.
6. *African Urbanisation in Ndola and Luanshya*. By J. Clyde Mitchell. 1954. 3s. 6d.
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.
11. *The Demographic Structure of Seventeen Villages in the Peri-Urban Area of Blantyre-Limbe, Nyasaland*. By David G. Bettison. Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, 1958. 93 pp. 5s. 0d.
12. *The Social and Economic Structure of Seventeen Villages, Blantyre-Limbe, Nyasaland*. By David G. Bettison. Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, 1958. 95 pp. 7s. 6d.

CONFERENCE REPORTS:

1. *Proceedings of the Eleventh Conference of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, on "Present Inter-relations in Central African Rural and Urban Life"*. Edited by Raymond Apthorpe. Held at Lusaka, January, 1958. 7s. 6d.

2. *Proceedings of the Twelfth Conference of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute*, on "Social Relations in Central African Industry". Edited by David Matthews and Raymond Apthorpe. Held at Bulawayo, September, 1958. 12s. 0d.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND
PUBLICATIONS BUREAU

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

1. *Travels in Northern Rhodesia*. By D. Maxwell Robertson (Oxford University Press.)
2. *The Story of Northern Rhodesia*. By Kenneth Bradley. (Longmans.)
3. *North of the Zambezi*. By L. F. G. Anthony. (Publications Bureau.)
4. *Common Birds of the Bush*. By J. M. Winterbottom. (Longmans.)
5. *Common Birds of the Waterways*. By J. M. Winterbottom. (Longmans.)
6. *More Common Birds of the Bush*. By J. M. Winterbottom. (Longmans.)
7. *Some Flowers of the Bush*. By Joan Hoyle. (Longmans.)
8. *English-Bemba Phrase Book*. (Macmillan.)
9. *English-Lozi Phrase Book*. (Macmillan.)
10. *English-Tonga Phrase Book*. (Macmillan.)
11. *Nyanja Note Book*. By Michael Russell. (Longmans.)
12. *Chibemba Note Book*. By Commander T. S. L. Fox-Pitt, R.N. (RETD.). (Longmans.)
13. *Dictionary of the Nyanja Language*. By D. C. Scott and Alexander Hetherwick. (Lutterworth.)
14. *Lessons in Bemba*. By William Lammond. (Publications Bureau.)
15. *A Short Lwena Grammar*. By C. M. N. White. (Longmans.)
16. *A Practical Introduction to Tonga*. By C. R. Hopgood. (Longmans.)
17. *Simple Silozi*. By W. A. R. Gorman. (Longmans.)
18. *Bemba-English Dictionary*. A revised edition of the White Fathers' Dictionary. (Longmans.)
19. *Supplement to Lessons in Bemba* (Lammond). By G. W. Sims. (Publications Bureau.)
20. *A Bemba Grammar*. By J. van Sambeek. (Longmans.)
21. *A Luvale-English Phrase Book*. By C. M. N. White. (Heinemann.)
22. *Bemba Tenses and Structural Tones*. By J. C. Sharman. (Oxford University Press for the International African Institute.)
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.)
27. *Kaonde Notebook*. By J. L. Wright and N. Kamukwamba. (Longmans.)
28. *Luvala Notebook*. By J. C. Chinjavata. (Longmans.)

2. The Board of Directors of the American Medical Association, in its resolution of May 1, 1913, adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, MAY 1, 1913.

The Board of Directors of the American Medical Association, in its resolution of May 1, 1913, adopted the following resolution:

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19. That the American Medical Association, in its resolution of May 1, 1913, adopted the following resolution:

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APPENDICES

Year	Population	Area	Population	Area	Year
1900	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1900
1910	1,200,000	120,000	1,200,000	120,000	1910
1920	1,400,000	140,000	1,400,000	140,000	1920
1930	1,600,000	160,000	1,600,000	160,000	1930
1940	1,800,000	180,000	1,800,000	180,000	1940
1950	2,000,000	200,000	2,000,000	200,000	1950
1960	2,200,000	220,000	2,200,000	220,000	1960
1970	2,400,000	240,000	2,400,000	240,000	1970
1980	2,600,000	260,000	2,600,000	260,000	1980
1990	2,800,000	280,000	2,800,000	280,000	1990
2000	3,000,000	300,000	3,000,000	300,000	2000

APPENDIX I

POPULATION STATISTICS

Table I
DE FACTO POPULATION AT CENSUS DATES

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

(a) Not enumerated.

APPENDIX I—continued

Table II

ANNUAL DE FACTO POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1911-1958

30th June	European	Asiatic and Coloured	African
1911	1,500	(a)	820,000
1912	1,700	(a)	830,000
1913	2,100	(a)	840,000
1914	2,300	(a)	860,000
1915	2,000	(a)	850,000
1916	2,100	(a)	860,000
1917	2,200	(a)	870,000
1918	2,400	(a)	890,000
1919	2,600	(a)	910,000
1920	3,000	(a)	930,000
1921	3,700	200	960,000
1922	3,700	200	960,000
1923	3,700	300	960,000
1924	4,000	300	1,020,000
1925	4,400	400	1,100,000
1926	5,100	400	1,130,000
1927	6,600	400	1,180,000
1928	7,400	500	1,220,000
1929	8,700	500	1,240,000
1930	11,000	600	1,260,000
1931	14,000	600	1,300,000
1932	11,000	700	1,330,000
1933	11,000	700	1,330,000
1934	12,000	800	1,330,000
1935	11,000	800	1,330,000
1936	10,000	900	1,360,000
1937	11,000	1,000	1,390,000
1938	13,000	1,100	1,410,000
1939	13,000	1,300	1,450,000
1940	14,000	1,400	1,470,000
1941	15,000	1,400	1,500,000
1942	15,000	1,300	1,530,000
1943	18,000	1,600	1,550,000
1944	19,000	1,700	1,590,000
1945	21,000	1,700	1,610,000
1946	22,000	1,900	1,630,000
1947	23,000	2,100	1,680,000
1948	25,000	2,400	1,730,000
1949	28,000	2,800	1,770,000
1950	33,000	3,200	1,820,000
1951	38,000	3,700	1,860,000
1952	42,000	4,300	1,910,000
1953	49,000	5,000	1,960,000
1954	53,000	5,800	2,010,000
1955	58,000	6,300	2,060,000
1956	66,000	7,100	2,110,000
1957	72,000	7,500	2,160,000
1958	72,000	8,100	2,220,000

(a) Not available.

APPENDIX I—continued

Table III

EUROPEAN BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND INFANT MORTALITY
1939-1958

Year	Births		Marriages	Total	Deaths	Infant Deaths	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Persons	No.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Persons	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
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
1958 . . .	2,244	31.17	591	294	4.1	48	21

APPENDIX II

Table I

INCOME TAX

Rates of Tax:

	Married persons		Single 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		
<i>Rebates:</i>					£	s. d.
<i>*Primary:</i>						
Companies					Nil	
Married Persons					37	10 0
Single Persons					25	0 0
<i>*Children:</i>						
Each Child					22	10 0
<i>*Dependants:</i>						
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. per £ or part thereof subject to a maximum of £45	
<i>Physically Disabled Persons:</i>						
Expenditure on purchase, hire and upkeep of appliances					3s. per £ or part thereof subject to a maximum of £22 10s. 0d.	
<i>Medical and Dental Expenses:</i>						
In excess of £50 per annum					3s. per £ or part thereof subject to a maximum of £22 10s. 0d.	
<i>*Blind Persons</i>					£200	
<i>*Farmers' Rebate</i>					Maximum, £500	

SUPERTAX

Rates of Tax:

<i>*Single persons or companies liable to supertax—</i>		
First £2,000 of supertaxable income		Nil
<i>*Married persons—</i>		
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.

*Rebates marked with an asterisk are reduced proportionately if the period assessed is less than a year.

APPENDIX II—continued

Table II

TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS

<i>Income</i>	<i>Unmarried</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Married</i>
£	£ s. d.	no children	two children
		£ 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

<i>Where the principal</i>	<i>And does not</i>	<i>Estate duty shall be</i>
<i>value of the estate</i>	<i>exceed</i>	<i>payable at the rate</i>
<i>exceeds</i>		<i>of</i>
£	£	
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	1953	1-1-54 to 30-6-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Estimate 1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Licences, Taxes and Fines	22,690,497	840,893	9,284,928*	10,340,273	12,956,571	13,199,590	9,686,900
2. Fees of Court, Payments for Special Services and Earnings of Government Departments	841,586	480,703	780,053	800,939	769,878	794,605	805,704
3. Land Sales and Rent from Government Property	88,082	39,706	115,557	122,546	102,360	110,902	108,000
4. Interest and Loan Repayments	2,000,607	774,309	1,134,739	1,385,576	1,609,517	1,910,404	1,816,201
5. Miscellaneous	93,758	38,470	191,566	45,357	16,717	18,938	17,850
6. Share of Revenue from Mineral Rights	2,069,356	779,353	1,831,766	3,199,737	2,492,103	1,839,369	1,593,000
7. Water and Electricity Supplies	—	1,382	4,705	31,599	7,886	9,486	3,000
8. Reimbursements from the Federal Government	—	5,881,412	1,191,945	1,268,197	1,343,954	1,234,559	1,070,117
Customs	2,981,399	685,365	—†	—	—	—	—
Post Office	465,606	285,234	—‡	—	—	—	—
Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings	179	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Recurrent Revenue	£31,233,657	£9,806,827	£14,535,259	£17,194,224	£19,298,986	£19,117,853	£15,100,772
121. Appropriations from General Revenue	5,600,000	—	4,540,000	3,904,000	2,000,000	2,379,000	—
122. Capital Repayments	—	—	—	391,902	410,011	850,181	810,650
123. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	394,497	401,822	461,224	237,219	102,142	23,687	499,875
124. Reimbursements from Other Governments	308,957	1,640,042	7,624	Dr. 67,322	1,600	40,912	1,600
125. Loan Flotations	—	—	—	3,896,857	1,164,000	2,869,691	4,200,000
126. Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes:							
Local Earnings	81,110	199,681	235,403	5,177	1,079	34	34
Loan Appropriations	2,275,616	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
127. Appropriations from General Revenue Balance	—	—	—	1,622,090	447,213	2,084,277	2,500,000
128. Rhodesian Selection Trust Loan	—	—	—	—	—	2,128,634	—
129. Miscellaneous Receipts	—	—	—	—	13,734	1,302	100
Total Recurrent and Capital Revenue	£39,893,837	£12,054,372	£19,779,510	£27,184,147	£23,438,765	£29,495,571	£23,113,031

* Federal Income Tax collected by Federal Government as from 1st April, 1954.

† Collected by the Federal Government as from 1st April, 1954.

‡ Collected by the Federal Government as from 1st July, 1954.

APPENDIX III—continued

Table II

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

Head of Expenditure		1953	1-1-54 to 30-6-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Estimate 1958-59
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
10. The Governor	.	19,621	10,199	22,104	21,936	34,305	27,267	27,019
11. Judicial	.	52,274	31,928	70,668	99,378	109,864	130,967	156,265
12. Northern Rhodesia Commissioner in London	.	—	—	—	—	21,018	25,924	27,153
13. Executive and Legislative Councils	.	41,861	18,309	35,932	45,345	44,622	49,291	50,752
14. The Chief Secretary	.	2,376	1,274	2,550	5,270	4,614	4,326	5,708
15. Labour	.	79,360 (g)	42,970 (g)	71,549	95,788	109,096	116,769	134,089
16. Northern Rhodesia Police	.	794,017	452,209	943,635	1,232,866	1,419,192	1,616,218	1,946,274
17. Secretariat	.	144,321	71,711	152,334	219,033	234,584	258,233	369,984
18. Other Services under the General Control of the Chief Secretary	.	27,964	11,956	29,541	31,261	61,633	60,909	75,796
20. Attorney-General	.	13,554	7,452	16,178	19,696	23,555	26,142	3,200
21. Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Custodian of Enemy Property	.	5,661	2,539	8,869	13,675	16,523	19,464	23,211
25. The Financial Secretary	.	2,183	1,067	2,300	2,953	2,921	3,433	3,200
26. Accountant-General	.	62,210	35,015	70,578	91,608	92,390	86,547	—
27. Charges on Account of Public Debt	.	1,018,409	449,561	87,907	133,299	289,544	376,605	660,000
28. Payments to Other Governments	.	—	—	—	204,138	553,008	62,269	—
29. Pensions and Gratuities	.	273,817	147,225	324,724	388,582	633,653	757,980	601,750
30. Territorial Appropriations	.	12,041,150	177,022	3,176,993	5,478,691	3,589,686	2,379,000	—
31. Other Services under the General Control of the Financial Secretary	.	4,267	2,472	8,775	11,687	450,408	260,368	160,564
35. The Secretary for Native Affairs	.	2,154	1,150	3,277	2,955	5,365	3,213	4,792
36. African Administration	.	140,926	127,383	191,221	234,926	283,379	312,728	367,050
37. Provincial Administration	.	413,702	234,139	501,910	611,595	746,448	872,384	1,014,527
38. Other Services under the General Control of the Secretary for Native Affairs	.	16,564	10,629	35,072	49,717	205,206	246,103	273,091
40. The Economic Secretary	.	—	—	—	—	2,950	3,200	3,200
41. Stores	.	99,575	59,241	119,403	139,616	158,712	158,962	161,186
42. Printing and Stationery	.	109,079	77,659	122,887	148,172	159,199	177,186	167,756
43. Other Services under the General Control of the Economic Secretary	.	—	—	—	—	57,638	81,213	62,731
45. The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources	.	2,181	1,946	2,647	3,510	3,304	3,799	3,710
46. Agriculture	.	330,431	202,838	430,787	336,628	358,569	389,491	370,380
47. Co-operative Societies (including Building Societies) and African Marketing	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Forestry	.	35,734	22,076	40,507	54,821	66,983	67,561	70,217
49. Game and Tsetse Control	.	175,332	99,840	194,834	263,000	274,416	312,623	321,000
50. Veterinary Services	.	138,316	58,705	150,954	211,136	297,163	309,601	294,354
51. Water Development and Irrigation	.	195,851	92,971	213,286	257,544	280,144	296,193	301,519
	.	449,391	197,490	358,899	360,907	615,460	497,627	372,507

52. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources	24,175	10,768	9,214	10,939	32,194	36,231	16,706
55. The Member for Education and Social Services	642,334	638,424	1,054,675	1,717,158	1,699,816	4,259	3,620
56. African Education	62,494	47,002	87,400	106,000	111,043	1,865,120	1,913,943
57. Information	—	—	—	—	—	114,288	87,016
58. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Education and Social Services	—	—	24,044	36,439	75,403	66,866	64,003
60. The Member for Mines and Works	—	—	—	—	3,510	3,810	3,710
61. Mines	—	—	—	—	32,016	39,944	49,973
62. Geological Survey	19,772	10,602	23,878	37,637	40,400	39,075	47,050
63. Pneumoconiosis Medical and Research Bureau	—	—	—	78,483 (b)	85,485	98,010	103,376
64. Public Works Department	413,722	220,442	634,637	1,148,727	2,589,115	1,955,500	1,991,301
65. Public Works Recurrent	872,863	490,986	1,016,484	1,141,188	1,459,502	1,287,324	1,369,235
69. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Mines and Works	—	—	—	—	20,395	28,438	26,253
90. The Member for Lands and Local Government	2,178	1,949	2,685	3,150	3,150	3,450	3,350
91. Local Government	11,667	6,932	15,450	24,457	31,965	40,084	50,282
92. Government Grants to Local Authorities	198,634	203,284	334,153	414,396	448,311	494,814	614,100
93. Lands	—	—	—	—	15,414 (m)	66,370 (m)	153,583
94. Welfare and Probation Services	110,864	64,103	140,671	174,840	228,693	266,825	270,533
95. Surveys	—	—	—	—	46,296 (m)	177,282 (m)	152,575
96. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Lands and Local Government	—	—	—	—	209,657	145,677	20,795
97. Surveys and Land	101,845	66,485	152,752	193,743	160,938 (m)	—	—
Audit	27,292	15,603	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Aviation	167,610	88,639	—	—	—	—	—
Military	903,136	351,271	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons	135,304	86,915	—	—	—	—	—
Customs	59,373	30,341	—	—	—	—	—
Income Tax	30,155	13,640	—	—	—	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs	679,962	435,547	—	—	—	—	—
African Labour Corps	854	76	—	—	—	—	—
The Administrative Secretary	2,124	1,143	—	—	—	—	—
European Education	523,100	335,892	—	—	—	—	—
Minor Services under the Control of the Administrative Secretary	46,070	26,668	—	—	—	—	—
The Economic Secretary	2,154	767	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Trade, Transport and Industry	47,158	18,659	—	—	—	—	—
Minor Services under the Control of the Economic Secretary	72,699	36,456	—	—	—	—	—
Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health	1,045,631	670,888	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and Investments	700,134	176,392	302,453	—	—	—	—
Public Works Extraordinary	1,591,499	805,705	1,142,315	—	—	—	—
Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Health, Lands and Local Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments to the Federal Government	—	1,857,029	64,258	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Services	2,956,830	1,280,266	34,643	630,443	(e)(k)	—	—
Subventions	75,528	40,376	1,015,789	35,315	(e)(k)	—	—
The Development Secretary	2,154	1,150	2,300	2,955	(k)	—	—

APPENDIX III—continued

Table II—continued

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

Head of Expenditure	1953	1-1-54 to 30-6-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Estimate 1958-59
Minor Services under the Control of the Development Secretary	£ —	£ —	£ 35,334	£ 43,327	£ —	£ —	£ —
The Member for Commerce and Industry	£ —	£ 777	£ 2,350	£ 3,510	£ —	£ —	£ —
Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Commerce and Industry	£ — (c)	£ — (c)	£ 45,545	£ 54,045	£ —	£ —	£ —
Total Expenditure	£ 28,221,596	£ 10,684,930	£ 13,576,184	£ 16,654,221	£ 18,502,005	£ 16,726,963	£ 15,000,266
Appropriations from General Revenue Balance	£ —	£ —	£ 3,290,000	£ 1,622,090	£ 447,213	£ 2,084,277	£ 5,000,000
Expenditure from the Capital Fund:							
Departmental	£ 5,462,371	£ 3,104,556	£ 4,290,017	£ 5,849,096	£ 3,544,604	£ 4,356,485	£ 5,071,852
Loans and Investments	£ 129,727	£ 932,799	£ 524,000	£ 2,442,180	£ 5,084,487	£ 3,727,451	£ 4,428,148
Total—Capital Expenditure	£ 5,592,098	£ 4,037,355	£ 4,814,017	£ 8,291,276	£ 8,629,091	£ 8,083,936	£ 9,500,000
Total Expenditure (including Territorial Approp- riations)	£ 33,813,694	£ 14,722,285	£ 21,680,201	£ 26,567,587	£ 27,578,309	£ 26,895,176	£ 29,500,266

(a) Now shown under Departmental Capital Head.

(b) Previously included under "Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Health, Lands and Local Governments".

(c) Included under "Payments to Other Governments" (Head 28).

(d) Included under Labour and Mines.

(e) Included under Divisional Minor Services.

(f) Included under Health.

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

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

(i) Taken over by Federal Government.

(k) Head discontinued.

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

(m) Departments split with effect from 1st April, 1957.

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, 1958, the Rate Poundages payable in 1958 and approved for 1959, and the Rates Payable on a residential property with buildings valued at £3,700 in 1958.

Local Authority	Gross rateable value of improvements as at 31st December, 1958	Gross rateable value of land as at 31st December, 1958	Totals	1958		1959		Value of 0.6 acres	Rates payable					
				Rate in the £ on improvements		Rate in the £ on land			Improvements		Land		Total	
				d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Bancroft	913,375	£ 284,280	£ 1,197,655	1½	0 6	0 6	1½	0 6	£ 650	23	2 6	£ 16 5 0	£ s. d.	39 7 6
Broken Hill	4,587,270	885,850	5,473,120	2	0 7	0 7	2	0 7	360	30	16 8	10 10 0	41 6 8	
Chingola	2,925,560	832,815	3,758,375	1	0 4½	0 4½	1	0 4½	550	15	8 4	10 6 3	25 14 7	
Choma	840,845	177,630	1,018,475	2	0 8	0 8	2	0 8	200	30	16 8	6 13 4	37 10 0	
Fort Jameson	997,070	45,497	1,042,567	2½	0 6	0 6	2½	0 6	80	38	10 10	2 0 0	40 10 10	
Garneton	—	—	—	—	No returns	No returns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kabulonga	1,629,990	296,065	1,926,055	½	0 2½	0 2½	½	0 2½	*1,000	11	11 3	10 8 4	21 19 7	
Kafue	724,355	111,875	836,230	2	0 8	0 8	2	0 8	210	30	16 8	7 0 0	37 16 8	
Kalomo	172,400	34,050	206,450	2½	0 6	0 6	2½	0 6	120	38	10 10	3 0 0	41 10 10	
Kalulushi	1,386,440	515,480	1,901,920	† ½	† 0 2	† 0 2	† ½	† 0 2	660	7	14 2	5 10 0	13 4 2	
Kasama	518,645	50,920	569,565	† 1½	† 0 4	† 0 4	2	0 6	70	23	2 6	1 3 4	24 5 10	
Kitwe	11,454,455	2,902,165	14,356,620	2	0 5½	0 5½	2	0 5½	720	30	16 8	17 5 0	48 1 8	
Livingstone	5,746,090	942,690	6,688,780	2½	1 2	1 2	2	0 8	250	38	10 10	14 11 8	53 2 6	
Luanshya	2,654,185	656,429	3,310,614	2	0 11	0 11	† 1	0 6½	420	30	16 8	19 5 0	50 1 8	
Lusaka	18,206,940	6,351,645	24,558,585	1½	0 6½	0 6½	1½	0 6	800	26	19 7	21 13 4	48 12 11	
Mazabuka	843,410	123,925	967,335	2	0 6	0 6	2	0 6	160	30	16 8	4 0 0	34 16 8	
Monze	372,915	41,305	414,220	2	0 6	0 6	2	0 6	130	30	16 8	3 5 0	34 1 8	
Mufulira	2,206,020	570,645	2,776,665	1½	0 7	0 7	1½	0 7	700	26	19 7	20 8 4	47 7 11	
Ndola	18,555,529	3,379,485	21,935,014	2	0 10	0 10	† ½	† 0 5	750	30	16 8	31 5 0	62 1 8	
Pemba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roma	247,780	111,330	359,110	½	0 7	0 7	½	0 7	*400	7	14 2	11 13 4	19 7 6	
TOTALS	£74,983,274	£18,314,081	£93,297,355											

* Two acres.
† Rate levied for second half-year only.
‡ Rate levied for first half-year only.

APPENDIX VI

CASES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE DURING 1958

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
<i>Against lawful authority:</i>														
Against public order	12	838	14	133	138	40	98	—	565	5	533	30	—	7
Perjury	—	12	—	—	3	2	1	—	9	—	6	3	—	—
Escape and rescue	17	210	22	4	62	10	52	—	139	2	135	4	—	2
<i>Against public morality:</i>														
Rape and indecent assault	3	157	4	33	61	15	45	1	62	—	46	9	1	6
Unnatural offences	—	7	—	—	2	—	2	—	5	1	5	1	—	—
Other	4	237	17	48	59	7	52	—	117	2	98	18	—	3
<i>Against the person:</i>														
Murder and manslaughter	13	132	20	—	50	25	18	7	75	16	55	11	13	12
Attempted murder and suicide	—	9	1	2	3	—	3	—	3	4	1	2	3	1
Grievous bodily harm, wounding, etc.	12	424	16	179	90	9	80	1	151	3	136	14	—	4
Assaults	31	1,484	43	602	568	48	519	1	302	2	260	36	1	7
Other	10	321	4	40	123	24	99	—	164	3	147	18	1	1
<i>Against property:</i>														
Thefts and other stealings	390	10,298	338	1,029	5,436	677	4,758	1	3,885	40	3,603	268	2	52
Robbery and extortion	1	147	7	31	87	18	69	—	23	—	22	1	—	—
Burglary, house and storebreakings	305	6,788	330	363	4,726	110	4,615	1	1,674	9	1,587	72	1	23
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	22	373	22	31	113	25	88	—	229	2	197	31	—	3
Receiving stolen property	3	299	7	14	67	30	37	—	214	3	178	32	—	7
Arson	5	156	4	11	105	26	79	—	41	3	29	14	—	1
Cycle theft	243	6,193	267	53	5,695	2,554	3,140	1	421	10	379	46	—	6
Other	40	1,262	48	80	557	102	455	—	617	8	573	47	—	5
<i>Forgery, coining and impersonation:</i>														
Forgery and coining	176	627	22	—	252	3	249	—	529	2	510	21	—	—
Other	13	35	3	1	6	2	4	—	38	—	37	—	—	1
<i>Against local laws:</i>														
Against Traffic Ordinance	935	42,888	980	19	4,840	441	4,398	1	37,984	97	37,656	139	—	286
Against Townships Ordinance	69	16,186	130	7,098	754	119	634	1	8,273	51	8,314	5	—	5
Against Liquor Ordinance	6	2,153	21	279	133	6	127	—	1,726	11	1,734	1	—	2
Other	94	15,295	127	5,333	1,124	229	894	1	8,805	30	8,672	119	—	44
Totals	2,404	106,531	2,447	15,383	25,054	4,522	20,516	16	66,051	304	64,913	942	22	478

APPENDIX VII

PERSONS DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS DURING 1958

M—Male adults F—Female adults J—Juveniles, i.e. persons under the age of 19 years	Total arrested or summoned to court	Acquitted	Nolle prosequi	Awaiting trial	Total	Convicted						Warned, bound over or discharged under Section 41B Penal Code			
						Death		Imprisonment		Caning			Fine		
						M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
OFFENCES															
Against lawful authority:															
Against public order	715	46	—	9	660	—	—	2	194	4	5	373	50	6	28
Perjury	9	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	7
Escape and rescue	140	5	—	2	133	—	—	—	107	4	11	—	—	—	—
Against public morality:															
Rape and indecent assault	62	9	1	6	46	—	—	1	36	—	3	4	—	—	3
Unnatural offences	6	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	2	—	49	2	2	1
Other	134	24	—	2	108	—	—	—	39	—	4	—	—	—	7
Against the person:															
Murder and manslaughter	103	13	18	13	59	8	—	—	47	2	—	—	—	—	2
Attempted murder and suicide	7	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Grievous bodily harm, wounding, etc.	164	17	—	4	143	—	—	—	123	4	—	11	—	—	4
Assaults	349	45	—	8	296	—	—	—	161	2	5	109	4	1	25
Other	206	32	—	2	172	—	—	—	103	4	2	31	1	—	29
Against property:															
Thefts and other stealings	3,963	282	—	54	3,627	—	—	80	2,555	29	267	388	23	29	311
Robbery and extortion	33	2	—	—	31	—	—	—	24	—	1	4	—	—	—
Burglary, house and storebreaking	1,865	92	1	25	1,747	—	—	108	1,298	2	148	31	—	11	130
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	187	28	—	2	157	—	—	—	123	—	7	16	—	—	10
Receiving stolen property	236	38	—	7	191	—	—	2	145	4	7	21	1	—	15
Arson	51	18	—	1	32	—	—	2	27	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cycle theft	441	50	—	7	384	—	—	4	319	—	26	9	1	1	20
Other	485	74	—	8	403	—	—	2	274	1	10	75	3	1	39
Forgery, Coining and Impersonation:															
Forgery and coining	471	23	—	2	446	—	—	6	293	2	25	54	—	6	78
Other	31	1	—	1	29	—	—	—	26	—	—	3	—	—	—
Against local laws:															
Against Traffic Ordinance	37,489	125	—	270	37,094	—	—	—	93	—	13	35,082	1,338	113	451
Against Townships Ordinance.	8,789	5	—	37	8,747	—	—	—	44	2	—	7,617	1,056	20	8
Against Liquor Ordinance	1,755	2	—	8	1,745	—	—	—	7	—	—	1,648	85	2	3
Other	8,856	118	—	36	8,702	—	—	3	509	8	16	6,826	1,265	10	60
Totals	66,547	1,055	23	505	64,964	8	—	210	6,553	74	551	52,353	3,829	202	1,231

APPENDIX VIII

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Ministry of External Affairs	External Affairs, trade agreements and treaties, official visits, protocol.
Ministry of Defence . . .	Defence.
Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Registration of births and deaths, registration of printed publications, Archives, Federal Information, film production, broadcasting and television, tourist development, aliens, immigration, deportation, movement of persons, professional qualifications, censorship.
Ministry of Power . . .	Electricity, Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric projects, nuclear energy.
Ministry of Economic Affairs	Economic policy and co-ordination. Economic surveys and studies (including the study of agricultural economics and marketing in collaboration with the Ministry of Education) general development planning, census and statistics, Kariba Lake development, topographical and trigonometrical surveys.
Ministry of Transport . . .	Civil Aviation and aerodromes, railways and ancillary services, roads, meteorology.
Ministry of Education . . .	Primary and secondary education other than Africans, higher education (including higher education for Africans).
Ministry of Health . . .	Health.
Ministry of Agriculture . . .	Non-African agriculture, (plants and pests).
Ministry of Law . . .	Federal Supreme Court, Income Tax special court, Extradition and fugitive orders, companies, copyright, patents, trademarks and designs, prisons and reformatories.
Ministry of Finance . . .	Financial and fiscal policies, banks and banking, coinage and currency, customs and excise, exchange control, hire purchase, income tax, insurance, loans and investments, Post Office Savings Bank, saving certificates, Land Banks, audit.
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Control and movement of goods, investigation into the development of secondary industries, promotion of exports, import and export control, price control, merchandise marks, weights and measures.
Ministry of Posts . . .	Posts and telegraphs.

APPENDIX IX

Part I

STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE HIGH COURT OF
NORTHERN RHODESIA

CRIMINAL

Total number of trials	87
Number who were unfit to plead and referred to H.E. the Governor .	nil
Number remitted back to magistrates	2
Number of sentences imposed after committal for sentence by Sub- ordinate Courts	23
Number of cases reviewed by the High Court	474

NOTE.—The figures for acquittals, cases where a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Crown, convictions and sentences, are consolidated in the figures contained in Appendix

CRIMINAL APPEALS

Total number of appeals	204
Number of appeals which were successful	43
Number of appeals in which the sentence was reduced or altered .	35
Number of appeals which were sent back to Magistrates for re-trial .	3
Number of appeals withdrawn	14
Number of appeals dismissed	116

CIVIL

Total number of causes entered	2,091
Number of civil causes disposed of (other than divorces and civil appeals)	926
Number of matrimonial causes entered	88
Number of matrimonial causes disposed of	57

CIVIL APPEALS

Total number entered	22
Number which were successful	13

BANKRUPTCY

Total number of petitions	133
Number of receiving orders made	99

PROBATE

Total number of applications received	252
Number of grants issued	226
Number of grants re-sealed	27

Part II

STATISTICAL RETURN OF SENIOR RESIDENT
MAGISTRATES' AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES'
COURTS

CRIMINAL

(The figures in respect of criminal cases and sentences are consolidated in the figures contained in Appendix VII).

CIVIL

Total number of causes entered	11,139
Number of causes disposed of	8,238
Number of maintenance orders made	50
Number of adoption orders made	32
Number of judgment summonses heard	1,270
Number of composition orders made	30
Number of inquests held	379

APPENDIX X

THE COLONIAL OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1,
10th September, 1958.

NORTHERN RHODESIA
No. 516.

SIR,

At the end of July you were good enough to bring to London a delegation from the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to discuss with me the changes to be made in the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia before the election of a new Legislative Council. It had, as you know, been my hope that I would be able to visit Northern Rhodesia so that the discussions could be held there. Unfortunately, this did not prove possible and I am most grateful to you and to the Legislative Council for having, at great inconvenience to yourselves, made it possible for the discussions to be held in London.

2. In our discussions in London we were not breaking virgin ground. You and your Government had for a very long time been giving the most careful consideration to the constitutional arrangements which would be most appropriate for the Protectorate at its present stage of development. In March, 1958, your Government had published a White Paper containing proposals which, it was made clear, did not in every detail represent the views of any individual member of your Executive Council but which your Executive Council had agreed to publish as a basis for public discussion. The proposals were designed specifically to present a balanced scheme which would take account of Northern Rhodesia's past history, its present actual conditions and its needs as part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland committed to a policy of partnership between the races. Subsequently this White Paper had been discussed by various bodies throughout the Territory and, in great detail, by Legislative Council. I had been able to inform myself very fully of public opinion in Northern Rhodesia by studying the records of the debate in Legislative Council and the many memoranda and letters which I had received both from organisations and individuals in the Territory.

3. As was no doubt to be expected consideration of these matters within Northern Rhodesia did not lead to full agreement. Nor did it prove possible in our discussions in London to overcome the differences of opinion which had revealed themselves in Northern Rhodesia. Nevertheless, I am certain that neither the full consideration which was given to this subject in Northern Rhodesia nor our discussions in London were wasted effort; for, whilst it is now inevitable that I should reach my own decision regarding the advice to be tendered to Her Majesty, I have been very greatly helped in doing so by the very full knowledge which I have gained through all these discussions of the nature of Northern Rhodesia's political problems and the views held in all quarters about the kind of constitutional arrangements which will be best calculated to solve them. I should like to place on record my recognition and deep appreciation of all the work which has been done on this subject in Northern Rhodesia.

4. In the following paragraphs I set out the conclusions I have reached regarding the advice which I should tender to Her Majesty in regard to the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia and the considerations which have led me to those conclusions. I should perhaps add that, in accordance with the understandings recorded in the Report of the Conference on Federation in London in January, 1953, (Cmd. 8753), the views of the Federal Government have been obtained, but the responsibility for the conclusions recorded below rests entirely with myself and with Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

5. I am in complete agreement with your Government in their rejection, after most serious consideration, of schemes based on the separate representation of European and African interests in favour of arrangements which would enable and indeed strongly encourage political parties to develop on non-racial lines and politics to cut across race. I recognise the sincerity of purpose behind the suggestions on the one hand that the Territory should be divided into separate spheres of influence for Europeans and Africans respectively, and on the other hand that the interests of Europeans and Africans should be directly represented in the Legislative Council

separately by members drawn from the two races in equal numbers. But it seems to me that to adopt the first of these two courses would amount to a policy of despair, whilst the second could only be either a dead-end or a prelude to arrangements providing for the domination of one of the two main races as such by the other of the two main races as such. All who have the future of Northern Rhodesia at heart should, I am sure, aim higher than this and seek to establish arrangements which will make every member of the Legislative Council regard himself as free from any obligation to promote the partisan interests of any one race and indeed as obliged to promote the interests of all persons in his constituency and which will in consequence establish confidence between the races; it being understood that until such confidence has been adequately established it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, through the officials appointed by the Secretary of State, to ensure that in the consideration of controversial matters a proper balance is held.

6. Consequently the changes to be made now must not be such as to perpetuate the present system of racial representation, but such as may make possible and encourage "the return of men and women who are prepared and indeed disposed to consider and balance the interests of all racial groups". I am aware that many Africans to-day feel doubt about these principles and that this doubt was reflected in the attitude of the African members of Legislative Council when the proposals of the Northern Rhodesian Government were debated. I believe, however, that this doubt arises not from a rejection of the principles themselves but rather from a fear that in spite of the methods proposed to ensure it they will not be implemented. I understand this fear. But I am myself satisfied that it is only when Northern Rhodesia has a constitution based in the main on these principles that it will begin to become apparent to the population as a whole that it is only such a constitution with the incentives it will provide for public men to think in terms of the interests of the country as a whole, which can point the way towards a prosperous future free from racial strife.

7. A common roll is an important principle of any such constitution. In the present conditions in Northern Rhodesia it seems essential to combine a qualitative franchise with the common roll. I recognise that any set of qualifications which may be devised will inevitably exclude from the franchise some who might be thought capable of exercising a vote with judgment, and include some who might not. Nevertheless it is, in my view, possible to determine a level to go below which would mean including a large number of persons who clearly could not exercise a vote with judgment, as the price of including a much smaller number of persons who had some claim to be included. I recognise, however, that the introduction of a common roll with high qualifications in Northern Rhodesia will at first result in so great a preponderance of European voters on that roll as to render some additional interim measures inevitable if the Africans are not to be left with a justifiable feeling that they are under-represented, and if the whole intention of conducting elections on a non-racial basis is not to be defeated by the fact that, at first, those qualified to register as voters will be almost all of one race. These measures are considered in paragraphs 9 and 10 below.

8. The qualifications proposed by your Government for the common roll are set out in paragraph 31 of the White Paper. The Legislative Council took the view that in addition to ministers of religion, sisters and lay brothers of religious orders who have undergone certain stipulated courses of training and periods of service in their religious orders should also be exempt from satisfying the means qualification in order to be eligible for registration. I accept their view on this point and propose that provision should be made for the ordinary qualifications to be those set out in Appendix A to this despatch.

9. Your Government have proposed that in order to avoid leaving the African race under-represented and in order to ensure that justice be done to their claims there should also be a temporary and lower set of qualifications which will enable a fair proportion of Africans to qualify at once, and that those qualifications should initially follow those set out in paragraph 31 of the White Paper, with the addition of the special provisions for certain headmen, hereditary councillors and pensioners referred to in paragraph 34, but should be raised periodically as set out in Appendix

C to the White Paper until at the end of ten years all new applicants for registration should have the ordinary qualifications and be registered as ordinary voters. Nevertheless all persons registered as special voters at the end of this period would remain so registered and continue to participate on that basis in future elections. No person who had been registered as a voter would have his name removed from the roll because he subsequently ceased to possess the prescribed income or property qualification, though the name of any person registered as a special voter would be transferred to the ordinary voters' section of the roll if he subsequently became entitled to be registered as an ordinary voter.

10. I agree with the proposed qualifications for special voters, which are, for convenience of reference, also set out in Appendix A to this despatch. The provision for raising the qualifications for special voters by stages at intervals fixed in advance has been criticised in the mistaken belief that at each stage those who could not satisfy the new standard would be disfranchised, thus bringing about a periodic reduction in the number of special voters until at the end of ten years there would be none left at all. This, of course, represents a misreading of your Government's White Paper which makes it clear that there would be no such disfranchisement. The provision has also been criticised on the ground that the intervals at which the qualifications are raised should be related to some objective fact such as a comparison of the numbers registered as special voters with the numbers registered as ordinary voters. This seems to me to be a sound suggestion and I consider that it should be laid down that the qualifications should be raised at each stage (*see* Appendix B to this despatch) only if, by the date in question, the number of special voters in the Territory as a whole is not less than the number of ordinary voters in the Territory as a whole. If Africans take advantage of the opportunities which the new Constitution will offer them, this condition should, of course, be more than fulfilled from the beginning. But its inclusion will, I think, be a wise precaution and a legitimate protection of African interests against the effects of a possible failure to register by numbers of Africans unfamiliar with political affairs.

11. I agree with the view of the Legislative Council that provision should be made so that (i) all prospective voters should be required to make a declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen; (ii) any person already on the Northern Rhodesia Voters' Roll should be eligible for registration as an ordinary voter (but on the understanding sought by the Attorney-General in the course of the debate that failure to provide within a reasonable period the further particulars which are ordinarily required for the purposes of registration of voters should entail the removal of their names from the roll); and (iii) there should be periodic assessments of the purchasing power of money in the Territory and consequential adjustments of the franchise qualifications. I propose that provision should be made accordingly.

12. In framing their proposals for the composition of the Legislative Council your Government have faced the crucial difficulty of ensuring that from the outset candidates for any contested seat will have to appeal to voters of every race; that for the present nevertheless, and for so long as it remains a vital consideration in their eyes, the voters in a predominantly European or predominantly African area should be able to secure the return of a European or an African representative respectively; and that the arrangements devised to these ends should not themselves frustrate the ultimate aim of providing for the development of party politics on non-racial lines. Your Government have proposed to meet the difficulty by providing for a Legislative Council composed of a Speaker and twenty-two elected members. Six official members and two nominated members. Twelve of the elected members would be returned from twelve ordinary constituencies comprising in the main the Crown lands adjacent to the railway together with certain areas of Native Reserve and Native Trust land closely connected with those Crown land areas, and six from six special constituencies comprising the rest of the Territory. The greater proportion of the European population resides within the proposed twelve ordinary constituencies and the greater proportion of the African population resides within the six special constituencies. In all those constituencies your Government proposed that all voters, whether they were ordinary or special voters, should be entitled to cast one vote, but that the total votes cast by special voters in an ordinary constituency should not count for more than one-third of the total ordinary votes

cast in that constituency, and that the total ordinary votes cast in a special constituency should not count for more than one-third of the special votes cast in that constituency. For the return of the remaining four of the twenty-two elected members your Government proposed that the twelve ordinary constituencies should be grouped into two constituencies for the return of two members to seats reserved for Africans, with a provision that the total ordinary votes cast in each of the two constituencies should not count for more than one-third of the special votes cast in the same constituency; and that similarly the six special constituencies should be grouped into two constituencies for the return of two members to seats reserved for Europeans with a provision that the total special votes cast in each of the two constituencies should not count for more than one-third of the total ordinary votes cast in that constituency.

13. I am satisfied that the proposal to impose a check on the influence which the special voters will have when voting along with the ordinary voters in the twelve ordinary constituencies and in the two constituencies which will return members to seats reserved for Europeans is fully justified. But after the most careful consideration I am unable to agree that it would be proper to limit in the same way the influence which voters with the full and permanent qualifications should have in the six special constituencies and the two constituencies which will return members to seats reserved for Africans. The admission of voters with lower qualifications than those which will eventually be the sole qualifications for registration is intended to meet a temporary situation in which a sufficiently representative number of Africans is not yet qualified for the ordinary vote. The reduced qualifications of such voters makes it reasonable to set some limit on the influence which they may exert but no similar consideration exists to warrant the imposition of a limit on the influence of the ordinary voter. Nor do practical considerations require such limitation. The estimates of the numbers of persons who will qualify as special voters made it clear that such a provision is unnecessary in the six special constituencies where they could outnumber the ordinary voters by more than six to one and in the two other constituencies affected the seats are reserved for Africans in any event. Moreover to provide that the ordinary votes might in certain circumstances be devalued might prove a disincentive to efforts to attain the qualifications necessary for the ordinary vote, e.g. among Africans in the twelve ordinary constituencies who might thereby as individuals find their influence on the return of Africans to the two reserved seats cut to one-third, although those were the candidates in whose election they felt the closest interest. For all these reasons I do not propose that provision should be made for the devaluation of ordinary votes in any circumstances.

14. I am satisfied with the proposal that candidates for all but the six special constituencies should be required to have the qualifications of an ordinary voter, and that in the six special constituencies the qualifications of a special voter should suffice. In view, however, of the advantages of ensuring so far as possible that a candidate who is returned by the votes of the comparatively small numbers who will at first have the qualifications to register as voters in those six special constituencies may be regarded by the rest of the inhabitants of that constituency as their representative, I consider that the proposed provision that candidates with special qualifications only should first obtain a certificate of approval of their candidature from two-thirds of the chiefs in that constituency should apply equally to candidates who have the qualifications of an ordinary voter and I propose that provision should be made accordingly.

15. I am satisfied that it will be proper to provide that civil servants in the service of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, with certain exceptions, may be granted leave if they wish to stand as candidates for election, on the understanding that, if elected, they would be required to resign. I take the view that this privilege may be extended as an experiment to teachers but should be withdrawn if it leads to abuses. Those to be excluded from this arrangement would therefore be all members of the police service, and all other civil servants in the service of the Government of Northern Rhodesia who are concerned with the direction or implementation of policy to an extent which, in the opinion of the Government, would make it undesirable for them to take part in politics. I propose that provision should be made accordingly.

16. I agree that there will no longer be a need for any members nominated for the specific purpose of representing African interests—a system which has served its purpose well but which neither Africans nor Europeans wish to perpetuate. I also agree, however, that a complement of two nominated members should be retained. It is my view that these two members should be nominated by the Governor after such consultation as he thinks necessary and desirable and that, before making his nominations, the Governor should be enjoined to have regard to the two considerations set out in paragraph 59 of the Northern Rhodesia White Paper and to the need to ensure that on contentious issues the balance will be fairly held as provided in (3) of the Resolutions quoted in paragraph 17 of that White Paper.

17. I am satisfied that with the other changes in the composition of the Legislative Council now proposed it will be possible to reduce the number of official members from eight to six without detriment to the ability of Her Majesty's Government to fulfil their ultimate responsibility for ensuring that on contentious issues the balance is fairly held.

18. I propose therefore that provision should be made for the composition of Legislative Council to be as proposed by your Government and described in paragraph 12 above with the modifications as regards the election of elected members and the appointment of nominated members specified in paragraphs 13-16 above.

19. Your Government have proposed that in future the Executive Council should be composed of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* Ministers and five other Ministers (of whom four must have been "ordinarily qualified" candidates successful in the elections); that in addition there should be two Assistant Ministers; and that of the total of eleven Ministerial posts not less than two should be filled by Africans, of whom one should be a Minister. I have given long and deep consideration to criticisms on the one hand that to make any firm provision as to the race of future Ministers in the Constitution is inconsistent with the general aim of enabling politics to develop on a non-racial basis, and on the other hand that the position of a single African Minister without an African colleague who could sit with him in Executive Council would be very difficult. I am in sympathy with the first criticism and hope that the time will come when race can be disregarded in Ministerial appointments. I do not think, therefore, that the constitutional instruments themselves should make provision for the allocation of Unofficial Ministerial offices by race. I am, however, certain that in practice it will be necessary for some time to come for such allocation to be made. I agree that a single African Minister would be in a somewhat difficult position even if he was placed in a position to discuss Executive Council business with an African Assistant Minister. It is accordingly my view that the constitutional instruments should provide for six Unofficial Ministers and that for the present it should be an instruction to the Governor that two of these should be Africans and four Europeans. In consequence I do not propose that provision should be made for the appointment of Assistant Ministers.

20. In my view there should be no change in the obligations and responsibilities of the members of the Executive Council who should be styled Ministers. Those who accept office will, as at present, be required to accept collective responsibility for Government policy, to support and vote with it in the Legislature, and to support that policy both in public and in private. They will also, like their predecessors, be expected to devote all their time to ministerial work and to dispose of any private interests which might, in the Governor's opinion, conflict with their official duties and obligations.

21. The proposals for which I intend that provision should be made before the next election can, therefore, be summarised as follows.

22. There will be a common voters' roll containing both ordinary and special voters; the ordinary and special qualifications will be at the levels shown in Appendix A to this despatch and will include the award of the vote to chiefs, ministers of religion and certain members of religious orders, certain headmen and hereditary councillors and certain pensioners. In the Legislative Council there will be a Speaker and thirty members of whom twenty-two will be elected, six will be officials and two nominated members. Northern Rhodesia will be divided into eighteen constituencies, twelve of them comprising the Crown land adjacent to the

railway and certain adjoining areas of Native Reserve and Native Trust land; the other six will be largely rural constituencies and will include some smaller areas of Crown land away from the railway. Within the total area of the twelve ordinary constituencies there will be two further seats reserved for Africans, and within the total area of the six special constituencies there will be two further seats reserved for Europeans. In all the twenty-two constituencies all votes will count in full provided that in each of the twelve ordinary constituencies and the two constituencies reserved to European candidates special votes may not in total count more than one-third of the total of ordinary votes cast.

23. Candidates standing in all constituencies will be required to hold "ordinary" qualifications except in the six special constituencies where "special" qualifications will suffice. Every candidate in a special constituency will be required to obtain a certificate from not less than two-thirds of the recognised chiefs in the constituency that they have no objection to his standing as a candidate.

24. The Governor will preside over an Executive Council containing ten Ministers consisting of four officials and six others of whom, for the time being, four will be Europeans and two will be Africans.

25. The two nominated members of the Legislative Council will not be there specially to represent African interests. They will be nominated by the Governor after the results of the elections are known and after such consultation as shall in his opinion be necessary. The Governor will in making his nominations have regard to the results of the elections, to the ability of those already elected to devote their full time to the work of a portfolio so as to provide for the full membership of the Executive Council, and to the need to ensure that on contentious issues the balance will be fairly held.

26. When your Government published their White Paper as a basis for public discussion, they acknowledged that it was unlikely that every detail of the proposals contained in it would commend itself to every section of society in Northern Rhodesia. Equally it would be foolish to expect that the relatively small adjustments which it is proposed to make in them will make the proposals fully acceptable to any of the interests mainly concerned. It is, however, necessary to recognise that at the present time any proposals which were fully acceptable in one quarter would be likely to be considered unacceptable in another—a fact which points clearly to the need for arrangements which will tend to encourage a less racial outlook.

27. I believe, however, that the arrangements proposed in the Northern Rhodesia White Paper, as modified in this despatch, are appropriate to the conditions of Northern Rhodesia and represent a fair compromise between the interests of the various communities concerned. As will be clear from the earlier paragraphs of this despatch, their most important merit is, in my view, the fact that they are designed to provide all men in public life with an incentive to consider the interests of the country as a whole and of all its inhabitants, and not only the interests of people of their own race. They provide, to members of both races, increased opportunities for participating in the conduct of the Territory's affairs both in Legislative and in Executive Council without, however, undermining the ability of the Governor and his officials to carry out their responsibility to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for holding the balance in matters which affect the interests of one community or another, and are controversial. Under the existing Constitution there are only four African members of the Legislative Council and as the vote is confined to British subjects, only a handful of Africans are qualified to participate in the elections by which the elected members are returned; the African members themselves are not returned by direct election; and there is no African member on Executive Council. The increase in the opportunities afforded to Africans for participation in public affairs under the arrangements now proposed is, therefore, naturally somewhat greater than the parallel increase accorded under them to Europeans. From the European point of view, however, the arrangements have the advantage that they are designed to ensure that the pace at which African influence in political life will increase in the future will be determined by the pace of their general advance rather than by arbitrary decisions taken from time to time.

28. In order that Parliament may have the opportunity, should that be their wish, to discuss these proposals before final provision is made for the holding of elections on the lines proposed, while at the same time ensuring that such elections, if finally determined upon, should not be delayed, I intend to tender advice to Her Majesty that provision should be made at an early date by Order in Council to enable the arrangements for the delimitation of constituencies and the registration of voters to be undertaken immediately thereafter. Provision for the holding of elections on the lines proposed and for the other arrangements outlined in this despatch would be left to a later Order in Council, which would not be submitted for Her Majesty's approval until there had been an opportunity for debate in Parliament. I shall address a further communication to you on the subject of these arrangements.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

ALAN LENNOX-BOYD.

HIS EXCELLENCY, SIR ARTHUR BENSON, K.C.M.G.

APPENDIX X A

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS

Ordinary Voters

- (a) £720 per annum (or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £1,500); or
- (b) £480 per annum (or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £1,000), plus primary education; or
- (c) £300 per annum (or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £500), plus four years' secondary education; or
- (d) Ministers of religion, sisters and lay brothers of religious orders who have undergone certain stipulated courses of training and periods of service in the ministry or religious order and who follow no other profession or gainful occupation; or
- (e) Paramount Chiefs and other chiefs recognised by the Governor; or those certified by the Resident Commissioner in the Bartoseland Protectorate to be of equivalent status.

Special Voters

- (a) £150 per annum (or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £500); or
- (b) £120 per annum plus two years' secondary education;
- (c) Certain headmen or hereditary councillors, who are recognised as such by their chiefs, and are performing unpaid service in such office to the community;
- (d) Persons who are in receipt of a monthly or annual pension earned after twenty years' service with one employer.

The wife (only one wife of a polygamous marriage) of any person in one of the above categories may qualify if she fulfils the following qualifications which will be required of every voter:

- (i) Simple literacy: Applicants must be able to complete in English without assistance the application to be registered as a voter.
- (ii) Age: Minimum age twenty-one.
- (iii) Nationality: Citizen of United Kingdom and Colonies, Citizen of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, or British protected person by virtue of connection with Northern Rhodesia.
- (iv) Residence: Two years in the Federation and three months in the constituency.

APPENDIX X B

EVOLUTION OF THE FRANCHISE

Proposed Progression of the Special Qualifications

QUALIFICATION BASED ON INCOME

To be registered as a special voter a person shall require an annual income of:
at the commencement of the scheme—£150 plus simple literacy, or £120 with two years' secondary education;

after three years—£300 plus simple literacy, or £210 having completed a course of primary education, or £150 with two years' secondary education;

after six years—£450 plus simple literacy, or £300 having completed a course of primary education, or £200 with two years' secondary education;

after eight years—£600 plus simple literacy, or £390 having completed a course of primary education, or £250 with two years' secondary education.

QUALIFICATION BASED ON PROPERTY

To be registered as a special voter a person shall require immovable property worth:

at the commencement of the scheme—£500 plus simple literacy;

after three years—£750 plus simple literacy, or £600 having completed a course of primary education, or £500 with two years' secondary education;

after six years—£1,000 plus simple literacy, or £750 having completed a course of primary education, or £500 with two years' secondary education;

after eight years—£1,250 plus simple literacy, or £900 having completed a course of primary education, or £500 with two years' secondary education.

After the expiry of ten years all new applicants for registration must have the permanent qualifications described in paragraph 31 and will be registered as ordinary voters, but voters already registered as special voters will remain as such on the roll.

No person who has been registered as a voter shall have his name removed from the roll because his income is less than that currently required by new applicants for registration.

A person registered as a special voter who subsequently achieves the qualifications currently required by new applicants for registration as ordinary voters may apply to be transferred to the ordinary voters' section of the roll.

APPENDIX XI

THE COLONIAL OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1,

18th December, 1958.

NORTHERN RHODESIA
No. 682.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to my despatch 516 of 10th September, 1958, in which I informed you of my proposals regarding the changes to be made in the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia before the election of a new Legislative Council.

2. Since I addressed you on this subject in my despatch under reference I have received representations on the proposed constitutional changes from many quarters urging that I should make various modifications to my proposals. I have given most careful consideration to all these representations and to all that was said in the course of the debate in the House of Commons on 27th November, 1958, of which you have already received the Official Report. However, I have reached the conclusion that the proposals as they stand represent the fairest reconciliation of the interests of the various communities, having regard to the special conditions of Northern Rhodesia and that no change in them would contribute further to this object.

3. I have given especially careful consideration to the proposal that candidates in the six special constituencies should be required to obtain certificates approving of their candidature from two-thirds of the Chiefs in the constituency concerned. This proposal has been criticised on the grounds that there would be likely to be mechanical difficulties in the way of its successful operation and that it might impede the development of a party political system on normal lines. On the first point I understand that a period of some sixty days will normally be available between the announcement of a dissolution and nomination day, and that there is no provision under which certificates could be revoked. It seems to me therefor that

potential candidates for special seats should have adequate time to obtain certificates. As regards the second point, it is of course one of the principles underlying the new Constitution that politics should be encouraged to develop on party rather than on racial lines. A complete system of party politics cannot however be built up overnight in a territory such as Northern Rhodesia where the Africans have not hitherto participated in any form of direct elections. For them the new Constitution represents an experiment in the beginnings of representative government, and I consider that there is very great force in the argument that it is wise to provide a bridge between the two concepts of direct election and traditional rule by Chiefs. At the same time I consider that the Chiefs should be given clear guidance setting out the considerations which they should have in mind in approving or disapproving of the candidature of a particular candidate. I should be glad therefore if you would arrange for the Chiefs to be advised that they should not refuse certificates on such grounds as tribal identity or party political affiliation. No regard should be given to which, if any, party the candidate proposes to support. The criterion should be whether the prospective candidate has personal and other qualities which would make him an adequate representative of the people in his constituency and whether he is a fit and proper person to put himself forward as a candidate. Given this guidance, I consider that the Chiefs should be able to perform the function allotted to them satisfactorily. I recognise, however, that this is an experiment which it will be necessary to watch carefully. If it is abused in any way it will be necessary to consider whether it should be continued.

4. It has become apparent that there is need for some clarification of certain points in my earlier despatch. My proposals included the appointment of six unofficial Ministers to Executive Council and the nomination of two nominated unofficial members of Legislative Council. It will, of course, fall to the Governor in his discretion to make recommendations to me regarding the choice of members of the Legislative Council to be appointed as unofficial Ministers and to nominate the nominated members of Legislative Council. At the same time I consider that in order to constitute an Executive Council which will command a majority in the Legislative Council; which will be such as to enable the principle of collective responsibility to be consistently applied; and which will encourage the growth of the party political system in Northern Rhodesia, the Governor, before selecting the unofficials whom he will recommend for appointment as Ministers, should consult with, and pay due regard to the advice of, the member of the Legislative Council who, as a party leader, is in the Governor's opinion most likely to command the support of a majority of the elected members of the Legislative Council; and that in making his selection he should first consider elected members. That same member of Legislative Council would be among those whom the Governor would consult before nominating the two nominated unofficial members of that Council.

5. I also consider that if, after completing his consultations, the Governor cannot find among members of the Legislative Council, including the two nominated unofficial members, the full number of persons suitable for appointment to the Executive Council, then the composition of the Executive Council should still be considered complete even if the full number of unofficial Ministers has not been appointed, and I propose to tender advice to Her Majesty that the Royal Instructions should so permit.

6. It has been represented to me that a Chief Minister should be appointed from the elected members in the Legislative Council. In my view the time has not yet come when it would be appropriate for such an appointment to be made. I should, however, be prepared to consider this matter again when the time is appropriate.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

ALAN LENNOX-BOYD.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Scale 1:2 000 000

PROVINCIAL HEAD QUARTERS

TOWNS

ROADS

RIVERS

REST CAMPS

BOUNDARIES PROVINCIAL

FEDERAL

TERRITORIAL

RAILWAYS

HILLY COUNTRY



NORTH

MADE IN CANADA

PROVINCIAL HEAD QUARTERS

TOWNS

RIVER

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PORT

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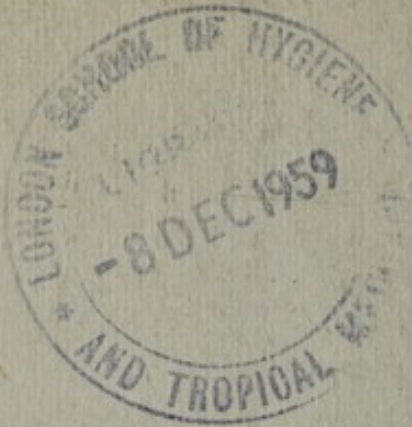
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