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NORTHERN RHODESIA

1962

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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COLONIAL OFFICE
REPORT ON
NORTHERN RHODESIA
FOR THE YEAR
1962

CONTENTS

PART I

Review of 1962	page 3
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PART II

Chapter 1	Population	11
2	Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation	12
3	Public Finance and Taxation	19
4	Currency and Banking	21
5	Commerce	23
6	Production	25
7	Social Services	33
8	Legislation	45
9	Justice, Police and Prisons	47
10	Public Utilities and Public Works	53
11	Communications	65
12	Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services	69
13	General	74
14	Cultural and Social Activities	85

PART III

Chapter 1	Geography and Climate	94
2	History	99
3	Administration	104
4	Reading List	109
APPENDICES		119

A map will be found facing the last page



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PART I

Review of 1962

COPPER mining is the economic mainstay of the Territory and has, from the earliest days, been the principal support of the Northern Rhodesia economy. The economy measures taken in recent years by the Government were continued in 1962. Expansion was very strictly controlled and was restricted to essential services.

The average price of copper for the month of January, 1962, was £230 per ton. This rose in February to £235 per ton and thereafter remained steady at approximately £234 per ton for the rest of the year.

In the field of industrial relations the comparative peace of the last three years was disturbed by a series of strikes most of which occurred in the mining industry and led to the serious loss to the Territory of over 500,000 man-days—the highest loss experienced since 1958. Although the number of trade disputes continued at a high level, this reflected an extension of the means whereby employees were able to make known their grievances rather than a worsening of industrial relations. More details about industrial relations are given later in this report.

In constitutional affairs the early part of the year was occupied with preparations for the introduction of the new Northern Rhodesia Constitution announced by Her Majesty's Government on 28th February, 1962. Although no political party in the Territory was wholeheartedly in favour of the Constitution as finally decided, all agreed to participate in general elections and from March onwards, with the appointment of a Chief Electoral Officer, preparations went ahead for elections to be held in October.

A Territory-wide campaign was organised for the registration of voters, and during the three-month period of registration from April to June, the names of more than 130,000 voters, of which nearly 100,000 were new registrations, were placed on the electoral roll.

Registration was followed by the delimitation of constituencies carried out during July and August by a Delimitation Commission set up under the Northern Rhodesia (Delimitation Commission) Order in Council, 1962, and consisting of Sir Alistair Forbes, as Chairman, assisted by Mr. Henry Makulu and Mr. William Younger.

The Commission completed its work speedily, making its report to the Governor on 3rd September, and under the Northern Rhodesia (Constitution) Order in Council, 1962, which had been published on 31st August, the new Constitution came into effect on 11th September, 1962. Shortly afterwards the Governor proclaimed that a general election would be

held on the 30th October, and appointed the 9th October as nomination day.

The general election of 30th October, in which nearly 90 per cent of the electorate participated, voting at 270 polling stations throughout the Territory, took place in an orderly atmosphere and no major breaches of the peace were reported. This reflected the effectiveness of the election organisation and of the pre-election campaigns mounted by the Provincial Administration and the Information Department, in which the two themes "your vote is secret" and "a peaceful approach to politics" had played an important part.

The results of the election were, however, not decisively in favour of any one political party and as the constitutional requirement of minimum support from both races was not met by any candidates in five of the seven National two-member constituencies, a number of seats remained vacant. The Governor was unable to form a Government until by-elections had been held in these five constituencies and in one single-member higher franchise constituency, where the election had been cancelled as a result of the death of one of the candidates.

By-elections were held on 10th December, and again there was a heavy poll, but only two of the ten vacant national constituency seats were filled, the others remaining vacant because of the failure to fulfil the requirements of the Constitution.

When the results of the by-elections were known, the leaders of the United National Independence Party and the African National Congress informed the Governor of their willingness to enter the Government in coalition with official members of the Government if invited to do so. The United National Independence Party had obtained 14 seats and the African National Congress 7 seats, and together they commanded the support of more than half the elected members of the Legislative Council; the only other party, the United Federal Party, holding 16 seats.

Following consultations with the leaders of the three main political parties, the Governor announced the formation of a new Government on 15th December. The portfolios of Local Government and Social Welfare, Labour and Mines, and African Agriculture were allotted to the United National Independence Party and those of African Education, Land and Natural Resources, and Transport and Works to African National Congress Ministers. Officials retained the portfolios of the Chief Secretary, Minister of Legal Affairs, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Native Affairs, in accordance with the Instructions of Her Majesty. In addition, the 1962 Constitution made provision for Parliamentary Secretaries for the first time and five were appointed from the United National Independence Party and four from the African National Congress. The new Government was settling into office as the year ended.

The Federal Power Board paid the third of five instalments, each of £235,000, for the rehabilitation of the economy of members of the Gwembe Tonga tribe whose homes had been flooded by Lake Kariba. The trustees of the Gwembe Special Fund, into which the money is paid, continued with measures to eradicate tsetse fly, to promote livestock improvement, improve agriculture and develop education. During its first full year, the Fisheries Training Centre provided training in improved fishing methods, boatbuilding and outboard engine maintenance for a total of 330 men.

Africans in the Gwembe Valley increased their sales of fish from 2,000 tons in 1961 to 3,000 tons in 1962. They derived direct income amounting to £80,000 from these sales, and local consumption of fish improved their diet considerably. Meanwhile the level of Lake Kariba was 1,578 feet above sea level on the 31st December, 1962, 12 feet below the final operating level of the lake.

The harbour at Siavonga was completed and, together with those already operating at Sinazongwe and Chipepo, provides facilities for both the fishing and tourist industries. The installation of a cold storage and ice plant in the vicinity of Sinazongwe harbour will be completed shortly.

Development at Siavonga, close to the wall of Kariba Dam, continued throughout the year. The road programme has been completed and work has begun on the provision of a permanent water supply. Arrangements are in train for the provision of electricity. A committee representing the Northern Rhodesia Government and the Gwembe Tonga Native Authority has prepared plans for making certain island and mainland areas available to private enterprise for tourist purposes and these have so far resulted in the construction of a group of tourist chalets at Sinazongwe. Work on other mainland and island sites was interrupted by heavy rains in November–December, 1962.

Negotiations continue with the Federal and Southern Rhodesia Governments and the United Nations Organisation with a view to the establishment of a fisheries research institute at Lake Kariba. Experiments into methods of destroying *Salvinia auriculata* have continued with varying success. There was no large-scale reduction in the amount of weed generally and prevailing winds continued to move large mats of weed towards the southern extremities of the lake causing some inconvenience at fishing camps in that area.

Race Relations Committees established under the Race Relations Ordinance, 1960, continued in being throughout 1962. No recourse was made by complainants of racial discrimination to Race Relations Boards which are empowered to administer sanctions.

MINING

MINING is a territorial matter being part of the portfolio of the Minister of Labour and Mines. The industry is economically sound and dominant

in both the industrial and economic life of Northern Rhodesia. Copper is the most important mineral mined and production of blister and electrolytic copper during 1962 amounted to 538,394 tons, valued at £112,178,608 compared with 558,523 tons valued at £114,658,603 in 1961.

During 1962 the total value of minerals produced amounted to £117,594,360. Minerals of importance other than copper were lead 14,592 tons—£639,753; zinc 39,800 tons—£2,310,758; and cobalt 47,879 cwts.—£946,581. This is a valuable by-product for two of the copper mines, viz., Rhokana and Chibuluma Mines. The marked decrease in cobalt production was primarily due to the stock-piling of Chibuluma Mine concentrates as the cobalt plant at Ndola was being reconstructed. Other significant by-product contributions were cadmium 37,168 lb.—£20,442; vanadium pentoxide 10,629 lb.—£1,393; and silver 51,765 oz.—£18,478 from the Broken Hill Mine. In addition, silver 645,289 oz.—£243,454; gold 3,625 oz.—£44,278; and selenium 40,526 lb.—£43,537 were recovered from blister copper and refinery slimes. The continued reduction in manganese production 45,983 tons—£432,644 was primarily due to the cessation of mining operations at the Areius Mine of G.I. Mines Limited, the sole production of manganese in the Territory was from the remaining two mines of this company, situated in the Broken Hill district.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

THOUGH trade unions generally have been very active during the year and numerous disputes were notified to Government, most of these were settled by established conciliation procedures. Agreement was obtained in the dispute between the copper mining companies and the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union over the major problem of African advancement in the industry subsequent to the publication of the recommendations of a Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the causes of the dispute. Unfortunately towards the end of the year there was a tendency for the members of some trade unions to stage unconstitutional strike action rather than use proper negotiating machinery.

FARMING

IN the southern areas of the country the season 1961-62 was very favourable for crop production; a dry spell during February and early March was followed by further good late rains which were adequate for all crops to mature normally. But in the eastern, northern and north-western areas of the country rainfall was considerably above normal and in certain northern areas the season was the wettest on record. Serious and widespread flooding occurred in all major river catchments causing crop losses in Barotseland and other low-lying areas. Considerable damage was

done to roads and communications were disrupted due to flooded river crossings. Exceptional frosts were experienced during the dry season causing damage to winter wheat and Turkish tobacco crops. Grazing conditions were good throughout the year but flood plains grazing was denied to stock for a longer period than usual.

The year was notable for record crops of groundnuts, cotton and tobacco of the Burley and Turkish types. The surplus African maize crop from the line-of-rail areas and the Eastern Province delivered to the Grain Marketing Board at 856,711 bags (200 lb. net) was some 70,000 bags less than the previous year. This fall was due almost entirely to the drop in production in the Eastern Province where the late planted maize crop failed due to heavy rains. The European-produced maize crop of 1,300,000 bags, however, was again a record one. This large crop necessitated a further fall in price paid to the producer as a substantial proportion of the crop had to be sold on the world markets at a price lower than that prevailing internally.

Following recent advances in insect control, cotton was revived as a crop for the line-of-rail maize areas and the Eastern Province. Pilot schemes in these areas comprising some 240 acres were sufficiently successful to warrant the planning of further expansion of the crop. Average yields were of the order of 900 lb. of seed cotton per acre and quality was high.

The Eastern Province groundnut crop which was sold through organised marketing channels and amounted to 163,773 bags, was over 14 per cent higher than the previous season's record. Twenty-five per cent of the crop consisted of confectionery-grade nuts, which sell at a premium in world markets, and the price paid to the producer was maintained at the previous year's levels. European growers of flue-cured tobacco on the line of rail also experienced a good year. For subsistence producers it was generally a favourable season; even in areas which are liable to seasonal food shortages, adequate supplies of food crops were available.

The African-owned cattle population decreased during the year by approximately 1.33 per cent to 1,056,188 head. Total slaughtering of cattle by licensed butcheries amounted to 52,640 head, of which it is estimated that some 30,000 were marketed by African producers. In addition, an unknown number of cattle were slaughtered in the villages and rural areas for subsistence consumption.

Advisory services for non-African agriculture are provided in the Territory by the Department of Conservation and Extension of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. The Northern Rhodesia Government's Ministry of African Agriculture is responsible for providing extension, research, animal husbandry and primary marketing services for Africans. Training facilities for the Ministry's staff are based on a training centre at Monze, and a number of farm institutes are now being completed to serve various areas of the country.

The established schemes for developing "improved farmers" and "peasant farmers" continued to make progress. An economic appraisal of the latter scheme has been completed and is presently being examined in order to establish the policy changes needed to bring it more into line with present needs. In the Southern Province, the Livestock Improvement Scheme was continued under the slogan "Cattle as a Business" and was extended to the Eastern Province. The programme of Regional and Farm Planning gained impetus. Regional plans were drawn up for six areas in the Southern Province, five in the Eastern Province and three in the Central Province. Implementation of some of these plans was commenced and work towards the completion of regional plans in the Northern Province continued.

Applied research work continued at the Central Agricultural Research Station at Mount Makulu near Lusaka, supported by regional experiment stations at Misamfu in the Northern Province, at Mazabuka and Magoye in the Southern Province and at a new station, Msekera, in the Eastern Province. Work carried out included soil surveys, grassland research, plant breeding, and a comprehensive programme of agronomic experiments.

AFRICAN EDUCATION

THE total enrolment of African pupils in schools maintained or assisted by Government rose in 1962 to almost 327,000. This represents an increase of more than 24,000 over the figures for 1961. The percentage increase in aided secondary school enrolment was 36.8, compared with a percentage increase in upper and lower primary enrolment of 13.5 and 6.4 respectively, showing the continuing emphasis on secondary education. On the basis of official population estimates it appears that about 63 per cent of the children of primary school age are in school. In May, 1962, 4,499 boys and 957 girls obtained their Standard VI primary school leaving certificates compared with 4,231 boys and 932 girls in 1961. A total of 747 boys and 96 girls passed the junior secondary school leaving examination compared with 534 and 107 respectively in 1961.

During the year most of the 61 schools destroyed or damaged by arson the previous year were rebuilt and reopened.

The provision made for recurrent expenditure in African education in period 1st July, 1962 to 30th June, 1963, was £3,392,330, an increase of £195,553 on the figure for the previous financial year.

POPULATION

IT is estimated that in June, 1962, the population of Northern Rhodesia comprised 77,000 Europeans, 2,460,000 Africans and 10,300 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 3,069 Europeans and 255 Asians and Coloured persons. Migration within the Federation is unrestricted and unrecorded, and records of emigration to countries outside the Federation are kept only for the Federation as a whole and are not broken down into territorial categories.

During 1962 the excess of European births over deaths was approximately 1,810. There is no general system of registration for Coloured and African births and deaths.

COST OF LIVING

THE European consumer prices index (based on August, 1939=100) rose from 222 in November, 1961, to 226 in October, 1962, for all items. During this period there was an increase in the index for clothing and footwear, household stores, rent and rates, alcohol and tobacco, servants' wages and cars and motor cycles, but there was a fall in the indices for foodstuffs, and fuel and light.

VISITORS

THE First Secretary of State, the Right Honourable R. A. Butler, C.H., M.P. visited the Territory in May. He was accompanied by Mrs. Butler.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Dalhousie made several visits to various parts of Northern Rhodesia.

Other distinguished visitors included:

Professor C. Aikman, Professor of Jurisprudence at Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand.

Dr. S. Adiseshia, Assistant Director-General, United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organisation.

Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, M.P.

Professor John Bruce, C.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.S., President, Royal College of Surgeons, Scotland.

Vice-Admiral Sir Nicholas Copeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South American Station.

Mr. Samuel Gonard and Mr. C. Hoffman, International Red Cross.

General Sir Richard Hull, G.C.B., D.S.O., Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Lady Ibiam.

Professor W. Macmillan.

Sir Charles Maclean, Chief Scout.

Sir Arthur Porritt, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.S., President, Royal College of Surgeons, England.

Professor E. E. Rich, Cambridge University, Master of St. Catharines.

Sir Archibald Ross, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Ambassador in Lisbon
The Right Hon. John Strachey, M.P.

Mr. George Ivan Smith, United Nations Regional Representative.

Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.

Dr. Mamoudou Toure, Secretary-General, C.C.T.A.

1962 African Tour Party from the Imperial Defence College led by
Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Professor Young, Rural Sociologist United Nations Food and
Agricultural Association.

Delegates to the Conference of the African Geological Surveys
Association.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

THE Draft Development Plan for the period 1st July, 1961 to 30th June, 1965, was published in April, 1962, and was approved by the legislature in July, 1962. The plan envisages capital expenditure of £30,000,000 over the four-year period, and allocations are made to the following economic functions:

Rural Economic Development	. . .	£ 10,500,000
Crown Land Settlement	. . .	400,000
Urban Economic Development	. . .	10,388,000
Staff Training and African Education	. . .	5,000,000
Administrative and General Services	. . .	3,712,000
		£30,000,000

In comparison with previous plans, the 1961-65 plan shows increased bias towards economic development, particularly in the rural areas.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

A CENSUS of population in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was held on 26th September, 1961. This included 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 74,640 Europeans, 7,790 Asians, 2,050 Coloured persons and 236,422 Africans in employment. All the 1961 census results are provisional. It is estimated that in December, 1962, the population of Northern Rhodesia consisted of 77,000 Europeans, 8,400 Asians, 2,200 persons of mixed race and 2,490,000 Africans.

The previous census in Northern Rhodesia, also covering Europeans, Asians, Coloured persons and Africans in employment was held on 8th May, 1956. At that date there were 64,810 Europeans, 5,400 Asians, 1,550 Coloured persons, 263,132 Africans in employment and a total African population of approximately 2,100,000. The non-African population increased between the 1956 and 1961 censuses in all provinces except the Eastern Province. In that province the European population decreased from 938 to 890, but the number of Coloured persons increased from 266 to 310 and the Asian population rose from 842 to 990.

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 1961 had a European population of 44,270, with 2,520 Asians and 810 Coloured persons.

The largest urban areas in the Territory are Nkana-Kitwe, Ndola, and Lusaka, the capital. Total estimated population of all races in each of these towns was over 90,000 in 1961. Nkana-Kitwe has the largest number of Europeans, who totalled 12,460 in 1961. 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 over 1,600, 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

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

THE base metal mining companies, the Rhodesia Railways and the Territorial Government remain the largest single employers in the Territory.

Wages range from approximately £10 per month for unskilled labourers through scales of £30 to £50 per month for clerical employees to rates in excess of £100 per month for artisans. There is also some variation in these rates according to the prosperity of the industry in which the individual is employed; the copper industry normally paying the highest rates.

Examples of the approximate basic monthly wage in various occupations, based on a 26 working-day month, are as follows:

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Approximate monthly wage</i>
Labourer	Copper Mining	£12 10s.
Labourer	Railways	£8 15s.
Labourer	Government	£7 15s.
Labourer	Other industry (excluding agriculture and domestic service)	£8 5s.
Mechanic's Assistant	Motor Trading	£11
Semi-skilled Operative	Building	£13 10s.
Salesman	Wholesale Trade	£26-£120
Shop Assistant	Retail Trade	£12-£80
Driver	Road Transport (Passenger)	£21
Conductor	Road Transport (Passenger)	£12 10s.
Drivers	Road Transport (Freight)	£15
Barman	Catering	£12-£85
Cook	Catering	£12
Waiter	Catering	£8 10s.
Fireman	Railways	£62
Shunter	Railways	£68
Records Keeper	Railways	£40
Medical Orderly	Railways	£48
Junior Supervisors	Copper Mining	£30-£75
Clerical Staff	Copper Mining	£75-£100
Administrative Officer	Government	£87-£203
Executive Assistant	Government	£45-£100
Technical Assistant	Government	£31-£76
Motor Mechanic	Motor Trading	£116
Carpenter	Building	£136
Bricklayer	Building	£126
Clerk	Commerce	£50-£80
Bookkeeper (Female)	Commerce	£55-£70
Underground Artisan	Copper Mining	£115
Surface Artisan	Copper Mining	£109
General Surface Operator	Copper Mining	£91-£100
General Underground Operator	Copper Mining	£92-£117

In many instances wage rates are augmented by various bonuses and allowances. In particular the metal bonus payable to all employees of the copper mining companies constitutes a significant source of additional income. For the year ending the 30th June, 1962, a rate of 34 per cent was declared and credited to employees' salaries as follows:

- (a) 5 per cent of basic pay, as Christmas bonus;
- (b) 10 per cent of basic pay, as leave bonus;
- (c) 19 per cent of basic pay as cash bonus, provided that the whole or any portion of this bonus could, at the option of the employee, be credited to a savings fund.

Employees of the Rhodesia Railways also benefit substantially from the payment of numerous allowances which include marriage and children's allowances and a cost-of-living allowance.

It is important to note that employers generally are required by law to supply free housing, or pay a housing allowance, to their African employees, the monthly value of which generally varied between 30s. and 150s.

The standard hours of work in industry varied from 42 to 54 hours a week. In most industries an average working week of 44 to 48 hours was operated. Leave varied from 12 to 30 working days per annum, and in respect of overtime a rate of time-and-a-half, with double-time on Sundays and public holidays, was usually paid.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

DURING the year there were 109 disputes, 91 of which involved stoppages of work and caused a loss of 559,376 man-days in all. There were 24 disputes in the mining industry, including contractors to the mines, 17 disputes in the construction and allied trades, 15 in agriculture, and the remaining 53 were miscellaneous disputes distributed over 20 other industries. Ten disputes were settled by formal conciliation; 38 by direct negotiation; 33 by Labour Officers using informal conciliation; 24 as a result of their direct intervention and the remainder were unresolved.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

THE most important development in the training field was the acceptance by the Federal and Northern Rhodesia Governments of the recommendations of the Joint Working Party which was set up in 1961 to examine the implications of the Keir Report. These recommendations were:

- (a) That an Advisory Council for Further Education be established to co-ordinate all activity in both vocational and non-vocational training in the Territory;
- (b) The establishment of two colleges of further education, one at Ndola and one at Lusaka, associated with technical institutes at Kitwe, Chingola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Broken Hill and Livingstone;

- (c) The introduction of "block release" training for apprentices, based on the syllabus of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

The provision of day-release and evening classes for apprentices between "block release" periods, and three levels of commercial courses were also envisaged.

An extensive range of training courses, increasingly designed to meet the needs of African employees, was provided during the year by the mining companies for both African and European employees. These courses provided training at all levels of employment, both on the surface and underground, and also in administrative duties. To give some idea of the extent of the industry's education and training programmes, approximately 15,000 employees, mostly Africans, i.e., one-third of the industry's total labour force, underwent some form of general industrial course during 1962.

At the end of the year some 2,169 Africans were in training under Government-sponsored local schemes and 120 outside the Territory. A wide field of instruction was made available to these persons by Government departments, covering a large range of trades and occupations. The Government also conducted numerous intensive training courses for its employees designed to satisfy the needs of a locally-based multi-racial Civil Service.

Trade-testing was carried out throughout the year and of a total of 2,073 applicants, 21.7 per cent obtained third-class certificates; 19.8 per cent second-class and 10.1 per cent first-class, giving a total percentage of successful passes of 51.6 per cent.

The Department of Labour continued to supervise the system of apprenticeship, and at the end of the year there were 474 registered apprentices. Those in the mining towns were able to make extensive use of the facilities of the Copperbelt Technical Foundation (now multi-racial) an organisation which has contributed notably to the high standard of technical skill amongst apprentices. The Ndola Technical College also undertook technical training.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DURING the year the Department of Labour remained within the Ministry of Labour and Mines and its main functions continued to be very much the same as in previous years. These consisted of advising Government on labour matters, the promotion of good industrial relations, the enforcement of labour laws, the maintenance of safe working conditions in factories, the supervision of the practical training of apprentices, the administration of workmen's compensation measures, the operation of employment services for all races and the collection of labour statistics. In order to carry out these functions the department is divided into six sections—headquarters,

industrial relations and labour inspection, factory inspectorate, apprenticeship, workmen's compensation and statistics. The employment services, which include employment exchanges and a youth employment service, are operated by Labour Officers in addition to their duties in the industrial relations and labour inspection field.

The department was under the control of an Under Secretary with a headquarters staff of an Assistant Secretary, two Senior Labour Officers, a Statistical Officer, two Labour Officers and an Executive Officer. An Assistant Labour Commissioner, three Senior Labour Officers, 21 Labour Officers, two Labour Officers (Training Grade) and seven Labour Assistants operated throughout districts on the line of rail, and a Labour Assistant was stationed at Fort Jameson. Apart from their normal duties in the fields of industrial relations and labour inspection, Labour Officers carried out periodical tours of rural areas. A Labour Officer was stationed in Salisbury, and a representative in Johannesburg was shared with the Nyasaland Government. These two officers looked after the interests of Northern Rhodesia Africans employed in Southern Rhodesia and in the Republic of South Africa respectively.

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

The post of Superintendent of Industrial Training, which was vacant during the year, was temporarily filled by other officers of the department. The Superintendent of Industrial Training was responsible for the work of both the apprenticeship and trade-testing branches and on-the-job training. Two Inspectors of Apprenticeship were concerned with the testing and supervision of apprentices and during the first half of the year three Trade Testers dealt with the testing and classification of Africans who follow various trades in the building and engineering industries, although they are not journeymen. From the 1st July the Ministry of Transport and Works took over responsibility for trade-testing in the field apart from the maintenance of records.

The Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, assisted by an Executive Officer, administered the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and examined the settlement of claims to see that they complied with the law. Wherever any matter was in dispute, he endeavoured to bring about agreement between the parties and in such cases his advice was usually taken.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

At the end of 1962 there were 26 registered trade unions in the Territory.

In the mining industry the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union still had a closed shop agreement with the mining companies, although the statutory requirement of a triennial ballot to support such an agreement

was removed during the year. Employees in supervisory and staff categories were represented by the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials' and Salaried Staff Association and the Northern Rhodesia Mines' African Staff Association. By far the largest trade union was the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union which represented ticket-paid employees of the mining companies. This union, and the Northern Rhodesia Mines' African Staff Association both had agreements with the mining companies which provided for the operation of a check-off system whereby union dues were collected at source. There was also the Northern Rhodesia Mines' African Police Association which represented the interests of mine policemen.

Towards the end of the year a number of the larger unions, including the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union, broke away from the United Trades Union Congress and formed a rival central body called the Zambia Trades Union Congress. The remainder continued to be affiliated to the United Trades Union Congress, Northern Rhodesia.

Whilst the Mining Joint Industrial Council continued to deal satisfactorily with problems arising between the mining companies and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, conciliation proceedings in the dispute between the companies and the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union over the question of African advancement and the general wage structure broke down. Failure to reach agreement resulted in the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Ronald Morison, K.T., Q.C., to inquire into:

- (a) The circumstances which led to the breakdown of conciliation proceedings.
- (b) The existing wage structure, education and training facilities and conditions of employment in the industry.
- (c) The African Union's demand for increased wages, shift differential and leave.

Despite strike action by the union, the Commission continued its sittings and the Commissioner's Report was published on the 7th June. As a result of further protracted discussions between the parties, final agreement was reached in July which enabled a start to be made on the implementation of the mining companies' scheme for further African advancement and most ticket-paid mineworkers received an increase of 1s. 6d. a shift and further improvements in other conditions of service.

New wage agreements were negotiated between the mining companies and the Mine Officials' and Salaried Staff Association, the Mines' African Staff Association and the Mines' African Police Association.

The advancement agreement in force on the Rhodesia Railways operated satisfactorily and an increasing number of employees other than Europeans continued to move smoothly and successfully into jobs falling within the scope of the National Industrial Council.

The two Whitley Councils for European and African Civil Servants of Government continued to operate during the year but because of the development of the non-racial structure of the Northern Rhodesia Civil Service the distinction had become redundant and at the end of the year active consideration was being given to adjusting the machinery to align it with appropriate divisions of the Service irrespective of race.

Conciliation proceedings in progress at the beginning of the year in trade disputes between various trade unions and all the major local authorities, except Broken Hill Municipal Council, ended successfully with the conclusion of new wage agreements which embodied substantial wage increases for their African employees. The Joint Council for African Employees of Local Authorities in the Western Province continued to function.

The Wages and Conditions of Employment Board which deals with conditions in undertakings and industries where there are no recognised negotiating procedures, held no formal meetings but will sit early in 1963 for the purpose of reviewing the wages and conditions of employment laid down in 1961. The membership of the Board was increased by the appointment of two additional members representing the interests of employers and workers respectively.

Trade unions generally continued to be very active, extending their organisation and activities to the Southern Province, and a large number of industrial disputes were notified to the Government. Numerous disputes were settled under the statutory machinery for conciliation but towards the end of the year there was an increasing number of instances in which union members engaged in unconstitutional strike action without making use of established negotiating machinery.

NATIVE TAX

THE rates of tax paid by Africans are 10s. and 15s. in the rural areas and 15s. and £1 in the urban districts. Government receives 1s. of the rural tax and 2s. of the urban tax, half the latter sum being devoted to welfare activities. Of the remainder, a proportion is paid direct to native authorities in consideration of the fact that the latter, as agents of the central Government, are responsible for maintaining law and order in the rural areas. The balance of the tax is paid into Provincial Native Treasury Funds from which grants are paid to native authorities on the basis of the difference between their costs of maintaining law and order and the amounts which they receive direct in share of native tax. The Provincial Native Treasury Funds are also used for assisting native authorities in financing specifically approved projects for the development of their areas.

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

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

In addition to taxes, direct levies varying from 7s. 6d. to 25s. 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 23rd October, 1953, resulted in considerable changes in the Territory's financial responsibilities and arrangements. The principal departments and services taken over by the Federal Government were Audit, Civil Aviation, Military, Prisons, Customs, Income Tax, Posts and Telegraphs, European Education, Health, Immigration and European Agriculture.

The Federal Government took over responsibility for the assessment and collection of income tax, customs and excise duties on 1st April, 1954.

Broadcasting, which was formerly a responsibility of the Information Department, was transferred to the control of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation on 1st February, 1958.

The main sources of revenue were 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 57 per cent of the actual revenue for 1961-62. 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 but the Territorial Surcharge Ordinance was amended in September, 1961, exempting approved new industries in the Territory from territorial surcharge in the year of assessment in which operations are commenced and the four succeeding years of assessment. No surcharge has yet been imposed on personal incomes.

Mineral royalties accounted for 13 per cent of the 1961-62 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 derived from a wide range of miscellaneous items (e.g., reimbursements for services rendered to the Federal Government, interest, fees, etc.). The Government received no share of customs and excise duties, which, under the Federal Constitution, accrued in their entirety to the Federal Government, but levied a sales tax on motor spirit, at present at the rate of 3d. per gallon.

The main items of recurrent expenditure in the financial year ending 30th June, 1962, were in respect of African Education, Communications and Works, Internal Security, and Native Affairs which together repre-

sented 57 per cent of total expenditure. Recurrent expenditure, excluding appropriations from the general revenue balance, was £16,204,820 in 1959-60 rising to £18,293,319 in 1960-61, to £19,665,928 in 1961-62 and to £21,060,659 in 1962-63 if the estimates prove correct.

Recurrent revenue for 1959-60 amounted to £16,721,765 rising to £18,890,271 in 1960-61 and to £20,507,107 in 1961-62. The estimated revenue for 1962-63 is £20,667,450.

The main sources of revenue for the Capital Fund in the year ended 30th June, 1962, and estimated revenue for the following financial year are as follows:

	1961-62	Estimate for 1962-63
	£	£
Appropriations from reserves and surplus balances	3,150,000	—
Loan flotations (including contributions from pensions reserves)	3,434,698	2,800,000
Other loans	1,690,000	120,000
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	445,048	311,414
Capital repayments	1,008,206	890,678
Special project finance	770,000	785,428
Minor sources	156,657	54,709

Expenditure from the Capital Fund was £8,083,936 in 1957-58, £8,976,307 in 1958-59, £8,384,510 in 1959-60, £7,517,474 in 1960-61, and £7,600,565 in 1961-62. The estimated expenditure from the Capital Fund in 1962-63 is £8,357,000.

At the 30th June, 1961, the accumulated surplus stood at £745,556. There was a surplus on recurrent account during 1961-62 of £841,179 and in order to meet appropriation to the Capital Fund of £3,150,000 transfers to the Accumulated Surplus were made of £2,500,000 from the Reserve Fund and £250,000 from surplus balances in the Stores Fund. The balance at the 30th June, 1962 was £1,186,735. It is estimated that the accumulated surplus will be reduced to £800,000 at 30th June, 1963.

Tables showing the statements of revenue and expenditure for the financial years 1953 to 1961-62 are at Appendix III.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established on 15th March, 1956, as a central bank with wide powers and functions. The bank acts as a banker to both the Federal Government and the Territorial Government. 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 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 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 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 Republic of South Africa is accepted by the Government from Africans and is repatriated at Government expense.

BANKING

BANKING business in Northern Rhodesia is conducted by Barclays Bank (D.C.O.), with 15 branches and 12 agencies, and the Standard Bank Ltd., with 13 branches and nine agencies. Three branches and two agencies are maintained by National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. and two branches by the Netherlands Bank of South Africa Ltd. Savings facilities are also provided by the Federal Post Office Savings Bank, which has branches throughout the Territory.

Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. (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 also prepared to consider applications for long and short-term loans.

The Land and Agricultural Bank of Northern Rhodesia started operations during 1953 and was responsible to the Northern Rhodesia Government. 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.

The Federal Government assumed responsibility for the Bank with effect from the 1st July, 1961.

Total loans granted by the Land Bank during the year 1961-62 amounted to £3,068,588. Loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1962, including loans taken over from the Land Board, totalled £3,109,294.

To assist industry in obtaining necessary capital for development the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. was established in April, 1960, with an authorised capital of £2,250,000, of which the Northern Rhodesia Government immediately subscribed £850,000. It took over the functions of the former Industrial Loans Board. The memorandum and articles of association enable the Corporation to give industrialists the financial or other material assistance most suited to individual needs, and also, by market research, to undertake special investigations and the provision of management services, to encourage industrial development in its broadest sense.

Chapter 5: Commerce

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

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

SOCIETIES have again enjoyed a successful year, and the strongest sector of the co-operative movement in Northern Rhodesia, that of the agricultural marketing co-operative, has continued to progress, in spite of a fall in price of maize. There were ten dissolutions during the year and nine new registrations, leaving a total of 227 societies, with a membership of 35,619 and a turnover for the year of £7,219,958.

It has been an excellent crop year in all main production areas; ground-nut deliveries were again at an all-time high level whilst the maize harvest fell only a little short of the previous year's bumper level. But a heavy fall in the producer price of maize, where price is controlled, reduced the amount of money circulating in the rural economy and once again focussed attention on the need to diversify farming activities. The export price of F.A.Q. groundnuts was also lower in keeping with the fall in the world price of expressing nuts, and the need to exploit more fully the lucrative overseas confectionery market by improving grading techniques and capacity has been recognised.

In the educational field a firm step forward has been taken by the establishment of a school of co-operatives which, although at present operated on a small scale and at elementary level only, is nevertheless fulfilling a vital function by providing practical instruction to primary society staff and officers.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

THE number of societies registered in the Territory fell from six to three. Two societies amalgamated with existing societies and one society went into voluntary liquidation.

Total assets at 31st December, 1962, were nearly £18,000,000 with mortgage balances of over £13,000,000; share capital was over £10,500,000 and deposits were nearly £7,000,000.

Extensive reorganisation and consolidation during the year have strengthened the structure of the movement in the Territory, and societies have again commenced lending on a limited basis.

BANKRUPTCIES

THE number of receiving orders made during the year was 118 which equalled the number made in 1961. In addition the Official Receiver was appointed Official Liquidator of a company in compulsory liquidation.

The number of trading cases increased from 27 to 35 (including the company in compulsory liquidation) and the number of other cases decreased from 91 to 84. The overall deficiency was approximately the same as in 1961.

The increase in the number of trading cases was not sufficiently substantial to infer that business conditions had deteriorated.

It should be noted that failure in some of the non-trading cases was due to debts contracted in a previous business venture. The causes of failure remained the same as in previous years namely in the trading cases, lack of capital and business acumen and in the non-trading cases improvidence.

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

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURE: PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

It was generally a favourable season for maize production and the overall crop, although not a record one, indicated some stabilisation of production. Total purchases by the Grain Marketing Board and other agencies were as follows:

MAIZE PURCHASED				
(Tons of 2,000 lb.)				
1962		European	African	Total
Grain Marketing Board	.	130,000	85,671	215,671
Other agencies	.	—	1,400	1,400
				<u>217,071</u>

COMPARATIVE TABLE

				European	African	Total
1957	.	.	.	117,634	89,925	207,559
1958	.	.	.	54,300	5,500	59,800
1959	.	.	.	100,800	54,480	155,280
1960	.	.	.	95,747	74,015	169,762
1961	.	.	.	125,900	95,574	221,474

The prescribed prices to producers were considerably reduced from last year to 26s. (naked) for Class "A", 25s. 6d. for Class "B", 24s. 6d. for Class "C" or on valuation. The total internal territorial requirements were virtually unchanged at an estimated 130,000 to 140,000 tons. The very large surplus went for export in the Federal Government's programme at world prices.

Groundnut production for sale was again a record 17,051 tons, the bulk being produced in the Eastern Province. This was an increase of 25 per cent above last year's record. Prices remained unchanged, being 90s. per bag (180 lb.) at the Grain Marketing Board line-of-rail depots, with premium prices for export confectionery grades.

The production for sale of small grains, i.e., sorghum and millet, was approximately 2,800 tons. Other minor commodities including beans, sunflower, paddy, wheat and seed cotton were virtually unchanged, at about 1,000 tons in all.

Flue-cured tobacco was entirely produced by European growers. Statistics for Northern Rhodesia are not available because these are no longer kept separate by the two boards concerned. But production continued to increase and average prices compared favourably with last season.

Burley tobacco was confined largely to the Eastern Province but production in the line-of-rail areas made a satisfactory start. European pro-

duction, mainly through African tenant farming, amounted to 1,649,000 lb. and African production to 300,034 lb. Almost all the crop was sold on the Limbe floors at an average price of about 30*d.* per lb.

Turkish tobacco production made good progress and a record crop of 252,548 lb. of good quality leaf was marketed. A total of 213,566 lb. of African-grown Samsun was sold at an average price of 36.51*d.* per lb. and 38,982 lb. of African-grown Soluk at an average price of 28.33*d.* per lb. European production of Turkish tobacco was negligible at some 40,000 lb.

Cassava continued to be the most widely-grown crop in the Territory, but since it is used almost entirely for subsistence, production statistics are not available. Incomplete statistics show that the total trade in cassava meal was of the order of 20,000 to 30,000 bags.

As far as livestock is concerned, the national herd showed a slight fall to 1,056,188 African-owned and 216,000 European-owned cattle, including dairy cattle. The total number of Northern Rhodesia cattle slaughtered by licensed butcheries was 52,640 adult cattle of which about 30,000 were from African producers and the balance from European herds. It is not known how many African-owned cattle were slaughtered for sale in villages and for subsistence. There was a continued improvement in marketing facilities through the steady expansion of the activities of the Cold Storage Commission into the African areas. Prices showed little change from last year.

Estimated total production of milk for all purposes was 2,762,577 gallons in 1961-62, with an average price to producers of 31.73*d.* per gallon including bonus payments.

Although accurate statistics are not available, poultry continued to be an important item in the cash economy of the African areas. For instance, an estimate for the Southern Province alone indicated that about 90,000 table birds, valued at 10*s.* to 15*s.* each, were sold in urban centres mainly on the Copperbelt.

The number of sheep and goats was estimated at 175,782 head, but these were widely distributed in small village flocks throughout the Territory. Only about 2,000 head were sold in regular markets.

The number of African-owned pigs was estimated at a total of 61,251 head, mainly in the Fort Jameson and Petauke areas of the Eastern Province; consumption was largely confined to subsistence. In the Southern Province, African producers in the Monze district marketed about 200 head. European-owned herds amounted to approximately 13,000 head, and over 17,000 pigs from all sources were slaughtered for commercial purposes in the Territory during the year.

ANIMAL HEALTH

THE climate of 1962 was kind to the cattle population which continued to increase.

The Territory remains free from Rinderpest, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia and Foot and Mouth Disease.

There was no outbreak of East Coast Fever during the year and no outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease has occurred in the Territory during the past two years. A few small outbreaks of Newcastle Disease occurred but as the value of vaccination in the control of poultry diseases is now generally appreciated these soon died away. The poultry industry was not interrupted by disease during the year.

Rabies flared up both on the line of rail and in the more thickly populated parts of the Eastern and North-Western Provinces. Efforts to keep all dogs vaccinated were strongly maintained but unless there is incessant propaganda the public becomes apathetic.

Measures for the control of Trypanosomiasis were proving successful. Everywhere except in the Eastern Province the incidence of Trypanosomiasis was reduced to the point where it could be related to the illegal movement of stock. These results reflected particularly the success of tsetse control measures. In the Eastern Province, although the incidence was still much higher than elsewhere in Northern Rhodesia, the monthly number of outbreaks had been halved since the beginning of the year.

FISHERIES

DURING 1962 flood conditions caused considerable disruption of the fish trade, especially in the northern provinces of the Territory. The main and only direct route from the Copperbelt markets across the Congo Pedicle to the Lake Mweru fisheries was cut for some months as a result of the flooding of the Luapula River which severed the pontoon ferry link at Chembe. As a consequence exports of fish from this area were exceptionally low. At Lake Mweru Wa'ntipa the 1962 season was disappointing for, although catches remained at a high level, floods and badly damaged roads hampered the export of fish and resulted in a marketed crop far below that of the bumper 1961 season.

At Lake Tanganyika the new commercial enterprise, Lake Tanganyika Fisheries Limited, financed by the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation, made considerable progress in promoting the marketing of "ndgaa", a type of whitebait, as well as Nile perch. A variety of experiments in fishing and curing methods were carried out and an ice and cold storage plant opened on the lake shore at Mpulungu.

The Kafue River fisheries maintained a steady average catch and there was ample evidence that a remarkable recovery of fish stocks was taking place despite some fears expressed during the previous two years. At Lake Kariba statistics showed that production increased from 2,000 tons in 1961 to 3,000 tons in 1962 and there could be no doubt that the north bank fishery was beginning to take its place as one of the major fisheries in

Central Africa. At Sinazongwe on the lake shore the Fisheries Training Centre during its first year of full operation gave courses on a variety of subjects to 330 local fishermen. Because of the generosity of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and in particular the citizens of Nottingham it was possible to extend the school and, as a result of the recent relaxation of conditions by the Gwembe-Tonga Native Authority, to propose for the first time that fishermen from other parts of the Territory may on a permit basis fish in Lake Kariba and enjoy the use of the Fisheries Training Centre.

In the experimental field, scientific officers at fish farms at Chilanga and Mwekera continued their investigations into the cross-breeding of fish. Cropping from conservation dams, of which there are now over 1,000 in the Territory, yielded in the region of 200 tons of fish. During the year the research branch of the Department of Game and Fisheries transferred its headquarters from Samfya on Lake Bangweulu to Chilanga, the headquarters of the Game and Fisheries Department. The scientific officer at Lake Mweru completed his survey and the major research work is now being carried out in fisheries of Lakes Tanganyika and Kariba.

FORESTRY

MORE than half the total area of Northern Rhodesia is covered by woodland, varying from near-savannah in the dry south to tall, dense woodlands approaching forest in the north, and especially on the Zambezi-Congo watershed.

Some 6 per cent of the Territory is Crown land, some 35 per cent is native reserve and the remainder is native trust land. Forest reserves and protected forest areas have been established in all three land categories but so far only some 6.5 per cent of the total area of the Territory has been reserved for the forest estate, a figure far below the Territory's needs for production and protection forests. Progress with forest reservation is necessarily slow, being geared partly to the rate of the Territory-wide survey of forest resources and even more so to the rate at which the rural inhabitants and local authorities can be persuaded of the need for forest reservation. There were only minor adjustments to the forest estate during the year resulting in a small net loss.

Consumption of indigenous timber, poles and charcoal by the mining industry showed further increases but in other sectors there was little change with the exception of Rhodesian Teak (*Baikiaea plurijuga*). A new concession for 2,000,000 cubic feet per annum was granted for the purpose of using *Baikiaea plurijuga* for railway sleepers and mining timbers.

Full-scale working plans continued in force in the Rhodesian Teak Forests in Sesheke district, and in the Western Province. In the former area the Zambesi Sawmills Ltd. continued operations under their Kataba

licence, while in the latter area the Rhodesia Congo Border Timber Company Ltd. increased their output from the Western Timber Concession for mining timber and poles.

The overall planning of commercial saw-timber plantations was virtually completed during the year and afforestation with tropical pines was commenced on a commercial scale. Afforestation with eucalypts continued and production of building poles and fencing material from existing plantations reached a new high figure. At Choma a hot and cold creosoting plant was installed and treated material was available towards the end of the year.

The research division continued work on silvicultural methods, species introductions and seed orchard establishment; on indigenous silviculture with especial emphasis on Rhodesian Teak; on the department's herbarium; and on the establishment of the utilisation centre and research into the properties and uses of indigenous timber. Towards the end of the year agreement was reached between the Northern Rhodesian Government and the Agricultural Research Council of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the establishment of a forest genetics and physiology research unit to be established at Kitwe.

The Forest Training Centre continued to function throughout the year; two training and three refresher courses were held and an intensive special course for senior field staff was held to select candidates for the two-year Forester training course to be inaugurated in 1963.

MINING

THE production of gold and silver formerly mined in the Mumbwa and Lusaka districts ceased. There was, however, a marked increase in the production of tin concentrates 17,502 lb.—£4,497 and amethyst 27,918 lb.—valued at £76,579, in the Kalomo and Choma districts. A total of 452,790 tons of limestone valued at £475,236 were produced for the manufacture of cement and for use as a flux in the copper smelters.

The mining industry provided direct employment for some 49,250 persons during 1962 and the training of mineworkers (Africans and Europeans) continued progressively throughout the year.

The Department of Mines issued 724 blasting licences as compared with 763 in 1961.

The mineral rights of Northern Rhodesia, with certain exceptions, are owned by the British South Africa Company, and this 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.

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 a sliding scale, 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>Amount in year</i>	<i>Approximate value</i>
		£
Gold	3,625 oz.	44,278
Silver	697,054 oz.	261,932
Cadmium	37,168 lb.	20,442
Cobalt	14,305 cwt.	799,959
Cobalt alloy (—% Co)	—	—
Cobalt other (—% Co)	33,574 cwt.	146,622
Copper (blister)	111,946 tons	21,991,364
Copper concentrates (11.65% Cu)	539 tons	13,748
Copper (electrolytic)	426,448 tons	90,187,244
Copper, other	707 tons	141,780
Lead	14,592 tons	639,753
Manganese Ore (—% Mn)	45,983 tons	432,644
Selenium	40,526 lb.	43,537
Tin Conc. (70.0 (a) % Sn)	17,502 lb.	4,497
Zinc	39,800 tons	2,310,758
Amethyst	27,918 lb.	76,579
Limestone	452,790 tons	475,286
Phyllite	16,117 tons	2,418
Vanadium ore	5 tons	1,393
Salt	125 cwt.	176
		£117,594,360

MINES DEPARTMENT

THE Mines Department has its headquarters at Kitwe, conveniently central to the major mining area. The establishment comprises Government Mining Engineer, Deputy Government Mining Engineer, 11 Inspectors of Mines, three Inspectors of Machinery, an Assistant Registrar of Mining Titles, with a research organisation supervised by a Chief Physicist with an Electron Microscopist and a Dust Research Inspector. During the year under review branch offices were established in both the Broken Hill and Lusaka districts.

MINING DEVELOPMENT

MINING development continued during the year to maintain and improve ore reserves. At the Rhokana Corporation Limited an acid plant capable of producing 150 tons of sulphuric acid a day was commissioned. The acid is used for the treatment of oxide ores in the leach plant at Nchanga Mine

An undertaking to provide suitable plant for the collection, neutralisation and disposal of all acid effluents emanating from mine surface plants was started, and the installation of underground refrigeration units was continued. In the sub-vertical shaft of the Mindola Section the installation of setts, guides, and bratticing was completed. In the South Orebody deepening project the main shaft was mined to the 2,620-ft. level and slipped to the 2,530-ft. level. The 2,090-ft. and 2,370-ft. level stations are now fully operational. The Zero Ventilation shaft was sunk to the 2,620-ft. level.

At Nchanga Consolidated Mines Limited, major alterations and extensions were made to the metallurgical plant, primarily for increased leaching of oxide copper ores. The Nchanga open pit was developed to the 4,835 bench, approximately 270 feet below surface. Extraction of ore can now take place down to this horizon.

At Bancroft Mines Limited, dewatering of the footwall and hangingwall strata continued and during December, 1962, an average of 34.6 million gallons were pumped daily. The building of the new slimes dam across the Lubengele River was let out on contract. No. 3 Shaft which serves this North Orebody was sunk to 1,112 feet below collar elevation and stopped temporarily to expedite the development of the main crosscuts to lode.

At the Roan Antelope Mine the sinking of the MacLaren Shaft was completed to a depth of 4,056 feet below collar elevation and equipping was started.

At Chibuluma Mines Limited the 820-ft. exploration drive to Chibuluma West holed through to the Chibuluma Rock/Service Shaft on the 800-ft. level. The Norrie Shaft deepening programme progressed satisfactorily and the shaft was concrete lined and equipped to the 1,560-ft. level. An inclined conveyor was installed on the Norrie Shaft stockpile ramp to receive ore delivered by road from Chibuluma West and to convey it to the primary crusher stockpile.

At Mufulira Mine Limited work continued satisfactorily on the Peterson sub-inclined shafts system. A pilot drive on the 2,650-ft. level was being driven west from this shaft system. Work was completed to increase the productive capacity of the mine to 600,000 tons of ore per month.

It was announced that the Chambeshi Mine would be opened up and preliminary work was commenced during the latter part of the year.

Prospecting activities by companies continued throughout the year over a wide area and on a large scale, but prospecting by individuals remained on a small scale.

The training of learner miners in the underground training schools established at the large copper mines proved very successful. There was a noticeable increase in the number of employees obtaining First Aid

Certificates. At Nchanga Mine two African Safety Inspectors were appointed to stimulate and foster accident prevention propaganda. On all the mines the importance of safety measures was stressed through newsletters, broadcasts, departmental meetings, notices showing weekly and cumulative accidents, incentive bonus schemes, prizes and thorough investigation of all accidents.

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

During 1962 education facilities for Africans continued to increase, especially at the higher levels. On the basis of official population estimates it appears that about 63 per cent of the children of primary school age (8-15 years) were enrolled at school. The number attending aided and maintained lower primary schools was 254,477, an increase of 15,321 over the 1961 enrolment. The number completing this minimum four-year basic course in maintained and aided schools increased by 4,787 to 57,394. The number attending upper primary schools was 67,597, an increase of 8,060 over the 1961 figure. The number in the final year, Standard VI, increased by 860 to 9,129.

It is the Government's long-term policy to provide a full primary course for all children. More money, school buildings and teachers with secondary education qualifications are required to achieve this end, and every year the population of school age increases. At the end of the lower primary course a selection has to be made and only 42 per cent of the children from Standard II are able to go on to the next two years of the primary course, except in the main urban areas where all children who are enrolled in Sub-standard A can stay at school for six years. After the sixth year selection is again made and just about half of the children completing Standard IV can proceed to Standards V and VI.

Political and constitutional developments have emphasised the urgency of expanding facilities to prepare Africans for increased responsibilities in all spheres of life. This has led the Ministry of African Education to place the main emphasis in its development plans on the rapid expansion of secondary school facilities. The enrolment in all junior secondary schools increased from 2,907 in 1961 to 3,932 (including 730 girls) in September, 1962, and the total senior secondary enrolment rose from 817 to 1,348 (including 176 girls) in 1962. In addition there were 82 boys in the sixth forms at Munali Secondary School and Canisius College and six girls in the sixth form at Chipembi Girls Secondary School.

There were 1,203 teachers (804 men and 399 women) in training in September, 1962, and building started on the site of the new teacher

training college at Mufulira. This is being financed by a part gift, part loan, from the Northern Rhodesia Educational Trust, a body set up in 1960 by the Rhodesian Selection Trust and the Anglo-American Corporation to handle the very generous funds that they made available for a seven-year development programme of African education on the Copperbelt and in Broken Hill.

The enrolment of girls at all levels of the educational system continued to improve slowly. The number of girls in aided lower primary classes rose from 104,040 in 1961 to 112,345 in 1962, 47 per cent of the total lower primary enrolment. In upper primary classes the enrolment rose by 3,665 to 19,843, representing 26 per cent of the upper primary total. In secondary schools there were 900 girls compared with 603 in 1961. A total of 369 women and girls attended homecraft and wives' courses and 103 were training as domestic science teachers.

The total enrolment at the 14 trades schools was 682. In addition, there were 330 students at Hodgson Technical College where three-year courses leading to the City and Guilds Craft Examination for bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, mechanics, electricians, painters and signwriters are held, as well as three-year trades courses for leather workers and tailors.

In September, 1962, 140 African students were taking advanced courses outside the Territory with the aid of scholarships from the Territorial and Federal Governments. Forty-four, of whom five were women, were in Great Britain. Besides these, 15 teachers went to Britain for further training. Three were at Moray House, Edinburgh and 11 were at other institutes of education at Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Reading and Southampton. One woman teacher was at Seaford College of Domestic Science. Three industrial instructors were at Huddersfield Technical College, one was at Bolton Technical College and a fifth was at Melbourne, Australia. Also at Melbourne was a teacher specialising in physical education. Many African students are taking courses abroad under private sponsorship.

In spite of a continuing serious shortage of staff the adult education section continued with evening classes, catering for all levels up to the advanced General Certificate of Education. About 1,800 fee-paying students attended these classes. Commercial classes in book-keeping and typewriting were organised on the Copperbelt. Many women attended homecraft courses organised by the municipalities and mining companies in the towns and by the Commissioner for Community Development in the rural areas. Academic classes were organised by all the mining companies for their African employees.

In Lusaka work on the College of Further Education was nearing completion. Assistance towards the building of the college has been given in the form of generous grants by the United Kingdom Government, the United States Government, the Rhodesian Selection Trust, the Anglo-

American Corporation and the British South Africa Company. The United States Government also hopes to provide four members of staff. At the college various academic, vocational, cultural and domestic science courses will be organised during the daytime and evening. The courses will be non-racial in character. It is hoped that the college will become a cultural and educational centre for all communities, locally and territorially.

The working party set up to study the recommendations of the Keir Committee's report on technical education and training made its report which endorsed the main recommendations of the Keir Committee. The Northern Rhodesia and Federal Governments accepted the working party's recommendations. One important result will be the establishment of an Advisory Council for Further Education in Northern Rhodesia to co-ordinate technical and further education at the various colleges and institutions. At the end of the year the Federal Government, with the approval of the Northern Rhodesia Government, announced that the new technical college would be built at Ndola.

The Northern Rhodesia Publications Bureau which is a branch of the Ministry of African Education served both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the first half of the year as it had done since 1948. However in June the Nyasaland Government decided to withdraw from further participation in the Bureau's work and ceased contributing to its running costs as from 1st July.

During the year 92 unsolicited manuscripts were received. In order still more to stimulate authorship and discover new talent, five competitions were announced near the end of the year, covering school readers in Nyanja, other school text books, reading material for new literates in Tonga, imaginative story writing in English and book illustration.

Twenty-seven new books in nine different languages were published in 1962 under the auspices of the Bureau. Apart from two grammars they were all written in one of the Central African vernaculars, and included poetry, novels, tribal history and traditions, and instructive books. There were over 25 reprints of various titles. At the end of the year 287 Bureau-sponsored books were in print and some of the titles, which illustrate the range of subjects covered, are listed in Part III, Chapter 4.

The annual sales of books from the Bureau's mobile book-selling vans in the rural areas increased from £1,670 in 1961 to £2,142.

The Northern Rhodesia Library Service came into operation at the end of April, 1962, when two fully-qualified librarians arrived in the Territory from England. The headquarters building was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor on 17th September.

The Library Service has taken over the Publications Bureau's Country Library Book Box Scheme and used it as a foundation for its own service,

which can best be described as a county library service for all the rural areas of Northern Rhodesia.

The main effort of the staff has been directed towards the building up of the book stock to 18,000 volumes, the recruiting of junior staff, and a general survey of the centres that have been using the book boxes. A library van is now available to service these centres with a constant supply of fresh books, so that the books in even the smallest collection will be attractive to the local readers.

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

THE total number of examinations carried out under the Pneumoconiosis Ordinance during 1962 was 38,425, a decrease of 2,426 compared with the number of examinations in 1961. The Bureau now holds the clinical and radiological records and industrial histories of 123,788 miners. Laboratory examinations and investigations carried out during the year totalled 11,915.

In 1962 there were 38 first certifications of pneumoconiosis, 59 first certifications of tuberculosis and 27 cases were certified to be suffering from pneumoconiosis plus tuberculosis, of whom 19 had been certified previously to be suffering from pneumoconiosis, three had been previously certified to be suffering from tuberculosis and five were found to be suffering from pneumoconiosis plus tuberculosis at the date of first certification.

The attack rate of tuberculosis amongst non-pneumoconiotic African miners who were employed as miners during the twelve months previous to the date of examination in 1962, was 1.3 per thousand. The attack rate in non-pneumoconiotic African miners employed by the mining companies during 1962, including those examined whilst employed in non-scheduled occupations was 1.3 per thousand. The attack rate in non-pneumoconiotic African miners examined in 1962 who had spent the majority of the previous 12 months away from the mining community, was 6.7 per thousand.

The overall attack rate of tuberculosis amongst African pneumoconiotics examined in 1962 was 57.9 per thousand.

From the discovery of the occurrence of pneumoconiosis in Northern Rhodesia copper mines in 1943 to the end of 1962, the total number of miners certified in Northern Rhodesia under the pneumoconiosis legislation to have pneumoconiosis, tuberculosis or both these diseases, is 1,736 made up as follows:

PERSONS NOT KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO THE RISK OF
PNEUMOCONIOSIS OUTSIDE NORTHERN RHODESIA

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pneumoconiosis alone	43	627	670
Pneumoconiosis plus tuberculosis	2	74	76
Tuberculosis alone	14	402	416
Total	59	1,103	1,162

PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO THE RISK OF
PNEUMOCONIOSIS OUTSIDE NORTHERN RHODESIA

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pneumoconiosis alone	348	96	444
Pneumoconiosis plus tuberculosis	24	15	39
Tuberculosis alone	39	52	91
Total	411	163	574
Carried down from previous table	59	1,103	1,162
Grand total of certifications to 31st December, 1962	470	1,266	1,736

SUMMARY OF WORK AND FINDINGS, 1962

- (i) *Total Examinations:*
 Total number of persons examined 37,350
 (Europeans 6,467; Africans 30,883)
 Total number of examinations 38,425
 (Europeans 6,626; Africans 31,799)
-
- (ii) *Acceptances and Rejections:*
 Total number examined or re-examined for first engage-
 ment 5,716
 (Europeans 1,249; Africans 4,467)
 Total number accepted 5,404
 (Europeans 1,183; Africans 4,221)
 Total number rejected 312
 (Europeans 66; Africans 246)
-
- (iii) *Post-mortem Examinations:*
 Total number of post-mortem examinations 93
 (Europeans 21; Africans 72)
 Total post-mortem examinations at which compensable
 disease was found 4
 (Europeans P. nil; T. nil; P. plus T. nil)
 (Africans P. 2; T. nil; P. plus T. 2)
-
- (iv) *First Certifications:*
 Total first certifications of pneumoconiosis alone 38
 (Europeans 14; Africans 24)
 Total first certifications of tuberculosis alone 59
 (Europeans 10; Africans 49)
 Total first certifications of pneumoconiosis plus tuber-
 culosis 5
 (Europeans nil; Africans 5)
 Total first certifications of compensable disease 102
 (Europeans 24; Africans 78)

(v) *Re-certifications:*

Persons previously certified who in 1962 were re-certified as having advanced in stage of pneumoconiosis . . .	31
(Europeans 18; Africans 13)	
Tuberculosis added to previous pneumoconiosis . . .	19
(Europeans nil; Africans 19)	
Pneumoconiosis added to previous tuberculosis . . .	3
(Europeans 2; Africans 1)	
Total certifications of advance or complications . . .	53
(Europeans 20; Africans 33)	

(vi) *First certifications (Northern Rhodesia Service only):*

First certifications of persons whose only known exposure to risk of pneumoconiosis has been in Northern Rhodesia mines:	
Pneumoconiosis alone	22
(Europeans 1; Africans 21)	
Pneumoconiosis plus tuberculosis	5
(Europeans nil; Africans 5)	
Tuberculosis alone	42
(Europeans 3; Africans 39)	

(vii) Average length of mining service of the 21 new (1962) African pneumoconiotics with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia mines only	<i>Months</i> 174
Average time since first exposure to dust	284
Mining service of the one new (1962) European pneumoconiotic with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia mines only	93
Time since first exposure to dust	305
Shortest exposure to risk productive of pneumoconiosis in any miner in this category	48
Time since first exposure to dust	384

* This miner ceased to mine in 1933. The records are not available from which to confirm the total service stated but the miner only claims to have worked as a miner for 48 months.

The shortest confirmed exposure to risk productive of pneumoconiosis was 75 months, which occurred in two cases, one of whom had a "total time since first exposure to dust" of 303 months and the other 304 months.

SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL welfare services in Northern Rhodesia are provided for members of all communities by the Government in close association with the local authorities and voluntary bodies.

The Social Welfare Division of the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare is responsible for statutory and remedial welfare services for all races, e.g., child care, adoption, relief of distress, probation services, while group work or community development services in urban areas are the responsibility of the local authorities. To assist them in this field, however, the Ministry offers the guidance of its own community development staff and makes a grant-in-aid of 50 per cent of recurrent expenditure on approved schemes. It also makes loans available for capital development. The voluntary organisations offer services which in some instances complement those provided by the Government, but in many cases are supplementary to them. Here again, the Government frequently encourages the voluntary agency by making grants-in-aid for capital projects or recurrent expenditure.

To co-ordinate the work of all the agencies in the social welfare field, in 1954 the Government sponsored the formation of the Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Service, and continues to make an annual grant-in-aid towards the council's administrative expenses. In addition to its co-ordinating role the council provides a forum for discussion on gaps in the social services and steps which might be taken to meet the needs of the community. The formation of the Northern Rhodesia Child Care and Adoption Society, the Northern Rhodesia Youth Council, and a Training Committee which ultimately gave the Territory the Oppenheimer College of Social Service are but some of its achievements.

In view of the many problems associated with urbanisation and the rapid social changes which are taking place in Northern Rhodesia, in 1962 the Government decided to appoint a Commissioner for Social Affairs to advise on problems of social welfare, social development and social research, and with responsibility for training schemes in these fields. For many years to come planning and training must be closely associated because development is necessarily geared to the availability of personnel capable of administering the proposed services. It was for this reason that the Government decided to make the Commissioner available part-time to the Oppenheimer College of Social Service, and he is presently the Principal of the college thus ensuring that the professional training of social workers is related to the needs of Africa. With this new appointment, therefore, general responsibility for policy, training, research and advice to the Government, local authorities and voluntary bodies is vested in the Commissioner, and the Director is the administrative head of the Social Welfare Division, in consequence of which he supervises the day-to-day work of the Division, and the statutory and other services for which the Government is responsible in the remedial field.

Mention must be made of the Federal Government's part in the social welfare services of the Territory. Non-African persons over 60 years of age who have resided in the Federation for 15 years or more and have an assessed income of under £300 per annum are eligible for an "Aged Persons Allowance". The maximum allowance payable to any person is £324 per annum and this allowance is reduced according to the assessed income of the applicant. At 31st December, 1962, there were 453 persons in Northern Rhodesia in receipt of this allowance, involving the Federal Government in an annual expenditure of £84,776. The Social Welfare Division of the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare is the agent of the Federal Government in the administration of this scheme and eligibility for an allowance is determined by a Central Welfare Assistance Committee under the chairmanship of the Director of Social Welfare. This committee was established by the Territorial Government in 1951 to co-ordinate relief of distress for all communities and, since 1953, has been the body dealing with the day-to-day work in connection with the Aged

Persons Allowance Scheme, in addition to its more general work in the field of destitution.

During 1962 the Central Welfare Assistance Committee approved expenditure amounting to £61,072 in connection with the relief of distressed persons of all communities who were outside the Federal Government's Aged Persons Scheme. For the institutional care of persons who are unable to fend for themselves in their own homes the Government has a number of shelters for members of all communities and in addition makes an annual grant-in-aid to the Salvation Army, to run a home for indigent and aged non-Africans. These facilities are augmented by the accommodation provided by the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Care of the Aged.

In the sphere of child care the Director of Social Welfare in his capacity as Commissioner for Juvenile Welfare has statutory responsibilities for the well-being of young persons under the age of 19 years. Professional staff of the Social Welfare Division of the Ministry are appointed Juveniles Inspectors under the provisions of the Juveniles Ordinance, and may bring before a juvenile court any child whose home circumstances or environment indicate neglect or exposure to physical harm or moral danger. The Commissioner for Juvenile Welfare frequently acts as a "fit person", and at 31st December, 1962, had 153 children committed to his care by the courts. To provide suitable homes for these children the Social Welfare Division maintains a number of homes but quite often makes use of shelters provided by voluntary bodies. Thus the Da Gama Home at Luanshya is often used for the care of pre-school age children, Albion House at Kitwe for the primary school age children, and St. Joseph's House, Lusaka, and Hig' ridge House, Broken Hill, for the older boy and girl respectively.

"Places of safety" have been opened in Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kitwe, Mufulira, Fort Rosebery and Fort Jameson for African children found to be in need of care in the urban areas. These shelters supplement the resources available at the Ministry's Remand Homes at Ndola and Lusaka and whilst they are nothing more than ordinary housing units in municipal areas under the control of social workers, they do provide a valuable addition to the resources of the Social Welfare Division—particularly in providing for the short-term case.

The main child care problem in the African society arises when a mother dies and no "wet-nurse" is available or willing to bring up the child. While in the past missions took such "orphans" into care, in order to help them cope with the steadily rising number of children placed with them, the Ministry has a scheme whereby the Government pays a *per capita* grant-in-aid to a mission until the children are old enough (i.e., three years old) to return to their families. This grant-in-aid from the

Ministry is only made when a child's native authority is prepared similarly to make a grant-in-aid to the mission.

Although adoption machinery is available to members of all communities under the Adoption Ordinance in practice the adoption process is not one which at present appeals to African families. There is, however, a great demand for children for adoption by members of the European community, which the Northern Rhodesia Child Care and Adoption Society—the only registered adoption agency in the Territory—is unable to satisfy.

The Commissioner for Juvenile Welfare is directly concerned in all adoption proceedings as he must be notified of all placements with a view to adoption, and Social Welfare Officers are invariably appointed guardians *ad litem* when petitions to adopt children have been lodged with the courts.

The care of the physically and mentally handicapped is another major field of activity for the Ministry, and grants-in-aid for both capital projects and recurrent expenditure are made to voluntary organisations and missions concerning themselves with such persons.

In the past the question of blind persons has been one of the Ministry's major problems because, in the northern areas of the Territory, the incidence of blindness—particularly amongst children—is extremely high. In 1961 the Government enacted a Blind Persons Ordinance to provide, *inter alia*, for the establishment of a Council for the Blind which would co-ordinate the efforts of all bodies operating in this field and for the voluntary registration of blind persons. In 1962 the Government made a grant to the Council of nearly £30,000 for remedial services provided by its constituent members.

At the end of 1962 some 700 blind persons had registered under the Ordinance, mostly persons living in the Luapula Province where, since April of that year, two teams of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind had been operating in a campaign to prevent blindness. Although the teams were handicapped in their work by the floods in the province from April until July, over 12,000 school children have been examined by the teams and some 2,000 treated for various eye conditions. Approximately 5,000 adults were also examined and treated.

The Council for the Blind is empowered to establish area boards to assist it in its duties and, at the end of 1962, boards had been established for the Luapula and Northern Provinces with their whole-time Registrars to facilitate the registration of blind persons.

There is only one school for deaf and dumb children and this is managed by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission at Fort Jameson. Grants-in-aid for its teaching work and capital development are regularly made by the Ministry.

In 1960 the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare assumed responsibility from the Ministry of African Education for the aiding and

inspection of leper schools, and there are presently nine such schools catering for 532 pupils under its control.

Adult persons in need who suffer from any form of physical handicap are assisted by the Welfare Division of the Ministry, and while this assistance normally takes the form of subsistence, where the handicapped person appears to be capable of profiting from vocational training, help is given to enable him to undergo a course and frequently necessary tools and equipment are provided.

The Federal Government, through the Ministry of Health, provides services for the ineducable non-African juvenile and through the Ministry of Education, offers training facilities for the educable defective child. Many voluntary bodies have been formed in the Territory to cater for categories of handicapped persons. The Northern Rhodesia Polio Fund provides funds for the treatment of any needy polio victim, particularly providing appliances, special boots and wheelchairs and similar items which are not normally available through the Ministry of Health. The fund also provides help for the dependants of a polio victim if they are in need. The Lusaka Society for African Cripples runs a small shelter and workshop for crippled adult men, while the Northern Rhodesia Society for Handicapped Children operates a day attendance centre at Kitwe for retarded children as well as providing limited home teaching facilities for other children who cannot be brought to the centre. This society also helps the parents of handicapped children with fees for their education and maintenance in institutions outside Northern Rhodesia.

It is recognised that much remains to be done in the Territory for handicapped people and in 1962 steps were taken to form a Council for the Handicapped which will concern itself with the education, welfare and Training of both physically and mentally handicapped persons and co-ordinate the efforts of all agencies in these particular fields.

In the field of delinquency, reformatories are the responsibility of the Federal Government, but approved schools and non-institutional methods of treating delinquents are the responsibility of the Territorial Government. Mention should be made of the work of the Northern Rhodesia Prisoners' Aid Society which relieves the Social Welfare Division in addition to its work for persons in custody in connection with the after-care of ex-prisoners. The society has established shelters in the main centres on the line of rail and at Fort Jameson for the short-term care of discharged prisoners and has its own social workers who endeavour to find work and otherwise assist those ex-prisoners who seek their help.

Apart from its case-working services the Ministry plays a vital role in stimulating welfare services for Africans resident in urban areas. As has been mentioned, grants-in-aid to the extent of 50 per cent of expenditure on "approved schemes" are paid, the criterion for such approval being based on the extent to which community development principles are

applied. In 1962 these grants-in-aid amounted to over £98,000 for the urban centres on the line of rail. In addition some £8,000 was made available to townships in the rural areas off the line of rail for community development projects.

Social development programmes for persons in the rural areas are the concern of the Commissioner for Community Development, and the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare is responsible only for development in communities living in areas which have the status of townships and superior forms of municipal organisation.

One of the big social problems in this Territory is the large number of young people in the urban areas who are out of school and out of work. To tackle this problem the Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare has asked the Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Service to produce a five-year plan for the development of youth services and employment opportunities, and this report is still awaited.

Government continues to support the development and extension of the local branches of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. In the case of the former a senior officer of the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare is seconded to the movement as its Organising Commissioner, and in the latter case an annual grant is paid to the Girl Guide movement to enable it to employ a Training Officer of its own choice. During the year interest in the Boy Scouts movement was stimulated by the visit of the World Chief Scout, Sir Charles Maclean, Bt.

Both staff and a grant-in-aid were made available to the newly-formed Northern Rhodesia Committee of the Outward Bound Association of Central Africa to enable it to run two courses for young people in the Territory who could not attend the association's permanent training centre in the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia. These self-reliance courses have proved popular with senior schoolboys, apprentices and new recruits to industry.

During the year the local branches of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association extended their activities in many centres on the line of rail, and the T.O.C.H. movement formulated plans for the employment of a full-time organiser in Northern Rhodesia for extension work.

In addition to the above well-known youth movements, in every town will be found a large number of clubs and groups catering for young people. To co-ordinate the work of all bodies concerned with the welfare of young persons, the Northern Rhodesia Youth Council was brought into existence in 1955. This council runs the King George VI Memorial Centre near Broken Hill, where members of all races participate in camps, rallies, drama festivals, etc., and where valuable training courses in youth leadership are provided.

Although public finance must to some extent dictate the expansion rate of social services, perhaps the biggest brake on social development is the shortage of trained workers. With the opening of the Oppenheimer College of Social Service in Lusaka in 1962 facilities are now available to the Territory—indeed to Africa generally—for the professional training of staff for social welfare and community development services. The college offers a three-year training course for its diploma, and at the end of 1962 there were 59 students in residence. The first “graduates” of the college will not, however, be available until July, 1964.

In any review of social services in Northern Rhodesia mention must be made of the tremendous help which is given to nearly all voluntary bodies by the Ndola and Roan Antelope Lotteries. These organisations donate 25 per cent of their gross takings to associations promoting public welfare and social service, particularly helping them with grants for capital works, if a degree of self-help is first demonstrated.

It will be noted that the pattern of social welfare services in Northern Rhodesia is a complex one in which governmental and non-governmental interests are interwoven. Generally co-ordination at the Territorial level ensures the best service for the public and avoids duplication of effort and wastage of resources. The combined efforts of Government, local government, missions and voluntary agencies have enabled social services to some extent to keep pace with the needs of the people in a period of unprecedented advance during the last decade or so.

Chapter 8: Legislation

DURING the year 1962, 34 Ordinances passed through the Legislative Council, most of which were concerned with relatively minor amendments to existing legislation. Special mention should, however, be made of the following:

The African Education Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Northern Rhodesia Teaching Service, membership of the same and also establishes a Teaching Service Commission.

The Mining Ordinance has removed various inconsistencies, anomalies and difficulties which had become apparent in the operation of the principal Ordinance. The Registration of Mining Titles, which has been repealed, is now incorporated in the principal Ordinance as Part XII A for administrative convenience.

The Criminal Procedure Code provides *inter alia* for a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in any criminal trial; the procedure to be followed where a corporation charged with an offence fails to appear in answer to a summons, and that a Judge or Magistrate may award costs against the Crown.

The Overseas Service Ordinance provides for the ratification and confirmation of an agreement between the Northern Rhodesia Government and the British Government relating to the provision of financial assistance towards the employment of expatriate staff.

The Natural Resources Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, for the Natural Resources Board to give orders in connection with unalienated Crown land. The establishment of a Natural Resources Tribunal to hear appeals under the Ordinance, and the compulsory acquisition of land subject to a registered conservation plan.

The Town and Country Planning Ordinance establishes planning authorities and the transfer to such authorities of the functions previously held by the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare, the Town Planning Board and responsible authorities under planning and zoning schemes made under the former Ordinance.

The Local Authorities Superannuation Fund Ordinance provides for the establishment of a superannuation fund for employees of local authorities and other public bodies; for the vesting of such fund in a management committee and for the payment of contributions to and pensions and gratuities from such fund.

The Native Reserves and Native Trust Land (Adjudication and Titles) Ordinance provides for the ascertainment of certain rights to land by native customary law in native reserves and native trust land and for the registration of title in such land.

The Natives Registration Ordinance repealed the provisions making it obligatory for natives to carry their Identity Cards in a prescribed district, and relating to the production of Identity Cards.

The Alien Natives Registration Ordinance repealed the provisions relating to passes and the carrying and production by an alien native of his Certificate of Registration.

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 17th August, 1911. Orders in Council and Territorial Ordinances are of overriding 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 four Puisne Judges. The principal registry of the High Court is situated at Lusaka and there are district registries at Ndola, Livingstone and Kitwe. The Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges are stationed at Lusaka, and, in addition to hearing trials in that city 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 and Fort Rosebery where they try cases which arise in the Northern and Luapula Provinces.

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, and 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 as well as certain other serious offences. 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 committed for sentence by a subordinate court when the lower 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 or Ndola 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 Courts of Justice of the High Court at Lusaka and Ndola are both modern buildings. The court house at Lusaka was opened in 1958 while that at Ndola was opened in 1959. Both are well sited and imposing buildings of late Georgian external design. The internal arrangements provide court accommodation and a standard of finish comparable with that obtainable anywhere.

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.

There is an establishment of four Senior Resident Magistrates and of 14 Resident Magistrates. These magistrates work in groups as follows:

The Lusaka magisterial group is normally comprised of a Senior Resident Magistrate stationed at Lusaka and two Resident Magistrates stationed in the same city, with a third stationed at Broken Hill. The magistrates stationed at Lusaka make periodic visits to hold court at Fort Jameson and Kafue. The magistrate stationed at Broken Hill also holds court at Chisamba and Mumbwa.

The Kitwe magisterial group is normally comprised of a Senior Resident Magistrate stationed at Kitwe, a Resident Magistrate stationed in the same town, a second stationed at Mufulira and a third stationed at Chingola. The magistrates stationed at Kitwe also hold court at Kalulushi, and the magistrate at Chingola periodically visits Bancroft and Solwezi to hold court. The Resident Magistrate at Kitwe also acts as District Registrar of the High Court District Registry.

The Ndola magisterial group normally consists of a Senior Resident Magistrate stationed at Ndola, one or two Resident Magistrates stationed in the same town (one of whom also acts as the District Registrar of the High Court in that town), and Resident Magistrates stationed at Luanshya and Fort Rosebery.

The Livingstone magisterial group is normally comprised of a Senior Resident Magistrate stationed at Livingstone and a Resident Magistrate stationed at Choma. These magistrates also periodically visit Kalomo, Monze and Mazabuka to hold court. The Senior Resident Magistrate also acts as District Registrar of the High Court District Registry at Livingstone.

During the year, Senior Resident and Resident Magistrates also visited courts in the North-Western Province and the Barotseland Protectorate to undertake the trial of important cases.

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.

Class I subordinate courts exercise a wide criminal jurisdiction. Certain serious cases such as treason, homicide and related offences, aggravated robbery, bigamy and certain types of malicious injury 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. Senior Resident Magistrates by

administrative arrangement take the more serious criminal cases occurring in the area of their respective groups.

A Class I subordinate court held by a Senior Resident Magistrate has civil jurisdiction in claims arising from contract or tort of up to £400. Its 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 £300 per annum.

Class I subordinate courts held by Provincial Commissioners or Resident Magistrates have similar jurisdiction except that the monetary limits are £200 in the case of claims arising from contract or tort and £144 per annum value or rent in the case of suits for recovery of land.

Class I subordinate courts held by Senior Resident Magistrates and Resident Magistrates have jurisdiction in respect of the registration and enforcement of maintenance orders, including the making of attachment of earnings orders.

Class II subordinate courts have a similar criminal jurisdiction to that exercised by Class I courts, and a power of sentencing to imprisonment for a period 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 for the guardianship of infants, maintenance and affiliation orders (but not adoption of infants) and a similar jurisdiction for the recovery of land to that of Class I courts.

The jurisdiction of Class III 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. Consolidated statistics of the volume of criminal cases and sentences imposed in the High Court and subordinate courts (but not native courts) are given in Appendix VII.

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 Class III subordinate court. 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 practise 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 50 practitioners in the Territory in 1962. 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 practise as barristers or admitted to practise 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 candidates for admission are required to undertake six or 12 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, or solicitors qualified elsewhere than in England, are also required to pass the book-keeping and trust accounts examination 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 other matters, and protects and assists the public in matters concerning the legal profession.

POLICE

THE authorised establishment of the Northern Rhodesia Police in 1962 was 132 superior police officers, 866 subordinate police officers, 5,141 other ranks, 18 cadets and 50 buglers. The establishment also included 372 civilian employees.

The establishment of subordinate police officers comprised 47 Chief Inspectors, 723 Senior Inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, Grade I, 48 Women Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, and 48 Assistant Inspectors, Grade II.

The headquarters of the Force are at Lusaka. There were 81 police stations and posts in the Territory, excluding eight divisional and 11 district headquarters offices, the Mobile Unit and the Training School. Most of the police stations are in the line-of-rail districts. In addition to the usual branches, such as the Criminal Investigation Department, 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 eight police divisions. These accord with Territorial provinces except that an additional division is established at Lusaka. There is also a police station at Mongu in the Barotseland Protectorate.

The Northern Rhodesia Police Reserve was established in December, 1951, and the Chief Commandant is an officer of the regular Force at headquarters. The reserve is a volunteer organisation which corresponds to the organisation of the Force and includes a reserve flight. There are 31 reserve formations 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>
1952 . . .	15,297	27,580	42,877
1953 . . .	16,721	42,907	59,628
1954 . . .	22,633	57,321	79,854
1955 . . .	24,203	58,629	82,832
1956 . . .	24,581	61,700	86,281
1957 . . .	26,254	66,298	92,552
1958 . . .	29,951	76,522	106,473
1959 . . .	30,130	67,590	97,720
1960 . . .	29,014	61,026	90,040
1961 . . .	33,031	78,585	111,616
1962 . . .	35,686	84,058	119,744

The breakdown of cases reported to and handled by the police during 1961 is set out in Appendix VI and the number of persons dealt with by the courts is set out in Appendix VII.

PRISON SERVICE

RESPONSIBILITY for the Prison Service in Northern Rhodesia is divided between the Federal and Territorial Governments. The Federal Prison Service has central prisons at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Bwana Mkubwa, Kasama, Fort Jameson and Mongu and smaller ones at six Copperbelt stations, a new one having been constructed recently at Kamfinsa. There is a reformatory at Katambora in the Southern Province. District Commissioners are responsible for local prisons which are staffed by District Messenger warders. These district prisons come under the control of the Minister of Native Affairs and are financed out of Territorial funds.

All long-term prisoners are committed or transferred as soon as possible to one of the larger Federal prisons where they have the opportunity of receiving instruction in a trade.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WORKS DEPARTMENT

THE total strength of civil servants employed in the Works Department at the end of 1962 was 425. In addition 2,986 daily-paid workers were employed.

Quantity Surveying Section

Several designs for low-cost housing for junior civil servants were prepared by the Architects and the section was called upon to make estimates for the different schemes.

The experimental application of cost planning methods to the Prince Philip High School, Lusaka, referred to in the 1961 report, was a success, and the degree of accuracy achieved will no doubt be improved with practice.

A number of claims submitted by contractors were analysed and consultations took place with the law officers.

One of the members of the staff was called upon to give a lecture to the senior pupils at Munali Secondary School on the quantity surveyor and his work; also to Public Works councillors at the Chalimbana Native Authority Development Training Centre.

Two Clerks of Works were drafted into the section as part of the "In-Service Training" scheme.

A Panel to consider the award of commissions to quantity surveyors in private practice was set up. The membership includes a representative nominated by the firms in the Territory.

Bills of quantities prepared (38) value	.	£100,510
Value of final accounts completed	.	£912,658
Payment certificates issued valued at	.	£976,079
Estimated value of contracts advertised	.	£2,325,562
Number of contracts advertised	.	228
Value of contracts let	.	£2,022,388
Number of contracts let	.	194

Water and Drainage Section

Filtered Water Supplies

Five schemes for townships were planned, of which two were let to contract. Construction was completed and schemes brought into operation at Pemba Local Authority, Mpulungu, Zimba, Luwingu, Kabompo, Mwinilunga and Kamfinsa Combined Supply for Prison and Police Departments. Construction commenced at Sesheke, Katete, Senanga, Chadiza, and Siavonga townships. Extensions were carried out at fourteen

other townships and improvements made at Feira, Solwezi and Kalomo. Sixty-eight township schemes are now on commercial accounting.

Institutional Water Supplies

Thirty-six reticulation schemes and eight water supply schemes were designed at an estimated cost of £84,566. Advice on design was provided for seven different types of swimming pools.

Sanitation and Drainage

Twelve sewerage schemes with disposal by oxidation ponds were designed and six brought into operation. Fifty-six schemes for sanitation and water to buildings, sewerage and surface water drainage to institutions, and connections of buildings to public sewers were designed at an estimated cost of £360,282.

A solar hot water unit was built and has been under test for four months.

Sixteen Eurafrican and 11 African operators are now employed on the maintenance of water and sewage treatment plants, ponds and swimming baths.

Municipal schemes, valued at £248,923, were submitted by the Commissioner for Local Government for report and were examined prior to issue of loans.

Electrical Section

The Electrical Section in providing a consultant service to all departments in both the Territorial and Federal Governments within Northern Rhodesia, prepared 500 specifications, drawings and schedules of quantities in 1962. These documents covered installations on District Headquarters, aerodromes, airport terminals, military camps, schools, colleges, hospitals, housing, offices, workshops, public buildings, post and telegraph offices, police camps, prisons, township supplies and reticulations, including generator supplies. Only two projects were put out to consultants during the year.

This section is also responsible for supervising maintenance contracts, minor works, air-conditioning and lift installations.

Estimates are in course of preparation for electrification of townships, agricultural schemes, airports, schools, hospitals, generator stand-by supplies, the new Legislative Council Building, the new Technical College, and the Staff Training College, together with hostel blocks for the College of Further Education and the Prince Philip High School.

Structural Engineering Section

The services of the structural section have been called upon to a greater extent this year than previously. This has been brought about by the design or construction of several large buildings and many lesser buildings

in which reinforced concrete or structural steelwork were found to be the most economic method of achieving the desired accommodation and planning.

It became necessary to commission consultants for design work on school projects.

Close co-operation continued with the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Standards Association, officers of the section attending a number of meetings. Co-operation with the committee on Territorial draft Building Regulations was maintained.

Architectural Sections

Judicial

The Senior Resident Magistrate's Court at Kitwe, extensions to the Fort Rosebery Court house and alterations to the High Court at Lusaka were completed during the year. Further minor alterations were in progress at the Kitwe Court house.

Office Blocks and Bomas

Completed during the year were extensions to the Provincial Offices at Solwezi, and the new District Headquarters at Masaiti, Kasama and Broken Hill Rural District. Offices were also provided for the Veterinary Department at Chisamba and Livingstone and the Divisional Surveyor in Lusaka. Major alterations were made to the old Police Headquarters in Lusaka to accommodate the Ministry of African Education.

Depots and Workshops

Completed during the year were depots for the Mechanical Services Department at Isoka and Kawambwa and for the Roads Department at Kabompo and Lusaka, a bee-keeping equipment store at Kabompo, a new depot at Mongu for the Water Affairs Department, a weighbridge and inspection bay at Ndola, a store for the Dola Hill Forest Station, and additional latrines at the Secretariat and a technical school in Lusaka for the Department of Water Affairs. Perimeter fencing was also provided for the Works Department depot at Samfya. Additional offices were completed for the Lusaka Headquarters of the Mechanical Services Depot.

Materials

Experiments are in hand with a view to finding inexpensive but effective means of waterproofing hollow concrete and light brickwork walls.

Maintenance Organisations

The electrical maintenance contract in Lusaka and elsewhere continued for the second and final year. Contracts were again let for the redecoration of houses at all main centres. The eradication of *Lantana camara* began in Lusaka and Ndola and will continue through the Territory in areas of occurrence.

Military

The Ndola Barracks swimming pool, playing fields and perimeter fencing were completed and a number of improvements to buildings, surface water drainage and roadworks were, and are still being carried out. At Tug Argan a further single officers' quarters, European Other Ranks' quarters, the R.S.M.'s house and Company Office Block, one 30-man barrack block, one ablution and laundry block and one kitchen and dining block were all completed. The rebuilding programme at Stephenson Barracks has proceeded well at a cost of £113,200 and will be finished by due date, February, 1963. Improvements were carried out to the Brigade Headquarters at Ndola. The W.O.'s and Sergeants' Mess at Stephenson Barracks estimated to cost £16,500, has now been put out to tender. Two 3T type houses are under construction at Kitwe T.F.T.C. at a cost of £8,100.

Housing, Hostels and Rest Houses

Of the 92 units of Grade I housing completed during the year, 72 were for the Territorial Government and the balance for the Federal Government. Fifty-one units of housing were in hand at the end of the year.

Major repairs, including the building on of additional bedrooms were effected to 63 units of Grade I houses. Eight units were purchased and six demolished.

New Federal Government type houses were introduced early in the year; the Federal Government's programme was based mainly on this type.

Two prototype staff houses for civil servants in the lower grades were planned, one of each being under construction at the end of the year.

A total of 536 Grade II houses was completed during the year, bringing the total of these houses built since 1950 to 26,426. A further 187 were re-roofed in permanent materials. Major repairs were effected on a further 322 Grade II houses.

Police

Seventeen contracts were let during the year valued at £280,000, of which three were major contracts. A large Mobile Police Depot at Kitwe, Kamfinsa, was commenced and 16 existing police camps were enlarged and improved. Working drawings were prepared for three new police camps and for the extension of eight existing camps.

Prisons

Livingstone new Medium Security Prison and Stages II and III of Kitwe, Kamfinsa Prison, were completed for the Federal Government, together with additions to Broken Hill Maximum Security Prison and staff housing at Lusaka Central, Chingola Holding and Remand Prisons and Katambora Reformatory. Contract drawings were prepared for new holding and remand prisons at Luanshya and Mufulira.

For the Territorial Government district prisons at Mpika, Chinsali, Isoka and Samfya were completed and a new prison at Petauke was commenced.

Civil Aviation

Ndola Airport Fire Station and Kanjala Hill, Fort Jameson V.O.R. Station were completed, together with various works on existing airports. The erection of staff housing at Livingstone and Fort Jameson Airports was begun.

Posts and Telegraphs

Extensions to post offices at Mkushi and Mpika were carried out, whilst major alterations were made to the Luanshya Post Office.

A new post office was built at Livingstone and was virtually completed by the end of 1962. Handing over was expected in the first few days of the new year.

Working drawings for alterations to Kasama and Mongu post offices were put in hand at the close of the year.

Health

Two major hospital schemes were completed in Lusaka during the year: the new Mental Hospital and a 210-bed extension with theatre and X-ray facilities at the Combined Hospital.

Stage II of the Mongu Hospital was also completed and handed over to the health authorities.

The rural hospital programme consisted of large extensions to Fort Jameson European Hospital, Isoka Hospital and Solwezi Hospital, with extensions in hand at Chinsali, Luwingu, Fort Rosebery and the Leprosarium at Liteta.

The large hospital scheme at Ndola was abandoned after completion of the working drawings, and the department was requested to prepare sketch plans for a new block and extensions to the existing hospital. These have now been approved and working drawings will be started early in 1963.

Other Federal Buildings

A new building to house the Federal Archives in Lusaka was started, and occupation is expected early in the new year.

European Schools

The following were completed during the year:

- Sixteen classrooms, together with specialist rooms and auxiliary buildings providing accommodation for approximately 530 pupils;
- Second stages of the boys' and girls' hostels at the Livingstone High School, providing accommodation for 36 boarders at each;
- The gymnasium hall at Broken Hill High School and assembly hall at Ndola Kansengi Primary School.

Construction was commenced on four classrooms, together with specialist rooms, giving accommodation for a further 120 pupils.

Construction was also commenced on the Chingola High School hall and school extensions, Lusaka Jean Rennie biology laboratory, Livingstone High School woodwork shop and Lusaka Woodlands School hall stage.

Planning was in hand for the Copperbelt Technical College, assembly halls at two Kitwe primary schools, a new primary school at Mongu, extensions to Livingstone and Jean Rennie High Schools and Mufulira Primary School.

Swimming Baths (Northern Rhodesia Lotteries Trust)

Two large standard "C" type swimming baths were completed at the Ndola High and Lusaka Rennie Schools.

Three similar baths were under construction at the Kitwe, Livingstone and Munali High Schools, together with three of the smaller standard "B" type at the Ndola Kansengi and Lusaka and Ndola Asian Primary Schools.

Tenders were invited for the standard "B" type baths at the Lusaka Woodlands, Chingola Primary, Broken Hill Asian and Kitwe Primary Schools.

Asian and Coloured Schools

Eleven classrooms together with specialist rooms and auxiliary buildings were completed, providing accommodation for 370 pupils.

Construction on Stage II of the Lusaka Prince Philip Boys' Hostel was well advanced, providing accommodation for 144 boarders, and planning was complete for Stage III comprising the Girls' Hostel, providing accommodation for 64 boarders.

Construction of an additional seven classrooms at this school was also well in hand, providing accommodation for 245 pupils.

African Schools

Eighty-three classrooms with specialist rooms, administration buildings, dormitory and dining accommodation were completed or under construction.

Further Education

Construction of the Lusaka College of Further Education was well advanced by the end of the year.

Tenders were received for an L.E.A. Primary School at Chingola Chiwempala and contracts were let for L.E.A. Primary Schools at Bancroft and Chifubu and a secondary school extension at Kawambwa, and extensions to the David Livingstone Teacher Training College, Livingstone, and primary schools extensions at Itawa, Fibobe and Twapia, Ndola.

The above accommodation fulfils the needs of approximately 2,840 pupils.

Planning was in hand for seven secondary and 22 primary schools and extensions providing accommodation for approximately 5,635 pupils.

Miscellaneous

The Ministry of African Education continued to receive plans and assistance for projects which they build themselves. These included Ndola Secondary School, Hodgson Technical College and Chalimbana Teacher Training College and Mission Schools at Mpika, Chassa, Katete, Malole, Chikuni, Chivuna, Choma, Kafue, Mulungushi, Sefula, Malengwa, Mongu and Kawambwa.

Plans were also provided to the Northern Rhodesia Educational Trust which is organising the building of primary and secondary schools on the Copperbelt and in the Central Province, financed by the mining companies.

Six classrooms and specialist rooms were completed by the Trust and taken over by the department for maintenance.

Sketch plans were completed for the Monze Agricultural College and those for the new Staff Training College in Lusaka were commenced.

Contract documents were well advanced for the Animal Research Establishment project at Mount Makulu which was designed in collaboration with the Agricultural Research Council of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MECHANICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Introduction

THE first full year of the operation of the department on a commercial accounting system has shown that as far as vehicles are concerned, departments have found it possible to operate on reduced fleets. This has been reflected in a drop in the estimated income from the hire of vehicles.

The demand for mobile road plant has continued at the same level as in previous years, but due to the age of most of the plant, a considerable increase occurred in repair costs. The department remained responsible for the repair and servicing of all Federal vehicles and static and mobile plant in Northern Rhodesia, and continued to advise on mechanical services for public institutions.

On 1st July, 1962, the department took over from the Ministry of Labour and Mines the trade testing of workmen in the mechanical trades. This represents an additional load on the existing staff, since no increases in staff were included in the proposals. By the end of the year, 593 trade-tested workmen had been tested.

Staff

With the exception of two posts of Laboratory Technician, all posts in the Technical and Professional Grades were occupied. The number of mechanics employed on Industrial terms rose to offset the loss of mechanics employed on Civil Service terms who had left the Service. Two vacancies for Senior Executive Officers (Senior Accountants) were not filled at the end of the year, and difficulty was being experienced in obtaining suitable recruits for vacancies in the clerical and analogous grades.

By the end of 1962 all the married women and 42 per cent of the remainder of the staff were employed on Local Conditions of Service.

Vehicle Fleet

The department was again called upon to provide transport for special commissions and visitors, including the Committees of Inquiry from the United Nations and the Federal Government into the air-crash resulting in the death of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; the visit of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff; the visit of Mr. R. A. Butler; the visit of the Nigerian delegation to the Federal Assembly; visit of the Governor-General to the Copperbelt.

Workshop Output

The total expenditure of the department during the year was £2,839,783. The number of vehicles operating in Northern Rhodesia increased by 89 to 3,520, and the number of items of plant increased by 37 to 6,333. The average number of vehicles out of action during the year rose to 9.8 per cent.

Static Installations

A total of 31 generating sets were installed giving an additional 292 kVA generating capacity. A further 12 sets were awaiting installation.

The maintenance of the mechanical services at the new Military Barracks, Ndola, and the Mental Hospital at Luanshya were taken over by this department. The work embraces steam raising plant, kitchen and laundry equipment for over 500 personnel.

With the opening of an additional wing for African patients at Lusaka Hospital, maintenance of air conditioning plant and high speed sterilizers became the responsibility of the department.

Marine

No new pontoon ferries were installed during the year.

The number of vessels owned by Government and operating on the lakes and rivers in Northern Rhodesia fell by 32 to 152.

Special Projects

The department again assisted in the experiments to eradicate the weed *Salvinia auriculata* from Lake Kariba by making up and installing a spraying unit on a vessel operating on the lake.

Water Supplies

Again in collaboration with the Works Department, installations for water pumping equipment for 21 different sites were designed. Thirty-four installations were completed during the year; the prime movers at two

installations were changed from diesel to electric, and at the end of the year, 12 other installations were either in hand or projected.

Training and Education

Of a total of 56 trainees who attended the Plant Training School during 1962, two were European, 14 Eurafrican and 40 were Africans. Only six of the trainees failed their courses. Instruction was given on the maintenance and operation of earth-moving equipment, and for the purpose of testing operators working with construction units, two tours were carried out by instructors from the Plant Training School.

The training of African artisans continued in the department. Of the total of 736 employed, 30 were learners. One hundred and fifty-seven were Class III being trained for Class II. Two hundred and thirty-two were Class II being trained for Class I. Twelve Class I mechanics and one Class I Electrician were undergoing advanced training.

Vehicle maintenance courses for drivers of all user department vehicles were continued throughout the year, and by the end of 1962, 1,045 drivers had attended the courses arranged.

A stores training course was introduced during the year with a view to up-grading successful candidates to Assistant Storemen.

At Lusaka Central Workshops practical training was given to 56 students from Hodgson Training College who were in their 2nd and 3rd year.

Technical Committee

The technical committee held regular meetings each month during the year at which vehicle and plant components were tested and examined. Recurrent defects on vehicles and plant were investigated and modifications designed to overcome them were put into effect on equipment owned by the Territorial and Federal Governments.

The committee's suggestions, modifications and test reports were submitted to manufacturers, and new vehicles arriving in the Territory show that some action on recurrent defects is being taken at the assembly stage.

Eighteen extraordinary meetings were held during the year to examine and test new vehicles and equipment to determine their suitability for Northern Rhodesia conditions.

Careful consideration has been given over the year to economy in the use of replacement parts, with particular regard to ways and means of reconditioning worn-out components, and the testing of replacements which are not the manufacturers' original equipment.

Liaison with manufacturers who send field engineers to this country was maintained and several meetings were held to discuss possible improvements and maintenance problems relating to their particular equipment.

ELECTRICAL BRANCH

Rural Electricity Undertakings

THE extension of electricity supplies into the rural areas of the Territory has continued to be fostered by the Government. The Northern Electricity Supply Corporation, set up by the Government, on which the Chief Electrical Engineer serves as a member of the Board, has taken over the responsibility for the operation of the Government-built power stations and distribution schemes of Kasama, Fort Rosebery, Abercorn and Mongu.

The Department of the Chief Electrical Engineer is assisting and will for some time continue to assist the new corporation in the technical operation and management of the electricity supply undertakings vested in it.

Seventy miles of supply lines at varying voltages have been constructed during the year under review with subsequent benefit to many new consumers.

Street Lighting in African Housing Areas

The extension of power to many new areas to give street lighting facilities has continued, such schemes being subsidised up to 50 per cent by the Government. In many cases the projects have been designed in the department whilst in others advice has been given to municipalities and management boards on the implementation of street lighting schemes.

Advisory Work

The department has continued to give advice to the many electricity supply undertakings operating throughout the Territory. In particular, small management boards, lacking in technical staff, have received help in this field.

The Chief Electrical Engineer, in his capacity as a member of the Victoria Falls Electricity Board has been closely associated with the proposed development by this Board of the potential power available at the Victoria Falls. This development has reached the advanced planning stage and design works for a 40 Mw power station to draw its power from the Zambezi River at Livingstone are under consideration.

Where loans from the Government have been sought by various supply authorities to improve and extend their electrical networks the schemes for which loans were required have been examined in detail by the department's engineers.

The World Power Conference held in Australia in October, 1962, was attended by the Chief Electrical Engineer and the way in which other countries are tackling the problem of the economical generation and distribution of electricity over a large sparsely populated area is being examined to see whether the experiences of others can contribute to the overall development of electrical services in the Territory. In the lower income group of the population there is still a vast potential of users of

electrical power and indeed over the past year more and more use of electrical services has been made by this group.

It is the object of the Government, through its Chief Electrical Engineer, to develop this potential and to ensure that the many benefits derived from the use of electricity can be brought to the people of the Territory at the most economical cost.

WATER AFFAIRS

THE Department of Water Affairs, responsible for the design and construction of all dams and weirs, wells and boreholes for the provision of water supplies throughout the Territory, has an important part to play in the extensive development programmes being carried out in Northern Rhodesia under the current development plan. It is closely associated with the Department of African Agriculture in the many areas where complete regional planning is taking place with a view to the best possible utilisation of the land to produce the greatest economy amongst the people who cultivate in the areas.

During the year a comprehensive survey of the Kafue Basin was commenced. This project is being carried out as a joint exercise by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation and the Northern Rhodesia Government, and the Department of Water Affairs' Hydrological Branch has a very important role to play. In addition to its normal functions throughout the whole of the Territory, its activities have been greatly intensified in the Kafue Basin and many new gauging sites both on the main river and on its more important tributaries have been put into operation. Much of this work was completed before the onset of the rainy season and it is hoped that valuable records will be available after the present rains.

On the Copperbelt a full report was submitted in connection with an additional water supply for Ndola. The final designs are now in the hands of consultants and it is expected that a start will be made on the new scheme during 1963.

Work continued on the maintenance and improvement of waterways in the vast Bangweulu Swamps area of the Luapula Province. In Barotseland where there are also many problems of drainage and water transportation, work on surveying and rehabilitation of canals was greatly intensified and it is hoped that further progress will be possible in the future.

AFRICAN HOUSING

DURING the year ended 31st December, 1962, schemes involving loans to local authorities of £933,840 were approved by the African Housing Board. The total number of houses in schemes approved by the Board since its formation in 1956 is 23,240. A considerable amount of money

advanced in the past year was for the provision of sanitation schemes. Funds were voted for improvements to existing water and sanitation services but the needs exceeded the funds available.

Increased interest was shown in owner-housing and the five pilot houses built by the Board in the Burma Road area, Lusaka, after remaining unsold for a considerable period after they were built, have now proved there is a growing demand for this class of housing. Private enterprise has now entered the field and an owner-housing estate specifically designed to meet the needs of Africans has been opened up at Lilanda on the outskirts of Lusaka.

Interest in the Board's publications on research into stabilisation ponds was widespread and requests for information were received from Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, the Republic of South Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, the United States of America and South America.

It is estimated that the population served by stabilisation ponds in local authority areas in Northern Rhodesia is now 66,000. In addition the ponding system has been adopted for small communities in missions, schools, police camps, etc.

On large schemes it has been proved that the use of stabilisation ponds can result in savings of between 66 and 75 per cent of the cost of conventional sewage works and an even greater saving on smaller schemes. Before the acceptance of the ponding system the sanitation problems in smaller areas appeared to be insoluble.



Big event of the year was the General Election. There were big crowds in all areas when special teams arrived to explain procedures

Off to the polls in a rural area. A scene typical of the enthusiasm engendered by the election

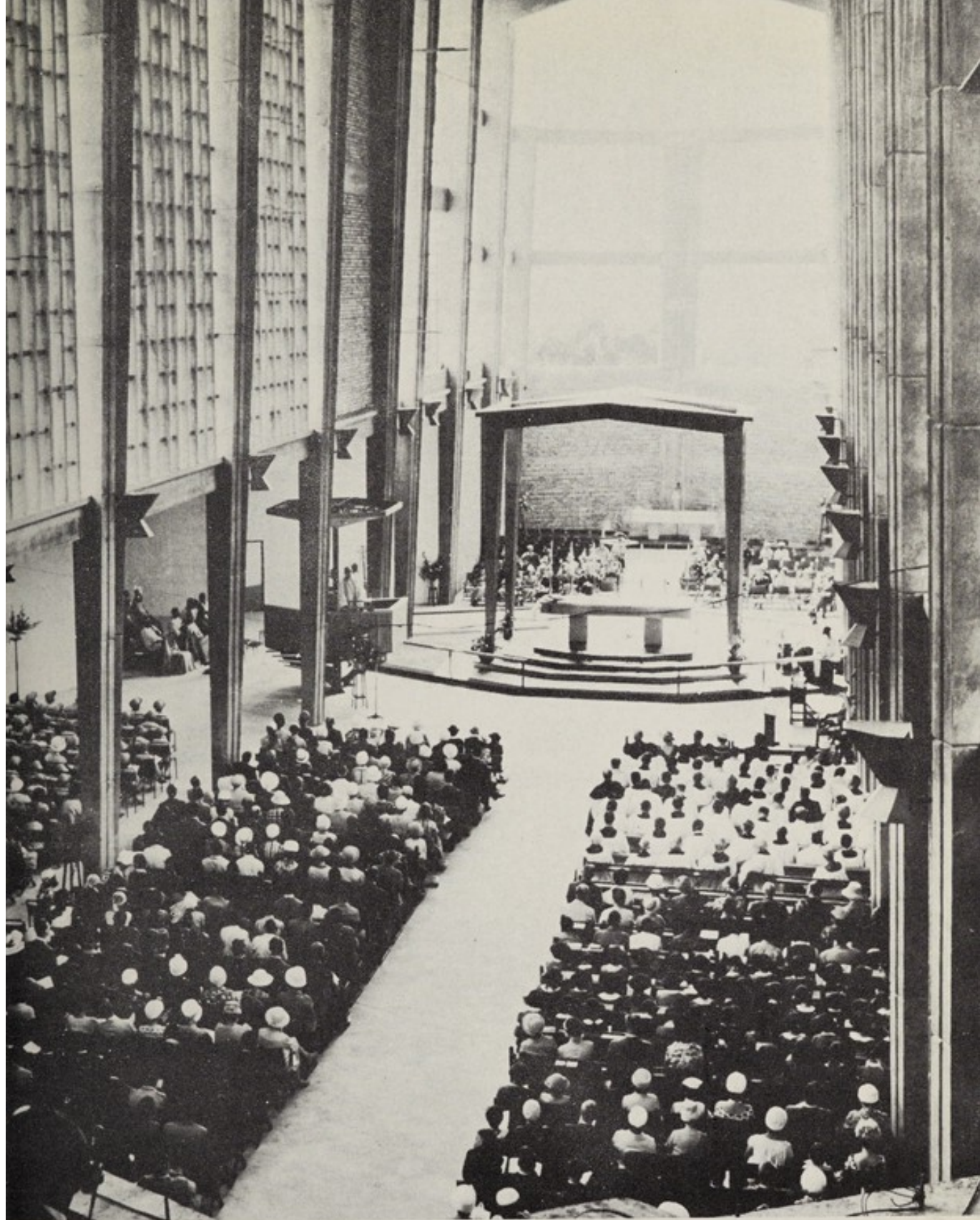




When the votes were in. Members of the new Executive Council pose with His Excellency the Governor

A visit by the Secretary of State, Mr. R. A. Butler, was one of the events leading up to the year's constitutional progress. Here he speaks at a civic luncheon watched by His Excellency and Lusaka's Mayor, Mr. Richard Sampson





The dedication of Lusaka's impressive new Cathedral of the Holy Cross was attended by a large gathering. The building is now nearing completion

An impression of the beautiful copper-sheathed roof of the new Cathedral as workmen put the finishing touches





The Governor meets a heroine. Mrs. Belini Maloni, a housewife, is presented with the George Medal for rescuing a police officer who had been severely mauled by a crocodile

Typical of the many attractive buildings now to be seen in the rural areas is the Residency at Mongu





Non-racial sport once again played a leading part in bringing down race barriers. These two teams were engaged in a needle match at Kasama, Northern Province



Public subscription enabled the grave of Yotham Muleya, the territory's best-known sportsman, to be suitably marked. The aged couple are his parents



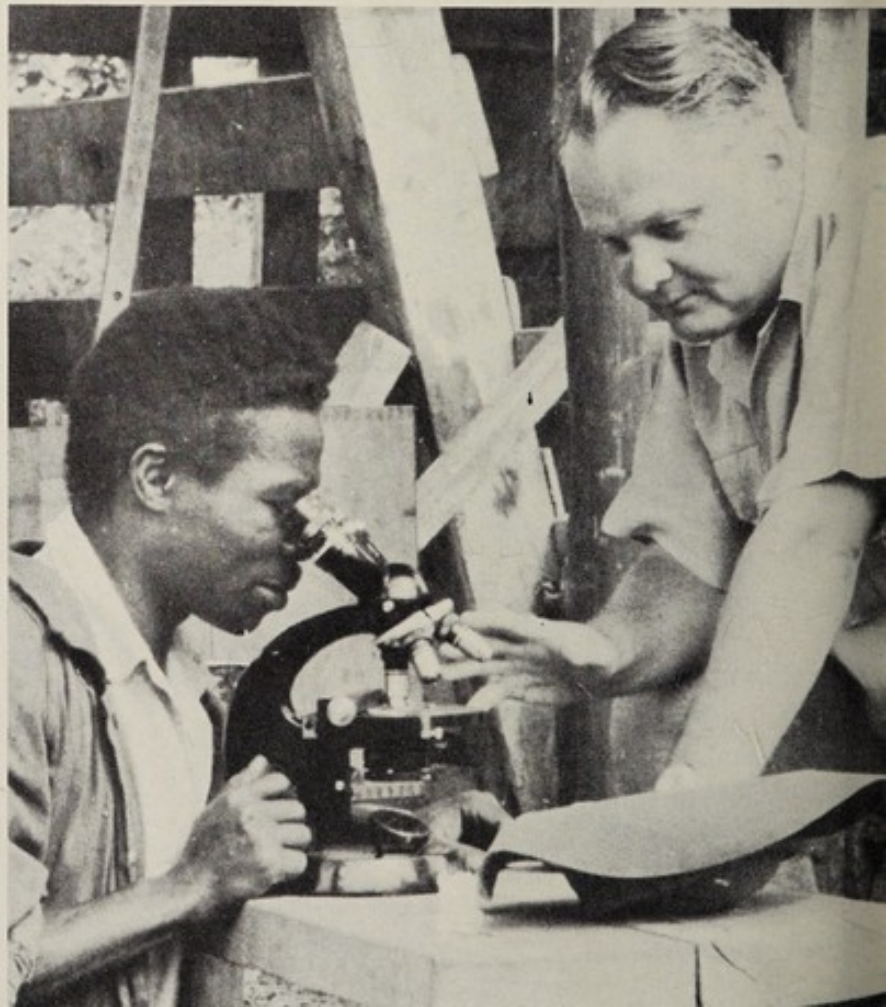
Disastrous flood wrought havoc to villages in the Luapula province early in the year



Outward Bound courses again played their part in governmental training programmes. Rock-climbing proved very popular



Typical of the development of education in the territory, the new College of Further Education neared completion



Agriculture made new strides during 1962 and training was developed. Here is a rancher learning how to detect trypanosomiasis through use of a microscope

Chapter 11: Communications

LEGISLATION

NEW regulations were made to control the construction of cattle grids. Existing regulations dealing with the construction and use of road vehicles, annual inspection of vehicles over ten years old, speed limits and certificates of fitness, were replaced by new regulations.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES

THE Roads Department 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 meeting the requirements of the Territorial Government.

FEDERAL ROADS

THE following roads in Northern Rhodesia are Federal roads, each being part of a recognised inter-territorial road linking the territories of Central and Southern Africa:

- (i) Southern Rhodesia Border (at Victoria Falls) to Kafue Bridge.
- (ii) Southern Rhodesia Border (at Chirundu) to Tanganyika Border (at Tunduma).
- (iii) Kapiri Mposhi to Congo Border (near Kasumbalesa) via Ndola, Kitwe, Chingola and Bancroft.
- (iv) Lusaka to Nyasaland Border via Fort Jameson.
- (v) Chingola to Angola Border (at Jimbe River) via Solwezi and Mwinilunga.

The total mileage for which Roads Department and local authorities are responsible now stands at 1923.7, including 35.0 miles within Nyasaland.

TERRITORIAL ROADS

THE remaining roads which are a Territorial responsibility total 1,922.8 miles of main roads, 13,660 miles of district roads and 6 miles of native authority roads. In addition Government grants are made to the native authorities towards the cost of maintaining 3,602 miles of native authority roads, 7 miles of branch roads and 6 miles of district roads.

AERODROMES

AT the close of the year there were 51 aerodromes in the Territory, 43 of which were Federal, four Territorial and four privately owned. One of the Federal aerodromes was leased to a private company. In addition to the

four main airports at Lusaka, Ndola, Livingstone and Kasama, nine public aerodromes and one private landing ground provide facilities for scheduled commercial services. There were 16 landing grounds at District Headquarters and 18 emergency landing grounds.

TYPE OF ROAD SURFACE

THE total mileage of Federal and Territorial roads at the end of the year was 21,129. Of this total 788 miles were of bitumen standard (Class I), 2,703 miles were of gravel standard (Class II) and 5,430 miles were of improved earth standard, being partly gravel and maintained by power grader. The remainder consisted of 12,208 miles of unimproved earth standard.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

THE responsibility for the maintenance of roads is divided as follows:

	<i>Federal roads (miles)</i>	<i>Territorial roads (miles)</i>	<i>Total (miles)</i>
Native Authority . . .	—	3,616.8	3,616.8
Provincial Administration . . .	—	8,618.6	8,618.6
Local Authorities . . .	31.2	7.5	38.7
Roads Department . . .	1,892.5	6,963.2	8,855.7
Total . . .	<u>1,923.7</u>	<u>19,206.1</u>	<u>21,129.8</u>

TRAFFIC DENSITY

THE volume of traffic on most roads showed a slight increase.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

THE following table sets out the road work completed by the Roads Department during the year:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Contract (miles)</i>	<i>Departmental (miles)</i>	<i>Total (miles)</i>
Class I (two-lane) . . .	19.7*	34.3†	54.0
Class II . . .	37.0	313.7	350.7
Resealing . . .	—	125.6	125.6
Regravelling . . .	79.3	94.1	173.4
Betterment gravelling . . .	31.7	18.0	49.7
Earth . . .	—	60.4	60.4

* 7.1 miles—Contractor Finance.

† Including 15.8 miles of existing 10-foot bituminous surface widened to two-lane standard.

Eight contracting firms and 19 Roads Department Units were engaged on this work.

BRIDGES

DEPARTMENTAL bridge units completed four bridges of a total length of 501 feet, together with ten major culverts of a total length of 278 feet. Two bridges of a total length of 154 feet were completed by contract.

The departmental units are, at present, engaged on the construction of two bridges of a total length of 246 feet, together with five major culverts of a total length of 123 feet.

AERODROME CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

At the end of the year the Roads Department was responsible for the maintenance of 40 of the 51 aerodromes in the Territory. Improvements consisting mainly of reforming and gravelling of the runways were carried out on the aerodromes at Kasama, Mankoya and Senanga. At Ndola a premix surface was applied to the runway and a new car park and access road were provided. At Mongu the hardstanding was extended.

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and pontoons amounted to £3,358,519 exclusive of departmental overheads. The figure includes expenditure of £52,318 being contractor finance on the Livingstone-Kalomo Federal road.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

The number of public service vehicles licensed rose from 1,329 to 1,415 and the number of operators fell by seven to 160. During the last ten years there has been a marked tendency for more vehicles to be concentrated into fewer hands. In 1952, 241 operators owned 861 public service vehicles whereas now the figures are 160 and 1,415.

There were no material changes in passenger fares or freight rates during the year.

The number of motor vehicles and trailers of all kinds licensed during 1962 increased by about 3,500 to 53,512.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS FLIGHT

The flight had three pilots with supporting ground crew and flew 1,714 hours, carrying 3,006 passengers. Three twin-engined and one single-engined Piper aircraft were held for communications flights and one Auster for flying by Northern Rhodesia Police Reserve pilots.

HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRAVELLERS

The Territory is relatively well supplied with accommodation for travellers although there is still considerable scope for new modern hotels in the various tourist centres and in the mining towns. The older hotels are bringing their premises up to modern standards by building private bathrooms and toilets onto existing bedrooms. There are at present very few hotels which do not offer some accommodation with private bathrooms. The luxury hotel at Kitwe has been completed and is open and plans for

a £1m. luxury hotel near the Eastern Cataract at the Victoria Falls are in course of preparation.

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

Through its Executive Officer, the Hotel Board offers free technical advice to the hoteliers. Regular inspections of hotel premises are made by this officer and standards are thus maintained and improved.

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

PRESS

DURING the year under review several commercial firms, the copper mining companies and the Government published newspapers. Those with the largest individual circulation and coverage were the *Northern News* and the *Central African Mail*. Most of the other newspapers were produced for "local" as opposed to "national" readers and among those best known were the *Central African Post*, *Livingstone Mail* and *Broken Hill Observer*. Other Southern Rhodesia, British and South African papers also circulated.

One new newspaper, the *Lusaka Advertiser*, was born during the year but did not survive infancy, the *Leader* also ceased publication. *The African Eagle* ceased publication and was absorbed into the *Daily News* published in Salisbury.

Supplementing the service in the rural areas, where distribution costs are high to commercial publishers were the Government sponsored newspapers *Lyashi* (in English and Bemba) *Nkhani Za Kum'mawa* (English and Nyanja) and the *South-Western Star* (English and Tonga). A Barotseland edition of this latter newspaper was printed in English and Silozi. In addition the Government magazine *Nshila* circulated widely in urban and rural areas. The Government's group of publications maintained a high overall circulation figure.

The following newspapers and periodicals were published in the Territory during 1962:

Newspapers:

<i>The Central African Mail</i>	Weekly.
<i>The Broken Hill Observer</i>	Weekly.
<i>Bancroft Bulletin</i> (mining company sponsored)	Fortnightly.
<i>The Central African Post</i>	Thrice weekly.
<i>Kasabankanya</i> (mining company sponsored)	Fortnightly.
<i>The Livingstone Mail</i>	Weekly.
<i>Luntandanya</i> (mining company sponsored)	Fortnightly.
<i>Lyashi</i>	Bi-monthly.
<i>Mufulira Star</i> (mining company sponsored)	Fortnightly.
<i>Nchanga Drum</i> (mining company sponsored)	Fortnightly.
<i>Nchanga News</i> (mining company sponsored)	Fortnightly.
<i>Nkhani Za Kum'mawa</i>	Fortnightly.
<i>The Northern News</i>	Daily.
<i>The Roan Antelope</i> (mining company sponsored)	Fortnightly.
<i>South-Western Star</i>	Fortnightly.

Periodicals:

<i>The Eagle</i> (English Church magazine)	Monthly.
<i>Kazema</i> (Catholic Church publication)	Monthly.

<i>The Northern Rhodesia Journal</i>	Twice yearly.
<i>Nshila</i>	Fortnightly.
<i>Rhokana Review</i> (mining company sponsored)	Monthly.
<i>The Salaried Staff and Mine Officials' Magazine</i>	Monthly.
<i>Trunews</i> (News-sheet)	Fortnightly.
<i>Union News</i> (Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union)	Monthly.
<i>Voice of UNIP</i>	Monthly.
<i>Week by Week</i>	Weekly.

BROADCASTING

BROADCASTING was the responsibility of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation during 1962 and its activities are not therefore dealt with in this report.

INFORMATION SERVICES

A YEAR presenting a great challenge, but, nevertheless, one of achievement; this is how 1962 will be remembered by the Information Department in Northern Rhodesia, for its operations were almost exclusively devoted to conducting large-scale mass political education prior to the October–December elections.

Making the maximum use of all mass communications media available, the Press, radio, television, commercial cinema and its own services, the department first supported the teams responsible for the registration of voters and later concentrated on explaining the complicated polling procedure to the electorate of 129,587 including 100,000 who were voting for the first time. In addition the themes “Your Vote is Secret” and “Peaceful Politics Spells PROGRESS” were introduced. It is encouraging to note that apart from the tremendous interest and enthusiasm displayed by people in towns and villages—voters and non-voters included—the department enjoyed the close co-operation of all the main political parties.

All headquarters sections and the six provincial officers worked at high pressure throughout the year and the long hours of duty involved were undertaken cheerfully, with the realisation that a worthwhile target was ahead. Cinema units also travelled extensively in Barotseland and the North-Western Province where provincial offices are yet to be established.

Statistics show that the 17 mobile units in the field reached audiences totalling over 630,000, the film section “sounded” over 170,000 feet of magnetic striped film, the publication section distributed over 1,300,000 copies of publications, leaflets, booklets and posters, the Press section issued over 1,250 releases, the photographic section printed over 20,000 enlargements and the visual aids section produced a continuous stream of designs for leaflets, posters, exhibitions, models, film titles, etc.

FILMS

THE production of films by the department in 1962 totalled 15, of which four were connected with the pre-election campaigns. Others were of general educational and entertainment interest.

A new project, a regular documentary newsreel, "Northern Rhodesia To-day" has proved popular.

More than 17,000 ft. of black and white and 3,600 ft. of colour negative were exposed during the year.

A total of 136 magnetic striped films were sounded in various languages.

The entire recording system of the Legislative Council was stripped out and replaced with new parts.

Titles produced were:

"Early Burning "	. . .	2 reels colour.
"Grader Ahead "	. . .	2 reels black and white.
"A New Life at Mungwi "	. . .	3 reels colour.
"Groundnut Harvest "	. . .	2 reels colour.
"General Election, 1962 "	. . .	3 reels black and white.
"Beating Retreat "	. . .	2 reels colour.
"Petro joins the Co-op "	. . .	2 reels colour.
"Northern Rhodesia To-day (1) "	. . .	2 reels black and white.
"Your Vote is Secret "	. . .	3 reels black and white.
"How to Mark a Ballot Paper "	. . .	1 reel black and white.
"Northern Rhodesia To-day (2) "	. . .	2 reels black and white.
"Use of Farm Machinery "	. . .	2 reels colour.
"Care of Farm Machinery "	. . .	2 reels colour.
"Advice for Election Day "	. . .	2 reels black and white.
"Northern Rhodesia To-day (3) "	. . .	3 reels black and white.

PUBLICATIONS

NSHILA, the department's fortnightly magazine, maintained its position as the only locally produced prestige magazine for Africans in the Territory, and circulation continued at a satisfactory level.

The magazine, in company with the other departmental publications, gave heavy support to the pre-election campaigns and a special supplement detailing the candidates with their photographs, was completely sold out.

The year's output in publications, leaflets, booklets and posters totalled over 1,300,000 copies.

The *South-Western Star* continued its initial success and at the year's end was fully established as the paper for Barotseland and the Southern Province.

Lyashi, the newspaper for the northern area maintained its high circulation figure over the year and was well received in its new 14-page size.

Nkhani, published in Fort Jameson and printed by the Government Printer in Lusaka, continued to serve the Eastern Province.

At the year's end staff training was again under review in conjunction with an overall programme for all sections of the department.

PRESS SECTION

THIS section was heavily engaged throughout the year, but particularly in the general election and by-election periods.

Apart from serving the local Press, the section catered for the needs of many visiting journalists.

Particular attention was given to the production of features illustrating aspects of the Territory's life and these proved extremely popular both locally and overseas.

Towards the end of the year a weekly News Digest series was introduced, intended for distribution overseas, as well as in Central Africa. Distribution in Britain was undertaken by the Office of the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia.

Over 1,250 Press releases and features were issued during the year and almost all were published or broadcast. Close liaison was maintained with the Press and every effort was made to deal with a heavy flow of inquiries.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Assignments carried out	273
Negatives added to the files	1,379
Colour negatives and transparencies added to files	46
Enlargements produced	20,552
Photographs distributed	16,176
Photographs known to be published	3,057

Apart from the usual pictorial coverage for feature stories, departmental publications and news-worthy events, the main assignments of the year were the visit during May of Her Majesty's First Secretary of State, the registration of voters and the pre-election campaigns, and coverage of the polling at the main and by-elections.

Photographs taken by the section were published in numerous overseas magazines and newspapers, although the bulk was used by newspapers and magazines within the Federation, the Republic of South Africa and by Rhodesia Television. A particular instance was the heavy demand from all sources for the section's complete set of portraits of all the election candidates, which were published widely.

Throughout the year there was an increased demand from other Government departments for photographs to be taken specifically for their own requirements, such as reports. Numerous requests were also made by the visual aids section for all photographic services, particularly dry mounting, and a new demand was brought about by the opening of the Ndola Information Centre which provides considerable scope for the display of pictorial material.

VISUAL AIDS

THE demands on this section were again heavy and a wide variety of aids was produced. The section made a film set for an election film and produced a prototype of a model of a polling station. This was mass-produced

by the Works Department and the models were used for demonstration purposes in all areas. Film titles, posters, booklet covers, facsimilies of ballot papers, and maps were also designed as well as ten posters which were silk-screened. During the year the film library was transferred to the section and organised bodies can now borrow films, film strips and slide lectures without charge. There are 2,510 films in the library.

The section designed and executed the Government's exhibit for the Rand Easter Show and the Bulawayo Trade Fair.

Chapter 13: General

SURVEY

THE Survey Department, whose principal function is the control and examination of all cadastral surveys, was again kept busy with a wide variety of tasks. A number of planning surveys were carried out, forest reserve boundaries were surveyed and internal control provided, and in some centres considerable progress was made with the system of town reference marks.

The demand for cadastral surveys was about the same as in 1961 and was not sufficient to keep the private land surveyors fully occupied. In spite of carrying out triangulation and levelling tasks for the Federal Government it was necessary for them to accept work when available outside the Territory in order to keep their firms going and avoid any further reduction of staff. Government contracts were also let to them by the Department but there is necessarily a limit to the funds that can be made available for the purpose.

The backlog of cadastral surveys has been steadily worked off in most of the divisions by departmental surveyors except in the Kasama division where there is still a fairly extensive programme. Shortage of staff has precluded posting another surveyor to Kasama. The position has not been eased by the need to survey over 100 miles of power line easements on priority. In most divisions attention has been given to such surveys as those of the boundaries of forest reserves, game reserves and national parks and in the main centres to reference marks. The field work for the reference mark survey has been completed for the first phase in Lusaka; the City Council, which has taken a great interest in this work, was supplied with the levels of these marks at the end of the year. A good deal of laborious calculation still has to be done before the final values for position can be published. The reference mark programme is also going ahead in Kitwe, Ndola and Broken Hill and is planned for Livingstone.

An event of great interest was the acquisition of two sets of electronic distance measuring equipment known as the tellurometer. The invention is comparatively new and we suffered from some of its teething troubles. It is hoped that through the experience gained and by sending one of our surveyors to the factory in Cape Town for a short course delays will be reduced to a minimum. It is well known that the instrument is remarkably accurate, is effective up to 20 or 30 miles and will supplement or completely alter some of the classic methods of measurement on the earth's surface. It was used for part of the survey of power line strips in the Kasama

division and proved three to four times as fast as cutting lines in the bush and taping along them.

The activities of the survey assistants have ranged over most of the Territory. They have undertaken levelling, contouring and topographical surveys, layouts, demarcations, cutting boundaries and searching for beacons; they have also been of considerable assistance to land surveyors in the major surveys in progress.

The number of survey records submitted for examination showed an increase on the previous year though the number of actual parcels surveyed was no higher. The examination section which was under strength was just able to keep abreast of the flow of work. The drawing section and reproduction unit were fully occupied and gave considerable assistance to other ministries as well as their own. In addition to the routine tasks resulting from cadastral surveys a very useful map of the Territory at a scale of 1 : 500,000 in 17 sheets was completed and 16 plates were drawn at short notice to define areas in connection with the Territorial elections.

The department was fortunate in recruiting two land surveyors during the year as it is becoming increasingly difficult to attract experienced recruits. It is clear that the emphasis in future, particularly in the technical grades, will have to be on in-training. There already are or shortly will be vacancies in all sections of the department. The Survey School which runs a two-year course has had another successful year. A limited though steady stream of Standard VI men join the school; some Standard VIII men start the course but the number is invariably reduced because as vacancies occur these men frequently leave to continue academic studies elsewhere. Owing to staffing problems it was only possible to train one course at the school and some useful survey assistants will complete their training in mid-1963 and join the department. Refresher courses were run during the year and some productive work, chiefly levelling, was done for the Department of Agriculture.

In order to provide air-photo cover of complete Barotseland and the Southern Province some 45,000 square miles were photographed at a contact scale of 1 : 30,000. The whole of the Territory has now been photographed but the older photography already needs replacing as it is very much out of date.

Topographical maps of Northern Rhodesia continue to be provided, mainly in the 1 : 50,000 and 1 : 250,000 series, by the Federal Government. One-fifth of the Territory is covered at 1 : 50,000 and three-fifths at 1 : 250,000. An appreciable portion of this 1 : 50,000 mapping is provided with the assistance of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys which has been responsible for the major share of the mapping, now well advanced, of the Kafue River Basin—an area whose potential is being investigated with assistance from the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SERVICE

THE major achievement of the year has been the bringing into operation of the Town and Country Planning Ordinance passed by Legislative Council in 1961. This legislation to encourage the correct and best use of land in town and country by developing the growth of the urban and rural communities of the Territory as a whole, is basically the United Kingdom Act of 1947 with variations to meet regional circumstances in Africa; it heralds a new era for the planned development of Northern Rhodesia.

Subsidiary legislation in the form of Orders and Regulations was required to permit controlled decentralisation of administration, while amendments in policy to meet the aspirations of some local authorities necessitated a minor amending Ordinance being passed by the Legislative Assembly before the legislation could be brought into effect. Negotiations and consultations continued throughout the year, the result being that it was only at the turn of the year's end that all municipalities became planning authorities in their own right while rural land and lesser urbanised townships were placed under the jurisdiction of four planning committees, which are administered by the Planning Service.

An independent tribunal was established to adjudicate on appeals which may be made against any grant or refusal of planning permission. The president of the tribunal is to be a High Court Judge with whom will sit members chosen from a multi-racial panel for their individual knowledge of specific fields of development in the Territory. One of the members is to be a chartered planner of the Town Planning Institute in the United Kingdom.

With the coming into force of the new legislation the Town Planning Board which had given sterling service since 1932 ceased its operations. The duties and responsibilities of the Board were taken over by the department which in addition continued its executive and advisory functions on behalf of Federal and Territorial ministries, and of most local authorities on the partial reimbursement of expenses.

Approval was given to planning schemes for Broken Hill plus major varying and supplementary schemes for Kitwe, and for zoning schemes covering the townships of Garneton and Lundazi. Development plans for Chinsali, Isoka, Luwingu, Mporokoso, Mkushi and Mpika were commenced using the new form of statutory notation and development plan techniques.

Layouts for the high density townships of Chibuluma, Fisenge, Kansuswa, Kasompe, Mukobeko and Twapia received formal approval, together with those for the rural district headquarters of Masaiti and Chongwe, the latter being depicted visually for display and explanation purposes by means of a model.

Bursaries were obtained for a further two men to be sent to university in Britain to read for their professional qualification in planning and two other men were granted bursaries to proceed overseas in 1963. One of these bursaries was granted by the Federal Government of Australia, to whom sincere gratitude is extended.

The project for establishing a Planning Assistants' course at an institute of higher learning progressed satisfactorily during the latter half of the year following a favourable response from the United Nations to a provisional inquiry for technical assistance. Within the department students were employed during school vacation to ascertain their ability and suitability; four of these were given permanent employment as trainee planning assistants.

Unfortunately while the engagement of junior planning assistants was most encouraging, recruitment of qualified officers was disappointing, for all advertisements locally and overseas resulted in negative returns, with the result that while the future for planned development of the Territory is the brightest it has ever been, the positive achievements of the present give the same gloomy picture of recent years when transmitted into practical development on the ground. It is depressingly evident that nothing short of a change of heart in the profession overseas to employment in Africa can alter the low incidence of qualified and experienced staff in the department.

This is particularly unfortunate as planning in Northern Rhodesia now offers a career which is far removed from a technical backwater for overseas personnel, embracing as it does the contemporary practices and legal administration of land-use planning as known in Britain since 1947.

LANDS

THE distribution of land in the Territory at the end of 1962 was as follows:

<i>Crown lands:</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Freehold	3,605,400	
Leasehold	2,274,500	
Township areas	191,800	
Forest reserves and protected forest areas	2,592,500	
Tribal occupation	1,258,700	
Inundated areas (water)	375,000	
Unalienated	1,428,600	
Total Crown land		11,726,500
<i>Other lands (restricted primarily to African occupation):</i>		
Barotseland	31,231,000	
Native reserves	35,656,000	
Native Trust land	107,362,500	
Total other lands		174,249,500
Total area of Territory		185,976,000

(290,587 square miles)

A total of 351 Crown land leases were issued in 1962 compared with 403 in 1961. This was mainly due to an extraordinary reduction in the number of leases of residential stands in the smaller townships issued direct to individual lessees, only 37 leases having been issued in 1962 compared with 136 in 1961. Fortunately this trend was confined to residential properties and alienations of all other types of urban properties showed slight gains over the previous year. There was an encouraging increase in alienations of new agricultural holdings, a total of 46 holdings covering an area of 101,386 acres being leased during 1962 compared with 29 holdings covering 84,759 acres during 1961. A total of 108 applications for conversion of township properties from leasehold to freehold tenure had been approved up to the end of 1962 resulting in the issue of 87 Crown Grants. There are now eight local authority areas in which the conversion scheme has been applied, the municipalities of Broken Hill and Livingstone having been added during 1962.

The holiday resort at Siavonga on Lake Kariba, in spite of the reluctance of many people to invest in real property, progressed in a satisfactory manner. By the end of the year 49 offers of leases had been accepted and some 12 houses and three clubs have been or are in the process of being completed. A motel has been in operation at West Siavonga since Easter, 1962, and several substantial buildings have been constructed on the site.

The borrowing restrictions imposed by the Territorial building societies during 1960 were partially relaxed towards the end of 1962 in regard to residential properties and it is hoped that this relaxation will lead to an increased number of alienations of such properties during 1963.

The Agricultural Lands Board was most active throughout the year. In addition to handling applications for the 46 agricultural holdings mentioned earlier the Board dealt with a considerable variety of other transactions which included seven applications for permission to sublet and 21 applications to transfer to approved assignees. The Mkushi Assisted Settlement Scheme retained its attractions and 55 of the 64 farms comprising Stage I of the scheme were alienated, 13 new farmers having taken up occupation in 1962. In April, 1962, a scheme was announced at Fort Jameson whereby bona fide farmers resident in the Eastern Province would be assisted by the Northern Rhodesia and Federal Governments to re-establish themselves on the line of rail or at Mkushi. Six farmers had been resettled by the end of the year and a further three were about to move.

LANDS AND DEEDS REGISTRY

As the amount of work passing through the Registry is a fairly good guide to the business and commercial well-being of the community it is gratifying to record a fairly substantial increase of 641 in the number of documents registered in 1962 compared with the lowest total in many years of 3,468

in 1961. Most of the increase was accounted for by 479 memoranda registered under the Agricultural Credits Ordinance, which came into operation on the 9th March, 1962, and there was an increase of 64 in the number of mortgages registered. Considerably more was done in the Registry than is indicated by the above figures, however, because mergers and similar activities among building societies resulted in the appearance of three documents necessitating between them no less than 2,000 registrations by the end of the year.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE main function of the Geological Survey Department is the systematic geological mapping of the Territory and the preparation of maps and reports to illustrate the types of rocks encountered, and their origin and mutual relationships. The information obtained is of great use to prospecting companies and other organisations in the search for mineral deposits, since the occurrence of these is controlled by the nature of the rocks, their history and structural characteristics. Geological maps are also of great assistance in the scientific planning and carrying out of engineering, agricultural and forestry programmes.

Unfilled staff vacancies and the incidence of vacation leave slowed down the rate of mapping. During the year 2,540 square miles were surveyed, mostly on a scale of 1 : 50,000 in the Ndola, Mkushi, Broken Hill, Lusaka, Mazabuka and Gwembe districts. This brings the total area covered by systematic mapping to approximately 28,800 square miles, representing about 10 per cent of the total area of Northern Rhodesia. Mapping was continued in the rugged terrain of the Zambezi Escarpment, to the south-east of Broken Hill, around Nchanga Mine, and to the south-east of the Copperbelt. A large block of country in the Southern and Central Provinces has now been mapped, and a clearer picture of the complex structures and relationships between the various groups of rocks is emerging.

In collaboration with Chartered Exploration Ltd. a special reconnaissance survey of 3,000 square miles underlain by Upper Karroo sediments in the mid-Luangwa valley was completed. The work consisted of detailed photogeological interpretation supplemented by spaced traverses. This survey has confirmed earlier suggestions that the sediments are of local origin, and were not derived from an extracontinental source; also, for the first time, facies variations have been found in the Upper Karroo strata.

The geochemical sampling programme which members of the Geochemical Research Centre of Imperial College have been engaged in for some years past was continued, and a post-graduate research student of the Research Institute of African Geology, Leeds University, continued his work in the Kafue area.

Towards the end of the year a start was made on setting up an economic unit within the department, which will be responsible for investigating occurrences of industrial minerals, and small deposits of other minerals which could be worked by small operators. The unit will also undertake the detailed examination of mineral deposits reported during the course of regional mapping. The laboratory facilities were greatly improved by the purchase of a Philips X-ray spectrograph and diffractometer, and a Uvispek spectrophotometer.

In August the department was host to the meeting of the Association of African Geological Surveys, and in December the Director attended the first session of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, in Addis Ababa.

A list of the publications in print can be found in the reading list in Part III of this report.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DURING 1962 the Department of Community Development was created out of the organisation which had previously been established under the control of the Commissioner for Rural Development. This arrangement has been more than a change of designation because the decision has brought into being a department with a specialist role. The object of the department is to stimulate communities to a desire for social and economic change, to encourage them to attain higher standards of living by their own efforts, and to assist in obtaining their co-operation in development plans designed for their benefit. This effort is closely related to the Northern Rhodesia Government's Rural Development Plan for the period 1961-65. It brings the Department of Community Development and its staff into the closest relationship with all other Government departments, local authorities, voluntary organisations and groups who are concerned with the economic and social development of the people of Northern Rhodesia.

As a result of this new emphasis on human relations in developing a territory's resources, and from the experience gained in the past by the department, some realignment of plans were examined and implemented during the year. Valuable technical assistance was made available to the Commissioner for Community Development during 1962 as a result of the secondment of an adviser on community development by the Agency for International Development. This expert toured extensively in the Territory to meet and discuss the programmes and efforts of the department at first hand with Government officers, politicians and the representatives of native authorities. His advice has been of particular value in the assessment of community development activities and assisted the Government in carrying out its plans for the creation of a specialist department of Community Development with a Territory-wide responsibility in this

field. The specialist rural housing adviser from the A.I.D. continued his secondment and during the year he completed a training course on self-help housing techniques for staff of the Department of Community Development. This staff has now dispersed to training centres throughout the Territory where plans for a new effort to improve housing standards by self-help methods are now being prepared. These will be implemented in 1963 in areas varying from resettlement schemes in rural districts to peri-urban townships near to the main urban centres of population. Two new low-cost houses have been designed by the A.I.D. specialist and the staff of the department.

Further assistance from an international source in the planning and implementation of community development was provided by the secondment to the Northern Rhodesia Government of a Mass Communications Officer from UNESCO. The officer concerned is an expert in audio-visual aids and mass communication media. It had been felt for some time that the limited resources available to the Northern Rhodesia Government in general, and the Department of Community Development in particular, for the production of visual aids required more advanced and specialised attention, and that the staff who should make use of such material were in need of specialist training. A pilot scheme for the more extensive use of visual aids in community development work in the Southern Province and for the training of staff in the use of this medium was approved and introduced during the year. A Visual Aids Production Centre has been established at the Provincial Training Centre for the Southern Province and short courses were held for community development, agricultural, administrative and native authority staff. The Visual Aids Centre gave valuable support for the first time to a successful campaign directed at encouraging cultivators to grow more groundnuts.

During 1962 the Department of Community Development extended and intensified its training programme. This has a dual purpose. Firstly, the training centres, which exist in all provinces of the Territory except for the Western, are designed to provide the necessary skills amongst the people for such development as is planned in their area, and to indicate to them how they can assist in the creation and fulfilment of their own ideas for the development of the natural resources of the area. The centre is a meeting place for discussion as well as a training establishment. Community Development Officers continued to organise a wide variety of short courses at their training centres, including courses for native authority staff and courses run by technical officers. A few examples selected at random from 1962 programmes were courses for businessmen, traders, teachers, chiefs, secretaries of co-operative societies, market overseers, farmers (conservation courses), tractor owners, fishermen and club leaders. Particular importance is attached to those courses which are directly related to development work in the trainee's home area. Frequently, it is not possible

for Community Development Officers to provide the necessary instructors from their own staffs, but they have generally been able to arrange for suitably-qualified staff to be made available. Simple courses for village housewives in homecraft and domestic science are a permanent feature of all programmes of courses at training centres.

Secondly, and particular emphasis is given to this, training programmes are designed to produce instructors who, by virtue of their knowledge, experience and personality, are best able to gain the confidence and to understand the problems of the people in whose areas extension work is planned or where other departments have programmes of development work. The department is responsible for the training of all new entrants and for the re-training of existing staff. Considerable attention has been given to the methods of selection and training of the staff. The new staff training wing at the Monze Training Centre accepted its first intake of recruits in January, 1962, for a 12-months course. By the end of the year 24 male trainees had passed through the training wing and 14 women trainees completed their courses. The training wing also serves as a meeting ground for senior staff and for refresher courses. As this training programme develops into its second year there will be a regular stream of fully-trained community development workers going out to their respective centres.

During the year funds were approved for the establishment of four new training centres at Solwezi, Broken Hill, Lundazi and Mumbwa, and also for the improvement of accommodation at those existing centres where the people have indicated that their needs were not being met adequately. It is a feature of the economic and social development in most areas of the Territory that the standard of living has risen to the point where the accommodation and facilities of a few years ago are no longer adequate.

The training centres at Sinazongwe continued to develop in conjunction with the Fisheries Training Centre to which it is attached. This establishment does not reproduce all the conventional activities of a Development Area Training Centre because it has a particular role to play in the development of the fishing industry amongst the Tonga people who were resettled in their present areas to make way for the Kariba Dam scheme. It combines a boat-building and maintenance section, a training scheme for fishermen, and routine community development activities. As the resettled villagers have become accustomed to their new environment, there has been an increasing demand for assistance from community development staff. Courses in homecraft for women have started and home building courses have been planned for 1963.

During the year plans were completed and the first steps taken to establish at the main training centres throughout the Territory separate training wings for native authority employees. The executive, clerical and departmental staff of all native authorities will receive their basic training at these institutions and the facilities of the Community Development Training

Centres will be made available to these trainees. Community Development work, in both rural and urban areas, is closely linked in practice to the local government structure so that this new development will give greater opportunities for the joint training and the exchange of views of both Community Development and local government staff.

The Badge Scheme was continued during the year in conjunction with efforts to expand women's clubs. This scheme, directed at village women in rural areas, is run by part-time supervisors and is designed to train them in homecraft and elementary domestic science. After attending a series of simple lectures and at the conclusion of periods of practical work, under supervision, the women are expected to take a test. On attaining the required standard, a brooch badge is awarded. There is a growing demand from women for some form of training in homecraft, child care and sewing, and this represents a considerable opportunity for the Department of Community Development to introduce women to the role which they can play in improving their own economic and social conditions.

Prior to his becoming responsible for community development activities in the Territory in 1962, the Commissioner for Community Development, or Commissioner for Rural Development as he was known, was responsible for assisting in a variety of social and economic projects in rural areas. He has been divested of these functions to a considerable extent in order that he can concentrate entirely on the expanding role of the Department of Community Development. Two schemes connected with the provision of rural credit do remain with the Commissioner. He controls the Private Enterprise Revolving Fund, which aims at stimulating business enterprise amongst existing African businessmen. This fund was established in 1959 to assist businessmen who required additional capital to expand their existing undertakings. Eighty-six loans totalling £23,850 have been made from this fund up to the end of December, 1962. The African Housing Revolving Fund is also administered through the Commissioner. This fund was established in 1956 to assist persons with loans for low-cost housing and it has become most popular with Africans in the rural areas. It was established in 1956 and after a slow response from the public it has built up to the present position where, at the 31st December, 1962, 1,116 loans had been approved and the balance of loans outstanding was £181,310.

GAME

THE Kafue National Park and the Sumbu and Luangwa Game Reserves once again proved major tourist attractions during the year. Despite heavy floods which delayed the opening of the National Park and the Luangwa South Reserve there was a general increase in the number of visitors using game camps.

THE activities of poachers were as usual heavy but were checked by a marked increase in penalties imposed by both magistrates and native authorities for offences against the Fauna Conservation Ordinance. Late in the year an amending ordinance was brought into effect and was directed particularly towards more strict control of hunting. At the same time, increased protection was given to the rarer species of game animals.

In the North-Western Province the first experiment in game management was launched during the year. The Kaonde Native Authority in the Kasempa district, assisted with Government funds, made this experiment possible. A great deal of experience is still being gained in the successful marketing of meat, both fresh and dried, and first signs are most promising. A second pilot scheme on similar but less ambitious lines has been planned by the Chewa Native Authority in the Luangwa area of the Eastern Province. In the meantime a Fulbright Scholar completed a research study into the habitat and conditions of the Kafue Flats Lechwe herds during June, 1962, and it may be possible on the basis of this report to make recommendations for the management of the Lechwe herds which number over 30,000 head.

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 situated in the Territory is, in general, the law of England as it was on 17th August, 1911.

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. He administers approximately one-half of the estates under administration in the Territory.

At the beginning of 1962, the Administrator-General was administering 164 estates of deceased persons, and during the year he undertook the administration of a further 113 estates. He completed the administration of 97 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, Sir Hubert Young, extended the collections to become a memorial to the great Central Africa 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 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 once again made the enlargement of the existing buildings an urgent necessity and during 1959 a limited appeal for funds for capital development was launched. Generous donations were once more received from the copper companies, British South Africa Company, the Beit Trust, de Beers, the lotteries and several of the Northern Rhodesia native authorities. Sufficient was collected to cover the cost of a new administrative and research wing which was officially opened in March, 1961, and is known as the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum Research Laboratory. The increased office, laboratory and workroom facilities have enabled considerably more research and display work to be undertaken by the staff. The second stage in the capital development is a natural history wing for which the plans have now been drawn and the money collected. This wing will contain a large gallery which will illustrate by means of dioramas the fauna and flora of the Zambezi Valley; laboratory and workroom facilities; offices and storage accommodation. It is hoped that this wing will be completed by the end of 1963.

The design of the museum enables the exhibits to be set out in a logical progression from the earliest geological times in Northern Rhodesia up to modern industrial development. It is a museum of human culture and ecology and is designed to show how, starting from the smallest beginnings, the results of human endeavour have enabled man to conquer the handicap of his environment and have thus brought about the mastery and development of his country's natural resources. It is, in a word, the museum of man in Northern Rhodesia. The museum is famous for its collection of relics of David Livingstone, early maps of Africa and collections of Bantu material culture and prehistoric archaeology.

The historical collections are housed in "The Harry Wulfsohn Gallery" so named in honour of the Livingstone resident who presented it.

The library contains a rapidly growing collection of reference works on those subjects in which the museum specialises and already is one of the leading libraries of its kind.

The museum has a technical department, with a Chief Technical Officer and Technical Officer, to deal with the ever increasing volume of photographic and display work. The scientific staff of the museum consists of the Director who is also Keeper of History, Keepers of Ethnography and Prehistory, and an Honorary Keeper of Zoology. Research is being carried out into African history, ethnography, prehistory, and, to a lesser extent, natural history, with particular emphasis on Northern Rhodesia.

In April, 1962, the Military and Police Museum in Lusaka was opened to the public and has aroused a considerable amount of interest.

Schools and youth movements are encouraged in museum activities. The museum also accepts and supervises students from British and foreign universities who wish to undertake specific research into the archaeology and ethnology of Central Africa with particular reference to Northern Rhodesia.

A training school in archaeology is held at which courses of theory and practice in archaeology are given to university students and interested amateurs. The next school is due to be held in August, 1963. 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 are absent.

In April, 1960, the Department of Ethnography opened to the public the African Craft Village near to the Victoria Falls. This "model" African village is designed to show the traditional way of life of the six main tribal groups in the Territory. During 1962, 10,223 local residents and tourists visited the village in order to see the traditional types of dwellings, granaries and shrines, etc., and to watch skilled craftsmen at work on the traditional products of their tribal group. Concerts of tribal dancing and music are held from time to time in the central arena and are very popular, particularly with tourists. It is hoped by means of this village to preserve and even rejuvenate the rapidly dying traditional crafts of the indigenous population.

The Keeper of Prehistory has completed the third phase of his fieldwork on the Kalomo/Choma Iron Age Project. Very useful results have been obtained and considerable light has been thrown on the genesis of the Kalomo Mound people. The Keeper of Ethnography is at present engaged on a field study of the inhabitants of the Mashu Valley on the south-western boundary of Barotseland. This is a general ethnographic study though

with particular reference to craftsmen, their techniques and their relations with their society and with their environment.

The museum publishes a series of Occasional Papers and also the Robins Series of monographs. A volume by the Keeper of Ethnography on the material culture of the Gwembe Valley is to be published in the "Kariba Studies" Series.

The museum is the headquarters of the National Monuments Commission of which the Director is Chairman; and of the Northern Rhodesia Society which was formed in 1950 to encourage wider popular interest in Northern Rhodesia. This 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 was established by a Government Ordinance which came into force on 4th June, 1948. It is administered from the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum at Livingstone and the objects underlying its establishment were to ensure that all known sites of national interest or importance should receive adequate protection; to inquire into reports on new sites; to open up national monuments to the public and to provide such readily absorbed information about them as might be necessary in order to explain them to visitors.

The executive work is carried out by a Secretary/Inspector of Monuments. Caretakers are appointed at some of the more important of the national monuments while regular routine inspections are carried out at others. New sites are investigated every year, and if necessary, small-scale excavations are carried out. Honorary Commissioners are appointed throughout the Territory, who help to further the interests of the Commission.

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.

The country abounds in places of archaeological and natural interest, but there are few historical monuments or buildings in the true sense. Since 1951, therefore, the commission has carried out the policy of building simple monuments to a standard design to commemorate places or happenings of historical interest. In this way it is hoped to encourage in the general public a greater interest in the country's past. These monuments take the form of a rough, square stone column and plinth bearing the commission's distinctive plaque and bronze plate giving particulars of the place or event

commemorated. Some 14 or 15 of these monuments have already been built and have proved very successful. They commemorate such subjects as the first capital of North-Western Rhodesia, the place from which David Livingstone first saw the Kafue River, the place where the commander of the German Forces in East Africa was informed of the signing of the Armistice in 1918, the first steamship to sail on Lake Tanganyika, the first stone-built church, and so on.

During 1959 the commission adopted as its official mark of recognition a bronze plate, to be set up at sites and monuments, bearing a *baubhinia* flower motif and the commission's title. This design is the work of Mr. M. Yeta.

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 500,000 years ago to the present day. This still proves a popular tourist attraction.

The commission publishes an annual report, a complete handbook to the Victoria Falls, and from time to time other literature of historical interest—for example a list of old administrative posts, a list of early Northern Rhodesian pioneers, and a survey of Stone Age sites. The commission sponsored the publication by the Government Printer of a list compiled by Mr. Richard Sampson, of early visitors to Northern Rhodesia before 1903. The publication and distribution of the brochure "Digging Up History" has resulted in an increasing number of antiquities being reported to the commission.

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 VICTORIA FALLS TRUST

THE Victoria Falls Trust is the statutory body responsible for administering the northern part of the Victoria Falls and an area of some 17,000 acres in extent on the north bank of the Zambezi River. The objects of the trust are to preserve the natural beauty of the flora and fauna in the area and at the same time to provide and develop adequate amenities for visitors and tourists.

The members of the trust are all local residents, living within 10 miles of the Victoria Falls, and all have an interest in the retention of the unspoilt natural beauties of this area and in the development of tourist amenities.

A rest camp consisting of thatched rondavels with all facilities, a well-equipped camping site and a restaurant are maintained on the river bank for the benefit of visitors to the trust area.

In season a canoe service is operated to Livingstone Island from where the visitor can view the Falls from the very spot whence David Livingstone first beheld them.

Along Riverside Drive the trust maintains a fenced game park of some 640 acres which is now well stocked with most of Africa's non-predatory animals and a wide variety of bird life. Plans for a 300-acre extension are in hand.

The development of the botanic garden which commenced last year has continued. The crocodile and snake pits, aviaries and small mammal enclosures are completed and further additions planned. Six small aquarium units have also been installed in the botanic garden and it is hoped to add to these from time to time. A recent addition is the construction of a lion paddock.

To facilitate scenic drives and tours within the area the trust controls some 30 miles of roads, planned to enable visitors to enjoy all the beauties of the area. During the year an additional five miles of Riverside Drive was improved and tarring was completed. Look-out towers are placed on high ground from where good views may be obtained. Paths are kept up along the river bank and at recognised beauty spots to encourage visits by fishermen and picnic parties.

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

SPORT

If a sporting year is to be judged by the number of important matches played during its course then 1962 must count, by previous Northern Rhodesian standards, as a quiet year.

The Danes opened their badminton tour of Southern Africa on the Copperbelt, a scratch team of American athletes paid a brief visit and Mr. Ron Roberts twice brought parties of Commonwealth cricketers to Kitwe.

Perhaps the most abiding memory of all was the participation of four Northern Rhodesians in the Perth Empire Games. Len Pidduck, the Nchanga wrestler, captained the Rhodesian team. It also included Bernard Parkin, a breaststroke swimmer from Mufulira, Jeff Smith the Luanshya sprinter, and John Milligan, a member of the bowls rink which returned with a bronze medal. Smith and Parkin qualified for but were unplaced in final events.

To add to the North's achievements Mr. George Crane of Nchanga managed the Federal party.

One of the Rhodesian successes at the Commonwealth Paraplegic Games held immediately prior to the Empire Games was Margaret Harriman (Kitwe). Mrs. Harriman won two gold medals for archery and two silver and three bronze medals for swimming, javelin throwing and table tennis. The Rhodesian paraplegics were under the care of another Northern Rhodesian manager, Mr. Kevin Flanagan from Nchanga.

On the home front tremendous strides were made in the soccer sphere. A multi-racial, semi-professional National League was formed bringing together the best players of both races. The league experienced acute teething troubles of racial, administrative and political natures but came through the season none the worse and probably much better equipped to face the future.

No representative games were played by the national XI but Roan F.C. represented the Territory in the Rhodesian-wide Castle Cup knock-out competition final where they lost to Bulawayo Rovers by the only goal of the match.

Another feature of the changing face of Northern Rhodesian sport was the introduction of professional racing—made possible by the completion of the Kitwe Turf Club. The sport's increase in stature also depended on the steady importation of horses and jockeys from all parts of East, Central and South Africa.

Lusaka, Ndola and Mufulira tracks benefited from the arrival of fresh bloodstock though to a certain extent these three centres had to be satisfied with crumbs falling from the rich man's table.

So far as tours to the Territory were concerned rugby enjoyed an eventful winter. Hopes that the British Lions itinerary would include the north fell flat but invasions were made by the East African R.F.U. (the Tuskers), the Combined British Services and the Combined South African Universities (the Proteas).

Some exceptional rugby rewarded those spectators attending the 'varsities games.

In general Northern Rhodesia came off second best on the occasions when rivalry with Southern Rhodesia was renewed. The Clark Cups for rugby and athletics passed to or remained with the South. Neither the Centenary Cup for baseball nor the Thomas Cup for softball was recovered. Defeats were suffered by the national badminton, women's hockey, boxing, cricket (versus Matabeleland), men's and women's golf and squash sides. Southern sportsmen continued to show superior form at bowls, tennis and swimming. In fact the Percy Kling trophy for badminton was one of the few cups recovered.

The year 1962 proved a heartening one for badminton players. Wide success attended the North's participation in the South African Melville Cup tournament and a set was taken off the internationally powerful Danes.

At another racket game—squash—Mrs. Beryl Boon (Kitwe) retained her South African women's title. She also won the Northern Rhodesian and Federal championships.

During 1962 multi-racial sport in Northern Rhodesia consolidated the favourable trends which were starting to emerge in the previous two years. In major sports, such as association football, athletics, boxing and wrestling, the country was well on its way to achieve a fair degree of harmony amongst its races and for the first time genuine competition between teams of different races and full integration into multi-racial teams representing clubs, district and national associations emerged. The former purely African national associations, such as the N.R.A.F.A. and the N.R.A.A.A.A. have merged into the territorial association governing football and amateur athletics respectively and this process has continued down through district and town levels. Similarly the national associations of these two major sports have affiliated with their respective world controlling bodies and former close sporting links with the Union of South Africa are starting to fall away.

These developments are doing much to assure the African sportsman that the avowed policy of multi-racialism in sport is both practical and desirable, but it is also significant that the purely African sporting organisations in countries to the north of Rhodesia regard the multi-racial teams here with as much suspicion as the Africans of Northern Rhodesia viewed the previous "closed shop" white Rhodesian teams in the past. It is conceivable that regular international competition within Africa for Northern Rhodesia multi-racial teams will prove as difficult, now that colour barriers between sportsmen is rapidly disappearing, as it was in the past. Indeed the lack of the highly trained Katanga Province teams for regular competition is handicapping both football and athletics on an international basis in the north.

The professional football league continues to attract the cream of amateur players of all races. This has led to a lowering generally of amateur team performances throughout the Copperbelt, Lusaka and Broken Hill areas. Whereas before the advent of professional football the crack town amateur teams were a first-class crowd-drawing power, their prestige value has now been replaced by the National League teams and their gates have suffered accordingly. Many of the crack African footballers have found their way into professional football, where their services are amply rewarded. However, in athletics there is no professionalism and Africans and Europeans alike compete purely for the benefit of sport. Here the national standards are roughly equivalent to English county standards

with one or two outstanding performers moving into international class. But there are no African athletes in Northern Rhodesia who are approaching the class of some of the finer Kenya or Uganda runners. In the latter countries professional coaches have been available for some years and the national coach system has only been effective in Northern Rhodesia since the end of 1960.

Interest is beginning to be displayed by Africans in basket-ball, swimming and water polo, particularly on the Copperbelt, where the sporting amenities provided by the mining companies continue to create the incentive which is not always found in the smaller centres. Basket-ball is becoming most popular—the speed and audience appeal of the game creates wide interest in the centres where it is at present being played by Africans.

Boxing and wrestling are also becoming very popular in the larger centres—infrequent professional bouts in both sports do much to stimulate amateur interest and there are numerous African boxing clubs in the Territory. Tennis continues to be played but not on any wide scale as far as competitive tennis is concerned and netball remains the favourite sport of African women, although more and more women from training establishments and community centre clubs are beginning to participate in athletics.

One notable sporting feature which has begun to emerge in the past two years is the interest displayed in long-distance running and walking by Africans, and 110-mile road races and more conventional distance marathon races are becoming a regular part of the sporting calendars, particularly in the Lusaka area. Lusaka should also see an athletic renaissance when the first proper stadium is completed in 1963, and its Golden Jubilee celebrations will provide many opportunities for African sportsmen to compete.

The overall results of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games at Perth were a fair indication of the athletic strength of Northern Rhodesia and it is obvious that far more intensive and modern training methods must emerge if our Africans are going to develop to this standard of highly competitive running and jumping by the time the next Games comes around. With good will and gradually increasing standards of performance the next four years should show marked advances towards this goal.

THEATRE

THEATRE groups are active in all the principal townships of the Territory, as well as in some of the provincial centres such as Fort Jameson. By far the most flourishing of all the cultural clubs, these societies, most of which now own their own little theatres, have a strongly organised territorial organisation (The Northern Rhodesia Drama Association), which arranges festivals, sponsors professional tours, playwriting competitions and many other theatre activities. N.R.D.A. recently combined with S.R.D.A. to form a Federal theatre league. The standard of production has been said by visiting experts to be very high indeed.

The Northern Rhodesia Youth Council's Annual Festival of Music, Drama and Jazz which was held at Mulungushi attracted many African Groups mainly from schools and youth clubs.

AMUSEMENTS

THERE are commercial cinemas in the larger towns along the railway line, with occasional showing in the clubs at other centres.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

TOPOGRAPHY

NORTHERN RHODESIA, with an area of 290,587 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 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 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 a part of the great African plateau which stretches from the Sahara in the north to the Republic of South Africa in the south. It is underlain by ancient igneous and metamorphic rocks, such as granites, gneisses, schists and quartzites, in which are found the copper deposits of the Copperbelt and other occurrences of minerals of economic interest. Since they were originally formed more than 620,000,000 years ago these rocks have been contorted and metamorphosed many times, and the land they formed was once part of the former continent known as Gondwanaland. Younger sediments belonging to the Karroo System were laid down in lakes during the Carboniferous to Triassic times in glacial to tropical

semi-arid climatic conditions, and overlay much of the plateau: the remnants of these previously extensive deposits are now largely confined to the Zambezi and Luangwa troughs. Small deposits of workable coal are found in these rocks, and the lavas which form the lip of the Victoria Falls were erupted towards the end of these times. In the upper Luangwa valley fossilised reptilian remains provide some evidence of the animal life during the Karroo period. Large tracts of the plateau, particularly in Barotseland, are covered by Kalahari sands, which have accumulated in comparatively modern times, probably from the end of the Tertiary period a few million years ago.

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 50 inches or more, decreasing to the south to Lusaka, where it is in the nature of 30 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 30 to 30 inches. In exceptional years the influence of the inter-tropical zone is felt much farther to the south, resulting in excessive rains in the Southern Province and partial drought in the north. Except for very rare and small falls of rain in August, the rainfall is confined to the wet season from November to April. It occurs as torrential thunderstorms at the beginning of the season, settling down to fairly continuous heavy rain over periods of two to three days with warm dry spells between. As the dry spells increase in length and frequency, the end of the rains occurs.

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

VEGETATION

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

Three types of savannah can be recognised. Along the line of rail from Broken Hill to Kalomo and in parts of North-Western Province, there is mixed savannah which includes the evergreen woodland of the north-west (*Cryptocephalum*), and the chipya or high-grass woodland of the central plateau. The second type, which covers the greater part of the country, is deciduous *Brachystegia-Isobertia* woodland. This, while giving the general appearance of parkland, varies from almost open grassland to almost closed forest. The third type of savannah occurs in lower, drier and warmer valleys of the Zambezi and the Luangwa. It is mopani woodland, the mopani tree (*Colophospermum mopani*) 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 gorsiana*. 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 Republic 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 horizontal transhumance is generally practised.

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 Congo boundary, with branch lines serving the main Copperbelt towns.

An all-weather main road paralleling the railway, for the most part tar with stretches of 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 June, 1962, the population of the Territory was estimated to comprise 2,460,000 Africans, 77,000 Europeans and 10,300 persons of other races, mainly Asian.

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 stools lie in profusion on the floors just as they were discarded. From here also have been recovered some early wooden tools—digging sticks, throwing clubs and a wooden knife—the first of that date to be found in Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, encouraged by the report of the half-breed Fereira who returned from Kasembe's capital, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru, in June, 1798, left Tete for the north. He was accompanied by Fathers Francisco, Jose and Pinto, 12 officers and 50 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 73 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 30 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 Tschaka and who settled in the north-east of the Territory, and the Kalolo, an offshoot of the Suto family, who in the beginning of the nineteenth century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambezi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Toka, the Subia and the Lozi, and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organisation.

The duration of the Kalolo kingdom was short, lasting between 20 and 30 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 among 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 the 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.

Chapter 3: Administration

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

UNDER the constitution which came into force on 11th September, 1962, the Executive Council of the Territory contains ten Ministers, each of whom is responsible to the Governor in Council for the administration of a group of Government departments. The principle of collective cabinet responsibility applies to the decisions of Executive Council which is, in effect, equivalent to a Cabinet. There are four *ex officio* Ministers: the Chief Secretary, the Minister of Legal Affairs, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Native Affairs. The remaining six Ministers are appointed by the Governor, on the instructions of Her Majesty the Queen, after consultation with the person or persons who appear to him most likely to command the support of the majority of elected members of the Legislative Council. Not less than two of the appointed Ministers must be Africans and not less than two must be Europeans. All the Ministers, whether *ex officio* or appointed, constitute the Government front bench in the Legislative Council. There are ten Ministries:

The Ministry of the Chief Secretary.

The Ministry of Legal Affairs.

The Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry of Native Affairs.

The Ministry of Labour and Mines.

The Ministry of Transport and Works.

The Ministry of Land and Natural Resources.

The Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare.

The Ministry of African Education.

The Ministry of African Agriculture.

The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker, 45 elected members, six official members, including the four *ex officio* Ministers, and one or two unofficial members nominated by the Governor. Of the elected members, 15 are returned from single-member constituencies by voters registered under a higher franchise and 15 are similarly returned by voters registered under a lower franchise; one is elected by voters of the Asian and Coloured communities, and the remaining 14 are elected by the other, that is, African and European, voters under both franchises voting together. These 14 members are returned from seven two-member national constituencies and four of these national constituencies are each obliged to return one member who is an African and one who is a European; the other three national constituencies may return two members of any race. In order to qualify for any of these 14 seats, however, candidates are

required to obtain the support of at least ten per cent of the voters of each race and 20 per cent of the voters on one of the rolls; thereafter the voting power of the two rolls is equalised by averaging the percentage of votes on each obtained by the candidates.

The franchise is subject to qualifications of national status, age, residence, education, property or income, and for the general election of 30th October, 1962, there were 129,585 registered voters, of whom 37,330 were registered under the higher franchise and 92,255 under the lower.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

THE responsibility for co-ordinating Government policy in the provinces and districts devolves upon the Provincial Administration. The Territory is divided into the Barotseland Protectorate, where a Resident Commissioner is stationed, and seven other provinces each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Subordinate to these are the District Commissioners entrusted with the administration of the 44 districts into which Barotseland and the provinces are divided.

The duties of the Provincial Administration are extremely varied. The Provincial and District Commissioners are responsible, in conjunction with the police, for the maintenance of law and order. Other important aspects of a District Commissioner's work are liaison with native and local authorities and the supervision and hearing of appeals from native courts. District Commissioners and District Officers are also *ex officio* magistrates and as such deal with a considerable proportion of the criminal and civil cases arising in their areas.

The Provincial Administration officers are the principal executive officers of Government in their areas. They are generally responsible for the efficient conduct of public affairs and act as co-ordinators of Government business in the provinces and districts. To further this aspect of the work provincial and district teams have been set up under their chairmanship to act as informal consultative bodies for the shaping of policies and implementing schemes of local application.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—RURAL AREAS

THE traditional responsibility of a chief within his own area has been built upon and developed into a system of local government with powers defined by statute. Each chief is himself recognised as a subordinate native authority in his own area which has certain powers relating to the regulation of matters of local importance, but subject to a superior native authority, which usually embraces all the subordinate chiefs' areas within the tribal area. A superior native authority is normally constituted by the Senior or Paramount Chief of the tribe, and his tribal council. The tribal council was composed in former times of the subordinate chiefs and certain hereditary councillors, sometimes sitting with small numbers of nominated

councillors. The composition of councils has been greatly modified and strengthened in recent years, however, by the introduction of elected councillors who, by their higher educational standards and more modern outlook, can perform valuable work on councils in dealing with the increasingly complex problems of rural local government. This development of traditional tribal councils into fully representative local authorities is being encouraged.

A superior native authority has statutory power to make rules or orders embracing a wide variety of subjects. It has its own treasury, employs its own officials, and has power to levy local taxes. In addition, it receives a share of the native tax paid by Africans registered in its area.

A native authority is responsible for assisting the Government in the maintenance of law and order in its area, and for the provision of local public services such as minor roads, ferries, canoe channels, and markets. It also acts as Government's agent in the implementation of Government policies towards better husbandry and soil and forest conservation and makes an important financial and practical contribution to the provision of education, health and postal facilities within its area.

Because of the widening scope of their responsibilities many native authorities are experiencing financial difficulties and plans are being considered to increase their sources of revenue and to provide them with capital assistance in the form of loans and grants.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—URBAN AREAS

URBAN local government is administered under the general control of the Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare. The Ministry's headquarters are situated in Lusaka and there is a sub-office in Ndola for the Copperbelt and northern areas.

The Ministry's local government division is headed by an Under-Secretary who exercises control over the finance, audit, valuation, fire protection and administration sections. The division's principal officers are men with professional qualifications and previous experience in their respective fields in the United Kingdom and other territories.

Legislative control is exercised mainly under the provision of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance and the Townships Ordinance. During the year, work proceeded on a new "Local Government" Bill designed to consolidate the two Ordinances and other pertinent legislation and to make provision for the establishment of district councils initially to serve peri-urban areas.

A Municipal Association of Northern Rhodesia has been in existence for some years. It comprises representatives of most local authorities and takes a leading part in co-ordinating opinions and initiating policy and legislation. The Ministry co-operates fully with the Association by referring to it all matters of direct interest to local authorities.

The local authorities in the Territory comprise one city council, seven municipal councils and 21 management boards of which six are African. The six African boards administer African townships sited near the larger towns on the Copperbelt and at Broken Hill. The appropriate District Commissioner is the local authority in 52 small townships and there are seven mine township management boards appointed to supervise the affairs of their respective mine townships. The distinction between councils and boards is mainly one of civic dignity and comparative powers.

During the year, new legislation was introduced for the conduct of local government elections based on a ward system and a franchise widened with the object of giving Africans greater representation on elected councils and boards.

City and municipal councils will have an elected membership varying from 12 to 21 councillors who will elect one of their number to be mayor and one to be deputy mayor. The Governor is empowered to appoint additional councillors. Three management boards at present have partially elected membership and these three will have elected majorities under the new law, with an elected membership of nine in each case. Members annually appoint one of their number to be chairman and one to be vice-chairman. The Governor is empowered to appoint additional members. The remaining 18 management boards are appointed by the Provincial Commissioners.

The franchise under the new law derives from the ownership of land or premises or the occupation of premises. As hitherto, local authority elections will be held annually and elected councillors will hold office for three years, one-third retiring in rotation each year. The same will now apply to elected members of management boards who previously held office for two years only. Appointed councillors and members hold office for three years.

All local authorities are authorities under the public health legislation. They can levy rates, borrow money, own and manage housing schemes and are in control of most public services within their areas. They are not, however, responsible authorities for education, police or medical services.

City and municipal councils are empowered to make their own by-laws, and to raise loans from sources other than the Government, although in practice loans are raised mainly from the Government. Management boards, on the other hand, function under Townships Regulations enacted by the Governor in Council and must raise all necessary loans from the Government.

Local authorities receive grants-in-aid from the Government which consist of the payment of a contribution in lieu of rates on all Government property; the payment of road grants on a mileage basis in respect of all roads other than inter-territorial roads within local authority areas; a 50 per cent contribution towards approved expenditure on fire and welfare

services; the reimbursement, in some cases, of costs arising from the burial of destitutes; the provision of special assistance to small townships, and a number of other minor grants.

Grants are also paid by the Federal Government in respect of inter-territorial roads passing through local authority areas; in lieu of rates on Federal Government rateable property; and for public health services.

Income for recurrent purposes is derived mainly from rating, rents and charges for services provided, including, in most cases, water and electricity. Rates are normally owners' rates (although legislation provides for an alternative levy of occupiers' rates) and are levied separately on the capital value of land and improvements. Capital expenditure is met from loans contributions from revenue and the under-leasing of land leased from the Crown.

The phenomenal growth of local government activities and responsibilities which has taken place over the past decade or so, even allowing for the change in the value of money, can be seen from the following brief statistics:

	<i>Gross recurrent revenue</i>	<i>Gross recurrent expenditure</i>	<i>Loan debt</i>	<i>Gross rateable value (Land and improvements)</i>
	£	£	£	£
1950	710,013	668,209	921,473	8,359,689
1955	2,755,989	2,693,628	11,061,282	48,837,819
1960	7,402,358	6,951,911	27,318,884	109,406,188
1962				

Most local authorities have established housing estates. Some 48,000 of the houses in these estates have been built by the local authorities from Government loans and about 5,000 are privately-owned. Ancillary amenities, e.g., shops, community centres, canteens and sporting facilities are also a feature of these estates.

Local Authorities' African Affairs Committees and African Housing Area Boards, previously set up to further the policy of African representation in local authority affairs, continued to function, but are to be abolished after the 1963 local government elections under the new franchise.

The report of the committee set up to "review the financing of services and amenities provided for Africans in urban areas" published in 1961 remained under consideration by the Government, in conjunction with a detailed examination of the whole of the financial relationship between the Government, local authorities and native authorities.

A ministerial investigation into the operation of African townships was completed and the report thereon is under consideration by the Government.

Negotiations for the integration of certain municipalities and portions of adjoining mine townships into single administrative units were suspended following a decision by the mining companies concerned not to proceed with integration proposals for the time being.

Chapter 4: Reading List

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO NORTHERN RHODESIA

A.—HISTORY

1. *The Story of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland*. A. J. Hanna. (Faber and Faber, 1960.)
2. *The Tribes of Northern Rhodesia*. W. V. Brelsford. (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1956.)
3. *Monckton Commission Report*. (H.M.S.O., 1960.)
4. *Year of Decision—Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1960*. Phillip Mason. (Oxford University Press, 1960.)
5. *They Came to Northern Rhodesia*. Richard Sampson. (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1956.)
6. *David Livingstone, His Life and Times*. George Seaver. (Lutterworth Press, 1957.)
7. *The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council*. T. W. Davidson. (Faber and Faber.)
8. *The Birth of a Dilemma: The Conquest and Settlement of Rhodesia*. Phillip Mason. (Oxford University Press, 1958.)
9. *Northern Rhodesia in the Days of the Charter*. Michael Gelfand. (Basil Blackwell, 1961.)
10. *Llewellyn*. Gil Thomas. (Arthur Barker Ltd., 1961.)

B.—SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

See Publications of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, Lusaka.

C.—GENERAL

1. *Native Administration in the British African Territories*. Vols. 2 and 4. Lord Bailey. (H.M.S.O., 1951.)
2. *The Victoria Falls Handbook*. Ed. J. Desmond Clark, published by the Monuments Commission, 1952. This is not purely a tourist guide but aims at giving all available information of the Victoria Falls, their history, geology, archaeology, natural history, etc.
3. *The Mammals of Northern Rhodesia*. W. F. H. Ansell. (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1960.)
4. *The Vision Splendid*. Brig. C. E. Lucas Phillips. (Heinemann, 1960.)
5. *Trees of Central Africa*. O. H., B. and P., K. Coates Palgrave (National Publications Trust, Salisbury, 1957).
6. *Handbook to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*. Ed. W. V. Brelsford. (Cassel, 1960.)
7. *The Prehistory of Southern Africa*. J. Desmond Clark. (Pelican, 1959.)
8. *The Shadow of the Dam*. David Howarth. (Collins, 1961.)
9. *Fishes of Northern Rhodesia: a Check List of Indigenous Species*. P. B. N. Jackson. (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1961.)
10. *Christians of the Copperbelt*. John V. Taylor and Dorothea Lehmann. (S.C.M. Press, 1961.)

D.—NEW PUBLICATIONS

1. *King Kazembe*. A. C. P. Gamitto, translated by Ian Cunnison. (Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1960.)
2. *Flora Zambesiaca*. Volume I, Parts 1 and 2. Edited by A. W. Exell and H. Wild. (Crown Agents for Oversea Government and Administrations, 1960 and 1961.)

3. *Rhodesia and Nyasaland*. Colin Black. (A. and C. Black, 1961.)
4. *The Hour After Midnight*. Colin Morris. (Longmans, 1961.)
5. *Africa. A Handbook to the Continent*. Edited by Colin Legum. (Anthony Blond, 1961.)
6. *South Africa in my Time*. G. Heaton Nicholls. (George Allen and Unwin, 1961.)
7. *Mining in Northern Rhodesia*. J. Austen Bancroft. (British South Africa Company, 1961.)
8. *The African Kaleidoscope*. Pieter Lessing. (Collins, 1962.)
9. *The Welensky Story*. Garry Allighan. (Purnell and Sons, 1962.)
10. *Elephant Valley*. Elizabeth Balneaves. (Lutterworth, 1962.)
11. *Return to the Wild*. Norman Carr. (Collins, 1962.)
12. *Zambia shall be Free*. Kenneth Kaunda. (Heinemann, 1962.)
13. *White Settlers in Tropical Africa*. Lewis Gann and Peter Duignan. (Penguin Books, 1962.)
14. *Okavango*. June Kay. (Hutchinson, 1962.)
15. *Historians in Tropical Africa*. Proceedings of the Leverhulme Inter-Collegiate History Conference. (University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1962.)

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.

AFRICANS

- African Representative Council*. Verbatim Reports of Proceedings. 1s. each.
- Report of the Working Party Appointed to Examine the Implications of providing Electrical Reticulation in Certain African Housing Areas*. 1960. 2s. 6d.
- Report of the Committee Appointed to Consider the Provisions of the Liquor Licensing Ordinance and its Subsidiary Legislation in the Application to Coloured Persons and Africans*. 1955. 5s.
- Native Locations in Urban Areas*. Report of the Commission, 1943. 2s.
- Native Taxation*. Report of the Committee. 1948. 1s.
- Report of the Urban African Local Government Committee on the Participation of Africans in Local Government in Municipal and Township Areas*. 1960. 5s.
- Report of the Urban African Services Committee on the Review of the Financing of Services and Amenities Provided for Africans in Urban Areas*. 1961. 10s.

AGRICULTURE AND FARMING

- Bulletin No. 1 of 1950*.—Out of print.
- Bulletin No. 2 of 1950*.—The Production of Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco in Northern Rhodesia. By Allan Carr. 2s.
- Bulletin No. 1 of 1951*.—Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco, harvesting, curing, grading and baling. By J. C. Collins. 2s.
- Bulletin No. 2 of 1951*.—Intensive Vegetable Growing for Africans. By B. C. Wills. 1s.
- Bulletin No. 3 of 1951*.—The Line Level and its use in Soil Conservation. By M. Halcrow. 1s.
- Bulletin No. 4*.—A Labour Saving Method of Compost Making. By J. R. E. Hindson. 1s.
- Bulletin No. 5*.—Withdrawn.
- Bulletin No. 6*.—The Production of Turkish Tobacco in Northern Rhodesia. By J. C. Collins. 3s.
- Bulletin No. 7*.—Maize Fertiliser Experiments in Northern Rhodesia. By E. Pawson. 2s.
- Bulletin No. 8*.—Crop Rotation in the Production of Tobacco. By J. C. Collins and W. J. D. Watson. 2s.

- Bulletin No. 9.*—Tobacco Nurseries. By J. C. Collins. 3s. 6d.
Bulletin 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.
Bulletin No. 11.—African Farming Improvement in the Plateau Tonga Maize Areas of Northern Rhodesia. By C. E. Johnson. 2s. 6d.
Bulletin No. 12.—Review of Research on Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco in Northern Rhodesia. By J. C. Collins. 3s. 6d.
Bulletin No. 13.—Turkish Tobacco. A Cash Crop for the African Farmer. By G. B. Emslie. 2s.
Bulletin No. 14.—An Economic Survey of Plateau Tonga Improved Farmers. By A. M. Morgan-Rees. 2s. 6d.
Bulletin No. 15.—Peasant Farming in the Petauke and Katete Areas of the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia. By R. N. Coster. 2s.
Bulletin No. 16.—A Guide to the Safe Storage of Maize. By Dr. K. F. Salmond. 2s.
Bulletin No. 17.—Out of print.
Report on the Present Position of the Agricultural Industry and the Necessity, or Otherwise, of Encouraging Further European Settlement in Agricultural Areas. 1931. By S. Milligan. 2s.
Report of the Agricultural Survey Commission. 1932. 7s. 6d.
Agro Economic Recovery and Development of the Eastern Province. By J. Hobday. 5s.
Memorandum on the Cattle Industry. Compiled by the Veterinary Department. 1937. 1s.
Report of a Commission of Inquiry into the Future of the European Farming Industry in Northern Rhodesia. (Commissioner: L. G. Troup, O.B.E.) 1954. 5s.
Report of the Committee on the Establishment of a Land Bank. 1951. 2s. 6d.
Constitution and Terms of Reference of the Land Board. 1950. 2s.
Ngoni Land Utilisation Survey, 1954–55. By M. J. S. W. Priestley and P. Greening. £1 5s.
Soil and Land Use Survey—Copperbelt. 1956. £2 2s.
Soils, Vegetation and Agriculture of North-Eastern Rhodesia. By C. G. Trapnell. (Reprinted 1953.) £1 1s.
Soils, Vegetation and Agriculture of North-Western Rhodesia. By C. G. Trapnell and J. N. Clothier. (Second edition, 1958.) £1 1s.

ANNUAL REPORTS

- Northern Rhodesia.* Issued by the Colonial Office. 2s. 6d.
Departmental Reports. 1s. to 15s. each. (Apply to Government Printer for list.)

BIRDS

- A Check List of the Birds of Northern Rhodesia.* By C. W. Benson and C. M. N. White. 15s.
A Revised Check List of African Broadbills, Pittas, Larks, Swallows, Wagtails and Pipits. By C. M. N. White. 5s.
A Revised Check List of African Shrikes, Orioles, Drongos, Starlings, Crows, Waxwings, Cuckoo-Shrikes, Bulbuls, Accentors, Thrushes and Babblers. By C. M. N. White. 1962. 7s. 6d.
Bookmaking. Report of the Committee Appointed to Recommend whether Legislation should be introduced to Control Bookmaking in the Territory. 1956. 2s. 6d.
Brands Register. 1959. 3s. 6d.
Brickmaking. By C. W. Kiln. 1s.
British Colonial Stamps in Current Use. By R. Courtney Cade, M.B.E. 1955. 5s.

CENSUS

- October, 1947. 7s. 6d.
 May, 1951. 7s. 6d.

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.
Chiefs. A General List of. 1960. 3s.

CIVIL SERVICE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

- Report of the Commission to Inquire into the Salary, Structure, Remuneration and Terms of Service.* 1952. Part I (European). 2s. Part II (African). 2s.
Report on the Commission on Super Scale Salaries. 1956. 5s.
Copperbelt Markets. By W. V. Brelsford. 2s.
Cost of Living. Final Report of the Commission. 1950. 5s.

CONSTITUTION

- Report of the Advisory Commission on the Review of the Constitution of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.* (Chairman: Lord Monckton.) 1960.
Report of the Commission. 12s. 6d.
Survey of Development Since 1953 (Appendix VI). £1 12s.
Possible Constitutional Changes (Appendix VII). 6s. 6d.
Proposals for Constitutional Changes in Northern Rhodesia. Presented to the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, 28th March, 1958. 6d.
Proposals for Constitutional Changes in Northern Rhodesia. Presented to Parliament, June, 1961. (Cmd. 1423.) 9d.

DEVELOPMENT

- Development of Secondary Industries in Northern Rhodesia.* By Dr. W. J. Busschau. 1945. 2s. 6d.
Second (1951) Review of the Ten-year Development Plan. 5s.
Third (1953) Revision of the Ten-year Development Plan. 5s.
Development Plan for the Period 1st July, 1961 to 30th June, 1965. 10s.
Recent Advances in the Northern and Luapula Provinces of Northern Rhodesia. A Report on Intensive Rural Development. By M. Halcrow. 1959. 1s.
Report on Intensive Rural Development in the Northern and Luapula Provinces of Northern Rhodesia, 1957-61. 1961. 7s. 6d.
Report of the Rural Economic Development Working Party. 1961. 5s.
Disturbances in Certain African Schools. Report of the Commission of Inquiry. 1960. 4s.

DRAFT FEDERAL SCHEMES

- Report of the Conference, London, April and May, 1952.* 1s. 3d.
Reports of the Commissions appointed by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland:
Judicial Commission. 6d.
Fiscal Commission. 1s. 3d.
Civil Service Preparatory Commission. 2s.
Report of the Conference, London, January. 1953. 1s.

EDUCATION

- Education of Women and Girls.* 6d.
European Education. Investigation by Committee. 1948. 2s. 6d.
Higher Education for Africans. Report of the Commission. 1953. 5s.
Financial Position of Native Treasuries. Report. 1954. 6d.
Fish Farming in Northern Rhodesia. Progress 1952-54. 2s.
Fishes of Northern Rhodesia. A Check List of Indigenous Species. By P. B. N. Jackson. 1961. 7s. 6d.
Gazette, Official Government. Published weekly:
Annual subscription, £1 15s.
Single copies, 1s. 3d.

- Gazetteer of Geographical Names in the Barotseland Protectorate.* 1959. 10s.
Hansard. Verbatim reports of the Proceedings of Legislative Council. Published daily in booklet form:
 Price per daily copy, 3d.
 Annual subscription, 10s.
 Complete proceedings of each Session, fully indexed and bound in paper-covered volumes, 5s. per copy. (No fixed annual subscription.)

HYDROLOGY

- Water Level Records, 1955-56 and 1956-57.* 10s. 6d. each.
Hydrological Year-book, 1957-58. £1 1s.
Kafue Hydro-Electric Project. Report, 1953. £2 2s.
Water Reconnaissance. By F. Debenham. 2s.

LAWS

- Laws of Northern Rhodesia,* revised to 31st December, 1962.
 Contained in eight loose-leaf volumes. £14 14s.
 Annual subscription, £3 3s.
 Separate chapters available. (Apply to Government Printer for list.)
Law Directory and Legal Calendar, 1963. 3s. 6d.
Law Reports of Northern Rhodesia. Cases determined by the High Court. (Volumes I, II, III and IV out of print.) Volume V (1949-54). £3 3s.
Report of the Legal Profession (Entry and Training Committee). 1962. 2s. 6d.
Lotteries, Report of the Committee Appointed to Inquire into the Control of. 1956. 3s. 6d.
Mammals of Northern Rhodesia. A Revised Check List with Identification Keys, Maps and Notes on Distribution, Breeding and Ecology. By W. F. H. Ansell. 1960. 12s. 6d.
Management Boards, Constitution of. Report of Committee. 1949. 2s.

MAPS

- Street Map of Lusaka.* 1s.
Tsetse Fly Distribution in Northern Rhodesia. Set of four. £1 5s.

MINING

- Advancement of Africans in the Copper Mining Industry of Northern Rhodesia.* Report of a Board of Inquiry. (The Forster Report.) 1954. 2s. 6d.
Compulsory Annual Medical Examination for Winding Engine Drivers. Report of the Committee of Inquiry. 1957. 1s.
Dust Suppression in Nchanga Open Pit Copper Mine, Improvements In. By V. Balashov and J. E. Bailles. 1958. 5s.
Mining and Explosives, Handbook of Regulations. Tenth Edition. 1962. 4s.
Report of the Commission Appointed to Inquire into the Unrest in the Mining Industry in Northern Rhodesia. (The Branigan Report.) 1956. 5s.
Report of the Commission Appointed to Inquire into the Stoppage in the Mining Industry of Northern Rhodesia and to make recommendations for the Avoidance and Quick Settlement of Disputes in Industry. (The Honeyman Report.) 1957. 5s.
Silicosis Hazard. Report of Investigation. 1948. 1s.
Motor Transport Commission, Report of. 1951. 2s. 6d.

NORTHERN RHODESIA POLICE

- Report of Commission of Inquiry.* 1946. 7s. 6d.
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. 5s.
Photographic Album of Life and Scenes in Northern Rhodesia. 7s. 6d.
Proceedings of the Sixth British East and Central Africa Fauna Conference. 1959. 2s.
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 other similar Business Premises. 1956. 5s.
- Regional Survey of the Copperbelt*, 1959. By the Special Commissioner for the Western Province. (Duff Report.) £2 2s.
- 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.
- Report of an Inquiry into all the circumstances which gave rise to the making of the Safeguard of Elections and Public Safety Regulations*. (Ridley Report.) 1959. 5s.
- Semi-Permanent Housing*. By Desmond Agg. 5s.
- Shop Hours and Sunday Trading*. Report of the Committee appointed to Examine the Existing Legislation. 1960. 2s.
- Small Earth Dam Construction*. By T. W. Longridge. 1s.

SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH MONOGRAPHS

- No. 1.—*Criminal Cases in the Urban Native Courts*. By W. Clifford. 1960. 2s.
- No. 2.—*Physical Handicap amongst Africans in the Broken Hill District*. 2s.
- Study of an African Swamp*. Report of the 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. 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 of a preliminary Survey. Unwick, Orr and Partners Ltd. 5s.
- Trees of Northern Rhodesia, Fifty Common*. Compiled by D. B. Fanshawe. 1962. 7s. 6d.
- The Tribes of Northern Rhodesia*. By W. V. Brelsford. 12s. 6d.
- They Came to Northern Rhodesia*. A record of the persons who had entered what is now the Territory of Northern Rhodesia by 31st December, 1902. Compiled by Richard Sampson. 1s.
- Trade Testing and Apprenticeship for Africans*. Report of the Committee. 1957. 5s.
- Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to Northern Rhodesia*, 8th July to 12th July, 1957. 3s. 6d.
- Wildlife Policy for Northern Rhodesia*. 1961. 6d.
- Report of the Delimitation Commission*. 1962. 10s.
- Report of the Commission Appointed to Inquire into the Mining Industry in Northern Rhodesia*. (Morison Report.) 1962. 7s. 6d.
- Register of Voters*. 22 Rolls at 2s. each.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM

The publications of the museum include an annual report, a series of occasional papers and the Robins Series of monographs. Those which have appeared already are:

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

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, reprinted 1959.
3. *The Material Culture of the Lunda-Luvala Peoples*. By C. M. White. 1948.
4. *African Music in Northern Rhodesia and Some Other Places*. By A. M. Jones. New edition 1958.
5. *Trade Routes, Trade and Currency*. 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*. By I. M. Fletcher. 1950, reprinted 1957.
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., M.CH. (WITS.). 1955.
12. *The Fishing Devices of Central and Southern Africa*. By P. I. R. Maclaren. 1958.
13. *Rubber, A Footnote to Northern Rhodesian History*. By R. H. Hobson. 1960.
14. *Dragonflies (odonata) of Central Africa*. By E. Pinhey. 1961.

ROBINS SERIES

1. *Zambezia and Matabeleland in the Seventies*, edited by E. C. Tabler. 1960. Published by Chatto and Windus and the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.
2. *Trade and Travel in Early Barotseland*, edited by E. C. Tabler. 1963. Published by the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

1. *The Way to Ilala, David Livingstone's Pilgrimage*. By Professor Frank Debenham. 1955. Published by Longmans Green, London, for the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.
2. *The Prehistory of Southern Africa*. By J. Desmond Clark. 1959. Published by Penguin Books Ltd. as a Pelican Book.
3. *The Stone Age Cultures of Northern Rhodesia*. By J. Desmond Clark. 1950. Published by the South African Archaeological Society with the aid of a grant from the Museum Trustees.
4. *The Prehistoric Cultures of the Horn of Africa*. By J. Desmond Clark. 1954. Published by the Cambridge University Press.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND
PUBLICATIONS BUREAU

The aims of the Bureau and notes on the salient features of its work in 1962 are set out on page 35. The following selection of books published under its auspices gives some idea of the range covered but does in fact show a disproportionately large number of books in English. Publishers are shown in brackets. A full list is obtainable from the Bureau at P.O. Box RW.93, Ridgeway, Lusaka.

GENERAL BOOKS IN ENGLISH

- Basic Economics*. By James Hadfield. (University of London Press.)
Children of Central Africa. By J. M. Wareham. (Longmans.)
Doctor Kalulu. By A. P. Wingate. (Longmans.)
How To Look After Your Money. By Eric Rosenthal. (Longmans.)
How To Wash and Iron Things For Your Family. By D. Cartwright. (Longmans.)
These Europeans. By W. A. R. Gorman. (Harrap.)

GRAMMARS AND DICTIONARIES

- Bemba Tenses and Structural Tones*. By J. C. Sharman. (Bureau.)
Dictionary of the Nyanja Language. By Scott and Hetherwick. (Lutterworth.)
A Lunda-English Vocabulary. By C. M. N. White. (U.L.P.)
Silozi Notebook. Adapted by E. N. Kamitondo from the Chibemba Notebook. (Longmans.)
Tonga Grammar. By B. Collins, s.J. (Longmans.)

BOOKS IN THE LOCAL LANGUAGES

- Amalango*. Bemba Poems. By J. Musapu and S. Mpashi. (Bureau.)
Ubuleshi. A booklet in Bemba on mothercraft and baby care, attractively illustrated. By A. Cornwall Jones. (Thomson Newspapers.)

- Bufumu Bwabukasempa*. A history in Kaonde of the Kasempa chieftainship. By S. J. Chibanza. (Bureau.)
- Kamuyongole*. A short novel in Lozi. By M. Lubasi. (O.U.P.)
- Nzeru za Kale*. Nyanja proverbs and their meaning. By S. L. Kumakanga. (Longmans.)
- Tsoka ndi Mwai*. A collection of four short stories which highlight some of the problems facing Africans in the modern world. By A. S. Masiye. (Macmillan.)
- Milimo*. A play in Tonga, illustrating attitudes towards marriage in a changing society. By E. H. K. Mudenda. (Longmans.)
- Cifukwa Ico Nkaramu Yikubangulira*. Traditional animal stories from all over Africa, translated into Tumbuka by G. Lungu from the original by G. N. Lansdown. (Macmillan.)
- Kabuca Uleta Tunji*—a short novel in Tonga. By M. C. Mainza. (University of London Press.)
- Banja Lathu*—a book in Nyanja about behaviour in the family and tribal group. By E. W. Chafulumira. (Macmillan.)
- Nsomba ku Chirwa*—an account in Nyanja of the fish and bird life of Lake Chirwa and the people who live round its shores. By Z. Han Kamwendo. (Bureau.)
- Ku Harare*—a story in Tumbuka about migrant labourers early in the century. By Alfred Mbeba. Edited by Cullen Young. (Lutterworth Press.)
- Samusweswe*—a humorous story in Luvale. By K. J. Manuele. (Lutterworth Press.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT, LUSAKA

All the following publications are obtainable from the Director, Geological Survey Department, Ministry of Labour and Mines, P.O. Box RW.135, Ridgeway, Lusaka. Those marked with an asterisk are also obtainable from the Government Printer, P.O. Box 136, Lusaka. Publications are post free in the Federation, British Commonwealth and African Postal Union.

Annual Reports:

*1957-1961. 2s. each.

Records:

1952, 1954. 2s. 6d. each.

1956-1957. 5s. each.

1958-1959. £1 1s. each.

Reports:

1. The limestone and slate occurrences of the Fort Rosebery District. By P. L. A. O'Brien. 5s.
3. The geology of the Kariba area. By B. Hitchon. £1 10s.
4. The geology and metalliferous deposits of the Luiji Hill area (explanation of Degree Sheet 1527, N.W. Quarter). By K. A. Phillips. 15s.
6. The Karroo System of the western end of the Luano Valley. By H. S. Gair. 15s.
7. The geology of the country between Magoye and Gwembe (explanation of Degree Sheet 1627, N.E. Quarter). By A. R. Newton. 10s.
9. The geology of the Sinda area (explanation of Degree Sheet 1431, N.E. Quarter). By K. A. Phillips. 15s.
10. The geology of the Mapanza Mission area (explanation of Degree Sheet 1626, N.E. Quarter). By R. Tavener-Smith. 15s.
14. Graphite of the Petauke District. By A. R. Drysdall. £1 1s.

Bulletins:

1. The Karroo System and coal resources of the Gwembe District, north-east section. By H. S. Gair. £1 10s.
4. The Karroo System and coal resources of the Gwembe District, south-west section. By R. Tavener-Smith. £1 10s.
5. Carbonatites of the Rufunsa Valley, Feira District. By D. K. Bailey. £2 10s.

Occasional Papers (Printed unless otherwise stated):

3. An occurrence of carbonatite in the Isoka District of Northern Rhodesia. By W. H. Reeve and T. Deans. (Reprint from *Colon. Geol. min. Resour.* Vol. 4, 271-81). 1s.
8. Some interpretations arising from a remapping of the Katanga System south-east of Mumbwa, Northern Rhodesia. By K. A. Phillips. (Reprint from *20th Int. geol. Congr. Ass. Serv. géol. afr.* 213-23). 1s. 3d.
12. The provenance of the Karroo sediments and a summary of the sedimentary tectonics of the Karroo rocks. By H. S. Gair. (Duplicated.) 1s. 9d.
26. Blue asbestos from Lusaka and its bearing upon the genesis and classification of this type of asbestos. By A. R. Drysdall and A. R. Newton. (Reprint from *Amer. Min.* Vol. 45, 53-9.) 7d.
27. Progress and geographical significance of the Kariba Dam. By W. H. Reeve. (Reprint from *Geogr. J.* Vol. 126, 140-6.) 1s.
28. A classification of the non-feldspathoidal, basic and ultrabasic plutonic rocks. By A. R. Drysdall and C. J. Stillman. (Reprint from *1st Fed. Sci. Congr.*, Salisbury 1960, 3-12.) 9d.
29. An unusual gabbroic intrusion from Northern Rhodesia. By A. R. Newton. (Reprint from *Geol. Mag.* Vol. 98, 417-22.) 1s.
30. Structural relationships in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt: an alternative explanation. By A. M. J. de Swardt. (Reprint from *C.C.T.A. 4th Sthn reg. Comm. Geol.*, Pretoria 1961, 15-28.) 2s. 3d.
32. The Karroo System in Northern Rhodesia: correlation and sedimentation. By A. R. Drysdall. (Reprint from *C.C.T.A. 4th Sthn reg. Comm. Geol.*, Pretoria 1961, 138-42.) 2s. 3d.

Technical Reports (duplicated):

1. Brick earth—Lusaka District. By J. Hays. 9d.
2. Clay deposits at Nega Nega. By J. Hays. 1s. 3d.
5. Chingombe (Chinkombe) asbestos. By K. A. Phillips. 1s. 9d.
6. Report on Chisulu asbestos occurrence. By K. A. Phillips. 6d.
10. Visit to Luano Valley. By K. A. Phillips. 9d.
13. The Chilanga problem. By W. H. Reeve. 1s. 9d.
14. Report on the mineral prospects examined during a tour of the Eastern Province. By P. L. A. O'Brien. 3s.
18. Report on the mica occurrences of the Sachenga area. By P. L. A. O'Brien. 2s. 6d.
21. Report on the Shimabala limestone. By R. Tavener-Smith. 4s.
24. Report on the ruby-mica district of the Feira Closed Area. By D. K. Bailey. 3s.
27. A tabulation of the mineral occurrences shown on the 10-miles map of Northern Rhodesia and their equivalents shown on the two-miles sheets of Concession areas. By K. A. Phillips. 1s.
29. Report on the quartzite ridge north of Matero suburb, Lusaka. By R. Tavener-Smith. 9d.
36. A report on the availability of gravel and laterite in the Lusaka area suitable for road making. By R. Tavener-Smith. 1s. 6d.
39. Further notes on the Karroo System in Northern Rhodesia. By W. H. Reeve. (Reprint from *20th Int. geol. Congr. Comm. Gondwana*, 73-83.) 1s.
40. Report on further possible carbonatite occurrences in the Central Province. By D. K. Bailey. 9d.
41. Phoenix mica mine. By J. Hays. 1s.

48. Stormberg vulcanicity. By W. H. Reeve. 9d.
50. Preliminary report on the Ngwezi Norite Complex. By B. Hitchon. 6d.
53. The Trytsman farm gravels, Shimabala area. By D. K. Bailey. 9d.
54. Report on field work near Kafue Bridge (Chirundu Road) during June-July, 1956. By H. S. Gair. 1s. 6d.
57. Foundations for a suspension footbridge over the Maramba River at Livingstone. By P. L. A. O'Brien. 1s.
58. Karroo stratigraphic nomenclature. By R. Tavener-Smith. 9d.
59. Sulphide and other mineralization south of Petauke, Eastern Province. By A. R. Drysdall. 1s. 6d.
64. Report on a visit to the Broken Hill District, from 8th December to 17th December, 1959. By C. J. Stillman. 9d.
65. Raw materials for the proposed Shiwa Ngandu local pottery industry. By C. J. Stillman. 3s. 3d.
66. Glass sands near Kapiri Mposhi. By C. J. Stillman. 2s.
67. Identification of weathered rock samples from soil pits in the Minga Protected Forest Area, Eastern Province. By A. R. Drysdall. 10d.
68. The quartzites of Rufunsa as a possible source of glass sand. By A. R. Drysdall and J. G. Simpson. 1s. 9d.
69. Brick clays and other clays at Nega Nega, Mazabuka District. By A. G. Smith. 2s. 9d.
70. The nature and reserves of clays on the holding of Foxdale Industries Ltd. By P. Garrard. 3s. 3d.
72. The clay resources of Central Brickfields Ltd., Broken Hill. By P. Garrard. 1s. 9d.
73. The Mwakambiko Hills amethyst deposit. By A. G. Brown. 2s. 3d.
74. Central Brickfields, Broken Hill, as a possible site for salt-glaze ware and face-brick industries. By A. R. Drysdall. 15s.
75. Bat guano of Kapongo Caves. By A. G. Brown. 1s. 9d.

Maps:

- Geological map of Northern Rhodesia, 1:1,000,000. £1 10s.
 Mineral map of Northern Rhodesia, 1:2,000,000 (2nd Ed.). 3s. 6d.
 Karroo System and coal resources of the Gwembe District, north-east section, Sheet 1, 1:125,000 (from *Bulletin No. 1*). 5s.
 Karroo System and coal resources of the Gwembe District, north-east section, Sheet 2, 1:125,000 (from *Bulletin No. 1*). 5s.
 Geological map of the Big Concession, Mumbwa District, Northern Rhodesia, 1:75,000 (from *Bulletin No. 2*). 5s.
 Karroo System and coal resources of the Gwembe District, south-west section, Sheet 1, 1:125,000 (from *Bulletin No. 4*). 5s.
 Karroo System and coal resources of the Gwembe District, south-west section, Sheet 2, 1:125,000 (from *Bulletin No. 4*). 5s.
 Geological map of the carbonatite area, Rufunsa Valley, Feira District, 1:75,000 (from *Bulletin No. 5*). 5s.
 Geology of the Kariba area, 1:50,000 (from *Report No. 3*). 5s.
 Detailed geological map of part of the Kariba Gorge, 1:10,000 (from *Report No. 3*). 5s.
 Geological map of the Luiji Hill area (from *Report No. 4*). 5s.
 Geological map of the western end of the Luano Valley, 1:100,000 (approx.) (from *Report No. 6*). 5s.
 Geological map of the country between Magoye and Gwembe, 1:100,000 (from *Report No. 7*). 5s.
 Geological map of the Sinda area, 1:100,000 (from *Report No. 9*). 5s.
 Geological map of the Mapanza Mission area, 1:100,000 (from *Report No. 10*). 5s.
 Geological map of the Lusaka area (solid edition), 1:50,000 (from *Records 1958*). 3s. 6d.
 Geological map of the Lusaka area (superficial edition), 1:50,000 (from *Records 1958*). 3s. 6d.

APPENDIX
POPULATION STATISTICS
TABLE I

DE FACTO POPULATION AT CENSUS DATES

APPENDICES

Year	White	Colored	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other	Total
1st May, 1901	1,907	39	1,411	1,117	21,907	1,500	26,881
1st May, 1902	3,231	28	1,411	1,117	21,907	1,500	30,214
2nd May, 1903	1,800	178	1,411	1,117	21,907	1,500	26,813
1st October, 1904	2,197	1,117	1,411	1,117	21,907	1,500	29,259
2nd May, 1905	2,721	1,411	1,411	1,117	21,907	1,500	33,077
2nd May, 1906	6,419	2,400	1,411	1,117	21,907	1,500	44,764
2nd September, 1907	7,450	7,700	1,411	1,117	21,907	1,500	51,085

(Not yet commenced)

APPENDIX I
POPULATION STATISTICS

Table I

DE FACTO POPULATION AT CENSUS DATES

<i>Date</i>	<i>Census Results</i>			<i>Estimate to nearest 10,000</i>	
	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asiatics</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
26th September, 1961 .	74,640	7,790	2,050	2,440,000	2,520,000

(a) Not enumerated.

APPENDIX I—continued

Table II

ANNUAL DE FACTO POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1912-1962

30th June	European	Asiatic and Coloured	African
1912	1,700	(a)	830,000
1913	2,000	(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	6,400	2,060,000
1956	67,000	7,100	2,110,000
1957	72,000	7,600	2,160,000
1958	71,000	8,000	2,220,000
1959	71,000	8,500	2,280,000
1960	73,000	8,900	2,340,000
1961	74,000	9,500	2,440,000
1962	77,000	10,300	2,460,000

(a) Not available.

APPENDIX I—continued

Table III

VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of births</i>	<i>No. of marriages</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>No. of infant deaths</i>
1962	2,180	542	275	39

APPENDIX II

Table I

INCOME TAX

ASSESSMENT YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1962

RATES OF TAX

Income Tax

	Married persons		Single persons			Private companies		Other companies
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	
1st £500	0	9	1	3	First £50,000 of taxable income.	5	5	6s. 8d. for each £ of taxable income.
2nd £500	1	3	2	0	Balance of taxable income.	6	8	
3rd £500	2	0	3	0				
4th £500	3	0	4	6				
5th £500	4	6						
Over £2,500	5	5	5	5				

Supertax

	£	s.	d.
1st £1,000 at 6d.	25	0	0
2nd £1,000 at 1s.	50	0	0
	75	0	0
3rd £1,000 at 1s. 7d.	79	3	4
	154	3	4
4th £1,000 at 1s. 10d.	91	13	4
	245	16	8
5th £1,000 at 2s. 4d.	116	13	4
	362	10	0
6th £1,000 at 3s. 1d.	154	3	4
	£516	13	4

Over £6,000 at 4s. 1d.

Undistributed Profits Tax
1st £2,000 at 2s. 9d. per £.
Excess over £2,000 at 5s. per £.

REBATES

Income Tax

	£	s.	d.
*Primary:			
Companies	Nil		
Married persons	37	10	0
Single persons	25	0	0
*Children:			
Each child	22	10	0
*Dependants:			
Maintained to the extent of—			
(i) Not less than £50	15	0	0
(ii) More than £150	22	10	0

APPENDIX II—continued

Table I—continued

Insurance, etc.		3s. per £ of premiums, etc., on the first £120 and 1s. 6d. per £ of premiums, etc., on the balance (subject to a maximum rebate of £27)
Medical and Dental:		
In excess of £50 paid during year		3s. per £1 or part thereof: maximum £22 10s. 0d.
Physically Disabled Persons:		
Expenditure on purchase, hire, repair, modification or maintenance of appliances.		3s. per £1 or part thereof: maximum £22 10s. 0d.
*Blind Persons:		
(i) Persons other than a married woman		£200
(ii) Married women		Tax payable on her income or £200 whichever is lesser

Supertax

	£	s.	d.
*Companies	75	0	0
*Married persons	245	16	8
*Single persons	75	0	0

* When period assessed is less than a year reduce rebates proportionately.

Special Rebate

Allowable to individuals as well as companies When net tax does not exceed 10s. allow rebate equal to net tax

Maximum aggregated rebates allowed (excluding blind persons):

	£	s.	d.
Married persons	250	0	0
Single persons	125	0	0

CEILINGS
Income Tax

Married Persons:	No. of children	Not taxable at income of
		£
	0	800
	1	1,100
	2	1,325
	3	1,533
	4	1,683
	5	1,833
	6	1,983
	7	2,088
Single Persons:		
Not taxable at	£400 or less.	

APPENDIX II—Table I—continued

Supertax

Companies:

Liable to supertax on supertaxable income in excess of £2,000.

Single Persons:

Liable to supertax on supertaxable income in excess of £2,000.

Married Persons:

Liable to supertax on supertaxable income in excess of £4,000.

Surcharge

Northern Rhodesia:

Leviable at 1/5th of basic tax on companies only.

Table II

TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS

Income of £	Unmarried			Married no children			Married two children		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	6	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
600	16	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
700	26	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
800	36	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
900	46	5	0	6	5	0	—	—	—
1,000	56	5	0	12	10	0	—	—	—
1,100	71	5	0	22	10	0	—	—	—
1,200	86	5	0	32	10	0	—	—	—
1,300	101	5	0	42	10	0	—	—	—
1,400	116	5	0	52	10	0	7	10	0
1,500	131	3	0	62	10	0	17	10	0
2,000	243	15	0	137	10	0	92	10	0
2,500	418	15	0	250	0	0	205	0	0
3,000	593	15	0	385	8	4	340	8	4

Table III

ESTATE DUTY

Rates applicable from 16th December, 1960, in accordance with the provisions of the Estate Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960:

Where the principal
value of the estate
exceeds

And does not
exceed

Estate duty shall be
payable at the rate
of

£	£	
15,000	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 the Commissioners are satisfied that estate duty has become payable on any property inherited by the surviving spouse of the deceased, they shall remit, or, if estate duty has been paid, shall repay, one half of the duty chargeable on the first £25,000 of the value of such property.

APPENDIX III

Note.—The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established on the 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 18-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 June, 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.

Table I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE PAST NINE AND A HALF YEARS

	<i>Head of Revenue</i>									
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62		
201. Licences, Taxes and Fines	£ 9,284,928	£ 10,340,273	£ 12,956,571	£ 13,199,590	£ 10,110,430	£ 9,237,359	£ 12,220,531	£ 13,299,810		
202. Fees of Court, Payments for Special Services and Earnings of Government Departments.	780,053	800,939	769,878	794,605	1,062,688	1,189,179	864,708	834,360		
203. Land and Sales and Rent from Government Property.	115,557	122,546	102,360	110,902	104,567	116,624	123,812	209,079		
204. Interest and Loan Repayments	1,134,739	1,385,576	1,609,517	1,910,404	2,210,037	2,478,030	2,485,937	2,661,247		
205. Miscellaneous	191,566	45,357	16,717	18,938	59,904	32,828	25,270	23,099		
206. Share of Revenue from Mineral Rights	1,831,766	3,199,737	2,492,103	1,839,369	1,857,306	2,622,058	2,619,042	2,743,042		
207. Water and Electricity Supplies	4,705	31,599	7,886	9,486	8,763	4,453	5,988	7,548		
208. Reimbursements from the Federal Government	1,191,945	1,268,197	1,343,954	1,234,559	1,238,391	1,041,234	544,983	453,693		
Customs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Post Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Reimbursements by H.M. Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275,230		
Total Recurrent Revenue	£ 14,535,259	£ 17,194,224	£ 19,298,986	£ 19,117,853	£ 16,652,086	£ 16,721,765	£ 18,890,271	£ 20,507,108		

121.	Appropriations from General Revenue	£	4,540,000	£	3,904,000	£	2,000,000	£	2,379,000	£	—	£	—	£	—
251.	Sale of Buildings and Freehold Land Titles		—		—		—		—		—		—		—
252.	Capital Repayments		—		391,902		410,011		850,181		801,363		21,157		78,705
253.	Colonial Development and Welfare Grants		461,224		237,219		102,142		23,687		314,331		1,009,357		1,008,206
254.	Reimbursements from Other Governments		7,624		Dr. 67,322		1,600		40,912		—		402,955		445,048
255.	Loan Flotations		—		3,896,857		1,164,000		2,869,691		4,096,253		—		—
256.	Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes:														
	Loan Earnings		235,493		5,177		1,079		34		59		—		—
	Loan Appropriations		—		—		—		—		—		—		—
257.	Appropriations from Accumulated Surplus		—		1,622,090		447,213		2,084,277		2,500,000		1,900,000		3,150,000
128.	Rhodesian Selection Trust Loan		—		—		—		2,128,634		—		—		—
259.	Miscellaneous Receipts		—		—		13,734		1,302		12,650		23,209		67,052
130.	International Co-operation Administration Grant		—		—		—		—		66,667		—		—
261.	Transfer from Forest Fund		—		—		—		—		—		11,000		10,900
262.	Floating Debt		—		—		—		—		—		1,000,000		—
263.	Special Finance		—		—		—		—		—		90,000		105,000
264.	Special Grants		—		—		—		—		—		—		15,000
265.	Mining Companies Loans for N.R. Educational Trust.		—		—		—		—		—		—		650,000
266.	Other Loans		—		—		—		—		—		—		1,690,000
	Total Recurrent and Capital Revenue		£19,779,510		£27,184,147		£23,438,765		£29,495,571		£24,443,409		£26,127,566		£31,161,708

APPENDIX III—continued

Table II

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR SIX AND A HALF YEARS FROM 1-1-53 TO 30-6-59

Note.—In view of the introduction of Ministries in the Northern Rhodesia Government it is not possible to continue the publication of this table in its present form. Figures for the years subsequent to the year 1958-59 are therefore published in Table III.

	Head of Expenditure	1-1-54 to						1958-59
		1953	30-6-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
10. The Governor		19,621	10,199	22,104	21,936	34,305	27,267	29,000
11. Judicial		52,274	31,928	70,668	99,378	109,864	130,967	153,567
12. Northern Rhodesia Commissioner in London		—	—	—	—	21,018	25,924	20,936
13. Executive and Legislative Councils		41,861	18,309	35,932	45,345	44,622	49,291	47,374
14. The Chief Secretary		2,376	1,274	2,550	5,270	4,614	4,326	4,797
15. Labour		79,360(g)	42,970(g)	71,549	95,788	109,096	116,769	126,113
16. Northern Rhodesia Police		794,017	452,209	943,635	1,232,866	1,419,192	1,616,218	1,968,423
17. Secretariat		144,321	71,711	152,334	219,033	234,584	258,233	368,991
18. Other Services under the General Control of the Chief Secretary		27,964	11,956	29,541	31,261	61,633	60,909	64,599
19. Attorney-General		13,554	7,452	16,178	19,696	23,555	26,142	3,200
20. Legal		—	—	—	—	—	—	26,025(f)
21. Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Custodian of Enemy Property		5,661	2,539	8,869	13,675	16,523	19,464	23,856
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	592,289
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	618,898
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	141,661
35. The Secretary of Native Affairs		2,154	1,150	3,277	2,955	5,365	3,213	5,057
36. African Administration		140,926	127,383	191,221	234,926	283,379	312,728	309,944
37. Provincial Administration		413,702	234,139	501,910	611,595	746,448	872,384	950,730
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	268,834
40. The Economic Secretary		—	—	—	—	2,950	3,200	3,200
41. Stores		99,575	59,241	119,403	139,616	158,712	158,962	152,534
42. Printing and Stationery		109,079	77,659	122,887	148,172	159,199	177,186	166,328
43. Other Services under the General Control of the Economic Secretary		—	—	—	—	57,638	81,213	81,683
45. The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources		2,181	1,946	2,647	3,510	3,304	3,799	3,522

46. Agriculture	330,431	202,838	430,787	336,628	358,569	389,491	360,186
47. Co-operative Societies (including Building Societies) and African Marketing	35,734	22,076	40,507	54,821	66,983	67,561	320,302
48. Forestry	175,332	99,840	194,834	263,000	274,416	312,623	300,616
49. Game and Tsetse Control	138,316	58,705	150,954	211,136	297,163	309,601	289,296
50. Veterinary Services	195,851	92,971	213,286	257,544	280,144	296,193	272,384
51. Water Development and Irrigation	449,391	197,490	358,899	360,907	615,460	497,627	264,530
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	14,849
55. The Member for Education and Social Services	—	3,777	2,350	3,150	3,150	4,259	3,546
56. African Education	642,334	638,424	1,054,675	1,717,158	1,699,816	1,865,120	1,843,845
57. Information	62,494	47,002	87,400	106,000	111,043	114,288	82,110
58. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Education and Social Services	—	—	24,044	36,439	75,403	66,866	56,914
60. The Member for Mines and Works	—	—	—	—	3,510	3,810	3,620
61. Mines	19,772	10,602	17,498	24,586	32,016	39,944	44,782
62. Geological Survey	—	—	23,878	37,637	40,400	39,075	42,939
63. Pneumoconiosis Medical and Research Bureau	—	—	—	78,483(b)	85,485	98,010	91,979
64. Public Works Department	413,722	220,442	634,637	1,148,727	2,589,115	1,955,500	1,967,045
65. Public Works Recurrent	872,863	490,986	1,016,484	1,141,188	1,459,502	1,287,324	1,260,611
69. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Mines and Works	—	—	—	—	20,395	28,438	31,662
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	48,727
92. Government Grants to Local Authorities	198,634	203,284	334,153	414,396	448,311	494,814	662,790
93. Lands	—	—	—	—	15,414(m)	66,370(m)	131,969
94. Welfare and Probation Services	110,864	64,103	140,671	174,840	228,693	266,825	405,648
95. Surveys	—	—	—	—	46,296(m)	177,282(m)	142,988
96. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Lands and Local Government	—	—	152,752	193,743	209,657	145,677	23,352
97. Surveys and Land	101,845	66,485	—	—	160,938(m)	(m)	—
Audit	27,292	15,603	—	(j)	—	—	—
Civil Aviation	167,610	88,639	—	(j)	—	—	—
Military	903,136	351,271	—	(j)	—	—	—
Prisons	135,304	86,915	—	(j)	—	—	—
Customs	59,373	30,341	—	(j)	—	—	—
Income Tax	30,155	13,640	—	(j)	—	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs	679,962	435,547	—	(j)	—	—	—
African Labour Corps	854	76	—	(k)	—	—	—
The Administrative Secretary	2,124	1,143	—	(k)	—	—	—
European Education	523,100	335,892	—	(j)	—	—	—
Minor Services under the Control of the Administrative Secretary	46,070	26,668	—	(k)	—	—	—
The Economic Secretary	2,154	767	—	(k)	—	—	—
Department of Trade, Transport and Industry	47,158	18,659	—	(j)	—	—	—

APPENDIX III—continued
Table II—continued
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR SIX AND A HALF YEARS FROM 1-1-53 TO 30-6-59

Head of Expenditure	1-1-54 to		1953	30-6-54		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Minor Services under the Control of the Economic Secretary		36,456	72,699			—	(k)	—	—	—
Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings		—	—			—	(j)	—	—	—
Health		670,888	1,045,631			—	—	—	—	—
Loans and Investments		176,392	700,134			302,453	—	(l)	—	—
Public Works Extraordinary		805,705	1,591,499			1,142,315	—	(a)	—	—
Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Health, Lands and Local Government		—	—			64,258	—	(k)	—	—
Payments to the Federal Government		1,857,029	—			34,643	—	(c)	—	—
Miscellaneous Services		1,280,266	2,956,830			1,015,789	630,443	—	(e)(k)	—
Subventions		40,376	75,528			24,985	35,315	—	(e)(k)	—
The Development Secretary		1,150	2,154			2,300	2,955	—	(k)	—
Minor Services under the Control of the Development Secretary		—	—			35,334	43,327	—	(e)(k)	—
The Member for Commerce and Industry		777	—			2,350	3,510	—	(k)	—
Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Commerce and Industry		—	—	(e)	(e)	45,545	54,045	—	(e)(k)	—
Total Expenditure	£28,221,596	£10,684,930	£28,221,596	£10,684,930	£13,576,184	£16,654,221	£16,654,221	£18,502,005	£16,726,963	£14,804,802
Appropriations from General Revenue Balance	—	—	—	—	3,290,000	1,622,090	447,213	447,213	2,084,277	2,500,000
	£28,221,596	£10,684,930	£28,221,596	£10,684,930	£16,866,184	£18,276,311	£18,276,311	£18,949,218	£18,811,240	£17,304,802
Expenditure from Capital Fund:										
Departmental	5,462,371	3,104,556	5,462,371	3,104,556	4,290,017	5,849,096	5,849,096	3,544,604	4,356,485	4,684,754
Loans and Investments	129,727	932,799	129,727	932,799	524,000	2,442,180	2,442,180	5,084,487	3,727,451	4,291,553
Total Capital Expenditure	£5,592,098	£4,037,355	£5,592,098	£4,037,355	£4,814,017	£8,291,276	£8,291,276	£8,629,091	£8,083,936	£8,976,307
Total Expenditure (including Territorial Appropriations)	£33,813,694	£14,722,285	£33,813,694	£14,722,285	£21,680,201	£26,567,587	£26,567,587	£27,578,309	£26,895,176	£26,281,109

(a) Now shown under Departmental Capital Heads.

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

(c) Included under "Payments to Other Governments" (Head 29).

(d) Included under Labour and Mines.

(e) Included under Divisional Minor Services.

(f) Previously included under "Attorney-General".

(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 III—continued

Table III

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL
YEARS 1959-60, 1960-61 AND 1961-62

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Notes
	£	£	£	
1. The Governor	27,648	29,486	29,926	
2. Judicial	175,032	231,187	246,809	
3. Legislative Council	58,245	62,522	66,054	
4. Public Service Commission and Police Service Com- mission	—	—	12,292	
5. Secretariat	258,175	335,417	346,591	(1)
6. Northern Rhodesia Police	2,365,929	3,014,684	3,614,829	
7. Northern Rhodesia Com- missioner in London	24,513	27,388	26,899	
8. Information	83,882	118,791	137,953	
10. Ministry of Legal Affairs	44,164	56,484	48,231	(2)
11. Administrator-General and Official Receiver	23,506	29,091	30,209	
20. Ministry of Finance	317,964	462,736	819,479	(3)
21. Stores	151,081	153,714	132,485	
22. Printing and Stationery	188,491	231,859	163,327	
23. Charges on Account of Public Debt	902,185	1,333,420	1,635,407	
24. Pensions and Gratuities	658,388	1,088,664	784,984	
31. Ministry of Native Affairs	1,925,129	2,052,389	2,398,920	(4)
40. Ministry of Labour and Mines	201,710	237,042	255,727	(5)
41. Mines Department and Pneumoconiosis Medical Bureau	144,733	161,714	160,158	(6)
50. Ministry of Transport and Works	132,706	157,527	210,083	(7)
51. Buildings	900,994	640,544	960,237	(8)
52. Mechanical	1,511,324	1,349,060	—	(9)(15)
53. Roads Branch	1,022,546	752,110	1,059,422	(10)
60. Ministry of Land and Natural Resources	1,317,215	1,493,463	1,712,068	(11)
70. Ministry of Local Govern- ment and Social Welfare	1,077,899	1,040,686	1,058,560	(12)
80. Ministry of African Educa- tion	2,130,047	2,591,116	3,028,057	(13)
90. Ministry of African Agri- culture	560,914	642,225	727,222	(14)
Total expenditure	£16,204,820	£18,293,319	£19,665,929	
Appropriations from Accu- mulated Surplus	1,000,000	1,900,000	3,150,000	
	£17,204,820	£20,193,319	£22,815,929	

APPENDIX III—*continued*Table III—*continued*

Expenditure from Capital Fund:			
Departmental	4,770,780	4,205,315	5,168,205
Loans and Investments	3,613,730	3,312,159	2,432,360
Total—Capital Expenditure	<u>£8,384,510</u>	<u>£7,517,474</u>	<u>£7,600,565</u>
Total expenditure (including Territorial Appropriations)	<u>£25,589,330</u>	<u>£27,710,793</u>	<u>£30,416,494</u>

APPENDIX III—continued

Table III—continued

Notes:

Certain expenditure votes which appeared in the 1958–59 estimates were not repeated in the 1959–60 estimates but provision was included under ministerial or departmental votes. The votes concerned are listed hereunder and the previous vote number for 1958–59 is given in brackets after each item—

- (1) Includes The Chief Secretary (14); Secretariat, Part A—General (17); Other Services under the general control of the Chief Secretary (18); and non-African Film Censorship (58).
- (2) Includes Member for Legal Affairs and Attorney-General (19); Legal (20); and Provincial Liquor Licensing Board (43).
- (3) Includes Secretariat, Part B—Finance Division (17); Member for Finance (25); and Other Services under the general control of the Member for Finance (29).
- (4) Includes The Member for Native Affairs (35); African Administration (36); Provincial Administration (37); Other Services under the general control of the Member for Native Affairs and Chief Commissioner (38); and Game and Tsetse Control (Game and Fisheries only) (49).
- (5) Includes Labour (15); Victoria Falls Trust (58); and Geological Survey (62).
- (6) Includes Mines (61); and Pneumoconiosis Medical and Research Bureau (63).
- (7) Includes Other Services under the general control of the Economic Secretary (this post no longer exists) (43); Water Development and Irrigation (51); Member for Mines and Works (60); Public Works Department (64), Public Works Recurrent (65); Government Communications Flight (69); and *Grants-in-Aid*: Rhodes House, Bishop's Stortford; Rural Water Supplies; Rural Electricity Supplies and Equipment for Seismic Observatory at Broken Hill (69).
- (8), (9) and (10) Include Public Works Department (64); and Public Works Recurrent (65).
- (11) Includes Cold Storage Control Board (43); Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources (45); Forestry (48); Tsetse Control (49); Veterinary Services (Animal Health) (50); Water Development and Irrigation (Water Affairs) (51); Water Board (52); Natural Resources Board (52); Lands (93); Surveys (95); and Agricultural Lands Board (Part) (96).
- (12) Includes Hotel Board (43); Businesses Appeal Tribunal (43); Northern Rhodesia Road Safety Society (43); Rest Houses (43); Girl Guides Association (Northern Rhodesia Branch) (58); Northern Rhodesia Boy Scouts Association (58); The Member for Lands and Local Government (90); Local Government (91); Payments to Local Authorities (92); Welfare and Probation Services (94); Soil Erosion Counter Measures (96) and Grant: Eurafrican Community Hall (Part) (96).
- (13) Includes Member for Education and Social Services (55); African Education (56); Publications Bureau (58); Languages Bonus Scheme (58); *Grants-in-Aid*: International African Institute (58), Rhodes-Livingstone Museum (58), Rhodes-Livingstone Institute (58), Colonial Students Amenities Fund (58), Liaison Officer—Students from East and Central Africa (58), School of African and Oriental Studies (58), East African Students Club (58) and National Monuments Commission (69).
- (14) Includes Agriculture (46); Co-operative Societies and African Marketing (47); and Veterinary Services (Animal Husbandry) (50).
- (15) The Mechanical Branch was placed on a trading account basis with effect from the 1st July, 1961.

APPENDIX IV
DIRECTION OF TRADE: MERCHANDISE
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Commerce and trade are the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Separate trade figures for Northern Rhodesia are not available.

Showing for each Local Authority the Total Valuation as at 31st December, 1962, the Rate Poundages payable in 1962 and approved for 1963, and the Rates Payable on a specimen Residential Property

Local Authority	Gross rateable value of improvements as at 31st December, 1962	Gross rateable value of land as at 31st December, 1962	Totals	1962		1963	Value of 0.6 acres	Rates payable				Total					
				Rate in the £ on improvements				Rate in the £ on land		Improvements			Land				
				d.	£			d.	£	£	s.		d.	£	s.	d.	
Abercorn	482,690	57,950	540,640	2	2	d.	60	30	16	8	d.	1	10	0	£	s.	d.
Bancroft	846,095	244,750	1,090,845	2	2	5	600	23	2	6	6	15	0	0	38	2	6
Broken Hill	5,441,130	935,040	6,376,170	2	2	6	360	30	16	8	8	10	10	0	41	6	8
Chingola	2,936,605	822,125	3,758,730	1½	9	7	600	23	2	6	8	13	2	6	36	5	0
Choma	1,112,220	206,740	1,318,960	2	2	9	200	30	16	8	8	6	13	4	37	10	0
Fort Jameson	1,166,260	57,155	1,223,415	2½	6	6	80	38	10	10	10	2	0	0	40	10	10
Fort Rosebery	560,325	49,320	609,645	2	2	5	60	30	16	8	8	1	5	0	32	1	8
Garneton	551,745	147,135	698,880	1½	6	6	†500	15	8	4	4	8	6	8	23	15	0
Kabulonga	1,820,810	331,750	2,152,560	2½	2½	2½	*1,000	11	11	3	3	10	8	4	21	19	7
Kafue	601,375	106,610	707,985	2	8	9	210	38	10	10	10	7	17	6	46	8	4
Kalomo	212,560	39,780	252,340	2½	7	7	120	38	10	10	10	3	0	0	41	10	10
Kalulushi	1,622,490	555,145	2,177,635	2	5	5	660	15	8	4	4	11	0	0	26	8	4
Kasama	747,975	70,370	818,345	2	2	2	70	30	16	8	8	1	15	0	32	11	8
Kitwe	18,683,995	3,504,045	22,188,040	2	2	5½	720	30	16	8	8	15	15	0	46	11	8
Livingstone	7,127,560	1,299,340	8,426,900	2	10	10	360	30	16	8	8	12	0	0	42	16	8
Luanshya	3,003,880	706,032	3,709,912	2	2	11	420	30	16	8	8	19	5	0	50	1	8
Lusaka	22,341,495	7,573,645	29,915,140	1½	6½	6½	800	26	19	7	7	21	13	4	48	12	11
Mazabuka	952,425	122,090	1,074,515	2	6	6	160	30	16	8	8	4	0	0	34	16	8
Monze	573,020	55,600	628,620	2	2	6	130	30	16	8	8	3	5	0	34	1	8
Mufulira	5,437,700	1,232,365	6,670,065	1½	7	7	720	23	2	6	6	21	0	0	44	2	6
Ndola	19,675,245	4,727,411	24,402,656	2	10	10	570	30	16	8	8	23	15	0	54	11	8
Pemba	82,420	16,880	99,300	1	3	3	65	15	8	4	4	16	3	4	16	4	7
Roma	291,245	122,290	413,535	½	7	7	*400	7	14	2	2	11	13	4	19	7	6
Totals	£96,271,265	£22,983,568	£119,254,833														
1961	95,045,640	22,657,063	117,702,703														
1960	87,480,115	21,926,073	109,406,188														
1959	82,756,385	21,376,784	104,133,169														
1958	74,983,274	18,314,081	93,297,355														
1957	59,241,493	15,947,478	75,188,971														
1956	47,181,675	14,318,940	61,500,615														
1955	38,821,372	10,016,447	48,837,819														
1954	30,032,289	8,176,828	38,209,117														
1953	18,304,058	5,475,376	23,779,434														
1952	12,629,870	3,847,243	16,477,113														
1951	9,669,153	2,704,773	12,373,926														
1950	6,655,608	1,704,081	8,359,689														

Totals for previous years.

It should be noted that the valuation of an identical house varies from town to town, but the above table gives an indication of the approximate rates payable on a small three-bedroom house of modern design.

† Five acres.
* Two acres.

Totals for previous years.

It should be noted that the valuation of an identical house varies from town to town, but the above table gives an indication of the approximate rates payable on a small three-bedroom house of modern design.

APPENDIX VI

CASES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE

OFFENCE	Pending	Total reported	Pending investigation	Referred to Native Courts	Not taken to Court				Taken to Court				Nolle prosequi	Awaiting trial
					Total	Civil, no case found false	Evidence insufficient, trivial or undetected, etc.	Accused dead or insane	Total	Pending trial at end of previous year	Convicted	Dismissed		
<i>Against lawful authority:</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9A)	(9B)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Against public order	21	1,925	28	493	286	63	222	1	1,139	21	1,051	87	—	22
Perjury	1	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	1	7	—	—	—
Escape and rescue	11	291	15	9	93	5	87	1	185	4	174	3	—	12
<i>Against public morality:</i>														
Rape and indecent assault	2	183	3	23	76	12	63	1	83	1	77	4	1	2
Unnatural offences	—	14	—	—	3	—	3	—	11	—	11	—	—	—
Other	88	6,773	42	3,319	321	29	291	1	3,179	16	3,139	33	—	23
<i>Against the person:</i>														
Murder and manslaughter	18	205	22	—	55	16	30	9	146	28	121	20	13	20
Attempted murder and suicide	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	1	1
Grievous bodily harm, wounding, etc.	14	519	12	201	156	9	146	1	164	9	152	12	—	9
Assault	31	2,019	39	946	778	41	736	1	287	11	251	29	1	17
Other	7	440	18	87	103	14	87	2	239	9	211	26	—	11
<i>Against property:</i>														
Theft and other stealings	242	8,612	207	928	4,817	472	4,344	1	2,902	71	2,713	173	—	87
Robbery and extortion	11	217	2	39	146	21	125	—	41	1	35	4	1	2
Burglary, house and storebreaking	250	6,679	255	344	4,603	122	4,479	2	1,727	97	1,700	62	—	62
False pretences, etc.	17	286	7	21	97	22	75	—	178	5	161	15	—	7
Receiving stolen property	2	135	—	4	17	10	7	—	116	4	104	12	—	4
Arson	22	239	5	1	156	27	118	11	99	9	89	17	—	2
Cycle theft	308	5,628	274	63	5,144	1,703	3,440	1	455	7	420	29	—	13
Other	22	1,250	40	132	639	100	538	1	461	17	412	50	—	16
<i>Forgery, coining and impersonation:</i>														
Forgery and coining	5	251	11	1	39	6	33	—	205	11	205	8	—	3
Other	4	240	8	2	34	5	29	—	200	10	191	16	—	3
<i>Against local laws:</i>														
Against Traffic Ordinance	1,620	47,866	2,149	1,501	11,073	335	10,738	—	34,763	528	33,969	372	—	950
Against Township Ordinance	92	23,168	88	14,100	702	94	607	1	8,370	46	8,377	14	—	25
Against Liquor Ordinance	5	61	3	5	20	—	20	—	38	—	34	4	—	—
Other	569	13,000	300	5,135	1,700	273	1,425	2	6,434	44	6,254	153	4	67
Totals	3,362	120,016	3,532	27,354	31,059	3,379	27,644	36	61,433	950	59,861	1,143	21	1,350

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD AND SENTENCES IMPOSED IN THE HIGH COURT AND SUBORDINATE COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1962

Note.—Figures in heavy type relate to trials and sentences in the High Court. Figures in light type show the corresponding statistics in respect of Senior Resident Magistrates' and Resident Magistrates' Courts. Figures in italics show the corresponding statistics in respect of Magistrates' Courts held by officers of the Provincial Administration. As to the statistics for Caning: the sub-columns headed "(a)" show the numbers of persons sentenced to caning and the sub-columns headed "(b)" show the total number of strokes awarded. An asterisk denotes cases dealt with under section 199A of the Criminal Procedure Code.

OFFENCE	Total arrested or summoned to court (1)	Acquitted (2)	Nolle prosequi (3)	Awaiting trial at 31st December, 1962 (4)	Otherwise disposed of (5)	Convicted										Probation Order (10)	Unfit to plead (11)	Remanded for sentence (12)				
						Death (6)	Imprisonment (7)			Caning (8)			Fine (9)									
							M	M	F	J	M	(a)	(b)	J	(a)				(b)	M	F	J
<i>Against lawful authority:</i>																						
Against public order	2 1,242 300 49	1 149 7	35 7	24 8	1 1,034 278 49	— — — —	— — — —	1 405 179	— 7 5	— — —	— — —	8 3	75 18	63 8	419 46	— — —	310 34 48	32 2 1	6	7	—	7
Perjury	14 5	— —	— —	— —	14 5	— —	— —	9 2	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Escape and rescue	156 60	4 —	1 —	7 —	144 60	— —	— —	85 51	1 4	— —	1 —	4 —	30 —	178 —	— —	4 4	— —	— —	2 —	3	—	8
<i>Against public morality:</i>																						
Rape	1 56 5	— 1 1	1 18	— — —	37 4	— — —	— — —	27 2	— — —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	21 8	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 1 1
Indecent assault	45 5	3 —	4 1	— —	38 4	— —	— —	27 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	4 2	30 24	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Unnatural offences	8 9	— 2	— —	— —	8 7	— —	— —	8 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other	63 42 57	4 3 —	1 1	— — —	58 38 57	— — —	— — —	22 15	— —	— —	1 —	7 —	— —	7 2	44 16	— —	23 19 52	— — 5	— — —	1	—	—
<i>Against the person:</i>																						
Murder and manslaughter.	179 36 9	19 1 4	17 10 3	8 — 1	135 25 1	32 — —	— — —	86 3	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	4 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 — 1	— — —

False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	478	10	39	16	413	146	—	—	5	33	161	90	500	2	1	—	—	69	—	14
	40	3	1	—	36	29	—	—	1	—	—	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Receiving stolen property.	192	9	8	8	167	116	2	—	—	—	—	4	27	17	—	2	—	8	—	1
	40	3	2	1	34	28	—	—	—	1	4	1	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	119	11	5	4	99	55	1	—	—	—	—	10	52	15	2	—	—	12	—	1
	24	3	1	—	20	11	—	—	—	1	6	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prædial larceny	43	3	1	3	36	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	63	1	2	—	60	25	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
	45	2	4	—	39	33	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Forgery and coinage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	187	3	1	6	177	116	—	—	—	2	4	21	116	14	—	—	14	—	—	—
	21	—	—	—	21	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	5	29	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	4	12	34	188	92	1	1	7	—	—	3
	333	9	27	4	273	96	1	—	—	1	6	3	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45	—	—	—	36	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	90	2	—	—	—	—	—
	92	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against local laws:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Traffic Ordinance.	4,487	153	289	86	3,959	124	—	—	—	—	—	12	57	3,346	126	78	3	—	—	—
	474	7	12	—	455	9	—	—	1	—	—	2	10	428	5	1	—	—	—	—
	21,323	1	—	—	21,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,607	701	14	—	—	—	—
Interfere with a motor vehicle.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	24	1	2	—	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11	1	—	—	10	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Townships Ordinance.	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
	357	11	37	—	309	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	244	14	26	1	—	—	—
	94	2	—	—	92	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	4	1	—	—	—	—
	13,208	2	—	—	13,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,633	564	9	—	—	—	—
Against Liquor Ordinance.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45	4	—	—	41	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	4	—	—	—	—	—
	36	1	—	—	35	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3	—	—	—	—	—
	228	—	—	—	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	36	—	—	—	—	—
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,406	84	121	12	1,189	168	—	—	—	—	—	42	190	831	33	14	5	—	—	—
	635	15	14	5	601	237	3	—	3	2	4	6	31	321	8	—	—	—	—	—
	3,755	—	—	—	3,755	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,470	284	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	194	20	20	12	142	93	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13,995	761	757	307	12,170	3,953	36	—	23	89	514	809	4,046	5,351	227	140	321	1	88	—
	2,748	107	55	26	2,560	1,175	23	—	6	23	136	74	449	1,031	29	3	1	—	82	—
	41,570	3	—	—	41,567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,619	1,924	24	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	58,507	891	832	345	56,439	5,221	32	—	29	112	650	883	4,495	46,001	2,180	167	322	2	170	—

* There were no deaths recorded among females under heading (6).

J—Juveniles.

F—Female adults.

M—Male adults.

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, Lake Kariba 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, trade marks 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, savings 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	148
Number who were unfit to plead and referred to H.E. the Governor	1
Number remitted back to magistrates	Nil
Number of sentences imposed after committal for sentence by Sub-ordinate Courts	88
Number of cases reviewed by the High Court	438

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 VII.

CRIMINAL APPEALS

Total number of appeals entered	390
Number of appeals which were wholly successful	45
Number of appeals in which the sentence was reduced or altered	49
Number of appeals which were sent back to magistrates for retrial	8
Number of appeals withdrawn or abandoned	12
Number of appeals dismissed	268
Number of appeals outstanding	8

CIVIL

Total number of causes entered	1,678
Number of civil causes disposed of (other than divorces and civil appeals)	1,026
Number of matrimonial causes entered	94
Number of matrimonial causes disposed of	81

CIVIL APPEALS

Total number entered	12
Number which were successful	4

BANKRUPTCY

Total number of petitions	123
Number of receiving orders made	118

PROBATE

Total number of applications received	255
Number of grants issued	223
Number of grants re-sealed	30

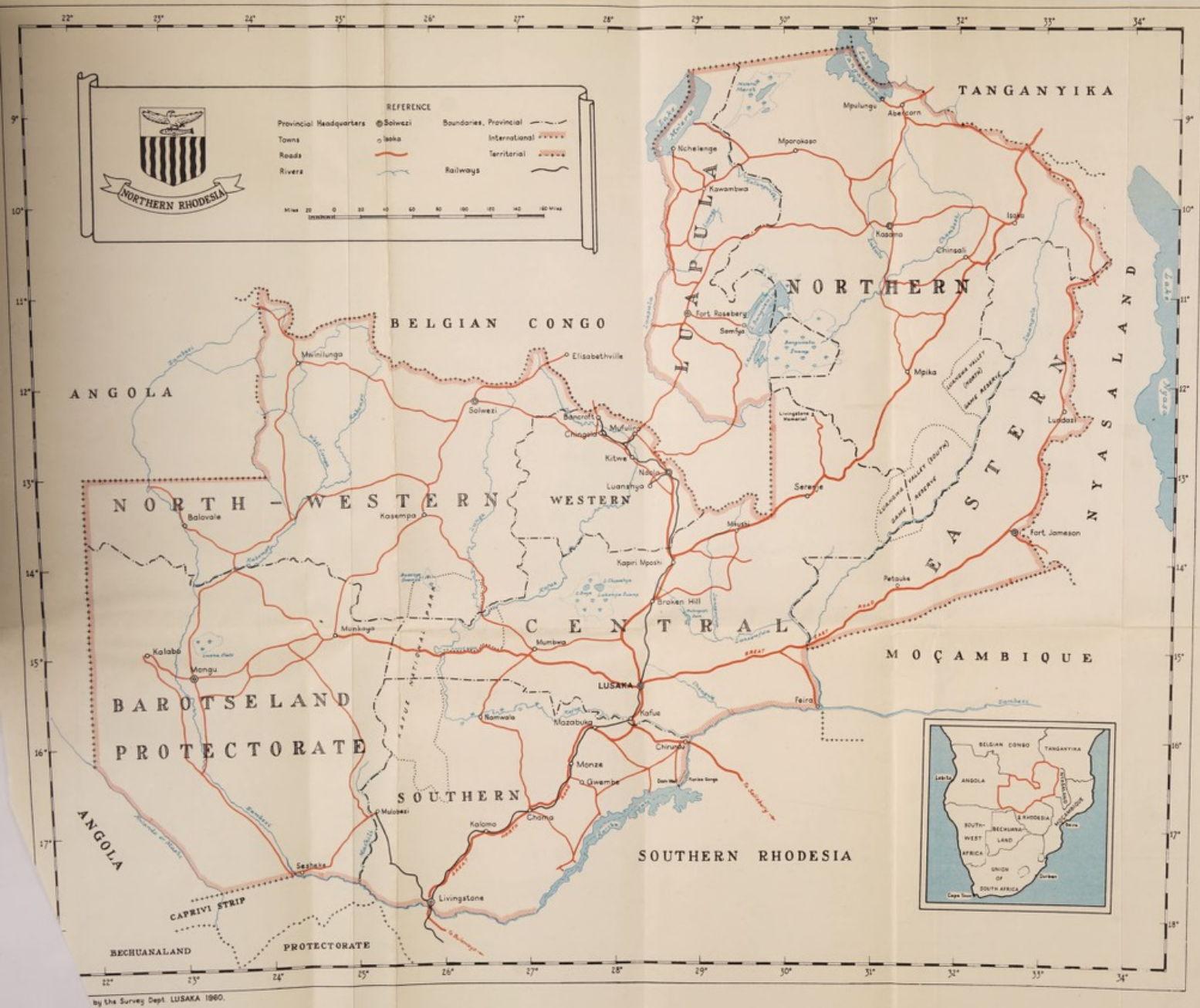
APPENDIX IX—*continued**Part II*STATISTICAL RETURN OF SENIOR RESIDENT
MAGISTRATES' AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES'
COURTS

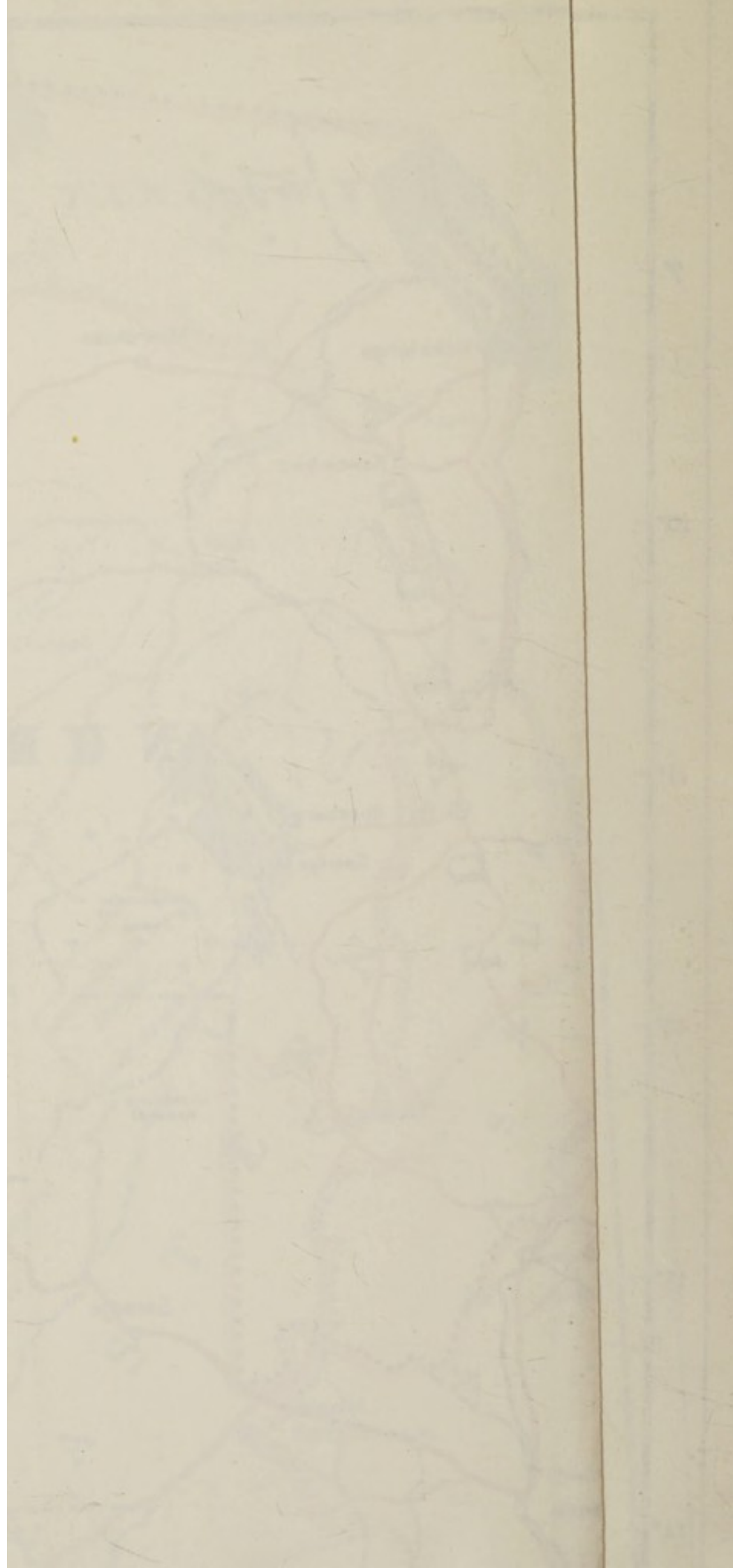
CRIMINAL

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

CIVIL

Total number of causes entered	10,735
Number of causes disposed of	9,116
Number of maintenance orders made	73
Number of adoption orders made	37
Number of judgment summonses heard	3,001
Number of composition orders made	20
Number of inquests held	515





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