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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Central African Territories

NORTHERN RHODESIA<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) this summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	information not available
Dash (-)	information negligible or non-existent
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1948-1949	annual average

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

The Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia, 288,130 square miles (746,256 square kilometres) in area, including 3,000 square miles of inland water, is situated in the southern part of central Africa. The capital city is Lusaka.

The main natural resources are mineral deposits, - mainly copper ore - arable land, forests and water. The Natural Resources Ordinance, 1950, provides the necessary machinery for their preservation.

Northern Rhodesia became part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland when it was established on 23 October 1953.<sup>2/</sup> During 1954, the Federal Government took over many of the functions allocated to it under the federal constitution, and consequently many important territorial departments were transferred to federal control. The principal departments and services taken over were audit, civil aviation, military, prisons, customs, income tax, posts and telegraphs, European, Asian and higher education and health. European agriculture was added from 1 January 1956.

### Population

The estimated African population in December 1957 was 2,160,000, compared with 1,860,000 in 1951 and 1,630,000 in 1946. In December 1957, the estimated European population was 72,000. Census figures of the population were as follows:

	1946 (October)	1951 (May)	1956 (May)
Europeans	21,907	37,079	64,810
Asians	1,117	2,529	5,450
Eurafricans and others	804	1,112	1,577

Between June 1951 and June 1955, the European population increased by 63 per cent. Between 1956 and 1957, European immigration dropped nearly 16 per cent, due to the fall in mining activities.

Immigration policies are governed by the Federal Immigration Act of 1954 and the Immigration (Selection) Regulations. In 1956, the Federal Government

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<sup>2/</sup> This explains why separate statistical data for Northern Rhodesia are often not available after 1953.

set a nationality quota favouring immigrants from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of South Africa.

The growth of the African population is dependent almost entirely on the rate of natural increase. A demographic survey held in 1950 gave a birth rate of 56.8 per thousand, a death rate of 32.2 per thousand and a rate of natural increase of 2.5 per cent.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The cash economy of Northern Rhodesia is dominated by the mining industry, particularly the production of copper.

The rate of economic growth of the Territory is reflected in the national income figures which rose from £20.2 million<sup>3/</sup> in 1947 to £88.7 million in 1953, an increase of 339 per cent. Between 1950 and 1951, there was a particularly sharp rise in the share of the national income produced by companies and retained in the Territory as a result of the transfer to Northern Rhodesia of the major mining companies.

The share of mining activities in the net domestic product was 61.8 per cent in 1953, compared with 55.1 per cent in 1947, while the share of agriculture-agriculture,<sup>4/</sup> forestry and fisheries decreased from 19.7 per cent in 1947 to 6.7 in 1953. During the same period, the share of manufacturing industry, construction and transportation increased from 12.1 per cent to 15.3 per cent, that of trade from 7.2 per cent to 7.5 per cent, and that of all government services from 5.9 per cent to 8.7 per cent.

Mining, particularly copper mining, which is by far the most important industry, has developed considerably. The increased production of copper, lead, zinc and cobalt raised the volume of mineral output by 74 per cent from 1947 to 1953 and by 100 per cent from 1947 to 1957. Minerals have accounted for 95 per cent of all exports of the Territory since 1947. In 1956, the total value of minerals produced reached a record figure of £129 million, of which copper

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<sup>3/</sup> The local currency is the Southern Rhodesia pound (£SR) which is equal to the pound sterling or \$US2.80. With effect from 1 January 1955, British coins ceased to be legal tender.

<sup>4/</sup> Including subsistence agriculture estimated throughout the period at a constant nominal figure of £5 million.

accounted for nearly £121 million. The fall in the price of copper in 1956 and a sharper decline in the following year caused the value of the total mineral output to drop to about £96.4 million in 1957, or by 25 per cent.

During 1957, a 10 per cent cut came into effect in copper production as a general move by the producers to correct the excess of supply over demand which had been the main cause of the market weakness. The decline in proceeds from the export of copper resulted in a fall in the incomes of the mining companies which, in turn, reduced the Territory's revenue from income taxes and royalties.

Agriculture is confined mainly to the production of tobacco and of foodstuffs for domestic consumption, the chief food crops being maize, wheat, potatoes and ground-nuts. There has been a steady increase in production, and in 1950 the Territory reached self-sufficiency in maize. Maize production increased from 63,900 tons in 1947 to 200,800 tons in 1957; the yield per acre was almost doubled. Tobacco production increased from 2,000 short tons in 1947 to 5,500 tons in 1953, decreasing to 3,900 tons in 1955, and rising to 5,134 tons in 1957.

Manufacturing is of steadily increasing importance. The preponderance of primary mining industry devoted to production for export has led to the development of a huge mineral processing and refining industry. In 1957 the production of blister copper had increased by about 25 per cent over 1947, while the production of electrolytic copper had risen by about 340 per cent. The size of the export industry and the consequent vulnerability of the economy to violent fluctuations in external markets have led to some development of manufacturing industries for the internal market so as to improve conditions for a more balanced economy. For example, cement production has been introduced in the Territory.

In order to increase national income and as part of the endeavour to become self-supporting in foodstuffs, the Territory's Ten-Year Development Plan has been constantly revised to give more emphasis to economic development. The Plan in 1947 called for an expenditure of £13 million, increasing to £36 million in 1951 and £52 million in 1957. After the establishment of the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953, the Plan was revised and the territorial financial responsibility was set at £39 million. In 1957, the Northern Rhodesia

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Government's Development Plan was estimated to cost about £35.5 million for the four-year period ending 30 June 1961.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

### Agriculture

The territorial Government is responsible for African agriculture.

The aim of agricultural policy is a higher degree of self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs, further development of commercial crop production and a profitable market for food surpluses. Owing to improvements in husbandry and farming methods, production of foodstuffs has expanded. Maize and tobacco are the most important crops, followed by ground-nuts, cotton, rice, potatoes and wheat. There have been surpluses of food crops since 1953, and of the quantity marketed, about half is produced by Europeans and half by Africans. Ground-nut production has substantially increased from negligible proportions in 1947 to 350,000 bags of kernels in 1953. The expansion in maize production has been steady since 1947, when 250,000 bags were produced for sale, compared with 1,167,000 bags in 1953. As a result of extension work by the Department of Agriculture, rice has become an established crop; whereas production for sale was negligible ten years ago, more than 5,000 bags of paddy and 400 bags of hulled rice were marketed in 1955.

Production of seed cotton increased from about 7,500 pounds in 1949 to 76,000 pounds in 1955.

Since 1947, the expansion of tobacco production has been particularly marked in the production of flue-cured Virginia leaf, the marketed quantity of this crop having risen from just under 3 million pounds in 1947 to almost 10.5 million pounds in 1953.

Progress has been made in soil conservation during the last ten years, and African farming improvement schemes have begun to show effects. In 1955, a total of 1,111 farmers qualified for acreage bonus, compared with 262 farmers approved in 1950.

A peasant farming scheme was started in 1948; in 1955 there were 677 established peasant farmers.

Principal crops

	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand short tons)		
	1947 <sup>a/</sup>	1953 <sup>a/</sup>	1957	1947	1953	1957
Maize	65.8	105.0	106.5	63.9	116.6	200.8
Tobacco	10.6	...	14.9	2.0	5.5	5.1
Ground-nuts	...	...	...	...	3.0	5.0

<sup>a/</sup> The submission of statistical returns by farmers was discontinued during the war and has not yet been revived. Accurate figures for the areas planted are not available. The above estimated figures refer to areas planted by Europeans only.

Livestock

The policy of the Department of Veterinary Services is to increase the cattle population in order to reduce the shortage of beef and dairy products. In 1954 there was a widespread outbreak of foot and mouth disease, necessitating large-scale inoculations. More than half the Territory is affected by tsetse. Two tsetse control schemes, originally financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, were consolidated in 1952. A field survey, financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Research Fund, completed in 1954 the mapping of tsetse distribution in most parts of the Territory.

The quantity of livestock owned by Europeans is small and has not increased to any extent, whereas considerably more are owned by Africans and their numbers are increasing.

African owned livestock population  
(thousand head)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Cattle	633.0	842.7	891.6
Sheep and goats	113.3	80.6	176.4
Pigs	50.8	42.4	44.2

Principal exports of livestock products

	<u>Quantity</u> (thousand pieces)			<u>Value</u> (thousand pounds)		
	1947	1953	1956	1947	1953	1956
Cattle hides	50.0	98.8	66.6	94.5	296.0	199.7
Sheep and goat skins	...	14.5	5.8	3.3	6.5	2.3
Game skins and furs	...	...	7.4	0.5	6.0	7.4
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## FORESTRY

The increasing importance of forestry work led to the creation of a separate Forestry Department in 1947. All forestry matters are governed by the Forest Ordinance which since 1947 has undergone many revisions, particularly in respect of forest reserves and the control of timber-cutting by the mining companies.

In 1949, the Government adopted a new forest policy. A forest regeneration fund was established and a training school for African forest rangers and forest guards was opened. A timber survey unit for the survey of timber resources of the Territory was also created. Both the training school and the survey unit were financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

The forestry development plans, which are part of the Ten-Year Development Plan for the Territory, called for an expenditure of £263,000 in the 1948 revision of the plan. The area reserved for forestry increased from 1,447 square miles in 1947 to 10,897 square miles in 1957.

### Production

	<u>Quantity</u> (thousand long tons)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Saw logs	95.0	87.7	86.3
Poles	11.0	23.0	61.2
Firewood	234.0	1,389.1	331.0

The increase in production of firewood in 1953 was caused by the mining companies using large quantities of wood fuel on account of inadequate deliveries of coal. Following the cut in copper production, the amount of timber needed by the mining companies in 1957 fell to 9,213 long tons. Their requirements of cord wood were reduced to 22,166 tons, because of increased supplies of electric power from the Belgian Congo.

## FISHERIES

Fishing is a leading African industry and plays an important part in the economy of the rural areas. In 1947, it was worth about £200,000 and by 1954 its value had reached £1 million. Experimental work on fish farming has increased in the last few years, and the yields of about 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per acre annually have likewise increased.

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A joint Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Fisheries Research Organization was established in 1950. A survey of Lake Nyasa, begun in 1953, was completed in 1955. During that year, a Fish Conservation Ordinance was introduced, and a Fisheries Development Board was established.

A trend, which intensified during 1956, has been the increasing proportion of fresh fish transported by African enterprises, with a corresponding reduction in European activity. Fresh fish transportation to the Copperbelt has increased because of better transport and market facilities and the availability of ice.

### MINING

A separate Department of Mines was established in 1954. All matters relating to mining are the responsibility of the Northern Rhodesia Government. The mineral rights, with certain exceptions, are owned by the British South Africa Company, which has paid 20 per cent of the net revenue from these rights to the Government since 1950.

The principal minerals are copper, zinc, lead and cobalt, but a large variety of minerals is mined on a small scale. Growing demand for copper in the postwar years, reflected by rising price levels, has encouraged increased production, prospecting and development. The production of copper increased from about 200,000 long tons in 1947 to 416,211 long tons in 1957, whereas the total value of mineral production increased from £23.5 million in 1947 to £129 million in 1956 and then dropped to about £96.4 million in 1957.

The vast bulk of the copper output is derived from four large mines, but the mining companies have been active in the development of new mining properties and in prospecting for new mineral deposits. The Chibuluma copper mine went into production in May 1956 with an expected capacity of about 16,000 short tons of copper and 250 tons of cobalt a year. In October of the same year, the old Kan-sanshi mine was reopened, and during 1957 the Bancroft and Mtuga mines were opened. The larger Bancroft mine has a capacity of over 40,000 long tons of copper a year.

New manganese mines have also been opened, particularly the Bahati mines, in 1956, which produced in 1957 36,869 long tons of manganese valued at almost £480,000, compared with 39,000 tons valued at over £491,000 during 1956.

The production of electrolytic copper has increased almost five-fold since 1947. Expansion of the electrolytic refinery at Nkana was started in 1948 to double its capacity, and in 1952 the first section of the electrolytic refinery at Mufulira came into operation with a capacity of 36,000 long tons of electrolytic copper per year. In 1955, construction began on a new refinery at Ndola. This refinery opened its cobalt section in 1957 and the copper section which was to be opened in 1958, is expected to have an initial capacity of about 55,000-60,000 long tons per year, with provisions for enlarging the plant to 123,000 tons per year.

The most serious economic problems for the mining industry are the maintenance of adequate fuel supplies and transportation difficulties. Thus in 1953, the Copperbelt mines required 80,000 tons of coal per month, but actual deliveries from the Wankie coal-fields averaged 54,000 tons per month. In order to maintain the highest possible production, the mines had to resort to wood burning, and importation of coal from the Union of South Africa and the United States. At the end of 1955, coal supplies had begun to increase and by 1957, the situation had improved because of the decline in production of copper and the increase in electric power supplied to the mines from the Belgian Congo. Soon after 1960, the Copperbelt will be able to receive hydroelectric power from the Kariba project.

Principal mineral production

	<u>Quantity</u> (thousand long tons)			<u>Value</u> (thousand Southern Rhodesia pounds)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Copper, blister	136.2	210.1	169.5 <sup>a/</sup>	13,944.8	51,475.1	34,200.0
Copper, electrolytic	56.3	152.5	246.7	6,445.2	38,196.5	54,416.3
Zinc	21.1	25.3	29.5	1,301.5	1,897.0	2,396.0
Lead	15.6	11.5	15.0	1,296.8	1,047.1	1,436.6
Cobalt, metal	-	0.4	1.1	-	883.2	1,983.1
Cobalt, alloy	1.0	1.1	0.05	399.0	953.1	46.9

a/ Estimate.

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## POWER

The Federal Electricity Act of 1956 provided the legal framework for the administration of electricity supplies in the Federation, and for the establishment of a Federal Power Board. The Act also provided for an Electricity Supply Commission in Northern Rhodesia.

The supply of electricity is either in the hands of the municipality, the mining companies or the Government, and the electricity is generated for the most part from steam turbines or from hydroelectric power stations.

Responsibility for the expansion and production of hydroelectric power was taken over by the Federal Government in 1954, when a Federal Ministry of Power was established. Plans to generate new power have been pressed, and in 1955 the Federal Government decided to proceed with a hydroelectric project at Kariba after examination of the project by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and on the advice of independent experts.

The potential of Kariba amounts to 1 million kilowatts with an output of 6,500 million kwh per annum. It is estimated that by 1971 the cost per kwh will be less than a third of a penny. The financial arrangements for the first stage of the Kariba project, estimated to cost £80 million, were completed in 1956 and it is expected that power could be available in 1960 for delivery to the Copperbelt. The largest source of finance for the first stage is the International Bank, which is contributing £28.6 million (35.8 per cent).

The Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation is the largest supplier of electricity (all thermal) with an installed capacity of 193,000 kilowatts in 1957. During that year, the Corporation began to import hydroelectric power from the Le Marinel Station of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga in the Belgian Congo at a rate of up to 100,000 kilowatts.

### Installed capacity (thousand kw)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	127.0	187.0	271.4
Hydro	35.0	34.0	40.0

<u>Electric energy production</u> (million kwh)			
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956<sup>a/</sup></u>
Total	832	1,061	1,372
Hydro	153	187	220

a/ Provisional.

#### INDUSTRY

The public services dealing with industry were taken over by the Federal Government on 1 July 1954. Prior to this date, there was a Department of Trade, Transport and Industry which took care of industrial matters.

The most important industry is copper processing, but industries engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel goods, sawmilling, wood and joinery manufacture and the manufacture of food, drink and cement have grown in importance since 1947, although the development of secondary industries is handicapped by the lack of local raw materials and high transport costs. The Colonial Development Corporation (CDC) played an important part in the establishment of the Chilanga cement works, which started production in 1951 with a share capital of £2 million. In 1952, 63,353 short tons of cement were produced and in 1956 production had reached 124,298 tons. A second kiln was put into operation in May 1956 and production in the future is expected to reach 180,000 tons annually. In 1957, the CDC was still a partner with the Northern Rhodesia Government, but some of the share capital was offered to the public. This is the first CDC project which has evolved from a subsidiary to a commercial company with a significant part of the share capital held by the public.

The government-financed Industrial Loans Board, which was set up in 1951, assists industry by providing loans for capital development. From the inception of the Board to 30 June 1957, the loans approved have amounted to £771,623.

The total number of industrial undertakings increased from 101 in 1947 to 635 in 1957. Flour mills increased from eight in 1947 to thirty-eight in 1957. Sawmills increased from fourteen to eighteen, engineering (including plumbing) workshops from two to 175, and clothing factories from two to sixteen in the same period.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Federal Ministry of Transport and Works took over the responsibility for railways, inter-territorial roads and civil aviation on 1 July 1954.

The total length of motor traffic roads increased from 9,910 miles in 1947 to 20,007 miles in 1957. The permanent railway line increased from 642 miles in 1947 to 655 miles in 1956.

The Rhodesia Railways Ordinance, enacted in 1949, empowered the Government of Northern Rhodesia jointly to own and operate with the Government of Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland the railway acquired by Southern Rhodesia from Rhodesia Railways Limited. A Higher Authority and a Board were set up by the Ordinance. Since 1947, the Rhodesia Railways have greatly increased in capacity and performance. In 1954, the tonnage of goods hauled, excluding livestock, was 107 per cent higher than in 1946. This expansion, however, was not possible without difficulty. The railroad lacked serviceable equipment and skilled personnel, and one of its worst problems since the end of the war has been the congestion of traffic on the Beira route. A railway expansion programme, including an increase in locomotives and rolling stock, traffic and operating facilities, has been financed through loans from international sources. A £5 million loan was obtained in 1953 from the International Bank.

In 1948, the Civil Aviation Department took over operative and administrative control of aeradio telecommunication. Introduction of international air regulations was carried out in 1950 by the adoption of the Colonial Air Navigation Order. The importance of air traffic is indicated by the steady increase in aircraft movements and the increase in passenger and freight loads. A landmark in the progress of civil aviation was the completion of a full scale international airport at Livingstone in 1950. In 1956, there were four main airports, eleven secondary airports and twenty-six emergency landing grounds.

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Number of passenger and commercial vehicles in use  
(thousands)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Passenger cars	5.3	14.9	25.7
Commercial vehicles	4.2	12.6	12.5

Railway traffic

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Goods handled (thousand metric tons)	1,495	2,819	4,409
Passengers carried	-	744,888	1,007,982

Communications

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
Post offices	55	71	115
Telegraph and cable offices	72	50	70
Telephone exchanges	...	24	39
Radio stations	1	39	55

PUBLIC FINANCE

The establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland resulted in considerable changes in the Territory's financial responsibilities and arrangements, as many departments became a Federal charge. The fiscal year, which had previously coincided with the calendar year, was made co-terminous with the period 1 July to 30 June.

The territorial share of taxes on income levied by the Federal Government, amounting to 18 per cent of revenue in 1957, is the most important source of income.

Both Africans, who were previously exempt from income tax, and non-Africans, pay income tax, supertax and a territorial surcharge on a progressive scale. Income tax is assessed on the basis of taxable income starting with £500.

In 1947, the African Tax paid by all adult male Africans, unless exempted, varied between 6s. in the remotest rural areas and 17s.6d. in the mining districts. In 1952 the rates in the urban areas were increased by 2s.6d. From 1 January 1956, the rates varied from 10s. to 15s. in the rural areas and remained £1 in the urban areas.

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand Southern Rhodesia pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Revenue (recurrent)	4,373.0	31,233.7	19,299.0
Expenditure (recurrent)	4,289.0	28,221.6	18,504.2
Major heads of revenue:			
Licences, taxes, fines, etc.	2,701.4	22,690.5	12,956.6
Share of revenue from mineral rights	-	2,069.4	2,492.1
Reimbursements from the Federal Government	-	-	1,344.0
Customs	863.4	2,981.4	- a/
Major heads of expenditure:			
Public works (department, recurrent and extraordinary)	798.6	2,878.1	4,048.6
Territorial appropriations to Development Fund (Capital Fund)	136.8	5,600.0	2,000.0
African education	188.2	642.4	1,699.8
European education	119.6	523.1	- a/
Health (including Silicosis Medical Bureau)	275.5	1,045.6	- a/

a/ Federal responsibility.

Development finance

Expenditure under the Territory's Ten-Year Development Plan, which emphasized self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and expanded production for exports, was increased from the original amount of £13 million in 1947 to £52 million in 1953, to last until June 1957. In 1954, the Plan was again revised to place greater emphasis on rural development and to exclude the projects for which the Federal Government was responsible. In 1956, a Capital Expenditure Planning Committee replaced the Development Authority. A new four-year plan (1957-1961) is being synchronized with the development plans of the Federal and territorial Governments. The Northern Rhodesia Government's share in the cost for the four-year period is estimated at £35,478,312.

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A capital fund, established on 1 July 1955, includes not only expenditure under the previous development fund but also capital items and loan advances which had previously been financed from recurrent estimates. Capital repayments, which had heretofore been credited to general revenue, are now included in receipts of the capital fund.

Capital Fund  
(thousand Southern Rhodesia pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Total development revenue	161.1	8,660.2	4,139.8
Total development expenditure	245.1	5,592.1	8,629.1

The major sources of development revenue are as follows:

	<u>1947</u> (thousand Southern Rhodesia pounds)	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Appropriation from general revenue	136.8	5,600.0	2,000.0
Loan floatations	-	-	1,164.0
Colonial development and welfare grants	24.3	394.5	102.1
Capital repayments	-	-	410.0

The main allocations for territorial projects up to 30 June 1957 were estimated as follows (million Southern Rhodesian pounds): public works, including African housing, 19.0; loans to local authorities and co-operatives, 5.6; roads and bridges, 3.2; economic services, 2.9; public utilities, 2.5; social services, 1.8; water development, 1.5; African rural development, 1.0; and law and order, 1.0.

#### BANKING AND CREDIT

In 1957, banking operations were carried out by four private banks, with a total of thirty branches and fourteen agencies. In addition, there was a Land and Agricultural Bank, established in 1953, which took over loans previously made to farmers by the Land Board. An Industrial Loans Board financed by the Government assists industry by providing loans for capital development. A Central Bank of the Federation was established in 1956, replacing the Central Africa Currency Fund and Currency Board.

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Co-operative societies, farming scheme funds, credit societies, and private firms also provide credit for farmers.

Bank clearings in Northern Rhodesia show an uninterrupted rise. From £34.2 million in 1950, they increased to £124.8 million in 1953 and to £145.8 million in 1954.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Since commerce and trade became a federal responsibility on 1 July 1954, 1953 was the last year in which separate trade statistics were prepared for Northern Rhodesia. A uniform customs tariff for the federal area was brought into operation on 1 July 1955. As part of Northern Rhodesia lies within the Conventional Congo Basin Treaty area, it was obligated under international treaty provisions not to impose discriminatory tariffs. As a result of a decision taken in 1957 by the various Governments subscribing to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the whole of Northern Rhodesia now enjoys the benefits of the preferential structure of the Federal tariff.

Northern Rhodesia is a major producer of minerals which account for 95 per cent of the Territory's exports. The favourable prices received for copper have brought large export earnings and favourable balances of trade, which rose from £5 million in 1946 to £43 million in 1953. The decline in mineral prices, particularly copper, during 1956 and 1957, resulted in a decline in exports and an unfavourable balance of trade for the Federation as a whole.

Imports and exports

	<u>Value</u> (thousand Southern Rhodesia pounds)	
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>
General imports	10,680.0	51,832.8
General exports	21,407.8	94,833.8
Principal imports:		
Foodstuffs (including beverages)	1,428.8	5,144.8
Metals, machinery and vehicles	2,988.4	24,473.7
Fibres, textiles, apparel	2,219.0	6,604.4
Oils, waxes, paints	563.8	2,346.5
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	251.1	1,195.7
Principal domestic exports:		
Copper, blister	11,883.5	52,037.0
Copper, electrolytic, wire bars	5,366.6	24,308.4
Lead, bar, ingot and pig	997.2	1,103.6
Zinc ingots	1,076.6	1,953.9
Tobacco (raw)	458.6	1,559.6
Hides (cattle)	101.5	255.9

Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>
Origin of imports:		
United Kingdom	25.3	36.5
Union of South Africa	28.5	29.9
Southern Rhodesia	18.7	14.8
United States of America	12.9	5.7
Destination of exports:		
United Kingdom	66.6	61.0
Union of South Africa	8.8	3.9
United States of America	-	19.0
Belgium	1.2	3.6
German Federal Republic	-	2.4

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## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Communication between Africans and Europeans has increased with the expansion of industry, particularly mining. The main social problems arise as a result of differences in language, education and social environment of the different communities.

During 1956, an interracial committee was set up to consider the problem of race relations in the Territory and, as a result of its report, a Race Relations Ordinance was passed to provide for the establishment of a Central Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Committee and of local committees whose functions are to assist in the promotion of harmonious relationship between the races. These committees were established in July 1957. In all, there are fourteen district committees.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

A separate Labour Department, apart from the Mines Department, was established in 1954. The general conditions of African labour have gradually improved since 1947.

The principal labour legislation includes a Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, a Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance (1948), an African Migrant Worker's Ordinance (1948), a Trades Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (1949), and an Industrial Conciliation Ordinance (1949).

### Employment situation

Owing to the absence of suitable negotiating machinery for the regulation of wages and conditions of service in certain industries, wages councils were set up during 1954. In the civil service, Whitley Councils functioned for both Europeans and Africans, and by the end of 1954, trade joint councils were set up to deal with conditions of service for government industrial employees. In 1956, wages councils were set up to regulate wages and conditions of service for Europeans and Africans in shops.

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### Wages

In 1947, the average wages for Europeans in the mining industry were £53 per month on the surface and £59 underground. Wages for Africans in similar work varied from £1.17s. to £2.5s. per month plus free food and housing. Bonuses and overtime were paid to both Europeans and Africans. Outside the mining industry, European average wages range from about £38 to about £78 a month and Africans from £1.15s. to £3.15s., including the value of food and housing.

In 1957, the mining industry employed some 37,600 Africans, and their remuneration varied from £11.13s. to £45.0.6d. for surface workers, and £12.15s. to £46.13s. for underground workers, for thirty shifts of eight hours. Monthly paid Africans earned £45.0s.6d. for surface workers and £53.3s. for underground workers. The wage for European daily paid employees varied from £3.11.10d. to £4.18.2d. per shift for underground workers and from £3.9.2d. to £4.13.2d. for surface workers.

With regard to other industries, wages for an unskilled adult African worker in agriculture average £4 a month, and in industries other than mining £5. a month. Wages of more skilled Africans, such as building operatives, average £12.10s. a month. All wages are inclusive of different allowances, e.g., cash bonuses, food allowances, holiday allowances, etc.

The salary scales of both Africans and Europeans in the civil service were revised in 1953 retroactive to 1 October 1951.

The question of the advancement of Africans in the mining industry to more responsible jobs has been the subject of discussions between the mining companies and the European and African unions. As a result of the recommendations of a board of inquiry, an agreement on African advancement was signed in 1955, whereby twenty-four types of job formerly held by Europeans would be given to Africans.

### Number of African wage-earners

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Mining and quarrying	32,772	46,400	47,000
Agriculture	15,000	40,000	32,000
Domestic service	17,500	35,000	33,800

### Workers' and employers' organization

The African and European trade union movements are highly organized owing to the specialization of labour in the mining industry. The most powerful unions are the Northern Rhodesia European Mineworkers' Union, recognized by the mining companies in September 1937, and the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union, formed in 1949 and recognized by the companies the same year. In 1947, there was no legislation requiring unions to register, whereas in 1953, unions not only had to register but it was made compulsory for all unions to submit annual returns of revenue and expenditure. African shop assistants formed the first trade union in Northern Rhodesia in 1947. The only employers' organization is the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, representing the mining companies. Others, such as the Master Builders' Association, exist, but they are more in the nature of a convention of business associations. The number of workers' unions is as follows:

#### Workers' Unions

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
African	1	14 <sup>a/</sup>	17 <sup>b/</sup>
Membership	80	40-50,000	...
European	3	9	12
Membership	5-8,000	...	...

a/ Including two Indian unions.

b/ Including three Indian unions.

#### Labour disputes

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>African</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>African</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>African</u>	<u>European</u>
Strikes	-	-	92	2	65	11
Man-days lost	-	-	22,422	1,808	180,936	29,134

Both during 1956 and 1957, there was considerable unrest in the mining industry. In spite of an agreement having been signed in 1955 on African advancement, a series of strikes of Africans at all the major mines broke out

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between May and September 1956, and 460,000 man-days were lost. The main cause of the unrest was found to be dissatisfaction amongst members of the African Mineworkers' Trade Union with the fact that nearly all advanced jobs fell within the sphere of the Mines African Staff Association, enabling the Association to gain members from the Union. The situation led to a State of Emergency and a commission of inquiry was appointed. At the end of 1956, the Emergency was lifted and a reorganization of the African Mineworkers' Trade Union was started.

During 1957, a series of unconstitutional strikes by various branches of the European Mineworkers' Union culminated in a complete shut down of all the copper mines and in the appointment by the Government of a commission of inquiry. The total loss as a result of European disputes in the mining industry during 1957 was 29,134 man-days. The total loss as a result of African disputes was 176,651 man-days, 165,914 of these because of the European strike action. A number of recommendations were made to improve industrial relations in the mining industry.

#### Vocational training

Both government departments and the larger employers in industry provide training for certain employees. There is also a system of apprenticeship based on a 1946 ordinance which is not applicable to Africans. The latter are subject to a trade testing system introduced in 1950. A committee appointed in 1956 to review the question of training for Africans agreed unanimously that the Apprenticeship Ordinance should also apply to Africans. The mining companies maintain a full-time training programme in job instruction.

In 1955, the mining companies formed the Copperbelt Technical Foundation, which made £400,000 available for the vocational instruction and training of young people.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registrar of Co-operative Societies began work in 1947, to meet the demand for consumers' and producers' marketing societies. In 1948, a Co-operative Societies Ordinance was promulgated and a Department of Co-operatives was established. The number of societies almost doubled from 1947 to 1949 (from thirty-five to sixty-nine). Co-operatives have taken a firm hold, especially in

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rural areas. The year 1950 was one of consolidation rather than expansion. Emphasis was laid on improved marketing services and increased volume of produce through producer's marketing societies. In 1953, the agricultural producer societies greatly strengthened their position and extended their activities.

In 1954, societies with African membership increased in number, in particular the agricultural producer societies. African consumer co-operatives are not successful, whereas amongst Europeans the consumer movement is progressing steadily.

During 1956, the agricultural producer co-operatives expanded into more of the main producing areas and there is evidence of a much wider appreciation by Africans of the part such societies can play in their lives.

The table below shows the growth of the co-operative movement:

	<u>Number</u>		<u>Membership</u>		<u>Turn-over</u> (thousand Southern Rhodesia pounds)	
	<u>African</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>African</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>African</u>	<u>European</u>
1947	2	9	...	1,344	...	...
1953	94	15	11,634	4,551	345.1	1,822.2
1957	180	21	21,923	5,299	1,522.7	5,847.3

#### STANDARD OF LIVING

A commission was appointed in 1947 to study the cost of living, and an attempt was made to collect family budgets for both Europeans and Africans. An analysis of African family budgets in 1947 showed that, although there was a wide range of incomes accruing to African workers, some 43 per cent earned between £2 and £4 per month. A European family expenditure survey was held in 1951.

Consumer prices index number  
(weighted average - August 1939 = 100)

<u>Yearly average</u>	<u>Foodstuffs</u>	<u>Clothing and footwear</u>	<u>Household stores</u>	<u>All items</u>
1949	171	226	193	149
1953	221	247	211	177
1957	272	254	214	208

The national income of Northern Rhodesia increased from about £20.2 million in 1947 to £88.7 million in 1953. The share of African wages and salaries in the national income for these years was respectively £4 million and £20.7 million, i.e., 20 per cent and 23 per cent. The share of European, Asian and Eurafican wages and salaries was £7 million and £24.9 million, i.e., 34 per cent and 28 per cent.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

An African Housing Department was established in 1947. Under the Territory's development plan, the programme to build 23,088 houses at a cost of about £6.5 million was near completion in 1956. An African Housing Board was established in 1956, and during 1956 to 1957, some £2 million was made available by the Board for loans for African housing. In addition, £4 million was provided in the Territory's capital expenditure programme for 1957 to 1961 for additional housing. After the Government ceased to subsidize rents on 30 June 1956, an Owner Housing Loan Scheme was drafted. An African rural housing scheme, financed by a revolving fund of £210,000 for the first stage, was implemented during 1956. The Government has lent over £1.3 million to local authorities to build houses for letting to the general public, including special houses for the aged.

Local authorities receive government loans for relending to the public at low rates of interest, thus enabling individuals to build their own houses. In recent years, more than £1.2 million has been provided for this purpose.

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## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

There is no general scheme of social security benefits in Northern Rhodesia, other than workmen's compensation governed by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. Since 1954, there has been a non-contributory pension system in force for African workers in the copper mines. At the age of fifty, after twenty years of employment, the worker is entitled to £45 a year, but it may be raised to £72; similarly bonuses are granted in certain circumstances for shorter periods of employment. Aged persons's allowances are paid by the Government to Europeans only.

Social welfare work is a co-operative effort involving the Government, the local authorities, the mining companies and voluntary organizations. The Government is responsible for statutory and remedial services for all communities within the Territory, whereas the local authorities concern themselves with recreational and group activities for Africans.

A Department of Welfare and Probation Services was established in 1952; in 1954 the Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Services was created to guide and co-ordinate the work of the Department and the activities of the local authorities and voluntary bodies concerned.

The relief of the destitute and the disabled among Africans is basically the responsibility of the family, although government grants are made in needy cases. The amount made available for social welfare services by the Government increased from £25,000 in 1952 to £195,000 in 1956. The Northern Rhodesia Territorial Council for Child Welfare, established in 1948, takes care of all children irrespective of race and promotes the co-ordination of child welfare projects in co-operation with the Government and private societies. Work among blind African children has expanded considerably since 1947 and a number of blind schools are run by the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind and by missions. During 1956, a new Adoption Ordinance was enacted which incorporated up-to-date practices in this field. A new Juveniles Ordinance was also adopted making comprehensive provision for the custody and protection of juveniles in need of care and attention and also for the care of juvenile delinquents.

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The Department of Welfare and Probation Services established its own training centre for African social workers in 1953, and, in 1955, the first trainees from the government African welfare officers training course completed their two-year course and started full-time employment. Local authorities have also shown an increasing interest in the training of Africans for social welfare work.

Since 1947, there has been a continuous expansion of African welfare centres and recreational facilities, particularly in the rural areas. In the industrial areas the African demands for libraries, concerts, cinemas, debating societies, etc., have also been met on an increasing scale.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community service camps were established in 1947 to give urban youths an opportunity to acquaint themselves with rural life and its problems. With the progress of the Territory's development plan, community development programmes have been carried out through provincial land area development teams. Training and demonstration courses in agriculture, trades and handicrafts are given in close co-operation with the Education Department; however, each development team decides on the courses to be given according to local needs. This work has been expanded and both the Government and local authorities encourage the participation of the inhabitants in the organization and development of community services. Community development in the rural areas is primarily the responsibility of the Commissioner for Rural Development.

#### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The total number of crimes reported to the police in 1947 was 26,353, compared with 59,628 in 1953 and 92,654 in 1957.

Towards the end of 1952, a number of amendments were made to various ordinances affecting the power of the courts to inflict corporal punishment: whipping was abolished and caning restricted. A Probation of Offenders Ordinance came into force in 1953. A new Juveniles Ordinance came into force in 1956, making comprehensive provision for the custody and protection of juveniles and the care of juvenile delinquents.

Crime statistics

	<u>Number of persons convicted by the Courts</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Offences against public order and lawful authority	596	258	973
Offences against public morality	134	174	282
Offences against the person	984	1,151	820
Offences against property	4,432	4,594	5,921
Other offences against the penal code	448	351	698
Offences against local laws	<u>19,200</u>	<u>39,555</u>	<u>49,769</u>
Total	25,794	46,083	58,463

The above table does not include cases dealt with by Native courts. The increasing industrialization of the Territory and the subsequent growth of the population in urban areas have been followed by a progressive increase in the number of cases handled by the police.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health Department became a federal responsibility on 1 July 1954, and the Federation became an associate member of the World Health Organization.

Though the health of the African has improved since 1947, infant mortality rates are still high in localities distant from the mines and main towns.

In 1955, the Federal Government, with the assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund initiated extensive maternal and child welfare services both in urban and rural areas. Training facilities for hospital assistants and dispensers, nursing and midwifery have been expanded and improved. Bursaries and scholarships are given to African medical students for study within the Territory as well as abroad.

Systems of piped water supply both in the larger towns and in small communities have been increased to keep pace with the growing population. Some progress has been made in providing sewerage for the larger towns and septic tanks have been installed in other communities.

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Diseases causing high morbidity amongst the Africans include tuberculosis, malaria, sleeping sickness, and bilharziasis. The reported incidence of tuberculosis has been increasing since 1947. Following a tuberculosis survey in 1950, better treatment and diagnostic facilities were made available and a specialist tuberculosis medical officer was appointed. Venereal disease accounts for a very large proportion of the hospital admissions. In 1952, a system of voluntary clinics replaced the method of compulsory inspections and has become well-established and successful. Various venereal disease campaigns also have been carried out. By 1955, the incidence of malaria had decreased steadily throughout the Territory. Demonstration schemes to protect the inhabitants of the larger mining towns by "barrier spraying" have been undertaken. Educational campaigns to control bilharziasis have had some success. Smallpox has occurred sporadically; however, in 1955 there was an epidemic which seriously affected the larger mining towns.

Expenditure  
(thousand Southern Rhodesia pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1955/1956</u>
Medical Department (including Silicosis Medical Bureau)	275.5	820.5	1,324.8

Medical and health staff

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	44 <sup>a/</sup>	...	61	115	70	204
Licensed physicians	...	...	-	2	-	...
Nurses (of senior training and certificated)	74	...	113	52	203	244
Partially trained nurses	14	...	12	18	...	...
Midwives (of senior training and certificated)	...	...	99	{ 25	...	... <sup>b/</sup>
Partially trained midwives	...	...	3 <sup>c/</sup>		...	...
Sanitary inspectors	10	...	28 <sup>c/</sup>		15	36

a/ One part time.

b/ Included under nurses of senior training.

c/ Including sixteen employed by Local Management Boards.

Institutions

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Number of beds</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
General hospitals	28	28	51 <sup>a/</sup>	2,755	3,032	5,883 <sup>a/</sup>
Cottage hospitals	...	44	4 <sup>a/</sup>	...	516	22 <sup>a/</sup>
Dispensaries	...	163	255	...	562	2,225
Maternity and child welfare centres	12	37	57	...	...	...
Mobile units	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>a/</sup> Government (European only).

There were in 1957, four mental institutions, nineteen leprosaria (nine in 1947), three venereal disease clinics and three tuberculosis hospitals.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

European, Asian and Coloured education and African higher education became a federal responsibility on 1 July 1954.

European education

The major change in European education has been the implementation of the Government's decision to provide the full range of academic and modern secondary education within the Territory. This has resulted in a diminishing number of pupils leaving the Territory for secondary education in neighbouring Territories. No university, teacher-training or technical school facilities exist, but scholarships, bursaries, grants and loans are available for students who wish to take advantage of facilities elsewhere. Adult education is provided by the Government through classes for apprentices at the mining centres. Commercial subjects are taught at some government and private schools. Asian and Coloured students receive assistance similar to that given European students.

### African education

The major change in African education was the introduction in 1951 of a new Education Ordinance, whose principal aim is to place great responsibility on local authorities for the administration of the educational system. These local education authorities were established in all administrative districts and provinces during 1954. The Ordinance also provides for a Unified African Teaching Service, by which all teachers approved for entry into the service will work under the same conditions and terms of service irrespective of their employers. The Service was established in 1953.

Compulsory education for children in the Copperbelt between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, which had been in force since 1943, was abolished in 1951, because of the evergrowing influx of Africans into the area. The increase in population caused such pressure on available facilities that the regulations enforcing compulsion could no longer continue.

During 1954, plans were approved for the gradual introduction of a full four-year course (from Standard III-VI) for selected pupils after Standard II. Hitherto, due to shortage of teachers, it had been necessary to limit the entries to upper primary schools after Standard IV. Implementation of these plans started in 1955, and in 1957, 39,579 students were attending the upper primary schools, an increase of 6,145 over 1956.

In 1955, the Ten-Year Plan for African education (1947-1956) was completed. The major objectives of the Plan had been to consolidate and improve the lower primary school system, to expand and improve the upper primary school system, to develop secondary education on sound lines, to initiate technical education and community development, to increase the supply of well-trained teachers and to improve the educational facilities for girls and adult women.

By 1956, 20,000 additional children had been enrolled in lower primary schools, over 7,000 in upper primary schools and 100 in junior secondary schools. Whereas in 1946, one child out of every five was completing the four-year lower primary course, in 1956 four children out of every five were completing the course. The number finishing the full eight-year primary course increased from 1,070 in 1946 to 3,900 in 1956. The number of students receiving technical training increased from sixty at the Munal Training Centre in 1946 to 1,305 in twenty new trades schools and the Hodgson Technical College (300) in 1956.

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A new plan was submitted to the Government aimed at providing universal lower primary education and expanding upper primary and secondary education. In 1957 the Government accepted in principle the goal of a full primary education to Standard VI for every child in both rural and urban areas.

The problem of urban African education is serious; in 1956 only 26,334 of 71,400 children of school age (8-16) were enrolled in schools. The rapid expansion of the copper mining industry and of African housing in the industrial and urban areas creates an ever-worsening educational problem.

Progress in the expansion of technical education is illustrated by the fact that in 1955 nineteen of twenty projected trades schools had been opened. A good deal of vocational training is also carried out under the aegis of government departments. The progress in teacher training is shown by the fact that in 1953 the number of trained teachers had reached 93 per cent of the total teaching staff in maintained and assisted schools. During 1955, progress was made in planning the reorganization of the nineteen teacher-training institutions in the Territory into five large training colleges, three to be managed by groups of missionary societies and the two existing government colleges to be enlarged.

Discussions begun in 1951 relating to higher education led to the opening in 1957 of the interracial University College of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which has faculties in arts and science.

Scholarships and bursaries are offered by the Government for students studying abroad. In 1950, there were nineteen students attending courses for post-secondary education in the Union of South Africa, with the aid of government bursaries, and twelve in the United Kingdom. By 1953, thirty-four Africans were taking advanced courses abroad with the aid of bursaries. Eight were granted bursaries from United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare funds for courses in the United Kingdom. In 1956, thirty-one Africans were taking advanced courses outside the Territory with the aid of scholarships.

Mass literacy campaigns for Africans have been held since 1945 in co-operation with the Education Department. Since the establishment of development areas in 1952, mass literacy work and adult education have been carried out by development teams in area schools put at their disposal.

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The increase in school facilities, pupils and staff since 1947 is illustrated in the tables below.

<u>Expenditure</u> (thousand Southern Rhodesia pounds)			
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
African education:			
Recurrent,	{ 188.2	642.3	1,699.8
Capital		186.4	473.9
Assistance from Metropolitan Government (C.D.W. Fund)	...	186.4	...
European education (including Asian and Coloured):			
Recurrent and Capital	119.6	... <sup>a/</sup>	... <sup>a/</sup>

<sup>a/</sup> Federal responsibility.

<u>Schools (African)<sup>a/</sup></u>			
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Primary	1,596	1,524	1,765
Secondary	2	5	17
Vocational	17	17 <sup>b/</sup>	41
Teacher training	...	29 <sup>b/</sup>	22

<sup>a/</sup> Government, government-aided and unaided schools. Figures given indicate the number of courses and not necessarily separate institutions.

<sup>b/</sup> Including one post-secondary training course.



Schools (European, Coloured and Asian)<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	<u>European</u>	<u>Asian and Coloured</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Asian and Coloured</u>
Primary	9	4	44	8
Secondary <sup>b/</sup>	12	-	14	2
Vocational <sup>c/</sup>	...	-	8	-
Teacher training	-	-	-	-

a/ Government, government-aided and non-aided schools. Figures given indicate the number of courses and not necessarily separate institutions.

b/ Primary schools with secondary classes.

c/ Part-time apprenticeship courses.

Pupils (European, Coloured and Asian)

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	<u>European</u>	<u>Asian and Coloured</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Asian and Coloured</u>
Primary schools:				
Boys	1,820	37	4,127	263
Girls	1,938	35	3,877	220
Secondary schools:				
Boys	180	-	658	9
Girls	157	-	767	-

Pupils (African)

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	103,781	52,646	110,700	54,624	146,298	84,765
Secondary	125	5	418	14	1,421	179
Vocational:						
Primary level	...	...	519	367	{	1,467
Secondary level	119	93	200	-		
Teacher training:						
Primary level	...	...	-	-	{	1,058
Secondary level	718	129	584	198		
Post-secondary level	...	...	25	-		

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Teachers (African)

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary	3,373	580	3,961	495	3,996	785
Secondary	{	{	{	{	68	17
Technical and vocational					131	17
Post-secondary (teacher training)					55	31
	-	-	2	1		

Teachers (European, Coloured and Asian)

	<u>European</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>Asian and Coloured</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Asian and Coloured</u>
Primary schools:	{	{	{	{	{	{
Men						
Women						
Secondary schools:						
Men						
Women						

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are libraries in all European, Coloured and Asian schools and in most African schools; libraries are also provided at many welfare centres and by some local government bodies. There is one museum.

In 1956, there were two African and three European newspapers published in the Territory, in addition to about fourteen periodicals, compared with four European and one African newspaper in 1953 and three European and one African newspaper in 1947.

In 1946, an engineer from the Colonial Office laid the foundation for an efficient broadcasting system, and about 150 receivers were placed at various centres. During 1955, a commission was set up by the Federal Government to make recommendations concerning the future of African broadcasting in the Federation, and in 1957 a Federal Broadcasting Corporation was established. Programmes for Africans have been considerably improved and expanded and specially prepared programmes for women have been introduced, constituting a step forward

in the informal education of women by means of the radio. Major changes also have been made in the production of some of the news bulletins following the increase in public interest in world affairs. There were seven mobile cinema units in 1957, compared with six in 1947. The number of wireless sets had reached 45,000 in 1955.

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