



Eleventh session

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

Central African Territories^{1/}

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1/ Information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of Belgium on the Belgian Congo, the Government of France on French Equatorial Africa and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Note: The symbols used in this document are as follows:

(...) data not available;

(-) amount nil or negligible;

1954/55 indicates a crop or financial year.

BELGIAN CONGO

Information on the Belgian Congo for the year ending 31 December 1954 was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of Belgium on 28 July 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

AREA

2,345,525 square kilometres

POPULATION^{a/}

| | 1948 | 1952 | - 1953 | 1954 |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Indigenous | 10,914,208 | 11,788,711 | 12,026,159 | 12,317,326 |
| Non-indigenous | 51,639 ^{b/} | 81,940 | 91,276 | 93,165 ^{c/} |
| Total | <u>10,965,847</u> | <u>11,870,651</u> | <u>12,117,435</u> | <u>12,410,491</u> |

a/ At 31 December. The indigenous population is estimated using sampling methods. A census of the non-indigenous population is taken every three years.

b/ Census of 3 January 1949.

c/ Census of 3 January 1955. Belgian Congo: Bulletin Mensuel des Statistiques Générales du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi, August 1955, page 87 et seq.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of the Belgian Congo is based chiefly on the production, processing and export of raw materials of vegetable and mineral origin and the import of the goods needed by the population and the Territory's developing industries. Apart from a few commodities not produced in the Belgian Congo or produced in insufficient quantities, such as some grains, fish, petroleum and coal, imports consist almost entirely of manufactured goods which cannot be supplied by local industry.

During 1954 the outstanding features of the development of the economy were, to a greater extent than in previous years, the growth of the domestic market and the growing tendency towards the merging of the indigenous and European economies.

The high volume of both governmental and private investment sustained over a period of several years provided a basis for the continued expansion of production in all fields. In 1954 progress was most marked in production for the local market. Industrial production increased by approximately 10 per cent and mining production by approximately 5 per cent over 1953. Less progress was made in the case of agriculture owing to the relatively unfavourable economic conditions.

The expansion of foreign trade showed a tendency to level off. In 1954, 1,625,870 tons valued at over 18,000 million Belgian Congo francs^{1/} imported, an increase of 13.6 per cent in volume and 1.8 per cent in value over 1953. Exports totalled 1,347,330 tons valued at 20,224 million francs, an increase of about 170,000 tons in volume and a decline of 200 million francs in value as compared with 1953. There was a decline in the value and volume of imports of capital goods and an increase in the case of imports of other supplies and consumer goods. Mineral exports were over 100,000 tons higher but their value declined by nearly 450 million francs. Minerals account for 49.36 per cent of the volume and 62.48 per cent of the value of total exports and agricultural products for 48.82 per cent of the volume and 36.05 of the value.

In 1953 there was a favourable balance of payments of 827 million francs as against 1,931 million in 1952 and 3,722 million in 1951.

The estimated net national income was 45,510 million francs in 1954 as against 42,510 million in 1953 and 29,310 million in 1950. The money income of the indigenous population (wages and sales of produce) was 16,000 million in 1954 as against 14,900 million in 1953 and 8,780 million in 1950.

The Ten-Year Development Plan instituted in 1950 is being carried out by the Administration with the assistance of semi-governmental agencies such as OTRACO (the Colonial Transport Office: rail and water transport), REGIDESO (the Electricity and Water Supply Undertaking: the supply of water and electricity in urban areas), FBFI (the Native Welfare Fund: medical programmes, education, water and electricity supply in rural areas), INEAC (the National Institute for Agronomical Studies in

^{1/} The Belgian Congo franc is at par with the Belgian franc.

the Belgian Congo) and IRSAC (the Institute for Scientific Research in Central Africa). OCA (the African Housing Authority) and the electrification boards participate in the execution of the programmes.

Actual public investment (estimated on the basis of funds expended) in 1954 was 2,973 million francs (2,168 million in 1953 and 1,600 million in 1952). To this figure must be added the 2,981 million francs invested by the various semi-governmental agencies in 1954 (REGIDESO: 159; OTRACO: 1,807; FBEL: 136; INEAC: 75; OCA: 804). The total invested by these agencies since 1950 when the Plan was initiated is 6,788 million (REGIDESO: 1,286; OTRACO: 3,304; FBEL: 695; INEAC: 350; OCA: 1,151; IRSAC: 2).

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Directorate-General of Agricultural and Veterinary Services is responsible for agriculture and animal husbandry, water and forests, hunting and fishing, settlement and agricultural instruction. The Directorate also supervises the Agricultural Produce Offices (the public agencies responsible for promoting production and marketing and improving the quality of produce) and the cotton, anti-locust and anti-erosion missions. The various services employ a staff of 9,260, of whom 8,497 are indigenous inhabitants.

Appropriations for the agricultural and veterinary services

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 ^{a/} |
|--|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| | (in millions of francs) | | | |
| Ordinary budget | 320.7 | 555.1 | 741.7 | 716.3 |
| including: agricultural research (INEAC) | 134.0 | 164.6 | 222.3 | 241.9 |
| National Parks Institute | 12.4 | 16.9 | 20.2 | 20.2 |
| Appropriations under the Ten-Year Plan | - | 254.3 | 424.0 | 352.4 |
| including: agricultural research (INEAC) | - | ... | 103.8 | 80.7 |
| Native Welfare Fund | <u>b/</u> | 30.0 | 23.7 | 33.4 |

a/ Estimates.

b/ Included in the ordinary budget.

Land Tenure

Land is divided into three categories:

- (a) Indigenous land, tenure of which is governed by a Decree of 3 June 1896. This decree gives the indigenous inhabitants exclusive disposal of land on which they live and which they cultivate or work for their immediate needs. Fallow land is placed in the same category as occupied land. There are also "extension" lands reserved for the future needs of the indigenous inhabitants and lands over which the latter have rights of passage, access, fishing and hunting. They are also allowed to move to vacant land whenever such a move to public land is in their interest. They may also gather vegetable products, cut wood, hunt and fish on such land.
- (b) Registered land, which belongs to private persons, and is entered in the registers of the Registrar of Land Titles.
- (c) State lands which are owned neither by indigenous communities nor by private persons. Such lands are part of the private domain of the State, which may transfer them or grant them under concession with a view to their development. Land concessions are granted with due regard to the size of the population in the regions concerned, and the percentage of available labour is calculated in such a way as to ensure that a sufficiently large proportion of the population should continue to engage in indigenous agriculture. Concessions are granted by the King, the Governor-General or the provincial governors according to the area of land involved and the general and special conditions of the concession. Every contract for the transfer of land must contain a clause under which the property may be bought back by the Territory and must include provision for forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the obligations assumed. All transfers and concessions are granted without prejudice to the rights of the indigenous inhabitants and are subject to the fulfilment of the conditions regarding the development of the land.

Principal crops

| | | Area (thousands of hectares) | | | | Production (thousands of tons) | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize | I ^{a/} | 331.4 | 349.4 | 346.4 | 344.0 | 356.0 | 302.5 | 323.7 | 319.3 |
| | E ^{b/} | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| Rice (paddy) | I | 133.2 | 162.6 | 164.2 | 174.6 | 137.1 | 169.6 | 176.6 | 179.3 |
| Sweet potatoes | I | 42.5 | 58.4 | 53.6 | 52.2 | 251.4 | 356.5 | 295.9 | 335.6 |
| | E | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 13.4 | 7.7 |
| Manioc | I | 580.5 | 581.4 | 562.5 | 568.8 | 4,910.8 | 6,721.0 | 6,727.8 | 6,763.8 |
| | E | 6.5 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 23.4 | 21.3 |
| Groundnuts | I | 195.7 | 299.2 | 301.7 | 296.3 | 111.9 | 195.2 | 180.1 | 187.4 |
| | E | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Elaeis, plantation | I | 27.4 | 61.2 | 64.6 | 64.2 | - | - | - | - |
| | E | 75.9 | 106.9 | 109.3 | 117.9 | - | - | - | - |
| Natural palm groves brought under cultivation | E | 36.2 | 58.2 | 58.0 | 55.8 | - | - | - | - |
| Total palm oil | | - | - | - | - | 155.5 | 170.4 | 179.5 | 195.2 |
| Total palm kernels | | - | - | - | - | 111.5 | 109.5 | 118.8 | 118.9 |
| Cottonseed | I | 317.9 | 363.4 | 363.5 | 343.6 | 123.8 | 158.3 | 136.4 | 143.3 |
| Urena | I | 19.1 | 20.9 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 6.5 | 9.4 |
| Bananas (plantains) | I | 114.1 | 194.8 | 222.9 | 237.2 | 1,625.6 | 1,810.2 | 1,803.8 | 1,865.1 |
| | E | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 7.3 |
| Peas and beans | I | 87.0 | 119.6 | 117.9 | 129.3 | 49.2 | 81.0 | 66.8 | 71.0 |
| | E | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Coffee | I | 3.8 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| | E | 45.9 | 64.2 | 72.2 | 80.2 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 25.6 |

a/ I: Indigenous crops.
b/ E: European crops.

Livestock

The Veterinary Service is trying to improve the Territory's livestock by selective breeding and better use of the natural pastureland. A programme for the gradual establishment of experimental stock farms is under way. Some farms are already in operation and are making it possible to provide the indigenous communities with selected bulls of breeds suited to local conditions (indigenous, zebu, and Pakistani cattle). The mobile veterinary service is encouraging the enclosure of paddocks and improved pasturage. Educational campaigns are also being organized to encourage the rotation of pasture, prevent bush fires and promote the planting of fodder crops.

A network of veterinary clinics covering the entire Congo has been set up to control animal parasites and diseases. The network is being strengthened under the Ten-Year Plan. There are two laboratories making animal vaccines. In 1954 a severe outbreak of rinderpest was discovered but the veterinary teams established a protective cordon by vaccinating 325,000 animals in two months and the outbreak was brought completely under control within three months.

Principal categories of livestock

| | European livestock | | | Indigenous livestock | | |
|--------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1948 | 1953 | 1954 | 1948 | 1953 | 1954 |
| | Number of head | | | | | |
| Cattle | 236,056 | 348,732 | 372,830 | 366,710 | 457,236 | 482,367 |
| Swine | 31,733 | 35,856 | 39,731 | 184,279 | 288,520 | 288,615 |
| Sheep | { 34,736 | 24,362 | 26,374 | { 1,550,438 | 529,127 | 502,610 |
| Goats | | 8,754 | 9,672 | | 1,473,783 | 1,710,691 |

Total European and indigenous livestock

| | 1948 | 1953 | 1954 |
|--------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle | 602,766 | 805,968 | 855,197 |
| Swine | 216,012 | 324,376 | 328,346 |
| Sheep | { 1,585,174 | 553,489 | 528,984 |
| Goats | | 1,482,537 | 1,720,363 |

Assistance to agriculture

The most comprehensive schemes of assistance are the indigenous small farm projects, two of the main objectives being soil conservation and improvement. The projects are organized by the agricultural services with the assistance of the anti-erosion mission, INEAC and IRSAC. The land is divided into small-holdings, and extensive agriculture, which exhausts the soil, is replaced by rational semi-intensive farming with rotation of crops. The organization of indigenous farming projects is described in the section on community development. Among other forms of assistance to agriculture, particular reference must be made to provision of credit facilities and the provision of capital advances.

Co-operatives can obtain advances on which no interest is paid in the first year, two per cent in the second year and four per cent in the third and subsequent years. They also receive total exemption from personal taxes and income tax for three years and pay only 50 per cent of these taxes during the next two years.

The Special Indigenous Agricultural Credit Fund is in fact an agricultural co-operative bank for the indigenous districts and extra-tribal centres. It is responsible for developing agricultural or industrial activities in the indigenous communities (sericulture, bee-keeping, fish-farming) and financing long-term projects. Loans are made for a maximum of ten years at a net rate of four per cent.

Credit facilities are also offered by the Savings Bank, the Agricultural Credit Commission which makes crop loans to coffee- and pyrethrum-growers, and the Société de crédit au colonat which makes loans to cultivators at rates ranging from three to six per cent.

Public agencies known as "offices" have been set up to promote the development of markets for agricultural produce in the Congo and abroad.

Assistance is also given to agriculture through the supply of tools, equipment, seed and fertilizer, which are furnished in particular by the Reserve Fund of the Savings Bank. In 1953 the Fund granted a total of approximately 189 million francs in direct or indirect subsidies.

The problem of agricultural indebtedness does not exist in the Belgian Congo.

Agricultural education is being steadily developed, the number of schools of agriculture having risen from 10 in 1948 to 17 in 1954. They include six agricultural assistants' schools, four of them private (three are subsidized) and 11 agricultural training colleges, eight of which are private (seven are subsidized). The enrolment at these establishments in 1953 was 912.

The National Institute for Agronomical Studies in the Belgian Congo (to which reference has already been made) is concerned with encouraging the scientific development of agriculture. It has a wide range of activities: the selection of the best varieties of cultivated plants, the distribution of seed and seedlings, agricultural experiments, the development of natural animal and plant resources, the improvement of rural living conditions, and the study of agricultural mechanization. Selected seeds and new methods of cultivation are tested in twenty-six local experimental stations and agricultural centres before being introduced to the indigenous population.

FORESTS

There are about 100 million hectares of forest land. The forest policy is designed to ensure conservation of the forest cover and the development of timber resources. With that end in view, the development programme includes: (a) the annual placing under management of 5,000 hectares of forest; the forests thus managed will have an output per hectare at least three times greater than the average for the natural forests; (b) afforestation of open land; the establishment of 5,000 hectares of protective belts a year, protecting an area of about 50,000 hectares.

During 1954, 6,483 hectares of wooded belts as a protection against bush fires were established, protecting 105,355 hectares of savannah land. By the end of 1953 the area of forests placed under management was 18,971 hectares and that of wooded savannahs 51,632 hectares. The forest service is continuing to make an inventory of resources and has surveyed 620,000 hectares of forest. There are now 206 forestry reserves.

Timber-felling permits were issued for an area of 88,502 hectares in 1954 (1953: 78,000; 1952: 104,000; 1949: 125,000).

Forestry production

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | (in thousands of cubic metres) | | | |
| Rough timber (felled) | 364 | 583 | 800 | 790 |
| Sawn wood | 156 | 207 | 270 | 273 |
| Veneer wood: | | | | |
| Veneer | ... | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Plywood | ... | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Firewood (cubic metres) | 3,809 | 5,075 | 6,576 | 5,781 |
| Pit-props | 2,214 | 2,202 | 2,070 | 2,462 |

FISHERIES

The Belgian Congo Fisheries Commission, set up in 1946, has organized fishing research stations and fish-stocking centres in various parts of the Congo with a view to increasing the yield of the fisheries. A fishing school was opened in 1952 and instruction in fish farming is provided for the indigenous inhabitants by the agricultural schools and missions.

The catch of fresh fish in rivers and lakes rose from 40,000 tons in 1952 to 67,000 in 1953, and 64,000 in 1954. In December 1954 the number of fish ponds, almost all of which are in indigenous areas, was 82,670 (as against 60,747 in 1953 and 46,970 in 1952). Their aggregate area was 4,686 hectares. The average annual yield is 1 to 2 tons per hectare.

MINING AND MINERAL OILS

The Mines Service and the Geological Service are two separate departments under the same directorate. Mining concessions are granted by the Land Service, which is under the same directorate.

In 1954 appropriations for the Mines Service (ordinary and special budgets) totalled 14 million francs. The Geological Service received 25 million under the ordinary budget and 5 million under the Ten-Year Plan.

The ownership of mines is separate from that of the soil and is vested in the Territory, which grants concessions for exploiting mines. Concessions are granted by decree subject to agreements or permits. The indigenous inhabitants may continue to work their mines without concessions (chiefly iron and salt deposits) on the same basis as in the past.

Principal mineral production

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|--|------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| | (in thousands of tons) | | | |
| Copper ^{a/} | 155.5 | 201.2 | 209.2 | 220.8 ^{b/} |
| Crude zinc ore ^{c/} | 87.2 | 189.4 | 242.1 | 150.3 |
| Electrolytic zinc ^{d/} | - | - | 7.8 | 32.0 |
| Cassiterite ^{e/} | 16.2 | 14.8 | 16.3 | 15.6 |
| Tin ^{f/} | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Metal Cobalt (granulated and alloyed) | 4.3 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 |
| Manganese ore | 12.8 | 128.0 | 216.7 | 384.9 |
| Tantalo-columbite | ... | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Wolframite | g/ | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Coal | 117.5 | 252.9 | 315.2 | 378.9 |
| Fine gold (tons) | 9.3 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.2 |
| Industrial diamonds (in thousands of carats) | 5,273.8 | 11,013.9 | 12,016.2 | 12,092.4 |
| Jewellers' diamonds (in thousands of carats) | 558.8 | 594.9 | 564.1 | 527.7 |

-
- a/ Not including copper recoverable from white metal, copper mud, zinc concentrates shipped etc.
- b/ 110.9 electrolytic, 109.9 smelter copper.
- c/ Slightly over 50 per cent concentrates.
- d/ Zinc extracted from crude zinc concentrates.
- e/ Not including cassiterite-wolframite and cassiterite tantalo-columbite.
- f/ Tin extracted from part of the cassiterite.
- g/ Sixteen tons wolfram.

POWER

The development of electrical generating facilities and the supply of electricity are under the supervision of the Water and Electricity Section of the Directorate of Civil Construction and Public Works. The main hydro-electric stations are owned by the mining and industrial companies. Some of the private stations supply electricity to residents in their area. In

relatively uneconomic areas, the construction and operation of power stations are the responsibility of REGIDESO (The Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi Electricity and Water Supply Undertaking), a body under the technical and financial supervision of the Administration.

There are twenty-one private hydro-electric stations with an installed capacity of 278,000 kilowatts and 29 private thermal stations with an installed capacity of 24,000 kilowatts. REGIDESO operates two hydro-electric stations (installed capacity 1,585 kilowatts) and nine thermal stations with an installed capacity of 10,300 kilowatts.

For the Belgian Congo as a whole total installed capacity rose from 260,000 kilowatts in 1951 to 309,000 in 1953 and over 313,000 kilowatts in 1954. Production of electric power was 497 million kilowatt hours in 1948 and rose to 1,073 million in 1953, 992 million being produced by the hydro-electric stations.

The Ten-Year Plan included a large-scale electrification programme. As a result of the work of the survey syndicates, mixed companies in which the State holds the majority of shares have been formed to construct and operate power stations. A station at Zongo, serving Leopoldville, (42,000 kilowatts) and a second station at Tshopo, serving Stanleyville (18,000 kilowatts) are nearing completion.

INDUSTRY

The General Economic Service is responsible for industrial development. It comprises a directorate responsible for legislation and planning, and three sections (general economy, indigenous economy and weights and measures). There is an economic affairs service in each province.

The general expansion of industrial production evident since the War continued at an increased rate in 1953 and 1954, although there was some slackening off during the latter year. Existing production is being expanded and new products are being added as industrial activities become increasingly diversified.

Particular reference should be made to the growth since 1953 of the raw materials processing industries, including the manufacturing industries, brewing,

textiles, woodworking, cement products and non-ferrous metals. The electrolytic zinc industry started in 1953 is now operating at full capacity. There has been a further increase in the production of cement and of sulphuric acid. A new development in the metal fabricating industry is the manufacture of crown caps and metal beds. Finally, there has been a substantial increase in the output of new manufactures such as plastic goods, cosmetics, waterproof canvas and copper wire and cable.

The number of industrial activities of all kinds run by the Congolese is steadily increasing. The craftsmen who have settled in the towns now form a real middle class: they supply some of the needs of the inhabitants, in such fields as housing, furniture and clothing, and some of them run their own firms. Industrial enterprises managed by indigenous inhabitants include 49 brick and tile works, 20 lime kilns, 15 building firms, 233 sawmills, 21 clothing workshops, 135 hotels and restaurants, 140 transport undertakings and a large number of plants for processing agricultural products.

Industrial Production

| | <u>Unit</u> | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Cement | Thousands of tons | 126.9 | 239.9 | 248.3 | 345.5 |
| Lime | " " " | 42.9 | 83.1 | 94.3 | 84.9 |
| Bricks | Thousands | { 223,678 | 394,155 | 422,212 | 372,834 |
| Tiles | " | | 4,971 | 7,445 | 5,009 |
| Fibro-cement Cement | Thousands of square metres | 996 | 2,857 | 2,122 | 2,031 |
| Cement tiles | Thousands | ... | ... | 418.5 | 2,613.0 |
| Powders and explosives | Tons | ... | 1,690 | 2,234 | 3,501 |
| Sulphuric acid | Thousands of tons | 24.6 | 54.3 | 60.6 | 83.6 |
| Paints and varnishes | Tons | ... | 606 | 1,590 | 1,500 |
| Soap | " | 16,551 | 14,976 | 16,070 | 19,599 |
| Bottles | Thousands | ... | 20,000 | 12,000 | 14,000 |
| Plastic goods | " | - | 445 | 617 | 745.5 |
| Cosmetics | Tons | - | ... | 58.3 | 99.0 |
| Groundnut oil | " | 6,438 | 5,700 | 9,621 | 7,130 |
| Cottonseed oil | " | 2,251 | 4,710 | 5,228 | 9,414 |
| Palmetto oil | " | ... | 12,435 | 24,800 | 25,657 |
| Piece goods | Thousands of metres | 31,604 | 41,102 | 43,498 | 47,157 |

Industrial Production (continued)

| | <u>Unit</u> | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Blankets | Thousands | 520 | 1,250 | 1,157 | 1,480 |
| Bags | Thousands | ... | 3,400 | 4,860 | 5,799 |
| Ready-made clothes | Thousands of garments | ... | 8,976 | 11,592 | 13,443 |
| Footwear | Thousands of pairs | 393 | 1,027 | 1,267 | 1,433 |
| Cigarettes | Millions | 670 | 1,666 | 2,701 | 2,434 |
| Metal containers | Thousands | 1,304 <u>a/</u> | 1,085 | 1,087 | 1,186 |
| Cast-iron articles | Tons | ... | 3,264 | 2,558 | 3,127 |
| Copper and wire cables | Tons | 150 | 500 | 608 | 2,186 |

a/ Metal drums and boxes.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The transport problem is greatly complicated by the Territory's vast area and its varied geography. The portion of the Congo navigable by sea-going ships and the Matadi-Leopoldville railway are the main gateways to the Belgian Congo. Seventy-five per cent of the total tonnage of imports and 60 per cent of exports use this route. The extensive system of waterways formed by the Congo and its tributaries carries most of the Territory's products towards the sea. The system of waterways feeding the Matadi-Leopoldville railway connects in the interior with roads and railways which bring to it most of the traffic from the eastern part of the Territory. This traffic is highly important, as it involves the most valuable and profitable products.

The Territory's local and main roads (120,000 kilometres, excluding private roads), railways (4,667 kilometres) and navigable inland waterways (25,000 kilometres) form a network 149,667 kilometres long, i.e., about 60 metres per square kilometre.

Roads

The road network and road traffic are expanding rapidly. Between 1948 and 1954, there was an increase of approximately 23 per cent in the network. The system is being steadily improved by the construction of metal bridges to replace old bridges and ferries. Many of the ferries have been improved by the introduction

of modern ferry-boats. There are eighty mobile teams in the various provinces for maintenance work on the secondary road system. There are now 32,027 kilometres of main roads, 86,532 kilometres of local roads and 14,884 kilometres of private roads, a total of 133,443 kilometres, compared with 123,126 in 1953 (1952: 119,891; 1948: 108,498). The total tonnage of goods transported by public carriers rose from 226,000 tons in 1953 to 267,000 tons in 1954.

Railways

There are 4,667 kilometres of railways. The number of passengers was about the same in 1954 as in 1953, and was more than 1,400,000, i.e., about 250 million passenger-kilometres. Goods traffic rose from 2,185,000 to 2,559,000 ton-kilometres. Work continued during 1954 on a new railway line about 400 kilometres long (Kamina-Kabala) which will link the Lower-Congo-Katanga network with that of the Great Lakes.

Air Transport

The internal airlines are being steadily developed. The existing routes total 48,737 kilometres and connect all places of any importance. New airfields are under construction in the large towns and several secondary airfields are being improved. All the lines are operated by one company (Sabena). The number of kilometres flown rose from 2,500,000 in 1948 to 7,506,000 in 1954 and the number of passengers carried from 18,000 to 79,000; the figures for freight and mail were 1,635,000 ton-kilometres in 1948, 6,666,000 in 1953, and 9,762,000 in 1954.

Inland Waterways

There are 13,305 kilometres of lake and river services in operation. The number of passengers is over 170,000 a year. The total goods traffic (up and down stream) was 1,815 million ton-kilometres in 1954, compared with 1,685 million in 1953.

Sea Transport

The two principal ports of the Congo are Matadi and Boma. The former accounts for over 50 per cent of the total traffic; it has handled over a million tons a year since 1948. It handled 1.3 million tons in 1953 and 1.5 million in 1954.

It has over 1,590 metres of deep-water quays and 500 metres of quays for lighters. Work is in progress on a quay extension 560 metres long. Boma attracts about 6 per cent of the total traffic (170,000 tons in 1953 and 164,000 in 1954).

Communications

There are now 215 post offices (63 main offices, 116 branch offices and 36 sub-branches) compared with 148 in 1948, 183 in 1952, and 190 in 1953. Telegrams and radiograms are accepted at 197 of these offices. There are 151 radio stations.

Thirty-five telephone networks, including three automatic exchanges, are in operation, compared with 31 in 1953. The number of subscribers rose from 3,959 at the end of 1948 to 6,056 in December 1953 and 6,881 in December 1954 (12,983 telephones in operation compared with 10,943).

PUBLIC FINANCE

The Belgian Congo is a separate entity from Belgium. It has its own resources and complete financial autonomy. Its budgets, public debt, treasury and accounts are wholly separate from those of Belgium. It finances all its expenditures from its own resources. The budgetary system includes the ordinary budget, which forecasts and authorizes the expenditures required for the normal operation of the public services, including the service of the debt, and the special budget, which authorizes all expenditures for the purpose of increasing the resources of the Congo. The ordinary budget is covered by general revenue including taxes and miscellaneous income including capital and income tax. The special budget is covered in part by the proceeds of the alienation of capital assets. The balance, after utilization of any surplus from the ordinary budget, is covered by loans.

The provinces are administrative divisions with no separate budget. The towns (Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Jadotville) have their own budget but their general administrative expenses are covered by a grant from the Territorial Treasury. Finally, the local indigenous communities (chiefdoms, sectors, extra-tribal centres) have separate legal status, their own finances and a separate budgetary system. The indigenous authorities prepare an annual budget (the funds

being provided by additional levies on the taxes payable by the indigenous inhabitants, miscellaneous charges and revenue, and loans), which takes effect after being approved by the District Commissioners.

Revenue and expenditure

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 <u>a/</u> |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------|
| | (In millions of Belgian Congo francs) | | | |
| Ordinary budget: | | | | |
| Revenue: | 5,293 | 8,232 | 10,354 | 7,880 |
| including Customs duties, excise and warehouse taxes | 2,597 | 4,278 | 4,100 | 3,712 |
| Income tax | 1,121 | 1,673 | 3,786 | 1,880 |
| Native tax | 197 | 314 | 330 | 328 |
| Expenditure: | 4,601 | 7,006 | 7,969 | 7,535 |
| including social services | 591 | 1,378 | 1,745 | 1,867 |
| economic services | 944 | 2,069 | 2,605 | 2,694 |
| Special budget <u>a/</u> | | | | |
| Expenditure: | 1,044 | 4,889 | 8,122 | 7,706 |
| including expenditure under the ten-year plan | - | 3,282 | 6,576 | 6,211 |

a/ Estimates.

Expenditures under the ten-year plan

| | 1950 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|--|---|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | (Estimates in millions of Belgian Congo francs) | | | |
| Transport: | | | | |
| Rail | 25 | 70 | 400 | 688 |
| Road | 1,844 | 273 | 968 | 780 |
| Water | 677 | 561 | 284 | 207 |
| Air | 522 | 80 | 144 | 212 |
| Otraco programme | 547 | - | - | 500 |
| Sub-total for transport | <u>3,615</u> | <u>984</u> | <u>1,796</u> | <u>2,387</u> |
| Scientific equipment and public services | 1,467 | 1,606 | 1,403 | 1,286 |
| Housing of the indigenous inhabitants | - | - | 772 | 194 |
| Electricity and water supply (Régideso) | 836 | 326 | 1,172 | 1,272 |
| Education of the indigenous inhabitants | 610 | 1 | 566 | 292 |
| Hygiene and medical installations | 760 | 111 | 365 | 255 |
| Immigration and settlement | 200 | - | - | 172 |
| Agricultural development | <u>195</u> | <u>254</u> | <u>502</u> | <u>353</u> |
| Total | 7,683 | 3,282 | 6,576 | 6,211 |

System of taxation

The system of taxation includes direct taxes (personal tax, income tax, native tax), customs duties, consumption taxes and other indirect taxes (transfer duties, registration fees, proportional tax on company capital, tax on public auctions). The personal tax is assessed on the basis of the following six items: area of buildings, area of land, employees, boats, vehicles and the area of mining concessions. Since 1951, a clear distinction has been made in the case of income tax between income from real estate, income from securities and professional income. Different rules apply to each of these categories according to whether the head office of the concern is in Belgium or not. Net income from rents is taxed at a flat rate of 15 per cent. Income from securities is taxed at a rate varying from 12 to 17 per cent.

The tax on company profits rises in four steps, the rates applicable to profit in each bracket being 10, 15, 20 and 25 per cent respectively. The professional income of firms engaging in business in the Congo but whose head office is neither in the Congo nor in Belgium is taxed at a flat rate of 25 per cent.

The tax on salaries and the incomes of members of the liberal professions rises in steps, from 1 per cent on income in the lowest bracket to 25 per cent on income in the highest bracket. The indigenous inhabitants pay income tax only if their net annual income exceeds 18,000 francs.

The native tax is two-fold. The head tax, which is the principal tax, is assessed at between 10 and 300 francs according to the economic resources of the population. All adult males are subject to this tax. A supplementary tax is paid by men for each wife except the first; this tax varies from 10 to 300 francs. The revenue from indigenous taxes accounts for 4.2 per cent of the total estimated tax revenue for 1954, compared with 4.8 per cent in 1953.

Banking and credit

Since 1 July 1952 the bank of issue has been the Banque centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.

The note circulation rose from 4,459 million on 31 December 1953 to 4,785 million on 31 December 1954.

Seven private banks carry out all banking and short- and medium-term credit operations. The rates of interest vary from 4 to 6 per cent. The discount rate is from 3.5 to 5 per cent. Total bank loans rose from 4,800 million in 1953 to 6,200 million in 1954 (increased imports of consumer goods, building construction, establishment of many new enterprises).

Since 1947, a semi-governmental body, the Société de crédit au colonat et à l'industrie, has been making long- and medium-term loans to artisans, professional workers, agriculturalists, traders and industrialists. Loans are made for five years at a rate of 3 to 6 per cent per year. On 1 July 1938, this organization had lent a total of 2.8 million francs. The figure rose to 521 million on 31 December 1953 and 654 million on 31 December 1954. A total of 133 million was lent in 1954, as against 124 million in 1953.

The Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Savings Bank was opened on 13 April 1951 to encourage small savings. Deposits rose from 1,450 million at the end of December 1953 to 2,434 million on 31 December 1954. Of the latter sum, 618 million francs were deposited by individuals (193 million by indigenous inhabitants and 425 million by non-indigenous inhabitants) and 1,816 million by organizations (724 million by Congolese organizations and 1,092 million by European organizations).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(Special Trade)

| | Quantity (In thousands of tons) | | | | Value (In millions of Belgian Congo francs) | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|--|----------|----------|--------------------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 ^{a/} | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 ^{a/} |
| Imports | 756 | 1,513 | 1,431 | 1,627 | 8,392.1 | 20,179.4 | 18,171.9 | 18,492.6 |
| Exports | 844 | 1,063 | 1,178 | 1,347 | 11,013.9 | 20,064.0 | 20,430.3 | 20,224.7 |

a/ Provisional.

The international trade statistics refer to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. Because of the customs union between the two Territories, separate figures cannot be given. In the case of imports, detailed comparison with years prior to 1952 is impossible as a new customs and statistical nomenclature in line with the Standard International Trade Classification has been applied since 1 July 1952.

Principal imports

| | Quantity | | Value | |
|--|------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| | (In thousands of tons) | | (In millions of Belgian Congo francs) | |
| | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Fresh meat and fish and meat and fish preparations, etc. | 35.8 | 41.5 | 572.0 | 698.5 |
| Flour, etc. | 30.2 | 34.0 | 260.5 | 269.5 |
| Salt, sulphur, lime, cement | 266.6 | 339.0 | 445.9 | 478.8 |
| Mineral fuels, mineral oils, electric energy | 518.2 | 618.9 | 998.6 | 1,362.6 |
| Rubber and rubber manufactures | 5.2 | 6.9 | 343.3 | 434.3 |
| Cotton | 7.3 | 9.3 | 899.1 | 1,075.9 |
| Iron, pig iron and steel | 213.2 | 211.0 | 2,408.4 | 2,195.1 |
| Machinery and electrical machinery and apparatus | 66.8 | 53.7 | 3,979.6 | 3,250.2 |
| Railway vehicles and equipment | 26.8 | 16.8 | 728.5 | 651.0 |
| Motor vehicles, tractors and cycles | 35.9 | 30.8 | 1,874.6 | 1,670.0 |

Principal exports

| | Quantity | | | | Value | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--|---------|---------|---------|
| | (In thousands of tons) | | | | (In thousands of Belgian Congo francs) | | | |
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Copper | 157.4 | 204.8 | 207.1 | 226.8 | 2,988.1 | 6,178.3 | 6,831.1 | 6,683.6 |
| Cobalt ores | 8.2 | 11.7 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 289.1 | 1,514.5 | 1,890.3 | 2,065.0 |
| Tin ore | 14.6 | 16.5 | 20.9 | 15.6 | 744.1 | 1,418.1 | 1,657.0 | 1,035.0 |
| Tin | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 285.9 | 343.3 | 320.8 | 223.3 |
| Diamonds (in kilograms) | 2,737 | 2,951 | 3,173 | 3,129 | 482.8 | 787.8 | 857.8 | 864.5 |
| Gold (in kilograms) | 10,103 | 13,459 | 13,682 | 13,386 | 411.4 | 709.9 | 661.8 | 634.5 |
| Manganese ore | 15.9 | 125.1 | 183.7 | 250.0 | 6.3 | 218.4 | 273.5 | 350.9 |
| Crude and treated zinc ore | 112.9 | 139.0 | 125.4 | 120.6 | 285.1 | 695.6 | 269.6 | 185.0 |
| Zinc | - | - | 5.9 | 30.0 | - | - | 46.1 | 266.6 |
| Coffee | 30.5 | 30.9 | 34.1 | 34.4 | 474.4 | 1,584.3 | 1,683.1 | 1,934.9 |
| Cotton | 51.2 | 45.7 | 47.1 | 42.2 | 1,465.3 | 2,188.2 | 1,852.4 | 1,524.0 |
| Palm oil | 110.4 | 143.6 | 134.1 | 140.2 | 1,206.4 | 1,436.4 | 1,151.1 | 1,256.4 |
| Palmetto oil | 17.6 | 13.0 | 16.3 | 25.5 | 251.5 | 153.3 | 217.3 | 338.2 |
| Rubber | 5.1 | 16.8 | 18.1 | 22.5 | 63.7 | 605.9 | 410.8 | 409.6 |
| Timber | 78.1 | 91.0 | 142.5 | 170.0 | 138.5 | 195.5 | 297.1 | 365.8 |

The import pattern shows a decrease in purchases of capital goods and an increase in consumer goods and supplies. There was a substantial increase in imports of textiles, and canned meat and fish, reflecting a replenishment of stocks and also an increase in the purchasing power of the indigenous population. The increase in consumer goods and supplies was accounted for chiefly by fuels and cement. The disparity between the increase in quantity and the increase in value between 1952 and 1954 is due to the fact that the increase in quantity was mainly in heavy goods and low unit value.

The export pattern was much the same in 1954 as in 1953, the balance between minerals and agricultural and forestry products being maintained. In the case of minerals, the increase in exports of cobalt, zinc and manganese was offset by a decline in cassiterite and tin.

Among agricultural products, coffee exports improved as a result of the high prices obtained during several months of the year. The fall in cotton exports was due to a decline in production brought about by the unfavourable weather in late 1953 and to increased deliveries to local manufacturers.

Direction of trade

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | (In percentages of total value) | | | |
| <u>Origin of imports</u> | | | | |
| Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union | 36.6 ^{a/} | 39.2 | 39.6 | 36.9 |
| United States of America | 30.9 | 24.6 | 23.6 | 19.3 |
| United Kingdom | 10.2 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 |
| Union of South Africa | 4.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Germany | ... | 3.8 | 4.5 | 6.9 |
| France | 1.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Japan | ... | 2.9 | 2.3 | 4.3 |
| Netherlands | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Other countries | 14.9 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 15.1 |
| <u>Destination of exports</u> | | | | |
| Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union | 51.3 ^{a/} | 57.4 | 57.2 | 53.8 |
| United States of America | 6.9 | 13.1 | 16.7 | 16.4 |
| United Kingdom | 11.2 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| France | ... | 7.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| Germany | ... | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Italy | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| Other countries | 28.9 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 9.3 |

^{a/} Belgium.

Customs system

Under the Act of Berlin in 1885, as revised by the Convention of Saint-Germain-en-Laye of 1919, free trade is guaranteed in the Treaty Basin of the Congo and preferential treatment is prohibited. The import and export licences required are administrative in character rather than restrictive. An exchange declaration is, however, required before goods can be either imported or exported. The customs duties on imports and exports are dictated mainly by fiscal considerations but there is an increasing tendency to use them as an instrument of economic policy. The import duties in particular take into account the growing industrialization of the Territory.

The Belgian Congo does not conclude commercial agreements. Export and import quotas have been assigned to it under agreements entered into by the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Status of women

The status of women in the Congo is not uniform but varies from tribe to tribe. Generally speaking, the status of women is inferior to that of men, but in practice the behaviour of individuals by no means conforms to theory. Congolese women own property which they may dispose of as they desire. In the towns, where detribalized Africans are becoming increasingly individualistic in their outlook, the status of women is changing rapidly.

Labour and employment conditions

The administrative services responsible for labour inspection come under the direct authority of the Directorate General of Indigenous and Social Affairs, Public Worship and Education. The labour inspectorate consists of three sections: the medical inspectorate, whose doctors are responsible for the health of workers and health conditions in places of work; the technical inspectorate, which is concerned with the prevention of industrial accidents; and the manpower inspectorate which carries out all the other non-specialized functions of the labour inspectorate.

Employment is governed by the Decree of 16 March 1922 on work contracts for indigenous workers and by the Decree of 1 January 1950 on employment contracts for non-indigenous workers. Since 1954, the status of indigenous workers has, however, been modified by two Decrees of 30 June 1954.

Revision of the Decree of 1922 which is made necessary by the industrial development of the Territory and the resultant progress of the indigenous population is under consideration. It is considered desirable that consolidated legislation on the hiring of services embodying no racial discrimination and governing the employment of indigenous and non-indigenous workers should be enacted at the earliest opportunity. Pending this fundamental revision, it has been decided to accord to indigenous workers the benefits to be provided under this legislation by supplementing and amending the Decree of 1922. The main provisions of the 1954 Decrees are summarized below.

The system of penalties has been made less severe. The Governor-General has been given authority to prohibit the imposition of penal servitude as a penalty for breaches committed in bad faith of the obligations imposed by the decree, convention and custom in the execution of a contract of employment. This penalty was reduced to a maximum of one month for such offences and has been entirely abolished for breaches of labour discipline.

The protection of minors has been strengthened by the establishment of a minimum age. It is a punishable offence to employ an indigenous inhabitant under twelve years of age. In addition, unemancipated minors under twenty-one may not accept employment without their father's consent. Minors under sixteen may be employed only on light and healthy work authorized by the Labour Inspectorate.

A weekly day of rest and general holidays, which it is already the custom to grant, and holidays with pay have been made compulsory (six days' holiday after one year of effective continuous service).

Further steps have been taken to protect the family, in particular by limiting to a maximum of one year the contracts of workers not accompanied by their families.

Further measures have also been introduced to provide compulsory medical care for workers and the benefits have been extended to their families.

Regulations for the enforcement of the new decrees were laid down in an Ordinance of 12 December 1954, which also prescribes minimum wage and ration scales for three categories based on the type of work performed (light, normal and heavy).

A system of family allowances for indigenous workers has been in force since 1 January 1952. Persons engaged under employment contracts, apprenticeship contracts, river workers' contracts or training contracts are entitled to the allowances which are paid for each legitimate child and adopted or recognized child in the worker's care. The amount of the allowance is half the value of the worker's ration for the wife and a quarter of the value of the ration for the children. Family allowances are not regarded as extra wages; they may not be assigned and are not attachable. They are payable only if the wife and children actually live with the worker.

Number of indigenous workers

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Agriculture | ... | 248,512 | 254,863 | 265,931 |
| Mines | ... | 104,615 | 109,038 | 103,518 |
| Industry | ... | 166,963 | 163,789 | 167,312 |
| Trade | ... | 72,327 | 73,967 | 77,399 |
| Transport | ... | 67,065 | 83,661 | 84,468 |
| Building | ... | 115,675 | 115,588 | 128,915 |
| Clerical staff | ... | 22,850 | 29,911 | 30,305 |
| Miscellaneous employees | ... | <u>279,686</u> | <u>278,784</u> | <u>288,436</u> |
| | 684,578 | 1,077,693 | 1,109,601 | 1,146,284 |

The problems of unemployment and under-employment do not arise in the Belgian Congo. Seasonal work is essentially rural and does not involve the migration of workers from their customary surroundings. The migration of foreign labour is on a small scale and is restricted mainly to the Angolese who migrate to the Lower Congo as seasonal workers and to the Banya-Ruanda employed by the Kivu and Katanga mining companies. Congolese workers seldom emigrate to work abroad.

There is an eight-hour working day. Between 1 January 1952 and 1 January 1955 the minimum wages of indigenous workers (total minimum cost per day including wages in cash and the prescribed rations, lodging, clothing and blanket allowances) fixed by ordinance increased from a minimum of 5.80 francs per day in the province of Kivu and a maximum of 21.90 francs at Leopoldville to 10 and 27.30 francs per day respectively. Average real wages are in fact higher and remuneration in kind is tending to be replaced by remuneration in cash.

At present the total average monthly remuneration of indigenous labour varies according to area: from 200 to 750 francs for agricultural workers, from 170 to 900 francs for labourers, from 400 to 4,000 francs for artisans and skilled workmen, and from 400 to 10,000 francs for clerical staff.

Occupational organizations

The legislation governing non-indigenous workers' trade unions differs from that applicable to indigenous workers' trade unions. Generally speaking, non-indigenous workers' trade unions are constituted according to the principles of Belgian trade union practice and are governed by the Act of 16 April 1942.

Indigenous workers' trade unions are governed by the Act of 1946, under which Congolese employed in the same or similar occupations in industry, trade, agriculture, the professions and the Administration, are authorized to form occupational associations in order to study, protect and promote their occupational interests.

The Governor-General has the power to lay down regulations governing these organizations, in regard, in particular, to the conditions of their establishment and operation, the scope of their activities, the provisions which must appear in their articles of association, the provisions governing their dissolution and provisions applicable to public officials and persons of equivalent status. In order to form a federation or union, the trade unions must have the prior authorization of the Governor-General or of his deputy; no trade union may be established temporarily without the authorization of the regional administrator. Trade unions may act jointly in order to pursue common objectives. When a trade union proposes to make arrangements for strike action,

the decision must be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members, and, the strike must be approved by a majority of three-quarters of the members present and voting. The law provides that indigenous workers' trade unions may appoint European advisers. These advisers must be of Belgian nationality and of recognized integrity. The law also provides that a representative of the Administration may attend all meetings of the executive committee or the general assembly of an occupational association. The great majority of workers take little interest in trade union activities. There are at present 48 trade unions (12 others are in process of formation) and their membership has fallen from 7,067 in 1953 to 6,993.

The regulation of labour-management relations is provided for by a pyramid of organizations the higher of which are the provincial labour and social progress commissions. Next come the regional commissions which, like the provincial commissions consist of three representatives of the Administration, three to five employers' representatives and three to five workers' representatives. At the lowest level are the works councils, trade unions and local committees. Every employer who employs 250 workers is obliged to set up a works council consisting of the employer or his representative and three to twelve members of the indigenous staff. Local committees are set up in centres where the number of workers so justifies. They consist of five to twelve indigenous workers, at least half of whom belong to works councils and trade unions. On 31 December 1953, there were six provincial labour and social progress commissions, 20 regional commissions, 75 local workers' committees and 673 works councils.

The machinery for the settlement of labour disputes includes conciliation and arbitration boards under the supervision of the regional labour and social progress commissions. Arbitration procedure is, however, optional. Strikes are legally possible if the conciliation procedures fail and their failure is confirmed by a Labour Inspector and the Administrator of the Territory. There was no strike or labour dispute in 1952. In 1953, there were three minor disputes which were settled by conciliation.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Indigenous co-operatives may be constituted or obtain the Provincial Governor's approval, which establishes them as bodies corporate, either under Belgian law (Decree of 23 March 1921) which permits the association of indigenous or non-indigenous persons or bodies corporate, or under the special legislation (Decree of 16 August 1949) designed to give co-operative associations independent legal personality, an educational purpose and a simple form adapted to the level of development of the indigenous population. In the latter case, associations may consist only of indigenous individuals. Membership in co-operatives is entirely optional.

An appropriation is included in the special budget each year for advances to finance the initial expenses of co-operatives with insufficient resources. The appropriation for 1952 was 18,600,000 francs; for 1953 it was 12 million francs and for 1954, 4,350,000 francs.

As of 10 January 1955, there were 55 indigenous co-operatives with a membership of 85,978, comprising 38 co-operatives (18 producers', 19 consumers' and 1 building co-operative), approved under the decree of 16 August 1949 with a membership of 81,134, and 17 co-operatives (8 producers', 6 consumers' co-operatives and 3 other grouping indigenous districts) authorized under the decree of 23 March 1921 with a membership of 4,834.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Two cost-of-living index numbers are computed quarterly on the basis of two theoretical standard budgets: one for a European family with one child and an average income (1935 = 100) and the other for an educated indigenous family (subordinate staff of the Administration) with one child and an average income (1 January 1948 = 100).

Cost-of-living index for Europeans^{a/}
(1935 = 100)

| | Food | Household | Clothing | Miscellaneous | General index |
|------|-------|-----------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1948 | 240.9 | 242.4 | 268.4 | 150.8 | 233.3 |
| 1952 | 312.4 | 311.1 | 325.6 | 188.3 | 298.1 |
| 1953 | 309.7 | 360.7 | 326.8 | 194.1 | 310.8 |
| 1954 | 306.6 | 360.5 | 318.5 | 195.0 | 308.4 |
| 1955 | 305.5 | 356.6 | 320.4 | 200.6 | 307.8 |

a/ As of 1 January,

Index for African subordinate staff^{a/}
(1948 = 100)

| | Food | Cleaning Heating | Household Toilet articles Furniture | Clothing | Miscellaneous | General Index |
|------|-------|---------------------|---|----------|---------------|------------------|
| 1949 | 115.8 | 111.2 | 98.6 | 97.8 | 118.9 | 110.5 |
| 1952 | 139.8 | 157.3 | 111.9 | 117.0 | 145.1 | 133.8 |
| 1953 | 133.5 | 156.6 | 105.5 | 112.5 | 145.5 | 128.6 |
| 1954 | 135.1 | 152.9 | 105.7 | 107.8 | 149.0 | 128.9 |

a/ As of 1 November.

Town and rural planning and housing

In both urban and rural areas a large proportion of the population is showing a growing desire for better housing. The authorities have set up semi-governmental bodies to promote better housing in urban and rural areas, to make suitable land available to the indigenous inhabitants, to provide them with technical advice with a view to improving traditional methods, to organize a simple credit system in indigenous districts and extra-tribal centres and to build large numbers of dwellings rapidly using durable materials.

The African Housing Authority, established in 1952, has taken the place of the indigenous housing authorities in operation from 1949. The Authority received

an initial grant of 100 million francs. Its programme provides for the building of 40,000 dwellings. It is now active in three provinces and had constructed 11,358 dwellings by 1 September 1954.

A fund has also been established to make advances to indigenous inhabitants to enable them to build, enlarge, complete or purchase dwellings made of durable materials. As of 31 December 1954, the fund had made 557 million francs available to indigenous administrations to finance building operations and had made 17,451 loans totalling 610 million francs.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND ADVANCEMENT

Various services, such as the social welfare service, the labour inspectorate and the medical service, are responsible for organizing and supervising social welfare activities.

Social welfare activities for the inhabitants of the major extra-tribal centres are carried on through a central office, provincial offices and social welfare centres. As of 31 December 1953, there were 8 official social welfare centres, 20 approved social welfare centres, 12 auxiliary public centres and two social service centres attached to leproseria. There were 101 qualified women social workers (22 official and 79 approved) and 61 women assistant social workers (14 official and 47 approved). In addition, the official social welfare services had over 150 and the approved services over 450 Congolese monitors. The social welfare centres are responsible for maternal and child welfare (family and household training for Congolese women, home economics, child care, etc.). Budgetary appropriations for social welfare for 1953 amounted to 65 million (35 million under the ordinary budget).

In addition to the work of official agencies, attention should be drawn to the social welfare activities of the Belgian and foreign missions and the voluntary philanthropic organizations, particularly in the medico-social field (pre- and post-natal clinics, milk distribution, care of the aged and infirm, orphanages, needle work schools, etc.). Commercial and industrial companies and various other bodies have also provided medical welfare facilities for the benefit of workers.

The Native Welfare Fund which has been in operation since 1947, was set up to initiate and assist activities of all kinds designed to contribute to the physical and moral development of the indigenous inhabitants in rural areas. The Fund has a high degree of autonomy and has at its disposal 250 to 300 million francs a year.

Assistance for the aged and infirm is provided in institutions under the management of the social welfare service. An institution specializing in the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents has been in operation since 1951.

The Decrees of 30 June 1954 amending the legislation on the work contracts of indigenous inhabitants strengthened the measure for the protection of workers and their families residing with them against occupational diseases and industrial accidents. Enterprises employing 1,000 workers must have at least one doctor; those with 500 workers must have at least one European health worker; and those with 100 workers must have at least one Congolese male nurse.

The labour authorities supervise employers' mutual insurance societies established to provide compensation for indigenous workers in the case of industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The stability and economic progress fostered by the development and equipping of indigenous "small farm" projects encourage accelerated social development and the gradual development of the individual and of his spirit of initiative. Under the "small farm" schemes which are also known as "small holding" schemes, extensive agriculture is replaced by semi-intensive agriculture with a view to ensuring soil conservation and fertility by rationalized farming and to eliminating the harmful effects of traditional methods of cultivation. Tracts of sufficiently fertile and carefully surveyed land are divided into parallel strips where the cultivators are established side by side. Each small holding or small farm is divided into a number of parcels. Under a system of rotation, which varies according to the area (and the degree of development of the indigenous inhabitants), the cultivator has

one parcel to bring under cultivation every year and four or five parcels under crops, while the remainder are left fallow for 15 to 20 years to permit soil regeneration. The areas where such schemes are in operation have experimental and breeding centres and producers' and marketing co-operatives. The schemes were intended primarily to improve agriculture, but the strictly agricultural programme is supplemented by the construction of social centres. Under this scheme, dispensaries, schools, drinking water supplies and co-operatives can be established more easily and are more effective. The organization of small farm schemes is the starting point for a fundamental improvement of the conditions of the indigenous inhabitants who work the land.

The ten-year plan originally called for the settlement of 385,000 farmers over a ten year period. In 1951, the figure was raised to 500,000. At the end of 1954, 166,228 small farms, covering an area of approximately 1,600,000 hectares had been allotted.

Prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

The penitentiary system is being reformed, with a view in particular to the provision of better after-care for convicted persons by the use of an expert staff and the organization of workshops and farms outside the prisons. The prisoners receive payment for their work.

The system of conditional release is applied to all convicted persons (both indigenous and non-indigenous) with a good conduct record who have served a quarter of their sentence and have been imprisoned for more than three months (five years in the case of life sentences).

Any person convicted of a criminal offence may appeal for clemency to the King who alone is entitled to remit, reduce or commute sentences.

Crime statistics

| | <u>Number of convictions</u> | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| | <u>Non-indigenous</u> | | | <u>Indigenous</u> | | |
| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Murder and voluntary culpable homicide (including attempts) | 1 | 1 | 3 | 290 | 483 | 260 |
| Malicious wounding | 147 | 156 | 139 | 6,748 | 6,805 | 8,584 |
| Involuntary homicide or wounding | 136 | 152 | 153 | 811 | 1,029 | 1,260 |
| Offences against freedom of the person (unlawful entry of the home, false imprisonment) | 23 | 11 | 23 | 486 | 466 | 427 |
| Theft and extortion | 40 | 62 | 28 | 14,726 | 14,411 | 16,052 |
| Other offences | 214 | 424 | 196 | 15,652 | 15,530 | 20,703 |

Public health

There is a central health department in Leopoldville under a chief medical officer, assisted by a chief pharmacist, and in each province there is a provincial medical department under a provincial medical officer, assisted by a pharmacist. Each provincial medical department has a public health section, a resident or travelling medical officers section and a medical practitioners and research specialists section. The public health doctors see to the enforcement of the regulations governing public health and hygiene and are responsible for the health of workers. The resident or travelling medical officers are assigned to administrative districts and areas and are responsible for hospital care in State establishments and affiliated institutions and the medical care of officials and their families and of persons entitled to free medical care. In some cases they are responsible for the maritime, river or land health inspection services for the prevention of epidemics and maintenance of public health. The research sections include, in addition to medical practitioners, specialists such as entomologists, veterinarians, biologists etc. Each province has a laboratory for bacteriological and serological diagnosis and some of the laboratories are equipped to manufacture vaccines. The health services are assisted by voluntary organizations (the Queen Elizabeth Fund for the medical assistance of the

indigenous inhabitants, the Medical Foundation of the University of Louvain, the Medical Centre of Brussels University, the Kivu Social Fund, the Red Cross of the Belgian Congo, etc.) and by the medical services of large companies and of the Catholic and Protestant missions. Some of these organizations and services, including the Institute of Tropical Medicine, the Red Cross, the Medical Foundation of the University of Louvain etc. receive subsidies.

Public health expenditure

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| | | (millions of Congo francs) | | |
| Ordinary budget | 471.1 ^{a/} | 668.0 | 860.6 | 914.3 |
| Special budget | | 760.2 ^{b/} | | 852.7 ^{c/} |
| Supplementary appropriations ^{d/} | - | 42.1 | - | 90.1 |

a/ Including 14.2 million for health expenditure by indigenous circonscriptions and extra-tribal centres and 27.6 million under the special budget of the Queen Elizabeth Fund for the medical assistance of the indigenous inhabitants.

b/ For the period 1950-1951-1952. The special budget is triennial.

c/ For the period 1953-1954-1955.

d/ Exceptional appropriations made during the financial year over and above the appropriations made under the special budget.

Medical and health staff

| | 1948 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | <u>Government</u> | <u>Pri-^{a/}vate</u> | <u>Government</u> | <u>Pri-^{a/}vate</u> | <u>Government</u> | <u>Pri-^{a/}vate</u> | <u>Government</u> | <u>Pri-^{a/}vate</u> |
| Registered physicians | 239 | 202 | 286 | 254 | 317 | 277 | 331 | 278 |
| Medical auxiliaries <u>b/</u> | 244 | 128 | 478 | 211 | 501 | 136 | 520 | 144 |
| Dentists | 3 | 16 | 8 | 26 | 8 | 26 | 8 | 28 |
| Fully qualified nurses and midwives | 21 | 279 | 79 | 635 | 87 | 756 | 98 | 774 |
| Certificated nurses and midwives | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| Assistant midwives | ... | ... | 229 | - | 213 | - | 250 | - |
| Male nurses and male nursing assistants | ... | - | 3,302 | - | 3,514 | - | 3,720 | - |
| Pharmacists | 8 | 23 | 11 | 49 | 12 | 45 | 13 | 50 |
| Biologists | ... | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 9 | - |
| Health inspectors | ... | - | 70 | - | 73 | - | 78 | - |

a/ Missions and private companies.

b/ Total European medical auxiliaries and health workers and indigenous medical assistants.

Institutions

(Public and private)

| | <u>Number of establishments</u> | | | <u>Number of beds</u> | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 |
| General hospitals | 278 | 397 | 422 | 27,215 | 31,010 | 32,720 |
| Dispensaries exclusively for out-patients | (| 502 | 487 | (| - | - |
| Dispensaries with beds | 1,088 | 1,109 | 1,117 | 13,956 | 15,323 | 15,475 |
| Specialized units: | <u>In general hospitals</u> | | <u>In dispensaries</u> | | <u>As separate units</u> | |
| | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 |
| Maternity and child welfare centres | 397 | 422 | 78 | 78 | - | 1 |
| Tuberculosis treatment centres | 11 | 11 | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| Dermatological centres | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Leprosaria | - | - | - | - | 183 | 180 |
| Psychiatric centres | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - | - | 8 | 9 |
| Public Health stations | - | - | - | - | 11 | 12 |
| Mobile units | <u>Number</u> | | <u>Total staff</u> | | | |
| | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 |
| X-ray units | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

The main effort of the health services is concentrated on the detection, constant surveillance, and treatment of the main endemic diseases (malaria, sleeping sickness, leprosy and tuberculosis) and the elimination of social evils such as alcoholism and venereal disease.

In 1953, 2,227,204 patients were treated in public institutions as against 1,983,476 in 1952 and 1,845,015 in 1951, an indication of the people's growing confidence in the medical services provided for them.

Prevalence of principal diseases

| | <u>Number of patients treated^{a/}</u> | | | <u>Deaths</u> | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
| Infectious and parasitic diseases | 733,406 | 809,168 | 850,247 | 2,764 | 3,325 | 2,846 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 263,868 | 239,826 | 315,378 | 1,473 | 1,293 | 1,256 |
| Diseases of the digestive system | 161,849 | 195,537 | 200,632 | 1,041 | 854 | 934 |

a/ Out-patients or patients in public health institutions.

Malaria and sleeping sickness are still prevalent but there has been an encouraging reduction in their incidence as a result of mass preventive campaigns.

Malaria: Residual spraying of huts is being supplemented by spraying from the air, vector-eradication and larvicidal campaigns using Swingfog fumigators and the experimental use of Daraprim. The number of cases treated (in public institutions only) increased from 142,348 in 1948 to 293,579 in 1952. In 1953, the total number of persons treated by all health institutions in the Territory was 688,841 and there were 2,197 deaths.

Sleeping sickness: Pentamidine inoculation campaigns in infected areas have reduced the contagion index from 0.08 in 1952 to 0.06 in 1953. Mobile health teams examined 6,197,486 persons and treated 20,862 including 3,804 new cases in 1953.

Leprosy: There are approximately 210,000 lepers in the Territory. Since 1952 a special department of the Queen Elizabeth Fund has been responsible for conducting a systematic anti-leprosy campaign and improving the conditions of the lepers. It is proposed to segregate 40,000 lepers in isolation communities.

During 1953, 188,420 patients were treated by clinics and mobile teams. 11,418 new cases were diagnosed and 669 deaths were reported. On 31 December 1953 34,774 persons were being treated in 180 leprosaria.

Tuberculosis: The X-ray diagnostic campaigns initiated in 1949 were continued in 1952 and 1953. By the end of 1952, 300,000 persons had been examined by two teams operating in widely-separated areas. Both teams found that the average tuberculosis morbidity rate for the whole population examined varied between 4.4 and 5 per cent.

Training of Medical Personnel

Physicians, dentists, midwives, pharmacists and druggists are required to hold Belgian State Diplomas or a recognized equivalent. The Decree of 2 June 1954 amending the regulations governing the practice of medicine and related professions provides that the Governor-General may, on the advice of a commission appointed by him, authorize persons holding diplomas recognized as equivalent to the diplomas awarded by a medical training school in the Territory, to practice medicine and related professions. Medical training is provided in the following establishments (1953):

Two schools for indigenous medical assistants (a four-year course and two years of practical training): 87 students enrolled, 65 admitted to subsequent courses and 13 qualified (9 failed).

Nine schools for male nurses (a three-year course and two years of practical training): 457 students enrolled, 247 admitted to subsequent courses and 49 qualified (108 failed).

Three schools for health inspectors (a five year theoretical and practical course): 49 students enrolled, 29 admitted to the next course and 3 qualified (17 failed).

Forty-two schools for assistant male nurses (a three-months' course and nine months' practical training): 553 students enrolled and 247 qualified (223 failed).

Three schools for nurse-midwives (three years' theoretical and practical course): 34 students enrolled, 25 admitted to the next course and 5 qualified (4 failed).

Thirty-two schools for assistant midwives (two years of courses and practical training): 200 students enrolled, 64 admitted to the next course and 69 qualified (54 failed).

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Public education for the indigenous inhabitants is free at all levels. It is not compulsory. Education for Europeans is neither free nor compulsory.

The aims of the Administration's educational policy are to instruct and educate all children and to prepare them for life in their traditional communities or elsewhere. An effort is being made, by adapting education to local conditions and to the aspirations of the indigenous population, to provide the mass of the population with fundamental education, to reduce illiteracy among adults, and to train an élite.

Education is under the general supervision of a directorate general of education, public worship and missions comprising a section dealing with general education for Europeans, and scientific establishments; a section dealing with general education for indigenous inhabitants, public worship and missions, and sections dealing with vocational training for indigenous inhabitants. There is a provincial education service in each province. The official inspection of schools is carried out by officials of the education service and also by approved and Government-assisted missionary inspectors.

Schools for the indigenous inhabitants are provided by the religious missions whose work is helped by subsidies, free land concessions and a liberal religious policy. Since 1 January 1948, educational subsidies which were hitherto paid only to Belgian Catholic and Protestant missions, have been extended to foreign missions of all denominations.

The large industrial and commercial companies also organize schools for indigenous children providing general education and vocational training.

Expenditure on Education^{a/}

| | 1952 (millions of Congo francs) | 1953 | 1954 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ordinary budget | 367.2 | 451.5 | 453.9 |
| Special budget | 203.2 | 566.3 | 259.6 |
| Native Welfare Fund ^{b/} | 23.0 | 30.0 | 36.8 |

a/ Estimates. This table does not include expenditure on education by missions, voluntary organizations, private companies and indigenous circonscriptions.

b/ Construction of school buildings in customary areas.

The Educational System

Education for European children is provided in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools (athénées, collèges, instituts). There are both State schools and State-aided denominational schools conducted by religious communities. The school curricula correspond as closely as possible to the curricula in Belgium with some adaptation to local conditions, particularly in the case of post-primary instruction for girls in some State-aided schools.

The Administration considers that it is in the interests of the indigenous inhabitants to have their own educational system adapted to their way of life, needs and languages. French is used as the first language and as the language of instruction in intermediate general schools and secondary modern and classical schools. In other schools, the vernacular is the first language. Special attention is paid to local culture at all levels of education.

The education provided for the indigenous inhabitants is divided into the following main categories:

(a) Mass education for boys: this comprises pre-primary school (two years), lower and upper primary school (two to five years), post-primary vocational courses (two or three years) and adult courses. Mass education for girls is organized along the same lines but the post-primary course takes the form of a teacher-training or home economics course.

(b) Selective education for boys: this comprises upper primary school and secondary education. The secondary education is either general, leading to higher education (lasting six years), or special, e.g.

administrative and business training (six years), teacher training, technical training as surveyors, training for medical work, schools of agriculture and animal husbandry. The intermediate schools train boys for clerical posts (four years), and as lower and upper primary school teachers (four years).

In addition to the post-primary vocational courses, vocational training is provided in intermediate schools (four years) and secondary schools (six years) which provide the groundwork for higher technical education. Indigenous pupils are also admitted to the Leopoldville vocational secondary school.

The first intensified vocational training centre for adults and young persons was opened at Leopoldville in 1954. The centre provides a nine-month training course for adults between 18 and 35 years of age as masons, roofers, carpenters and joiners.

(c) Selective education for girls: this comprises a sixth year primary class, a secondary teacher-training course (four years) and an intermediate home economics course (three years).

(d) Higher educational establishments include, in addition to four large seminaries, schools for medical assistants and schools for agricultural assistants, which provide post-secondary education. The Lovanium Congo University Centre, established by the University of Louvain to centralize the post-secondary education provided by existing schools at Kisantu, paved the way for the Lovanium University of Leopoldville. The latter began in 1954 to provide university education proper and offers degree courses in the natural sciences and medicine, the social sciences and administration, and psychology and education. Pre-university courses have been given since 1953. There were thirty-one students in the first pre-university course and eleven of the fourteen candidates were admitted to the university courses proper. Twenty-one pupils enrolled for the second year (natural sciences 7, social sciences and administration 4, and teaching 10).

Since 1953 indigenous pupils have been admitted to European schools subject to certain educational and family qualifications.

Indigenous inhabitants may obtain sufficient education outside the recognized schools to qualify for the school diplomas. Since 1953, extra-mural examinations

have therefore been held by central boards (special secondary, intermediate school, teacher training and secondary teacher training). Of the 122 candidates in 1953, forty took the final examinations and sixteen received diplomas.

Educational Statistics

European schools^{a/}

General education

| | <u>Number of schools</u> | | | <u>Number of pupils</u> | | | <u>Teaching staff</u> | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|------|-------------------|
| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| State lay schools | 15 | 20 | 21 | 3,950 | 5,080 | 5,687 | 360 | 403 | 450 |
| State congreganist schools | 3 | 3 | 2 ^{e/} | 2,096 | 2,228 | 2,206 ^{e/} | 130 | 139 | 137 ^{e/} |
| Private schools (State-aided) | 31 ^{b/} | 33 ^{c/} | 33 ^{d/} | 5,732 | 6,361 | 7,461 | 402 | 419 | 465 |
| Private schools (non-State-aided) | 13 ^{b/} | 11 ^{c/} | 17 ^{d/} | 370 | 367 | 717 | 33 | 25 | 48 |
| Total | 62 | 67 | 73 | 12,148 | 14,036 | 16,071 | 925 | 986 | 1,100 |

Vocational training

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| State congreganist schools (vocational secondary school) | (e) | (e) | 1 | (e) | (e) | 70 | (e) | (e) | 13 |
| Private schools (State-aided) | (f) | (f) | 3 | (f) | (f) | 83 | (f) | (f) | 41 |
| Total | | | 4 | | | 153 | | | 54 |

Education for Indigenous Inhabitants

General education

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| State lay schools | 24 | 23 | 32 | 1,741 | 1,835 | 5,488 | 71 | 68 | 186 |
| State congreganist schools | 37 | 21 | 23 | 5,610 | 5,043 | 5,274 | 242 | 158 | 163 |
| Private schools (State-aided) | 10,391 | 11,480 | 12,612 | 547,220 | 644,564 | 743,841 | 19,430 | 21,889 | 25,010 |
| Private schools (non-State-aided) | | | | | | | | | |
| Catholic missions: | 5,041 | 2,839 | 2,513 | 115,416 | 70,819 | 68,537 | 5,882 | 3,094 | 2,805 |
| Protestant missions: | 10,329 | 9,416 | 8,092 | 258,902 | 238,872 | 224,369 | 11,578 | 12,277 | 11,646 |
| Commercial firms: | 715 | 557 | 672 | 55,549 | 62,220 | 65,053 | 1,519 | 1,507 | 1,367 |
| Total | g/ 26,537 | 24,336 | 23,944 | 984,438 | 1,023,353 | 1,112,562 | 38,722 | 38,993 | 41,177 |

Vocational training

| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|------|--------------|--------------|------|-----------|------------|
| State congreganist schools | - | 19 | 31 | - | 939 | 1,309 | - | 112 | 166 |
| Private schools (State-aided) | - | 148 | 192 | - | 3,540 | 4,906 | - | 364 | 481 |
| Non-State-aided schools | - | <u>54</u> | <u>60</u> | - | <u>2,225</u> | <u>2,344</u> | - | <u>91</u> | <u>138</u> |
| Total | | 221 | 283 | | 6,704 | 8,559 | | 567 | 785 |

Agricultural education

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------|----------|---|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|----------|
| State schools | - | 6 | 12 | - | 246 | 453 | - | 32 | 45 |
| State-aided schools | - | 15 | 17 | - | 707 | 885 | - | 58 | 61 |
| Non-State-aided schools | - | <u>2</u> | <u>1</u> | - | <u>91</u> | <u>30</u> | - | <u>11</u> | <u>7</u> |
| Total | | 23 | 30 | | 1,044 | 1,368 | | 101 | 113 |

- a/ The schools classified in 1953 as schools for persons of mixed descent have since 1953 been listed as European schools. The schools in question are open to Europeans and the European schools admit pupils of mixed descent, indigenous inhabitants and Asians.
- b/ To this total should be added two pre-primary classes and four secondary sections which are non-approved sections of State-aided schools.
- c/ To this number should be added three pre-primary classes and four sections of secondary school level which are non-approved classes of State-aided schools.
- d/ To this number should be added five pre-primary classes and two sections of secondary school level which are non-approved classes of State-aided schools.
- e/ The Leopoldville vocational school which was listed under this heading in 1952 and in 1953 now appears under the heading "Vocational training".
- f/ Not listed separately in 1952 and 1953.
- g/ The decline in the number of schools despite the increase in the number of pupils is due to the closing of many Catholic chapel schools and Protestant bush schools where the number of pupils was too small and the redistribution of their pupils in State-aided schools.

Number of schools in 1954

| | Government | Subsidized | Non-subsidized | Total |
|---|------------|------------|----------------|--------|
| Pre-primary and preparatory | 9 | 463 | 201 | 673 |
| Primary: | | | | |
| lower | 24 | 9,495 | 10,692 | 20,211 |
| upper | - | 2,229 | 31 | 2,260 |
| Peri-primary | - | 94 | - | 94 |
| Secondary or post-primary: | | | | |
| secular | 14 | 126 | 50 | 190 |
| for clergy | - | - | 92 | 92 |
| Vocational | 43 | 209 | 61 | 313 |
| Teacher training | 4 | 169 | 45 | 218 |
| Preparation for higher education at the Lovanium centre | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Higher education for clergy | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Schools for adults | - | 67 | 134 | 201 |
| Total | 94 | 12,853 | 11,310 | 24,257 |

Youth Organizations

The main youth organizations are the scout movement (Fédération des éclaireurs catholiques du Congo belge, boy scouts de Belgique), sports clubs and recreational clubs. In December 1953 there were 599 sports clubs with 21,724 members and 221 recreational clubs with 25,613 members.

Cultural Institutions

There are 235 libraries with a total of 75,000 volumes in Government and private schools. The two national museums at Leopoldville and Elisabethville are run by qualified curators.

The 153 study groups, cultural groups and musical societies have 8,182 indigenous members. The Leopoldville Belgo-Congolese cultural group is playing an increasingly important part in the cultural relations between Europeans and the indigenous inhabitants.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers

Apart from the daily newspapers read by Europeans and the indigenous inhabitants, 61 publications for the indigenous inhabitants were being published on 31 December 1954. Thirteen are published in French, fifteen in French and native dialects and thirty-three in native dialects alone. Most of the periodicals for the indigenous inhabitants (fifty) are published by religious missions, five are supported by the Administration and six by companies or individuals.

Cinemas

There are approximately 200 film projectors in various parts of the Territory and several mobile units in each province. There are also nearly 90 cinescope projectors in the various regions.

Broadcasting

Radio Congo-Belge broadcasts programmes for Africans (three and a half hours a day) including news, educational talks, music etc. These broadcasts are in French and in the four main Congo dialects. There are eighty three-amplifier public receiving sets in the Territory. It is estimated that there are approximately 6,000 individual receivers.

A provincial broadcasting station at Elisabethville and a second at Stanleyville are under construction and will shortly make it possible to broadcast in a greater number of dialects and to relay Radio Congo-Belge broadcasts to remote areas.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Information on French Equatorial Africa for the calendar year ending 31 December 1954 was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of France on 1 August 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the heading of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

Area

The Federation comprises the Territories of Gaboon, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari and Chad. The total area is 2,510,000 square kilometres.

Population

The population consists chiefly of negroes, who may be subdivided into the Sudanese and Bantu groups. There are also some negrillos (pygmies). The White population, apart from recent European arrivals, consists of Arabs of more or less mixed blood. While it is very difficult to hold any census where much of the population either lives in the bush or follows a pattern of seasonal migration, estimates are in fact made from time to time.

Population^{a/}

| | | 1949 | | 1952 | | 1954 | |
|------------------|--|------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| | Area (in thous- ands of sq. km.) | Indigenous | European and as- similated | Indigenous | European and as- similated | Indigenous | European and as- similated |
| Gaboon | 267 | ... | 3,833 | 403,500 | 3,829 | 389,800 | ... |
| Middle Congo | 342 | ... | 3,775 | 683,100 | 10,163 | 698,200 | ... |
| Ubangi- Shari | 617 | ... | 7,649 | 1,077,100 | 4,534 | 1,066,000 | ... |
| Chad | 1,284 ^{b/} | ... | 2,183 | 2,249,400 | 3,359 | 2,384,000 | ... |
| Totals: | 2,510 | 4,311,560 | 17,440 | 4,413,100 | 21,885 | 4,538,000 | 20,740 |
| | | 4,329,000 | | 4,434,985 | | 4,558,740 | |

a/ Indigenous inhabitants: estimated figures. European and assimilated: census figures.

b/ Including 538,000 sq. km. for the Saharan region of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti.

ECONOMIC CONDITION

The greater part of the people's livelihood is derived from the equatorial forests, from agriculture and, more particularly, cotton - which since its introduction some thirty years ago has become the main resource of Chad and Ubangi-Shari and, in Chad, from stock-breeding. The chief food crop is manioc, the staple food of the people of the Middle Congo, Gaboon and part of Ubangi, while in the northern regions the staple food consists of millets and sorghum.

Since 1952 there has been a steady increase in agricultural production, particularly in the timber and cotton industries, but also in coffee, cocoa and sisal. There has been a similar rise in industrial production, for example, in the output of groundnut and palm oil, soap, beverages (beer, aerated waters, syrups and fruit juices) lead ore, diamonds and columbite and tantalite.

The growth of exports (613,000 tons representing a value of 12,800 million francs CFA^{1/} in 1954 as against 487,000 tons and 10,000 million francs in 1953 and 356,000 tons and 10,200 million francs in 1952) and the stability of imports account for a further reduction in the balance of trade deficit; this amounted to almost 10,000 million francs in 1952, 4,800 million francs in 1953 and 3,900 million francs in 1954.

Economic and social development is continuing on the lines of the development plans. The first plan covering the period 1947 to 1953, was concerned with the establishment of a general infrastructure. The second plan, for the period 1954 to 1957, is designed to restore the balance between infrastructure and production while keeping up investment for social and cultural purposes. To assist in rebuilding the economy of French Equatorial Africa, metropolitan France will in future bear 75 per cent of the cost as compared with 55 per cent under the first plan. Of an approximate total appropriation of 18,000 million francs CFA for the period 1954-1957, 40 per cent is to be used to develop production. Infrastructure operations approved only to the extent to which they have a direct affect on production, either in that they stimulate greater output or greater efficiency or else in that they tend to reduce the cost of production. The scheme of priorities, particularly so far as agricultural production is concerned, takes into account the need to correct the disparity in level of living between the urban populations and almost all the rural population.

^{1/} One franc CFA = 2 French francs.

Payments made out of Plan Credits (between 1947
 and 31 December 1954)

(millions of francs CFA)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Production | |
| Agriculture | 1,961.2 |
| Forests, fisheries | 499.6 |
| Stock-breeding | 913.8 |
| Mines | 70.9 |
| Industrialization | 342.3 |
| Electricity | 752.9 |
| TOTAL | <u>4,540.7</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1,503.4 |
| Railways | 9,787.6 |
| Roads and bridges | 932.5 |
| Ports, sea transport | 1,147.5 |
| Inland waterways | 671.5 |
| Air transport | 915.5 |
| Communications | <u>14,958.0</u> |
| TOTAL | |
| Social equipment | |
| Health | 1,633.9 |
| Education and vocational training | 1,308.6 |
| Housing | 111.3 |
| Urban and rural public works | 860.3 |
| TOTAL | <u>3,914.1</u> |
| Miscellaneous | 84.1 |

The grand total is 23,496.9 million francs CFA, 14,662.2 million francs being contributed in the form of a State grant and 8,834.7 million francs by the Caisse centrale de la France d'outre-mer (Central Treasury for Overseas France).

Total public and private investment was estimated at 9,000 million francs CFA in 1950 and 1951; 10,000 million francs in 1952; and 8,300 million francs in 1953.

Both the public and the private sector are affected by the decline. The lower rated investment in the private sector is due to economic conditions and to the reduction in public investment.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The agricultural services, as reorganized by an Order of 3 January 1953, comprise:

- (a) the Agricultural Department, which supervises the territorial agricultural services, conducts the research establishments and prepares agricultural development programmes for the Federation;
- (b) the territorial agricultural services to which, in each territory, the rural engineering and processing supervisory services and a crop-protection and locust-control section are attached;
- (c) the following co-ordinating bodies:
 - (i) the Agronomic Research Co-ordinating Committee, which studies and advises upon matters connected with agronomic research and agriculture production. The increased participation of producers in the work of co-ordination has made it possible to plan the research in accordance with their wishes;
 - (ii) the Soil Office, which studies the problems of soil deterioration, restoration and conservation.

| | <u>Expenditure on agriculture^{a/}</u> | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | (millions of francs CFA) | | |
| | <u>1948</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> |
| General budget | 34.2 | 39.7 | 48.8 |
| Local budgets: | | | |
| Gaboon | 3.4 | 18.0 | 16.6 |
| Middle Congo | 5.4 | 30.6 | 27.5 |
| Ubangi-Shari | 8.6 | 57.2 | 53.2 |
| Chad | <u>8.5</u> | <u>64.2</u> | <u>57.8</u> |
| Totals | 60.1 | 209.7 | 203.9 |
| Plan budget | | | |
| (Payment credits) | | | |
| Financial year 1948-1949 | 146.9 | | |
| Financial year 1953-1954 | | | 484.5 |

^{a/} For 1948 and 1953 the figures relate to expenditure. The 1954 figures relate to appropriations.

In addition, the territories receive credits from the Cotton Subsidy Fund (50 million francs in 1948; 120 million francs divided equally between Ubangi-Shari and Chad in 1953) and the Cocoa Subsidy Fund (over 20 million francs in the Territory of Gaboon in 1953) and contributions towards the cost of the processing supervisory service (12.5 million francs in 1953 and over 10 million francs in 1952 and 1954).

Distribution of land (1952 estimates)

| | <u>Area</u> (<u>thousands of hectares</u>) |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Forests | 100,000 |
| Non-arable land | 116,000 |
| Unused arable land (including fallow) | 32,370 |
| Area under cultivation | <u>2,630</u> |
| Total | 251,000 |

Principal agricultural products (estimates)

| | <u>Area</u> (<u>thousands of hectares</u>) | | | <u>Production</u> (<u>thousands of tons</u>) | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1950</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> |
| Sorghum and millets | 800 | 1,560 | 1,600 | 600 | 836.0 | 850 |
| Maize | 16 | 38 | 42.5 | 10 | 19.0 | 24 |
| Rice | 16 | 19.3 | 22.8 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 17 |
| Manioc | 54 | 155 | 160 | 540 | 1,240 | 1,400 |
| Cotton (seed) | 300 | 290 | 295 | 89.7 | 87 | 98 |
| Groundnuts | 155 | 168 | 180 | 77.5 | 94 | 106 |
| Coffee | 15.0 | 10 | 13.3 | 4.5 | 2.55 | 5.446 |
| Cocoa | 1.9 | 8 | 8.5 | 2.55 | 2.86 | 2.607 |
| Sisal | 2 | 3.5 | 4 | 0.5 | 0.71 | 0.76 |

Assistance for agricultural production

This is available in various forms:

- (a) credit facilities. The Crédit de l'AEF (F.E.A. Credit Bank), a public corporation, is authorized to make short-term crop loans and medium-term equipment loans;
- (b) facilities for the marketing, storage, grading and primary processing of agricultural products. The provident societies own small-scale equipment for the primary processing of crops. In the cotton-growing areas hand-tillage equipment is distributed free of charge, the cost being borne by the Cotton Subsidy Fund;
- (c) distribution of selected seed from the agricultural improvement stations and farms operated by the agricultural services.

These services also undertake agricultural extension work among the indigenous population, and are particularly active in this direction in the cotton-growing districts. This work has made it possible to improve methods of cultivation and increase the density of sowing. As a result of the establishment of an agricultural sector in Ubangi-Shari to develop coffee-growing it has been possible to distribute 100,000 selected plants. In the Middle Congo the main effort has been concentrated on developing coffee and oil palm cultivation. Agricultural extension work in Gaboon has brought an improvement in the management of the cocoa plantations.

There is no problem of agricultural indebtedness in French Equatorial Africa.

LIVESTOCK

The Agricultural Department is the responsible authority at the Federal level. Each territory has a livestock service and a number of livestock districts, depending upon the size of the livestock population.

The livestock service is responsible for organizing research and education, for stock health control, veterinary aid and prophylaxis, stock handling (herd movements, meat inspection, etc.) and for the study and technical supervision of sea and river fishing.

The livestock services also operate various special technical establishments, most of which are in Chad. These are engaged in acclimatizing livestock in areas where little or no stock-breeding is carried on, and in improving stock quality by cross-breeding or selective breeding.

With regard to the water supply in grazing areas, work on the boring and installation of new wells is proceeding steadily.

| | <u>Expenditure on livestock</u> | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | (millions of francs CFA) | | |
| | <u>1950</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> |
| General budget | <u>3.3</u> | <u>20.2</u> | <u>19.8</u> |
| Local budgets: | | | |
| Chad | 23.0 | 97.6 | 99.7 |
| Ubangi | 2.7 | 23.2 | 27.9 |
| Middle Congo | 5.3 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| Gaboon | <u>2.1</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>2.0</u> |
| Total | 36.4 | 159.7 | 168.2 |

Under the Plan Budget, payment credits totalled 161 million francs CFA for the financial year 1952-1953 and 257 million francs CFA for the financial year 1953-1954.

The flocks and herds are extremely difficult to count because they never remain in one place for any length of time and because the grazing grounds are vast.

Principal types of livestock
(estimated in thousands of head)

| | <u>1948</u> | <u>1953</u> | | | <u>Total</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | <u>Chad</u> | <u>Ubangi</u> | <u>Middle Congo</u> | |
| Cattle | 3,000 | 4,000 | 350 | 3 | 4,353 |
| Sheep and Goats | 3,500 | 4,500 | 80 | 70 | 4,650 |
| Pigs | 30 | - | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| Horses | 100 | 150 | - | - | 150 |
| Asses | 150 | 250 | - | - | 250 |
| Camels | 100 | 300 | - | - | 300 |

Output of carcasses^{a/}
(number of beasts slaughtered)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cattle | 35,503 | 55,018 | 54,086 |
| Sheep and Goats | 52,983 | 58,813 | 43,211 |
| Pigs | 3,367 | 4,249 | 4,678 |

FORESTRY

There are some 100 million hectares of forest, in which every type of tropical vegetation is represented. It formerly covered almost the entire area of the Federation but has gradually retreated as a result of human activity; one of the main objectives of forestry policy is to halt that retreat and at the same time to increase the output of timber.

Conservation measures include: the classification of forested areas; the reforestation and improvement of valuable young natural stands; the enrichment of the forests in valuable species (okoumé, limba, etc.); and the reforestation of treeless land under the erosion control scheme.

^{a/} Supervised slaughter only.

All matters relating to silviculture and timber production are dealt with by the Water, Forestry and Game Department, which includes a general inspection service, four territorial services, a forestry research section and a technical section specializing in okoumé timber.

Expenditure of the Water, Forestry and Game Department

| | <u>1948</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | (millions of francs CFA) | | |
| General budget | 23.1 | 74.9 ^{a/} | 98.5 | 104.2 |
| Plan budget ^{b/} | 5.0 | 88.5 | 107.2 | --- |

Areas exploited and output

| | <u>Area</u> (thousands of hectares) | | | <u>Output</u> (thousands of cubic metres) | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> |
| <u>Okoumé</u> | 1,272 | 1,382 | --- | 492 | 780 | --- |
| Various types of woods | <u>409</u> | <u>493</u> | <u>---</u> | <u>277</u> | <u>318</u> | <u>---</u> |
| | 1,681 | 1,875 | 1,980 | 769 | 1,098 | 1,389 |

The processing of forestry products gives an average annual yield of 78,000 cubic metres of sawn timber, 38,000 cubic metres of veneering and plywood and 3,500 cubic metres of miscellaneous products, mainly sleepers.

FISHERIES

The general inspection service of the Water and Forestry Department is responsible for fresh-water fisheries and the economic services of the Territories concerned are responsible for sea fisheries. Fresh-water fishing is carried on principally as a craft. There are three main fishery centres: the lakes of Gaboon (between 8,000 and 10,000 tons of fresh fish a year), the Middle Congo (4,000 tons a year) and Chad (10,000 to 20,000 tons a year).

^{a/} Does not include the game control service.

^{b/} Overlaps two financial years: 1949-1950 and 1952-1953, 1953-1954.

Industrial fishing is carried on mainly on the Middle Congo coast, and yields on the average 24,000 tons a year. The fishery undertakings are growing and plan their activities with the canning industry in mind.

Whaling on the Gaboon coast has been carried on at regular intervals since 1911: a three- or four-year hunting period is followed by a close period long enough to allow of re-stocking. Output for the last hunting period (1949-1952) was as follows:

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1952</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of whales caught | 1,356 | 1,404 | 1,011 | 435 |
| Oil output (tons) | 9,345 | 10,721 | 6,962 | 2,600 |

The output of shark meal was 1,910 tons in 1950 and 1,863 tons in 1951.

The shark fishing industry produces an average of 40 tons of oil a year, which places French Equatorial Africa among the leading European and African producers of vitaminized fish liver oil.

MINING AND MINERAL OILS

The Mines and Geology Department co-ordinates the work of the territorial mines services and the specialized Federal services. These include the central mines service, the geological service and the mining laboratory.

Under the regulations governing concessions, the first step is the issue of personal mining permits authorizing the holder to engage in exploratory surveys; prospecting permits are issued later. Persons holding prospecting permits may subsequently become eligible for operating licences or for concessions.

Operating licences are valid for four years and are renewable. Mining concessions are valid for seventy-five years and are renewable for periods of twenty-five years (in the case of hydrocarbons mining concessions are valid for forty years only). Unlike other mining rights, which are treated as movable property, a mining concession is deemed to be an interest in immovable property.

There is active prospecting for hydrocarbons, copper, lead, zinc and tin, manganese, gold and diamonds. The output of gold suffered a further decline, owing to the low price of this metal. Diamond production, on the other hand, shows a marked increase over the low figure for 1953.

| | <u>Principal mineral products</u> | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Unrefined gold (kg) | 1,982 | 1,607 | 1,685.2 | 1,409.2 |
| Uncut diamonds (thousands of metric carats) | 118.8 | 156.7 | 140.1 | 152.5 |
| Lead (tons) ^{a/} | 5,007.0 | 6,828 | 8,193 | 6,572 |
| Columbite and tantalite (tons) | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.8 |

a/ Concentrated ore, lead content approximately 53 per cent.

Power

Electrification is still confined to the towns. Progress in electrification is continuing in all Territories of French Equatorial Africa.

In the localities where a supply of electricity exists one of two systems applies: either the electricity is supplied by private companies operating under a fifty-year concession, or else it is supplied by semi-public corporations operating under a contract valid for fifteen years and renewable thereafter. In either case the undertaking reverts to the Government on the expiry of the concession or contract.

Side by side with the work being done to increase the capacity of thermal power stations and to extend the distribution network, a scheme for harnessing the vast hydro-electric resources is also proceeding. A new hydro-electric power station began operation near Brazzaville in October 1953; its 1954 output (24 million kwh) represents 20 per cent of its capacity. The Boali power station near Bangui) was expected to come into operation in 1955.

For the Federation as a whole there was an increase of one-twentieth in both installed capacity and consumption of electricity between 1938 and 1952.

| | <u>Power</u> | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|------|------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | Installed capacity (Thousands of kwh) | | | | Output sold (Millions of kwh) | | | |
| | 1949 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1949 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Hydro-electric power | - | - | 18.8 | 18.8 | - | - | 3.2 | 24.1 |
| Thermal electric power | 4.0 | 11.9 | 15.3 | 17.5 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 11.9 | 18.7 |

INDUSTRY

The Department of Economic Services is the central authority dealing with matters concerning the development of industries and handicrafts in the Federation. Industrialization is proceeding despite great difficulties, attributable to shortage of manpower and to the distances involved, and groundnut and palm oil production and the cotton industry are being modernized. In the 1953-1954 season 98,000 tons of cotton seed were processed. The textile output of the Brazzaville factory has increased to 130,000 metres a month, and that of the Boali factory (Ubangi-Shari) to 180,000 a month.

The metallurgical industry is represented only by some engineering and electrical workshops, repair shops and assembly plants. The work on equipping shipyards at Brazzaville and Libreville and repair yards at Port Gentil and Pointe-Noire is continuing.

| | <u>Industrial production</u> | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1952 | 1953 (tons) | 1954 |
| Groundnut oil | 420 | 670 | 926 |
| Palm oil | 3,000 | 4,580 | 4,800 |
| Soaps | 3,950 | 2,022 | 2,605 |
| Cotton fibre | 31,500 | 26,160 | 29,850 |
| Cotton textiles | - | 120 | 250 |
| Sisal | 1,288 | 749 | 1,929 |
| Jute fibres | 1,648 | 1,062 | 982 |
| Aerated waters, lemonade (bottles) | - | 998,853 | 1,400,576 |
| Beer (hectolitres) | 3,970 | 10,085 | 18,386 |

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The development of this Territory is even more dependent on the road system than on railways. This explains the large appropriations for transport in the equipment plan (15,000 million francs CFA, including 9,000 million francs for road development).

Roads

In 1954 there were 17,800 km of all-weather roads and 42,305 km of tracks usable only seasonally. The latter figure includes 9,830 km of secondary tracks. The volume of road traffic is estimated at 455 million kilometre/tons.

Railways

The Congo-Ocean railway (length: 515 km, gauge 1.67 metres) links Brazzaville with Pointe-Noire and helps to solve the problem created by the fact that the lower Congo is not navigable. Steam locomotives are being replaced by diesel engines. The volume of freight carried (both directions) was 409,393 tons in 1954 as compared with 372,573 tons in 1953, an increase of about 10 per cent. The volume of traffic is now about 100 million kilometre/tons a year.

Air transport

All the more important localities have airfields, and under the equipment plan seventy-eight airfields are to be constructed or equipped.

Air transport is steadily gaining in importance as a means of conveyance both for passengers and for perishable goods, especially meat from Chad.

Inland waterways

The rivers and streams carry most of the heavy traffic to the interior. French Equatorial Africa has a network of about 5,000 km of inland waterways of varying navigability, which are being improved through rapids control and port equipment. In 1954 altogether 178,000 tons of freight traffic, incoming and outgoing, passed through the river port of Brazzaville; the river port of Bangui (merchandise loaded and unloaded) handled 118,000 tons.

Sea transport

Most exports are carried by sea. The total freight traffic (loaded and unloaded) passing through the three ports of the Territory increased from 620,000 tons in 1953 to 787,000 tons in 1954. The port of Pointe-Noire can accommodate the largest ships and its installations are of the most modern type.

In addition, much of the output of the North is exported through Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Communications

The Postal and Telecommunications Service is responsible for operating and supervising 162 post offices and sub-stations, 132 telegraph offices, seventeen telephone exchanges (including one automatic exchange), 2,264 main telephone stations and 2,382 additional stations, and ninety-eight radio-communications stations (five main, twenty-two primary and seventy-one secondary stations).

PUBLIC FINANCE

The Federation and the four Territories each have their own budget; their resources are complementary.

The general budget is prepared and presented by the Governor-General; after examination by the Grand Council it becomes effective by virtue of an Order of the Governor-General; all expenditure is initiated jointly by the Governor-General and the Grand Council.

Each local budget is prepared and presented by the Governor of the Territory in question and is then examined by the local representative council. It becomes effective by virtue of an Order of the Governor.

The additional liabilities imposed on the local budgets by the delegation of certain federal services (Water and Forestry, agricultural stations, teacher training schools and road maintenance) are made good by subsidies from the general budget.

There are also separate budgets for the towns of limited township status (communes mixtes) (Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Dolisie, Libreville, Port Gentil, Bangui, Fort-Lamy), for the Congo-Ocean railway and for the ports of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

Lastly, the Cotton and Cocoa Subsidy Funds form extra-budgetary accounts financed by refunds, the use of which is decided annually by special committees.

In addition metropolitan France provides considerable assistance by assuming responsibility for certain staff, operational and equipment expenditures (8,304 million francs CFA of operational expenditure and 5,542 million francs CFA of equipment costs in 1954).

Budgetary revenue and expenditure

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 ^{a/} |
|--|-------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | (millions of francs CFA) | | |
| Ordinary revenue | ... | 12,503 | 10,554 | 9,471 |
| including fiscal revenue | ... | (6,835) | (7,502) | (6,634) |
| Extraordinary revenue | ... | 3,859 | 2,961 | 2,639 |
| including loans or advances by the Caisse Centrale de la France d'Outre-mer (CCFOM) | ... | <u>(2,154)</u> | <u>(2,500)</u> | <u>(2,500)</u> |
| Total gross revenue | ... | 16,362 | 13,515 | 12,110 |
| Total net ^{b/} revenue | 3,011 | 14,137 | 11,285 | 10,557 |
| Operational expenditure | ... | 12,501 | 10,556 | 9,471 |
| Expenditure on equipment and investments | ... | <u>3,859</u> | <u>2,961</u> | <u>2,639</u> |
| Total gross expenditure | ... | 16,360 | 13,517 | 12,110 |
| Total net ^{b/} expenditure | 3,011 | 14,157 | 11,362 | 10,557 |

a/ Estimates

b/ After deduction of notional revenue or expenditure, withdrawals from or payments into reserve funds, stocks of provisions, etc.

Three authorities are responsible for the recovery of taxes: the Department of Direct Taxation; the Department of Registration, State Lands and Stamp Duty; and the Department of Customs and Indirect Taxation.

There is no discrimination between indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants. Tax regulations and the rates of taxation are settled by the Grand Council or the local assemblies.

The main direct taxes are the personal tax, which is payable by all persons who are over the age of eighteen years, irrespective of status, and ranges from 120 to 4,000 francs according to income and region; the tax on industrial and

commercial profits and on income from non-commercial occupations (a progressive tax chargeable on income or profits in excess of 500,000 francs CFA, which varies according to region between 18 and 20 per cent for individuals and between 22 and 27.5 per cent for corporations); and the income tax, a progressive tax which is chargeable at rates rising, according to Territory, to 60 to 65 per cent in respect of that portion whereby income exceeds 3 million francs CFA. Except for the personal tax these taxes are subject to relief of tax on the first 150,000 francs and to tax rebates for dependent children; some relief is also given in respect of investments of capital.

BANKING AND CREDIT

Since 1941 the Caisse Centrale de la France d'Outre-mer has been the only issuing authority.

For various reasons, including the economic development and the expansion of public and private investment which have taken place in the past few years, the note circulation rose from 1,248 million francs CFA on 31 December 1950 to 7,029 million francs CFA on 31 December 1954.

Five banks provided the local economy with credits amounting to 6,000 million francs CFA in 1950 and 10,000 million francs CFA in 1952; the latter figure has been maintained in the past few years. The Caisse Centrale in its turn gives the banks certain re-discount facilities and grants short-term and medium-term credits for such purposes as the financing of projects of public interest. By 31 December 1954 the Caisse Centrale had granted short-term credits totalling 8,224 million francs and medium-term and long-term credits totalling 6,502 million francs.

Since 1949 the Crédit de l'A.E.F., a public corporation, has been granting short-term and medium-term credits to agricultural co-operatives, undertakings and associations and handicraft enterprises, and has lent funds to enable individuals to acquire the ownership of small-holdings. Altogether, 357 loans having an aggregate value of 246,126,500 francs CFA were made in 1954 (the cumulative figures since 1949 are: 931 loans having an aggregate value of 798,616,102 francs CFA).

The Savings Bank service operates at twenty-one post offices. Deposits in 1954 amounted to over 100 million francs CFA, as compared with 83 million francs CFA in 1953. Withdrawals in the same years totalled 86 million francs and 75 million francs respectively.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Between 1953 and 1954 exports increased in tonnage by 26 per cent and in value by over 27 per cent; the increase is accounted for mainly by the timber and cotton exports.

Exports of livestock and meat, coffee (an increase of 500 million francs CFA), palm oil, tobacco, sisal and diamonds also increased. The only exports which declined were those of cocoa and gold. There was virtually no change in the average price per ton exported, the respective figures being 20,870 and 20,620 francs CFA.

The quantity of imports has remained almost constant since 1953, but the value has increased by 11 per cent: 300,000 tons as against 293,000 tons, and 16,682 million francs as against 14,800 million francs.

This disparity is due, not to a change in the prices of imported goods, but to a change in the structure of imports, which included a larger proportion of high-cost consumer goods.

The direction of trade has remained virtually unchanged since 1953: the franc area is still the principal customer, accounting for 73.2 per cent of all exports, as compared with 74 per cent in 1953, and is still the main supplier, 65.6 per cent of imports (1953: 63.9 per cent) originating in that area.

Principal imports and exports (special trade)

| | Quantity (in thousands of tons) | | | | Value (in millions of francs CFA) | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Total imports | 199 | 356 | 293 | 299 | 6,003 | 20,130 | 14,800 | 16,682 |
| Total exports | 291 | 356 | 487 | 613 | 6,177 | 10,227 | 10,043 | 12,795 |
| <u>Principal imports</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton fabrics | 2.0 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 727.9 | 2,149.6 | 1,097.2 | 1,230.0 |
| Wine and beer (in millions of litres) | 5.9 | 23.4 | 25.6 | 24.4 | 189.5 | 973.0 | 826.1 | 781.8 |
| Sugar | 3.0 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 84.2 | 386.5 | 569.0 | 485.0 |
| Machinery, mechanical appliances and spare parts | 8.1 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 927.0 | 2,831.7 | 2,152.0 | 2,110.0 |
| Motor vehicles (number) | 1,883 | 2,366 | 1,258 | 1,712 | 414.2 | 1,259.0 | 660.0 | 794.1 |
| Motor spirit | 21.3 | 52.8 | 43.9 | 48.0 | 258.9 | 1,309.3 | 876.8 | 780.0 |
| Gas oil and fuel oil | 6.7 | 28.4 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 45.3 | 308.1 | 224.6 | 230.7 |
| Lubricating oils | 2.0 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 48.0 | 256.0 | 137.7 | 114.6 |
| <u>Principal exports</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | 32.3 | 29.7 | 25.1 | 31.7 | 2,964.8 | 4,763.3 | 3,562.5 | 4,525.6 |
| Sisal | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 8.4 | 82.0 | 31.2 | 75.9 |
| Ckoumé wood in the round, rough | (| 185.4 | 311.2 | 390.6 | (| 1,540.7 | 2,183.0 | 2,785.0 |
| Other woods in the round, rough | (190.1 | 41.7 | 54.1 | 82.2 | (1,103.4 | 248.8 | 322.9 | 504.1 |
| Ckoumé wood, sawn | (| 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | (| 27.5 | 51.2 | 59.8 |
| Other wood, sawn | (10.6 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 12.6 | (92.0 | 123.3 | 136.8 | 172.3 |
| Veneers and re-constituted boards | 3.0 | 10.9 | 16.1 | 19.0 | 63.1 | 489.5 | 581.0 | 696.0 |
| Green coffee | 2.4 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 114.0 | 557.8 | 450.6 | 954.0 |
| Cocoa beans | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 84.7 | 288.2 | 361.4 | 250.8 |
| Cattle (in thousands of head) | 33.1 | 63.5 | 37.5 | 47.7 | 53.8 | 260.6 | 218.4 | 277.5 |
| Diamonds (carats) | 124.8 | 155.5 | 137.1 | 150.7 | 270.0 | 342.7 | 411.3 | 505.0 |
| Gold (ingot and powder) (kgs) | 4,196 | 1,484 | 1,818 | 1,385 | 499.1 | 283.0 | 407.9 | 275.9 |

Direction of trade

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | (in per cent of aggregate value) | | | |
| <u>Origin of imports</u> | | | | |
| France | 57.6 | 59.0 | 57.6 | 60.0 |
| French Union (other countries) | <u>6.7</u> | <u>5.3</u> | <u>6.3</u> | <u>5.6</u> |
| Total, franc area | 64.3 | 64.3 | 63.9 | 65.6 |
| Sterling area | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Dollar area | 15.6 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 7.1 |
| Other currencies area | <u>14.5</u> | <u>20.5</u> | <u>21.1</u> | <u>21.4</u> |
| <u>Destination of exports</u> | | | | |
| France | 84.1 | 76.5 | 66.6 | 67.2 |
| French Union (other countries) | <u>3.4</u> | <u>6.4</u> | <u>7.4</u> | <u>6.0</u> |
| Total, franc area | 87.5 | 82.9 | 74.0 | 73.2 |
| Sterling area | 8.0 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 6.9 |
| Dollar area | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Other currencies area | <u>4.4</u> | <u>9.6</u> | <u>15.3</u> | <u>18.6</u> |

Customs system

Under the General Act of Berlin of 26 February 1885 the southern part of French Equatorial Africa in the Treaty Basin of the Congo was made a free-trade area. This regime was subsequently extended to the Federation as a whole. No differential treatment may be applied to goods on entry, and import duties are levied without distinction as to origin.

Imports are restricted only by the amounts of foreign exchange available to the Federation, and by the international agreements which prohibit the importation of certain goods in the interest of the inhabitants. Exports to France are free, with the exception of rice, maize, cotton, tobacco, minerals (other than native soda) and diamonds, coffee, soil seeds and fruit and meat, for which an export licence is required.

Customs receipts were 3,967 million francs CFA in 1953 and 4,552 million in 1954.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The aggregate expenditure for social purposes under the general and local budgets has developed as follows:

1952: 1,478 million francs CFA, or 11.8 per cent of the aggregate budget totals

1953: 1,687 million francs CFA, or 17.1 per cent of the aggregate budget totals

1954: 1,690 million francs CFA (estimates), or 17.8 per cent of the aggregate budget totals.

The first economic and social development plan (1947-53) made a substantial contribution in the fields of public health, education and town planning (20 per cent of the appropriations).

Under the new four-year plan (1954-57), 21.4 per cent of the appropriations are earmarked for social services. The primary objective is to promote the development of the rural economy and to improve the living conditions of the indigenous inhabitants. The plan also provides for the development of preventive medicine and of primary education, the training of élites, the improvement of housing, and urban and rural sanitation schemes. It also seeks to make modern training techniques and facilities and modern ideas available to the inhabitants.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Labour policy in French Equatorial Africa is defined by the Labour Code instituted in 1952 and promulgated in the Federation on 5 January 1953. The main objectives of labour policy are to organize and regulate the labour market, to guarantee a minimum wage for wage earners in the lowest categories, and to improve their qualifications with a view to promoting their social advancement and increasing their contribution to the country's economic progress.

The former Labour Inspection Service has become the Labour and Social Legislation Inspection Service, which is responsible for all matters affecting working conditions, labour relations and employment (migration of workers, occupational guidance and training, and placement). In each Territory a Territorial Labour and Social Legislation Inspector is attached to the Governor, the head of the Territory. Inter-regional inspectors are appointed in large centres other than the chief towns.

The Code provides for the organization in each Territory, on the advice of the Labour Advisory Commission and of the Representative Assembly, of labour offices responsible for all matters relating to the employment and placement of workers. The offices have a Board of Administration including representatives of the head of the Territory, employers and workers on an equal footing.

Employment position

There is a chronic labour shortage in the Federation. Seasonal work is practically confined to the Ubangi-Shari coffee plantations. There is little migration of labour, but a number of forestry and agricultural undertakings in Gaboon employ Nigerian workers to alleviate the labour shortage.

Number of wage-earners

| | <u>31 December 1951</u> | <u>31 December 1952</u> | <u>31 December 1953</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Public sector | | | |
| Administration | { 31,437 | 5,622 | 5,200 |
| Technical services | | <u>12,206</u> | <u>11,600</u> |
| | 31,437 | 17,828 | 16,800 |
| Private sector | | | |
| Agriculture, animal husbandry | 20,375 | 19,104 | 18,000 |
| Forests | 20,330 | 21,530 | 20,740 |
| Mines | 20,001 | 19,176 | 20,333 |
| Industry | 15,636 | 12,181 | 12,188 |
| Building and public works | 28,475 | 23,291 | 22,039 |
| Transport | 11,201 | 14,507 | 14,292 |
| Trade | 12,799 | 13,365 | 12,626 |
| Banking professions | 511 | 747 | 809 |
| Domestic occupations | <u>13,900</u> | <u>14,700</u> | <u>14,520</u> |
| | 143,228 | 138,601 | 135,597 |
| Grand total | 174,665 | 156,429 | 152,397 |

Conditions of employment

Minimum wages vary according to the Territory and the area (distance from towns) and the type of employment (general or agricultural). Wages in general employment range from 5 francs CFA an hour in the sixth (Ubangi-Shari) area to 17.30 francs CFA in the first (Middle Congo) area (Brazzaville). In agriculture the rates range from 4.20 to 15 francs CFA an hour in the same areas. Daily wages are classified in five categories, plus a further group in which wages are fixed by agreement between the parties. They vary according to the Territory from 56 francs CFA a day in Chad and 120 francs CFA in the Middle Congo (Brazzaville) for an unskilled labourer to 320 francs CFA in Chad and 439 francs CFA a day in the Middle Congo (Brazzaville) for a highly skilled worker. These wages are for a working day of 6 hours 40 minutes in general employment and of 8 hours in agriculture. Whatever their type of employment, wage-earners are entitled to a weekly rest period of twenty-four hours.

Occupational organizations

The implementation of the Code has brought about the establishment of a large number of occupational organizations, which are finding it necessary to amalgamate. In 1953 and 1954 there were twenty-six employers' organizations, some of which had branches in the various Territories, and eighty-one trade unions, some of which were combined in territorial or federal associations and associated with the big French trade-union organizations. Trade unions are not required to furnish the Labour Inspection Service with data on their membership.

Individual labour disputes are submitted for mediation to the Labour Inspection Service and, if mediation is unsuccessful, to the labour tribunals, which are required to give a ruling within fifteen days.

Collective disputes are subjected to two sets of mediation proceedings, first before the Labour Inspection Service and then before the Labour Advisory Commission. If mediation is unsuccessful, disputes are submitted for arbitration to an expert whose proposed settlement becomes binding after five days if no objection is lodged.

In 1953 there were 4,329 individual disputes, of which 3,822 were settled by mediation and 507 were submitted to the labour tribunals. There were fifteen collective disputes affecting fifteen undertakings and 1,404 workers. Four disputes

led to strikes, of which three lasted one day and one four days. The health and safety conditions required to be maintained in all undertakings are laid down in regulations made under the Labour Code. In addition, all undertakings employing more than one thousand workers are required to provide free medical service, and arrangements have been made to enable undertakings employing less than one thousand workers to make use of the services of the official medical centres and dispensaries. In order to ensure that the regulations are fully effective and to increase safety-mindedness, the Administration organizes special courses at the vocational schools and training centres, and lectures are given in industrial establishments, trade unions and cultural groups.

Vocational training

In addition to vocational training proper, which is dealt with in the chapter on educational conditions, a special training programme is being carried out in the accelerated vocational training centres organized under the responsibility of the Labour Inspection Service and under the technical supervision of the FEA Industrial Psychology Mission. There are at present two accelerated vocational training centres, one at Brazzaville and one at Bangui. Two others will be organized shortly in Chad and Gaboon.

Apprenticeship facilities are largely confined to public industrial or commercial services, such as the railways and the public works departments, and in the private sector are found only in the largest undertakings. Some religious missions provide vocational training. The Swedish Protestant Mission at Brazzaville, for example, trains about forty carpenters a year.

CO-OPERATIVE AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES

The growth of the co-operative and provident movements, which are factors in the social development of the African masses, is the result of co-operation between the public authorities and private enterprise. Problems affecting the co-operatives and the provident societies are studied jointly, at the Government level by the Department of Economic Services, the Department of Agriculture, the Social Affairs Service and the FEA Credit Bank, and at the Territorial level by the Bureau of Economic and Social Affairs. The development of the co-operative societies is of recent date, while provident societies were established as early as 1937.

With regard to co-operative societies, the recommendations of the ILO Philadelphia Conference of 1945 are applied in French Equatorial Africa. The co-operative societies are private associations enjoying a privileged legal, commercial and fiscal status. For the guidance of the co-operatives, the Administration set up a Federal Co-operatives Commission in 1952 to study the general organization of co-operatives, legal and fiscal regulations, assistance to co-operative societies, and co-operative education. There are at present thirty-four co-operatives in the four Territories, sixteen of them being consumers' and nine agricultural production co-operatives.

The provident societies are associations of African producers. The societies, whose funds are obtained from the very small contributions, are run by an administrative board and a general assembly, both of which are composed of indigenous inhabitants elected by the communities. In the chief town of each Territory there is a central supervisory commission responsible for supervising the operations of provident societies. The societies have a joint fund, supervised by the Administration, which is supported by a levy of 10 per cent on contributions collected and which makes advances of funds and facilitates certain commercial operations such as the ordering and purchasing of supplies, transport and insurance. The single joint fund for the whole of French Equatorial Africa which existed until July 1951 has been decentralized, and there is now a joint fund for each Territory.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The changes in the cost of living at Brazzaville since 1948 are illustrated by the following table. The index is computed as a weighted geometric average.

General family cost of living index, Brazzaville

(Europeans)
 (base 100 in 1945)

| | General index | Food | WIEF ^{a/} | Household | Clothing | Miscellaneous |
|----------------|---------------|------|--------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 1948 (average) | 241 | 245 | 212 | 293 | 308 | 168 |
| 1952 (average) | 568 | 521 | 647 | 1,096 | 708 | 422 |
| January 1953 | 586 | 527 | 670 | 1,206 | 710 | 462 |
| January 1954 | 575 | 523 | 651 | 1,246 | 645 | 457 |
| January 1955 | 570 | 515 | 682 | 1,281 | 640 | 447 |

^{a/} WIEF = water, ice, electricity, fuel.

Town planning and housing - country planning

Since 1950 the problem of housing has been studied at the federal level by an architectural service. In each Territory the public works service carries out works or supervises works undertaken by various enterprises in co-operation with the social affairs service and the rural engineering service. Town plans have been drawn up for the principal large towns, based on the principle of zoning and on the need for retaining large open spaces. The FEA Société immobilière, which was set up in 1949 to build housing, is a mixed corporation managed by a governing board in which the public authorities and private interests are equally represented. It prepares plans for the development of building sites, purchases the land, draws up construction plans, builds prototypes and organizes major building schemes. Various arrangements have been made to enable the inhabitants to buy dwellings through hire-purchase payments not exceeding 30 per cent of the purchaser's wage. It is proposed to build dwellings which will be available on a normal rental basis for the benefit of the most under-privileged groups with no regular source of income. In 1954, the Société immobilière set up an African housing service which groups organizations interested in financing building on African housing estates.

The scope of rural planning has been increased since 1953 when a "small farm" programme was initiated. The programme's purposes are both economic and social. It seeks to maintain and improve soil fertility, to raise the incomes and levels of living of cultivators and, in particular, to regroup villages and improve housing conditions. The regrouping of villages provides a means of overcoming the economic, social and educational disadvantages resulting from the excessive dispersal of the population.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

In French Equatorial Africa social welfare activities assume a variety of forms designed to promote the material, intellectual and moral welfare of the population through co-operation between voluntary agencies (the missions, the Berceau Gabonnais, the Red Cross, etc.) and the public services. The Health Service and the Labour and Educational Inspection Services play a vital part in social work, but, owing to their specialization, are unable to cover the whole

social field. The Social Affairs Service, acting through a co-ordinating body, the Higher Social Affairs Advisory Council, is therefore responsible for co-ordinating and guiding social welfare work, with emphasis on the human side of the solutions of the various problems. The service was decentralized in 1951 and replaced by four Territorial services. In the Federal Government there is a section responsible for the study and co-ordination of social affairs. The Social Affairs Service seeks to help Africans to find a way of life suited to their social conditions and consistent with their aspirations for advancement, to avoid the sudden and indiscriminate jettisoning of traditional customs, and to improve their technical knowledge and educational level. On 31 December 1954, the social services comprised twelve social centres, ten home economics training centres, twenty-two European auxiliary social workers and home economics teachers and forty-six African social assistants and teachers.

Various allowances are provided to assist the African family: welfare allowances, marriage loans (subject to an undertaking of monogamy), family allowances, pre-natal and maternity allowances and single wage allowances. The main emphasis in social work is on maternal and child welfare and an increasingly important place is being given to institutions for the education of African women.

Pre-natal assistance and maternal welfare work are carried on in co-operation with the Health Service. Free treatment and pre-natal and post-natal consultations are provided at clinics and maternity centres, and awards are given to mothers and expectant mothers who attend regularly. At some social centres, in addition to the clinics, there are social welfare centres where social workers give regular courses of instruction in child care, hygiene, sewing and cooking. As part of the child welfare programme, kindergartens are organized with the help of the Catholic and Protestant missions. In addition, the welfare of children of school age is promoted by the school medical inspections conducted by the education service.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

| | 1948 | | 1952 | | 1954 | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| Crimes: | | | | | | |
| against the person | ... | ... | 220 | 198 | 294 | 278 |
| against the State | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 117 | 91 |
| against property | ... | ... | 17 | 11 | 77 | 78 |
| Total: | 122 | 100 | 242 | 214 | 488 | 447 |
| Offences: | | | | | | |
| against the person | ... | ... | 848 | 700 | 2,342 | 2,097 |
| against property | ... | ... | 9,592 | 9,105 | 7,494 | 6,933 |
| against the public peace and miscellaneous | ... | ... | 363 | 325 | 4,589 | 3,973 |
| Total: | 9,319 | 8,643 | 10,803 | 10,130 | 14,425 | 13,003 |
| Petty offences: | 4,134 | ... | 5,419 | 5,172 | 3,603 | 3,414 |
| (a) Number of persons charged. | | | | | | |
| (b) Number of persons convicted. | | | | | | |

Sentences imposed (1954)

| | Crimes | Offences | Petty Offences |
|--------------|--------|----------|----------------|
| Death | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Imprisonment | 446 | 10,921 | 1,236 |
| Fines | 0 | 2,082 | 2,178 |

There is a prison in the chief town of each Territory, region and district. The Brazzaville prison is a modern penitentiary establishment. No distinction is made in principle between prisons for short-term and long-term sentences. Prisoners are required to work. The money they earn is given to them on completion of their sentences. A daily living allowance is paid for each prisoner. The system of "conditional release" applies to all prisoners after completion of at least half their sentence. There is also a rehabilitation centre for juvenile delinquents; it was transferred from Brazzaville to Dolisie in 1953. There are at present about thirty inmates at the centre, which is run by a teacher under the supervision of a special school board.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Health policy in French Equatorial Africa is concerned both with the treatment of individuals, which is provided through the establishments of the African Medical Assistance Service (AMA), and with mass preventive medicine for which the General Mobile Health and Preventive Medicine Service (SGMHP) is responsible.

The organization comprises a federal directorate-general at Brazzaville (where the central supplies pharmacy and the Pasteur Institute are also situated) and a local directorate in the chief town of each Territory.

In order to ensure co-ordination, the Director of the SGMHP supervises the health and preventive medicine services throughout the Federation, while in each Territory the local director of health directs all medical personnel and all health establishments and mobile health units in all the public health districts of the Territory concerned.

Expenditure on health

| 1948 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 ^{a/} | |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| Budget | | Budget | | Budget | | Budget | |
| Local | FIDES | Local | FIDES | Local | FIDES | Local | FIDES |
| 219.7 | 129.1 | 850.2 | 531.0 | 968.8 | 712.8 | 1,010.9 | 467.2 |

(in millions of francs FA)

a/ Estimates.

The general sickness rate in the Federation remained practically stationary during 1952 and 1953. A total of 2,114,883 patients were treated in 1953. 99,937 were hospitalized and 5,671 died.

The position with regard to the control of the principle endemic diseases is summarized below.

Malaria: 141,001 cases were treated in 1953, as against 100,428 in 1952. There were 326 deaths, as against 370. The malaria control section of the SGMHP treated 161,094 dwellings with insecticides in 1952, as against 211,377 in 1952.

Trypanosomiasis: 7,976 cases were treated in 1953; 4,598 patients were hospitalized, and there were 315 deaths. 1,370,092 persons were examined and 2,081 new cases were detected. The new case index is thus 0.15, as compared with 0.22 in 1952 and 0.42 in 1951. 489,000 prophylactic injections of lomidine were given, as against 406,000 in 1952.

Leprosy: After the completion of the mass diagnostic campaign in 1954, the total number of patients registered on 31 December 1954 was 93,045.

Venereal disease: The number of cases of syphilis treated in 1953 was 78,049 (including 41,082 cases other than congenital and early syphilis and whose syphilitic origin was not certain in every case). 7,138 patients were hospitalized and there were 137 deaths. In addition, 60,621 cases of gonorrhoea were treated. 4,007 patients were hospitalized and there were 7 deaths.

Yaws: 154,199 cases were treated. 10,299 patients were hospitalized and there were 155 deaths.

Medical and public health personnel

| | 1948 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 ^{f/} | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| | Govt. | Private ^{a/} | Govt. | Private ^{a/} | Govt. | Private ^{a/} | Govt. | Private ^{a/} | |
| Registered physicians | (State) | 98 | 8 | 123 | 11 | 116 | 13 | 137 | 21 |
| | (Local) | 24 | ... | 43 | 2 | 48 | 2 | 43 | ... |
| Dentists | (State) | 4 | ... | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 |
| | (Local) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Male nurses | (State) | | | 103 ^{b/} | 9 ^{b/} | 52 | 186 ^{b/} | 64 | ... |
| | (Local) | 1,165 | | 1,556 ^{b/} | 177 ^{b/} | 1,436 | ... | 1,515 | ... |
| Female nurses | (State) | | | b/ | b/ | 80 | b/ | 78 | ... |
| | (Local) | 165 | | b/ | b/ | 108 | ... | b/ | ... |
| Midwives | (State) | altogether ^{d/} | | 20 ^{c/} | 2 | 20 ^{d/} | 2 | 18 ^{d/} | 3 |
| | (Local) | | | 29 ^{c/} | 5 | 28 ^{d/} | ... | 27 ^{d/} | ... |
| Technical workers | | 43 ^{e/} | ... | 67 | ... | 76 | ... | 84 | ... |
| Sanitary inspectors | | 98 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | ... | ... | ... |
| Other technical staff | | 28 | ... | 98 | ... | 76 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pharmacists | (State) | 7 | ... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 11 | 24 |
| | (Local) | 3 | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... |

^{a/} missions, companies and "private"

^{b/} male and female nurses together

^{c/} not including 146 partially-trained midwives (plus 7 "private")

^{d/} Partially-trained midwives not included

^{e/} Health workers and assistants

^{f/} medical personnel includes public health personnel and personnel attached to other Government services (military, Pasteur Institute, labour inspection service, education, etc.)

Health units (public and private)

| | Number of units | | | | Number of beds | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|----------------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| General Hospital | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | (1,437 | 504 | 504 | 584 |
| Secondary hospitals | 7 | 10 | 11 | 13 | | 2,359 | 2,367 | 2,088 |
| Medical centres | 45 | ... | ... | 179 | 2,389 | 3,733 | 3,747 | 4,268 |
| Infirmaries | 29 | 69 | ... | 281 | 2,397 | 2,711 | 2,756 | 5,554 |
| Dispensaries | 151 | 48 | 48 | 245 | 40 | 180 | 180 | ... |
| <u>Specialized units</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity clinics | 43 | 82 | 126 | 136 | 780 | 764 | 859 | 938 |
| Tuberculosis treatment | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Leprosaria | 21 | 32 | 30 | 33 | 1,640 | 1,840 | 2,528 | 2,390 ^{a/} |
| Psychiatry | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Trypanoscmiasis | 30 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 3,230 | 1,224 | 1,926 | 1,126 ^{a/} |

a/ Number of beds reduced in favour of mobile teams and treatment centres

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is completely free in all the State establishments. All the establishments are open to the European and indigenous populations, whether urban or rural, on the same terms. No distinction is made between European and African pupils.

The essential aims of educational policy are to raise the general level of living and to select élites; to give boys and girls a parallel education in order to avoid disturbing the balance of the African family, and to make compulsory schooling and mass education possible by training African teachers.

Despite considerable difficulties, education has made substantial progress in recent years. Between 1946 and 1951 the number of pupils increased by 170 per cent. In 1954 the enrolment at public and private primary schools was 129,718, as against 122,806 in 1953, an increase of 6,912, or 5.5 per cent. The increase in 1953 was 14,822, or 13.7 per cent of the previous year's enrolment.

For French Equatorial Africa as a whole (public and private schools) the percentage enrolment rose from 2.5 per cent in 1945 to 17.75 per cent in 1952, 18.6 per cent in 1953 and 19.57 per cent in 1954. The figure is 3.2 per cent in Chad, 18.08 per cent in Ubango-Shari, 49.2 per cent in Gaboon and 55.8 per cent in Middle Congo.

The enrolment of girls lags behind that of boys. In 1953, the total number of pupils in the Federation included 21,875 girls, as against 107,843 boys. The enrolment of girls was thus approximately 6.5 per cent girls and of boys 32.5 per cent. The disparity is smaller if the northern Territories, where the development of education began more recently, are excluded. The enrolment of girls is 17 per cent in Middle Congo and 27 per cent in Gaboon.

An educational reorganization programme which has been in progress since 1953 provides for the standardization of primary education, the training of teachers to the level of the Elementary Certificate through the conversion of shortened-syllabus colleges into regular colleges, the organization of secondary education on the model of secondary education in France, and the reorganization of vocational training to meet local needs.

The guiding principles of educational policy are laid down in agreement with the elected Counsels.

Education is under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Education. Each Territory is divided into school districts, and primary schools are inspected by the chief district officers. In some Territories the schools are inspected by local primary school inspectors. There are two secondary school inspectors.

Councils, including in addition to representatives of the Administration, representatives of the teaching missions, the local elected assemblies and private bodies, make recommendations concerning general educational questions. The Federal Educational Council considers questions relating to educational organization and curricula in the Federation as a whole, and the Federal Advisory Committee on Vocational and Technical Training performs the same functions in regard to vocational training.

With regard to private education, an officer responsible at the Federal level and a number of officers responsible at the local level are appointed for each group of missions, and keep in touch with the inspectors-general of education.

Public expenditure on education

| | 1948 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Local ^{a/} | FIDES | Local ^{a/} | FIDES | Local ^{a/} | FIDES | Local ^{a/} | FIDES |
| | (in millions of francs CFA) | | | | | | | |
| Administration) | - | | ... | - | 36.2 | - | 46.8 | - |
| Primary and) | | | | | | | | |
| teacher training) | | | ... | 25.0 | 330.0 | 47.2 | 365.5 | 60.0 |
| Secondary) | 157.0 | 56.0 | ... | 235.0 | 197.4 | 232.6 | 143.1 | 175.5 |
| Vocational) | | | ... | 11.0 | 122.6 | 12.6 | 96.9 | 38.3 |
| Health, youth and) | | | ... | - | 5.4 | - | 5.8 | - |
| sport) | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous) | | | ... | - | 12.8 | - | 8.9 | - |
| Premises) | 75.9 | 92.3 | ... | - | 6.4 | - | 21.9 | - |
| Subsidy) | 28.7 | - | ... | - | 211.9 | 80.1 | 180.8 | 160.2 |
| Total: | 261.6 | 148.3 | 720.0 | 271.0 | 922.7 | 372.5 | 869.7 | 434.0 |

a/ General budget and Territorial budgets combined.

Educational system

Primary education comprises three stages, primary, elementary and intermediate. Primary education culminates in the examination for the primary school certificate or the secondary school entrance examination. One year continuation classes are provided at the largest schools for children who have completed their full schooling or who have reached the level of the second-year elementary course and attained the age of fourteen. They are organized as small workshops, and are intended to improve African house building techniques.

Secondary education similar to that given in Metropolitan France, is provided in ten public and two private schools. There is also a public Franco-Arab secondary school at Abéché.

Vocational instruction is given at three trade schools and one vocational school. The curricula are broadly the same as those of apprenticeship centres in France.

Teacher training is provided by monitor training sections (17 to 19 years, admission by competitive examination), teacher-training schools (three-year course, 17 to 20 years, admission by competitive examination) and a technical teacher training section.

Private institutions play an important part in the educational system, particularly at the primary level. In 1953, private schools were attended by 58,000 pupils out of a total school population of about 125,000. The Catholic school system is by far the largest. Only a few thousand pupils attend Protestant schools.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Schools

| | 1948 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private |
| Primary | 220 | 192 | 432 | 418 | 468 | 469 | 487 | 472 |
| Secondary | 8 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 2 |
| Vocational |) 16 | a/ | 49 | 47 | 52 | 53 | 67 | 63 |
| Teacher-training | | a/ | 15 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 13 |
| Special schools | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

a/ with primary

Teachers

| | 1948 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private |
| Primary |) |) | 1,162 | 1,493 | 1,384 | 1,277 | 1,452 | 1,388 |
| Secondary |) |) | 65 | 22 | 57 | 22 | 89 | 29 |
| Vocational |) |) | 65 | - | 82 | 36 | 103 | 36 |
| Teacher-training |) |) | 19 | 18 | 17 | 15 | ... | ... |
| Special schools |) |) | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physical training |) |) | ... | ... | 13 | 0 | 12 | 0 |

b/ general: 642; vocational: 133

Enrolment (public and private schools)

| | 1948 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|--|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Primary | 41,639 | 5,743 | 93,232 | 15,556 | 104,719 | 18,087 | 107,843 | 21,875 |
| Secondary | 329 | 115 | 1,383 | 345 | 1,617 | 243 | 1,771 | 245 |
| Vocational | 4,063 | 1,126 | 1,840 | 1,629 | 4,768 | | 1,747 | 3,415 |
| Teacher-training | 44 | - | 751 | 42 | 508 | 32 | 590 | 100 |
| Special schools (juvenile delinquents) | - | - | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 22 | 0 |

Scholarships in France

| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|
| Secondary education | 56 | 52 | 43 |
| Vocational training | - | - | 3 |
| Teacher-training | 61 | 42 | 40 |
| Higher education | 107 | 72 | 74 |

ADULT EDUCATION, YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS, CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The further education of children leaving school and mass education are continued after school. The training of some workers has been supplemented by courses. In 1952, 271 adults who had attended adult classes obtained the elementary primary school certificate.

There is a Youth, Sports and School Health Service which operates in accordance with the general policy approved by the Federal Educational Council. The Service includes a Youth and Sports Bureau and a Medical Bureau. The latter is responsible for school health generally and for the supervision of school medical centres. There are a Federal School Medical Centre, a Territorial centre in the chief town of each Territory, fourteen school medical units in the largest towns, and two mobile units for the thinly-populated areas.

The social services are responsible for the development of cultural institutions. The cultural clubs organized in all large towns, have a monthly magazine "Liaison", with a circulation of 2,500.

MASS INFORMATION

The press and information service includes a documentation, a dissemination and a film section.

Of the private news services, Agence France-Presse has offices or agencies in the large towns and issues a daily and a fortnightly bulletin.

The programmes of the national broadcasting station at Brazzaville include news bulletins in various languages and reports on various subjects, including reports on the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Radio AEF transmits a local service of two hours daily, intended specifically for the Federation. The service includes programmes in local dialects.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Information for the year ending 31 December 1954 on Northern Rhodesia was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 9 September 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

AREA

287,680 square miles (745,091 square kilometres)

POPULATION^{a/}

| | 1946 (15 October census) | 1951 (8 May census) | 1953 (31 December estimate) | 1954 (31 December estimate) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Africans | 1,660,000 | 1,700,577 ^{b/} | 1,960,000 | 2,040,000 |
| Coloured (of mixed descent) | 804 | 1,092 | { 5,000 | 1,400 |
| Asians | 1,117 | 2,529 | | 4,600 |
| Europeans | <u>21,907</u> | <u>37,221</u> | <u>50,000</u> | <u>60,000</u> |
| Total | 1,683,828 | 1,741,419 | 2,015,000 | 2,106,000 |

a/ United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1952, Lusaka, 1953, p. 106; Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, p. 10; Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1954, Lusaka, 1955, p. 7.

b/ Estimate.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Minerals account for over 95 per cent of exports and for well over half Government revenue. The chief minerals are copper, zinc, lead and cobalt. Also produced are vanadium, pentoxide, limestone, tin, manganese and gold. From 1952 to 1954 the larger mines continued to extend their plant and equipment and production has been increasing, in particular copper. The production of foodstuffs has increased including maize and groundnuts. Efforts to develop pulses, rice, cotton and flue-cured tobacco have been continued.

In 1953, since the establishment of the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Ten-Year Development Plan was again revised. Only schemes for which the Territory's government is responsible have been retained. They amount to over £39 million of which, over £22 million had been expended up to 31 December 1954. The balance will be spent for the completion of the Plan by 30 June 1957.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The administration and extension branches of the Department of Agriculture continue on a territorial basis with an agricultural officer in each province. The general agricultural policy is to ensure all possible self-sufficiency in food, combined with high permanent farming prosperity. In African farming areas, policy aims at stabilizing the population on the better areas by introducing permanent systems of farming; to protect natural resources and improve living standards; and to provide capital for development under control of the native authorities.

| | <u>Expenditure</u> ^{a/} | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1 Jan. 1953- 30 June 1954 | 1954/55 revised estimate |
| | (in thousand £) | | | |
| Department of Agriculture, Ordinary and special | 67.2 | 281.3 | 533.3 | 433.8 |
| Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund | 28.7 | 120.0 | 192.3 | ... |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: Financial Report, 1948, Lusaka, 1949, p. 15; Financial Report, 1952, Lusaka, 1953, pp. 15, 109; Financial Report, January 1953 to June 1954, Lusaka, 1955, pp. 15, 130; Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956, Lusaka, 1955, p. 9.

The Natural Resources Board, established in 1950, supervises conservation and stimulates interest in the improvement of natural resources.

The Department of Water Development and Irrigation supplies water for domestic and farming requirements.

Land ownership

| | 1954 Acres (in thousands) |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Native trust land | 109,536.0 |
| Native reserves | 34,713.0 |
| Barotseland Protectorate | 29,427.0 |
| Alienated Crown land (excluding townships) | 5,330.0 |
| Township lands | 225.8 |
| Unalienated Crown land | <u>4,857.8</u> |
| Total area of Territory | 184,089.6 ^{a/} |

a/ Including 6,531,400 acres of forest reserves and protected forest areas.

European agricultural holdings at the end of 1953 covered 7,186 square miles of which 339 square miles were under crop. Land is divided into (a) Native Reserves vested in perpetuity in the Secretary of State in trust for the African population, (b) Native Trust Land also vested in the Secretary of State for the benefit of Africans but open to temporary alienation to non-natives, (c) Crown Land, which may be alienated on leasehold tenure by the Land Board.

Principal crops

| | Maize production for sale ^{a/} (thousand short tons) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| European | 34.3 | 39.0 | 60.2 | 66.1 |
| African | 29.6 | 27.4 | 56.5 | 59.5 |
| | Tobacco production ^{a/} (thousand short tons) | | | |
| | 1948-49 | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 |
| Tobacco (all types) ^{b/} | 3.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.0 |

a/ United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1954, London, 1954, pp. 30, 32.

b/ European and African.

The decline in tobacco production in 1954 was due to the elimination of marginal growers and reduction in acreage by the others owing to higher standards required by buyers.

The main African crops, for which production figures are not available, are maize, finger millet, sorghums, cowpeas and groundnuts; food crops of lesser importance are sweet potatoes, cassava, rice and pulses of various kinds.

Livestock

The Department of Veterinary Services, consisting of a Field Service Branch and a Research Service Branch, is concerned with control and research, marketing, importation and improvement of livestock.

| | <u>Expenditure</u> ^{a/} | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1 Jan. 1953- 30 June 1954 | 1954/55 revised estimate |
| | (in thousand £) | | | |
| Veterinary Department, Ordinary and special | 83.2 | 143.1 | 288.8 | 234.6 |
| Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund | 14.6 | 24.2 | 30.4 | ... |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: Financial Report, 1948, Lusaka, 1949, p. 15; Financial Report, 1952, Lusaka, 1953, pp. 15, 110; Financial Report, January 1953 to June 1954, Lusaka, 1955, pp. 15, 132; Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1 July 1955 to June 1956, Lusaka, 1955, p. 9.

| | <u>Livestock</u> ^{a/} | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| | (estimate) | | | |
| | (in thousand heads) | | | |
| Cattle | 807.0 | 925.8 | 971.9 | 970.7 |
| Sheep and goats | 114.9 | 123.7 | 86.6 | 113.4 |
| Pigs | 43.0 | 45.5 | 51.1 | 42.9 |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: Veterinary Department, Annual Report for the year 1948, Lusaka, 1949, p. 17; Department of Veterinary Services, Annual Report for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, p. 16; Department of Veterinary Services, Annual Report for the year 1954, Lusaka, 1955, p. 16.

Domestic exports of animal products^{a/}

| | Value in thousand £ | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 |
| Cattle hides | 151.8 | 212.3 | 255.9 |
| Sheep and goat skins | 3.1 | 3.4 | 1.5 |
| Other hides and skins | 6.2 | 7.3 | 14.5 |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: Statement of the Trade of Northern Rhodesia 1948 and 1949, Lusaka, 1950, pp. 68, 69; Annual Statement of the Trade of Northern Rhodesia, 1953, Lusaka, 1954, pp. 93, 94.

In latter 1953 there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease which spread widely in 1954 necessitating large-scale inoculations. More than half the Territory is affected by tsetse. A field survey financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Research Fund completed in 1954 the mapping of tsetse distribution except in Barotseland which will be surveyed during 1955.

There is little agricultural indebtedness. Outstanding loans as of 31 December 1954 amounted to £680,392. The Land and Agricultural Bank established in 1953 provides loans to farmers. It advances money to farmers up to 60 per cent of the Bank's valuation of the security offered with a ceiling of £5,000 for any one farmer. In addition £250,000 has been provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes for loans to African peasant farmers.

Maize is marketed through a Maize Control Board. The bulk of the groundnut crop is marketed through co-operative societies to the Maize Control Board.

Both the Peasant Farming and the African Farming Improvement Schemes showed progress. The farmers receiving bonuses for reaching a prescribed standard of husbandry increased. In the Peasant Farming Scheme, African peasant farmers are settled in groups on land suitable for cash crop production and are given assistance to equip themselves with implements and livestock. There are now 400 peasant farmers as compared to 250 in 1953 and 210 in 1952.

In the African Farming Improvement Scheme, African farmers in the main maize-producing areas are assisted in improving farming practice. In 1954, there were 905 registered farmers under the scheme as compared to 824 in 1953 and 756 in 1952.

Agricultural research is undertaken at a central research station and at three sub-stations. Agricultural training is provided at two agricultural schools and extension work is undertaken at forty stations under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

FORESTRY

The Forestry Department endeavours to control woodcutting; to set aside land for a permanent forest estate; and to make up for present-day inroads into the Territory's resources by regenerating and planting for the future.

| | <u>Expenditure</u> ^{a/} | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | 1948 actual | 1952 actual | 1 Jan. 1953- 30 June 1954 actual (in thousand £) | 1954/55 revised estimate |
| Forestry Department, Ordinary and special | 31.1 | 125.1 | 275.2 | 207.5 |
| Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund | 14.2 | 37.4 | 69.1 | ... |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: Financial Report, 1948, Lusaka, 1949, p. 15; Financial Report, 1952, Lusaka, 1953, pp. 15, 109; Financial Report, January 1953 to June 1954, Lusaka, 1955, pp. 15, 131; Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956, Lusaka, p. 9.

Total forest area on 31 December 1953 was 143,655 square miles.^{1/}

Forestry products

| | Quantity in thousand long tons | | | Value in thousand £ | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Saw logs | 96.8 | 88.3 | 90.8 | 716.5 | 648.8 | 671.6 |
| Poles | 23.4 | 13.0 | 16.4 | 43.4 | 42.6 | 30.2 |
| Firewood | 1,288.7 | 1,389.0 | 1,443.5 | 967.0 | 1,041.5 | 1,263.0 |

^{1/} Northern Rhodesia: Forest Department, Annual Report for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, p. 13.

Forestry training and research is provided at the Forest School. In 1954 three forestry officers were studying at the Imperial Forestry Institute in the United Kingdom.

FISHERIES

The Game and Tsetse Control Department is responsible for fisheries.

| | <u>Expenditure</u> ^{a/} | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | 1948 actual | 1952 actual | 1 Jan. 1953- 30 June 1954 actual | 1954/55 revised estimate |
| | (in thousand £) | | | |
| Total expenditure Game and Tsetse Control Department | 33.1 | 92.7 | 197.0 | 173.3 |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: Financial Report, 1948, Lusaka, 1949, p. 15; Financial Report, 1952, Lusaka, 1953, p. 15; Financial Report, January 1953 to June 1954, Lusaka, 1955, p. 15; Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956, Lusaka, 1955, p. 9.

About one quarter of the Department's expenditure is devoted to fisheries. Expenditure from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund on fish farming development from 1 January 1953 - 30 June 1954 was £13,331 as compared to £6,334 in 1952 and £587 in 1948.^{2/}

Fish farming is now being continued under a three-year extension scheme for which £26,500 has been granted. Fishing is mostly carried out by Africans operating individually. Ice is being increasingly used for preservation.

The Fisheries Research Organization serving both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is engaged in a two-year programme of research. A Fisheries Development Board to which £20,000 has been allocated, sponsors improvements in the fishing industry and co-ordinates fishing activities.

2/ Northern Rhodesia: Financial Report, January 1953 to June 1954, Lusaka, 1955, p. 132; Financial Report, 1952, Lusaka, 1953, p. 111; Financial Report, 1948, Lusaka, 1949, p. 72.

MINING

A separate Department for Mines was established in July 1954 in charge of a Commissioner of Mines, under the control of the Member for Commerce and Industry in the Federal Government. Prior to 1954 the Mines Department was part of the Department of Labour and Mines.

Mineral rights with certain exceptions are owned by the British South Africa Company which pays 20 per cent of the net revenue from those rights to government.

During 1954, the larger mines continued to extend. Two small manganese mines were opened and for the first time the Territory became an exporter of manganese ore.

Geological surveys are administered by a separate department. The immediate aim of the department is the completion of the mapping of unmapped portions of the Territory and the examination of areas where minerals of economic value might occur. During 1954 approximately 800 square miles of country were geologically surveyed on a regional basis and, in addition, a number of other investigations were completed.^{3/}

Main mineral production for exports^{a/}

| | Quantity in thousand short tons | | | Value in thousand £ | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1949 | 1952 | 1953 | 1949 | 1952 | 1953 |
| Copper, blister | 202 | 257 | 255 | 20,863 | 49,242 | 52,037 |
| Copper, electrolytic wirebars | 61 | 104 | 113 | 6,038 | 20,998 | 24,308 |
| Copper, electrolytic cathode form | 49 | 17 | 48 | 866 | 3,401 | 10,187 |
| Zinc | 25.5 | 24.2 | 29.8 | 1,931 | 2,812 | 1,954 |
| Lead | 13.9 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 1,210 | 1,417 | 1,104 |
| Cobalt, metal and alloy | ... | ... | ... | 291 | 552 | 1,053 |

a/ Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Monthly Digest of Statistics, Vol. II, No. 6, September 1955, Central African Statistical Office, Salisbury, p. 24.

^{3/} United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1954, London, 1954, p. 65.

POWER

Power plants are either owned by the government or by the mining companies. Production in 1954 amounted to 1,198 million kwh as compared to 1,061 million kwh in 1953 and 933 million kwh in 1952.^{4/}

INDUSTRY

The Department of Trade, Transport and Industry became the Regional Office of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 1 July 1954.

Secondary industries continue to develop. There already exist a cement factory, a brewery, four iron foundries and a number of smaller undertakings. The lack of local raw materials and the high transport costs handicap the further development of manufacturing industries.^{5/}

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

During 1954, the Federal Government took over the responsibility of main roads and other aspects of communications. Total road mileage at the end of 1954 was 18,628 miles.^{6/} Class I main roads at the end of 1954 were 442 miles compared to 379 miles in 1953 and 297 miles in 1952.

Number of passenger and commercial vehicles in use^{a/}

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Passenger cars | 5,300 | 11,900 | 14,900 |
| Commercial vehicles | 4,200 | 10,100 | 12,600 |

a/ United Nations: Statistical Yearbook, 1954, New York, 1954, p. 296.

^{4/} United Nations: Statistical Yearbook, 1954, New York, 1954, p. 257.

^{5/} United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1954, London, 1954, pp. 11, 12.

^{6/} United Kingdom: The Colonial Office List, 1955, London, 1955, p. 163.

Railway traffic

| | 1951 ^{a/} | 1952 ^{a/} | 1953 ^{a/} |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Goods handled (thousand metric tons) | 2,292.9 | 2,548.3 ^{b/} | 2,819.0 ^{b/} |
| Passengers carried | 592,600 | 636,294 | 744,488 |

a/ Year ending 31 March.

b/ Excluding livestock.

The railway network is 642 miles.^{6/}

Air transport^{6/}

The Territory is served by an extensive network of regional and local services. In 1954 there were one international airport, three national airports and forty-two other airfields.

Inland waterways

A river transport service is in operation along the Zambezi river.

Communications

| | 1948 ^{a/} | 1952 | 1953 ^{b/} | 1954 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Post offices (number) | 57 | 71 | 84 | 89 |
| Telegraph and cable offices (number) | ... | 50 | ... | 60 |
| Telephone exchanges (number) | ... | 24 | ... | 28 |
| Radio stations | ... | 39 | ... | 40 |

a/ United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1948, Lusaka, 1949, p. 50.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, pp. 53, 60.

6/ United Kingdom: The Colonial Office List, 1955, London, 1955, p. 163.

PUBLIC FINANCE

On 1 January 1954 the Federal Government assumed financial responsibility for the departments of audit, civil aviation, customs, income tax, health, posts and telecommunications, and prisons. It also assumed financial control for inter-territorial roads, European, Asian and higher education, town-planning, European information, tourism and local forces. For certain work undertaken by the territorial government on behalf of the Federal Government, reimbursements are made. The other departments have remained a territorial responsibility.

A change has been made from the use of the calendar year to the financial year (1 July-30 June), and as an interim measure the financial year 1 January-31 December 1953 was extended to cover the eighteen months period up to 30 June 1954.

Revenue and expenditure

| | 1948 ^{a/} | 1952 ^{a/} | 1 January 1953- 30 June 1954 |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | (in thousand £) | |
| Revenue | 6,317.0 | 26,064.5 | 41,040.5 |
| Expenditure | 5,816.4 | 24,659.4 | 38,906.5 |

Main heads of revenue

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1 January 1953- 30 June 1954 |
|---|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | (in thousand £) | |
| Licences, taxes, etc. | 4,484.7 | 18,749.4 | 23,531.4 |
| Customs | 976.7 | 2,836.7 | 3,666.8 |
| Share of revenue from mineral rights | ... | 1,678.5 | 2,848.7 |

^{a/} United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, pp. 113-115.

Main heads of expenditure

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1 January 1953- 30 June 1954 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | (in thousand £) | | |
| Territorial appropriations to Development Fund | ... | 3,500.0 ^{a/} | 5,600.0 |
| Public Works Department, Public Works recurrent and extraordinary | 969.7 | 2,332.2 | 4,395.2 |
| Education | 422.0 | 996.3 | 2,139.8 |
| Health | 327.0 | 820.5 | 1,716.5 |
| Northern Rhodesia Police | 194.4 | 589.3 | 647.8 |
| Provincial administration | 225.5 | 377.7 | 1,246.2 |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1952, Lusaka, 1951, p. 61 (Estimates).

Development Fund^{a/}

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1 January 1953- 30 June 1954 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| | (in thousand £) | | |
| Total development revenue | 398.6 | 6,159.3 | 10,907.7 |
| Total development expenditure | 392.1 | 5,204.2 | 9,629.5 |

a/ United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, pp. 113, 115.

The Development Fund draws its funds from three main sources:

(a) appropriations from territorial revenue, (b) colonial development and welfare grants from the United Kingdom, and (c) loans.

The general revenue balance as of 1 January 1953 was £6,743,727.8. The public debt of Northern Rhodesia is £22,540,425.0.^{7/}

Taxation

The rate of African tax varies from 6s. per annum in rural areas to 17s.6d. in urban areas and mining districts. The current average tax imposed by native authorities is 3s. per annum.

^{7/} United Kingdom: The Colonial Office List, 1955, London, 1955, p. 162.

Income tax, super tax and undistributed profits tax are assessed by the Federal Government. A territorial surcharge may be imposed in addition.

BANKING AND CREDIT

There are two banks with a total of twelve branches. A Land Bank, which assists farmers with loans, started operations during 1953. There is a Post Office Savings Bank which had fifty-eight branches in 1954 compared to fifty-five in 1953.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

| | 1948 ^{a/} | 1952 ^{a/} | 1953 ^{a/} |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | (in thousand £) | | |
| General imports | 15,752 ^{b/} | 42,760 | 51,833 |
| Exports (including re-exports) | 28,624 | 82,605 ^{c/} | 94,833 ^{d/} |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: Annual Statements of the Trade of Northern Rhodesia with British Countries and Foreign Countries 1953, Lusaka, 1954, Table I.

b/ Including government stores.

c/ Excluding gold to the value of £44 in 1952.

d/ Excluding gold to the value of £2,291 in 1953.

| | 1948 ^{a/} | 1952 ^{b/} | 1953 ^{b/} |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | (in thousand £) | | |
| Principal imports | | | |
| Foodstuffs including animal products | 1,717.2 | 3,489.5 | 5,478.7 |
| Fibres, textiles, etc. | 3,273.9 | 5,417.1 | 6,604.4 |
| Metals and manufacturing of | 5,767.4 | 20,417.7 | 24,473.7 |
| Oils, waxes, paints | 764.3 | 2,157.4 | 2,346.5 |
| Drugs, chemicals, etc. | 365.1 | 1,081.3 | 1,195.7 |
| Principal exports (including re-exports) | | | |
| Metals and manufacture of | 27,220.8 | 80,120.3 | 91,562.3 |
| Tobacco | 561.6 | 1,121.0 | 1,560.9 |
| Wood, cane and articles of | 257.0 | 319.4 | 343.0 |
| Animals, agricultural and pastoral products | 192.0 | 252.8 | 307.7 |
| Fibres, textiles, etc. | 84.0 | 196.7 | 194.1 |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: Statement of the Trade of Northern Rhodesia, 1948 and 1949, Lusaka, 1950, Tables X, XI, XII.

b/ Northern Rhodesia: Annual Statement of the Trade of Northern Rhodesia, with British Countries and Foreign Countries, 1953, Lusaka, 1954, Tables V, VI, IX, X and XI.

| | 1948 ^{a/} | 1952 ^{b/} | 1953 ^{b/} |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | (percentage of value) | | |
| Origin of imports | | | |
| United Kingdom | 31.3 | 36.4 | 36.5 |
| Union of South Africa | 27.2 | 29.0 | 29.1 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 15.9 | 14.1 | 14.8 |
| United States of America | 12.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Destination of exports | | | |
| United Kingdom | 67.1 | 68.9 | 61.0 |
| Union of South Africa | 10.6 | 6.7 | 3.9 |
| United States of America | 7.3 | 6.3 | 19.0 |
| Belgium | 0.2 | 5.0 | 3.6 |
| German Federal Republic | - | 1.8 | 2.4 |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: Statement of the Trade of Northern Rhodesia, 1948 and 1949, Lusaka, 1950, Tables XI and XII.

b/ Northern Rhodesia: Annual Statement of the Trade of Northern Rhodesia with British Countries and Foreign Countries, 1953, Lusaka, 1954, Tables V, VI, X and XI.

Since commerce and trade became a federal responsibility in 1954, separate trade figures for 1954 are not available for Northern Rhodesia.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There is no legal discrimination between men and women whether European or African. African women are employed in small numbers as nurses, midwives and teachers.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

A separate Labour Department was established in 1954 with the Mines Branch being formed into a separate Mines Department. Labour officers are stationed in the main districts of the Territory and in both Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Labour officers watch the interests of Northern Rhodesia Africans. The government has continued its policy of encouraging employers and employees to undertake direct negotiations for the settlement of wages and conditions of work.

Employment situation

Under-employment does not exist. There is little unemployment among either Africans or Europeans. There is seasonal labour in the building and cord-woodcutting industries. A large number of Africans migrate to Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. In 1954, 11,219 Africans emigrated to Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa and 12,487 returned. The average length of absence is two years. A large number of alien Africans, migrant workers, are employed in the Territory.

Number of wage-earners^{a/}

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mining | 36,000 | 40,000 | 46,400 | 48,150 |
| Agriculture | 16,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Domestic Service | 18,000 | 30,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |

a/ United Kingdom: Annual Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1948, Lusaka, 1949, p. 8; Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1952, Lusaka, 1953, p. 13; Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, p. 12; Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1954, London, 1954, p. 19.

Conditions of employment

In industries where workers' organizations are weak and wages and conditions of service poor, Employment Boards and Wages Councils have been established to ensure minimum standards. The normal working week in private industry is forty-eight hours. Government industrial workers work a forty-five hour week.

Wages

Average monthly cash wages in the mining industry^{a/}

| | European | | African | |
|------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | Surface | Underground | Surface | Underground |
| | £ | £ | s.d. | s.d. |
| 1949 | 62 | 74 | 54.6 | 64.9 |
| 1952 | 89 | 103 | 82.9 | 99.5 |
| 1953 | 96 | 105 | 119.7 | 130.5 |
| 1954 | 98 | 110 | 125.2 | 141.5 |

a/ Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Monthly Digest of Statistics, Vol. II, No. 6, September 1955, Salisbury, 1955, p. 63.

In 1954, the legal minimum daily wage for African unskilled workers in the building industry was 2s.8d. For government road work, African wages varies from a minimum of 60/- to a maximum of 250/- for a 48 hour week. In other industries than mining, European artisans earned on the copper belt from £100-£110 per month in 1954.^{8/}

Workers' and employers' organizations

Both European and African workers have well organized trade unions in the mining industry and on the railways.

Number of unions

| African | | | | European | | | |
|---------|------|------|--------------------|----------|------|------|--------------------|
| 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 ^{a/} | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 ^{a/} |
| 3 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 |

^{a/} Northern Rhodesia: Department of Labour, Annual Report for the year 1954, Lusaka, 1955, p.39.

The total membership of African unions was about 48,000 workers in 1954, and for European unions about 4,000 to 5,000.

The main employers' organization is the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.

European and African trade unions in the mining industry maintain liaison with the National Union of Mine Workers in the United Kingdom and are affiliated to the Miners' International Federation. The European and African railway trade unions are affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation.

Labour disputes^{a/}

| | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|---------------------|---------|----------|
| | African | European | African | European | African | European |
| Strikes | 123 | - | 92 | 1 ^{b/} | 158 | 5 |
| Man days lost | 669,547 | - | 22,422 | 1,734 ^{b/} | 589,209 | 2,135 |

^{a/} United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1952, Lusaka, 1953, p.15; Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, pp.14,15;

Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1954, London, 1954, p.22.

^{b/} This European strike also caused the loss of 11,731 African man days.

^{8/} Northern Rhodesia: Department of Labour, Annual Report for the year 1954, Lusaka, 1955, pp.11,34.

Vocational training

Government departments train Africans in industry, and employers co-operate in operating trade testing schemes. In December 1954, a total of 1,896 Africans undertook government training courses. Training within industry is widely practiced, and in the past two years 1,387 Africans passed through various training courses.

In 1954 there were eighteen trade schools with a total attendance of 1,158 students.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There has been a considerable increase in the staff of the Department of Co-operative Societies in recent years owing to the increased awareness of Africans of the benefits of co-operation. The actual expenditure of the Department from 1 January 1953 to 30 June 1954 was £57,810 as compared to £30,167 in 1952 and £14,205 in 1949.^{9/} The senior staff increased from nine in 1949 to twenty-one in 1954.

The principal societies are of the marketing type. The European Societies are the largest and handle tobacco and dairy produce. The African societies are smaller, but are far more numerous and handle a much wider variety of produce.

Co-operative societies^{a/}

| | Number | | Membership | | Turnover (in thousand £) | |
|------|---------|----------|------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | African | European | African | European | African | European |
| 1948 | 35 | | 7,167 | | 1,144.8 | |
| 1952 | 84 | 15 | 11,707 | 4,412 | 192.9 | 1,725.9 |
| 1953 | 94 | 15 | 11,634 | 4,551 | 345.1 | 1,822.2 |
| 1954 | 114 | 19 | 13,145 | 5,195 | 556.6 | 3,583.0 |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: The Registrar of Co-operative Societies Annual Report for the year ending 31 December 1949, Lusaka, 1950, p. 5; Department of Co-operative Societies, Annual Report for the year 1952, Lusaka, 1953, p. 10; Department of Co-operative Societies, Annual Report for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, p. 13; Department of Co-operative Societies (Including Building Societies) and African Marketing for the year 1954, Lusaka, 1955, p. 13.

9/ Northern Rhodesia: Financial Report, January 1953 to June 1954, Lusaka, 1955, p. 15; Financial Report, 1952, Lusaka, 1953, p. 15; Financial Report 1949, Lusaka, 1950, p. 15.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumer price index

(weighted average - August 1939 = 100)^{a/}

| Year and month | Foodstuffs | Clothing and footwear | Household stores | All items |
|----------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1949 December | 172 | 226 | 195 | 150 |
| 1952 " | 217 | 251 | 211 | 175 |
| 1953 " | 224 | 246 | 210 | 179 |
| 1954 " | 240 | 249 | 211 | 185 |

^{a/} Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Monthly Digest of Statistics, Vol. II, No. 6, September 1955, Salisbury, 1955, p. 67.

National Income^{a/}

| 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|------|----------------|------|------|
| | (estimates) | | |
| | (in million £) | | |
| 25.1 | 62.4 | ... | ... |

^{a/} United Nations: Statistical Yearbook, 1954, New York, 1954, p. 410.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Under the Ten Year Development Plan, a total of 16,606 houses were completed at the end of 1954 for African local authorities and African civil servants. The 1953 revision of the Development Plan is expected to provide a further 5,350 houses for local authorities and 853 houses for civil servants.

Nearly all employees of the government, railways and the mines receive housing as part of their conditions of employment. The government has lent over £1,200,000 to local authorities to build houses for letting to the general public. Government also meets the loss on African housing schemes operated by the local authorities.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT^{10/}

The Department of Welfare and Probation Services undertakes social welfare work among all communities. The actual expenditure of the Department from 1 January 1953 to 30 June 1954 was £174,967 as compared to £24,352 in 1952.^{11/} Local authorities aided by government are responsible for social work among Africans in their areas. In addition the Northern Rhodesia Distress Fund aids needy persons.

During 1953 a central committee was established to deal with applications for assistance in education, health, old age and destitution among non-Africans. A sum of £46,000 was paid out to aged persons in 1953, and needy persons were helped to the extent of £16,000.

There are three child welfare centres, and a number of orphanages run by missions and one by a local authority. Juvenile delinquents are taken care of by the government in two homes, one for girls and small boys, another for boys.

Accommodation for aged men and destitutes is provided at a home which is run by the Salvation Army on behalf of the government.

The Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind established in 1952 supports a blind school and a teacher-training centre. In addition there are three other blind schools, two of which are run by missions grant-aided by government.

A Juveniles Ordinance and a Probation of Offenders Ordinance came into force in 1953.

During 1953 a training centre was opened for African social workers.

A number of welfare centres exist in rural areas where training for community development is given.

^{10/} United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, p. 40.

^{11/} Northern Rhodesia: Financial Report, January 1953 to June 1954, Lusaka, 1955, p. 15; Northern Rhodesia: Financial Report 1952, Lusaka, 1953, p. 15.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

Crime statistics

| | Number of persons convicted | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
| | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
| | Adults | Non-adults | Adults | Non-adults | Adults | Non-adults |
| Offences against the person | 1,178 | 49 | 1,276 | 49 | 1,496 | 50 |
| Offences against property | 4,338 | 492 | 4,486 | 454 | 4,682 | 666 |
| Other offences including those under local laws | 14,482 | 59 | 17,654 | 22 | 27,067 | 45 |

Sentences

| | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|------------------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Adults | Non-adults | Adults | Non-adults | Adults | Non-adults |
| Death | 4 | - | 11 | - | ... | ... |
| Deprivation of liberty | 6,925 | 39 | 7,202 | 83 | ... | ... |
| Corporal punishment | 19 | 405 | 14 | 441 | ... | ... |

Institutions

As from 1 December 1954, the Prisons Department became the responsibility of the Federal Government. There are thirty-two local and district prisons, seven central prisons and one reformatory.

The daily average population in all prisons was 2,209.2 in 1954 as compared to 1,972 in 1953 and 1,709 in 1952.

One third remission may be earned by a first offender and one quarter by the recidivist.

After-care is dealt with by the Prisoners' Aid Society with branches in all main towns.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Health Department became a federal responsibility on 1 July 1954. The Director of Medical Services is directly responsible to the Federal Secretary of Health. In each province a Provincial Medical Officer who is directly

responsible to the Medical Director, heads the medical services. On the public health side he is assisted by a Provincial Health Inspector. In the mine-townships all health services are provided by the mining companies. A Silicosis Medical Bureau, headed by a Silicosis Commissioner, has been established to undertake examinations of persons suffering from silicosis and make research in the problems of silicosis in the mining industry.

| | <u>Actual expenditure^{a/}</u> | | 1 January 1953 |
|--|--|-------------------------|----------------|
| | 1948 | 1952 (in thousand £) | 30 June 1954 |
| Medical Department | | | |
| Ordinary and special and Silicosis Medical Bureau | 327.0 | 820.5 | 1,716.5 |
| Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund | 16.3 | 172.9 | 77.1 |

a/ Northern Rhodesia: Financial Report, 1948, Lusaka, 1949, pp. 15,33,69,70; Financial Report, 1952, Lusaka, 1953, pp. 15,106; Financial Report, January 1953 to June 1954, pp. 15,126,128.

Medical and health staff

| | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Govern- ment | Private ^{a/} | Govern- ment | Private | Govern- ment | Private |
| Registered physicians | 55 | 99 | 61 | 115 | 64 | 127 |
| Licensed physicians | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Nurses of senior training | 118 | (| 109 | 52 | 120 | (|
| Certificated nurses | 4 | (47 | 4 | ... | 7 | (|
| Partially trained nurses | 14 | (| 12 | 18 | ... | (|
| Midwives of senior training | 114 | (| 99 | (| 120 | (154 |
| Certificated midwives | 2 | (26 | - | (25 | 6 | (|
| Partially trained midwives | 4 ^{b/} | (| 3 ^{c/} | (| ... | (|
| Sanitary inspectors | 24 ^{b/} | ... | 28 ^{c/} | ... | 12 | 28 ^{d/} |
| Laboratory and X-ray technicians | 8 | ... | 7 | ... | 11 | ... |
| Pharmacists | 10 | 38 | 13 | 43 | 13 | 45 |
| Others | 966 | ... | 1,009 | ... | 900 | ... |

a/ Including mission.

b/ Including 15 employed by Local Management Boards.

c/ Including 16 employed by Local Management Boards.

d/ Including 13 employed by Local Management Boards.

Institutions

| | Number | | | Number of beds | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| General hospitals | 30 | 28 | 40 | 3,020 | 3,032 | 3,582 |
| Cottage hospitals | 40 | 44 | 27 ^{a/} | 466 | 516 | 1,400 |
| Dispensaries: | | | | | | |
| Exclusively for out-patients | 20 | 20 | 20 | - | - | - |
| Having beds for lighter cases | 137 | 143 | 178 | 532 | 562 | 632 |
| Specialized institutions: | | | | | | |
| Maternity and child welfare centres | 35 ^{b/} _{d/} | 37 ^{b/} _{d/} | 38 ^{c/} _{d/} | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuberculosis | 2 _{d/} | 2 _{d/} | 2 _{d/} | ... | ... | ... |
| Venereal disease | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Leprosaria | 17 ^{e/} | 17 ^{e/} | 17 ^{e/} | ... | ... | ... |
| Mental hospitals | 2 _{d/} | 2 _{d/} | 2 _{d/} | ... | ... | ... |
| Others (ophthalmic) | 1 _{d/} | 1 _{d/} | 1 _{d/} | ... | ... | ... |

- a/ Mission only.
- b/ 1 in dispensary.
- c/ 10 in dispensary
- d/ In general hospital.
- e/ 7 in general hospital.

Malnutrition occurs at certain seasons of the year. Several nutrition surveys have been carried out recently. Malaria, bilharzia and ankylostomiasis are endemic and contribute to chronic ill health in rural areas. The incidence of tuberculosis, leprosy, venereal diseases and sleeping sickness is considerable. Control measures are being applied, surveys carried out and specialist services expanded in combatting these diseases.

A three-year course is provided at a medical school for the training of African hospital assistants and for dispensers. Women also receive a three-year training course at the end of which they are granted a nurses' certificate. There are three training schools for hygiene assistants. Training for laboratory assistants is given in a three-year course.

Considerable progress is being made in providing water-borne sewage systems in the larger towns. All the larger towns have adequate piped water supplies and rural water supplies are gradually being improved.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is compulsory for African children between twelve and sixteen years of age in certain scheduled towns. In 1954, however, it was enforced only in Livingstone. The majority of Native Authorities have made attendance compulsory for those voluntarily enrolled in their schools.

Tuition fees are not charged in government schools. Boarding fees for Europeans in hostels vary from £12,10s to £15 per quarter. In African boarding schools fees are charged varying from a nominal figure to £5 per annum.

The Department of African Education is responsible for African educational matters, whereas the Department of European Education is responsible for European, coloured and Asian education. In June 1954, the Federal Government assumed responsibility for African higher education.

Both Departments are advised by Advisory Boards on which the respective communities are represented. Below the Territorial level, there are Local Education Authorities where representation is given to missionary societies, central and local government bodies, and, where appropriate, the mining companies.

The whole system of education is based on co-operation between government and voluntary agencies. Although the number of local education authority schools is increasing, a large proportion of the schools are managed by missions receiving government financial assistance.

| | <u>Actual expenditure^{a/}</u> | | 1 January 1953 30 June 1954 |
|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1948 | 1952 (in thousand £) | |
| African education | | | |
| Department, recurrent and capital | 277.9 | 563.2 | 1,280.8 |
| Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund | 60.1 | 149.4 | 319.8 |
| European education | | | |
| Department, recurrent and capital | 144.1 | 433.1 | 859.0 |
| Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund | - | 90.6 | 249.7 |

^{a/} Northern Rhodesia: Financial Report, 1948, Lusaka, 1949, pp. 15,70,71; Financial Report, 1952, Lusaka, 1953, pp. 15,107; Financial Report, January 1953 to June 1954, Lusaka, 1955, pp. 15,128,129,130.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM^{12/}

The African educational system is divided into primary (nine years) and secondary (four and a half years). Primary education is divided into elementary (four years), middle (two years), and upper (three years). Secondary education is divided into junior (two years) and senior (two and a half years). Form VI was added in 1954 to the Munali Secondary School. Vocational training for Africans is provided in trades schools, and at the Hodgson Training Centre at Lusaka which offers more advanced technical courses at the post-primary level. Courses in domestic science are provided for girls. Other departments besides the Education Department also run vocational training schools such as the Medical Training School, the Survey School, agricultural and veterinary training schools, etc.

Teacher-training for Africans is provided at government and mission schools. Five grades of teachers are trained locally whereas post-graduate and higher certificated teachers are trained either at Fort Hare (Union of South Africa) and Makerere (Uganda) colleges or in the United Kingdom.

The vernacular is used in the early years of instruction, and English later.

Facilities for higher education for Africans do not exist within the Territory but African students can take advanced courses outside with the aid of government bursaries. Over forty Africans were taking advanced courses outside the Territory in 1954.

Primary education for Europeans, Coloureds and Asians consists of a five-year junior course (Standards 1 to 5) preceded by an infant course of two years (Grade 1 and 2) and a kindergarten or "reception class". Secondary education covers six years (Forms I to VI), the sixth form being especially for post-Cambridge certificate classes.

No university, teacher-training or technical schools exist for Europeans but scholarships, bursaries, grants and loans are available for suitable students who wish to take advantage of facilities elsewhere.^{13/}

^{12/} United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954.

^{13/} United Kingdom: Report on Northern Rhodesia for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, p. 35.

Schools (African)^{a/}

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Primary schools | 1,596 | 1,548 | 1,524 | 1,372 |
| Secondary schools | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| Vocational schools | 17 | 14 | 17 | 18 |
| Teacher training ^{b/} | ... | 29 | 29 | 26 |

Pupils (Africans)^{a/}

| | 1948 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Primary schools | 103,781 | 52,646 | 105,550 | 50,614 | 110,700 | 54,624 | 120,687 | 62,940 |
| Secondary schools | 125 | 5 | 384 | 21 | 418 | 14 | 701 | 45 |
| Vocational schools: | | | | | | | | |
| Primary level | ... | ... | 304 | 343 | 519 | 367 | 941 | 428 |
| Secondary level | 119 | 93 | 158 | - | 200 | - | 268 | - |
| Teacher training: | | | | | | | | |
| Primary level | ... | ... | - | 21 | - | - | - | 34 |
| Secondary level | 718 | 129 | 499 | 117 | 584 | 198 | 789 | 116 |
| Post-secondary | ... | ... | 41 | - | 25 | - | 27 | - |

Teachers (Africans)^{a/}

| | 1948 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Primary schools | 3,373 | 580 | 3,631 | 548 | 3,961 | 495 | 3,832 | 593 |
| Secondary schools ^{c/} | 25 | - | 66 | 13 | 89 | 40 | 113 | 29 |
| Post-secondary | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - |

^{a/} Government, government-aided, and unaided schools. Figures given indicate the number of courses and not necessarily of separate institutions. Northern Rhodesia: African Education, Annual Report for the year 1948, Lusaka, 1950, pp. 36, 37, 54 (Table I), 55, 56; African Education, Annual Report for the year 1952, Lusaka, 1953, pp. 29, 44, 46, 48; African Education, Annual Report for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, pp. 22, 34, 36, 38; African Education, Annual Report for the year 1954, Lusaka, 1955, pp. 19, 32, 34, 36.

^{b/} Including one post-secondary training course.

^{c/} Including vocational and teacher training.

Schools (European, Coloured and Asian)^{a/}

| | 1948 | | 1952 | | 1953 | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| | European | Asiatic and Coloured | European | Asiatic and Coloured | European | Asiatic and Coloured |
| Primary schools | 9 | 4 | 41 | 8 | 44 | 8 |
| Secondary schools ^{b/} | 12 | - | 14 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Vocational schools ^{c/} | ... | - | 9 | - | 8 | - |
| Teacher training | ... | - | - | - | - | - |

Pupils (European, Coloured and Asian)^{a/}

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| Primary schools: | | | | | | |
| Boys | 1,820 | 37 | 3,593 | 219 | 4,127 | 263 |
| Girls | 1,938 | 35 | 3,426 | 167 | 3,877 | 220 |
| Secondary schools: | | | | | | |
| Boys | 180 | - | 496 | 3 | 658 | 9 |
| Girls | 157 | - | 652 | 2 | 767 | - |

Teachers (European, Coloured and Asian)^{a/}

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----|----|-----|----|
| Primary schools: | | | | | | |
| Men | (| | 4 | 15 | 6 | 14 |
| Women | (| | 130 | 2 | 125 | 1 |
| Secondary schools: ^{b/} (175 | | | | | | |
| Men | (| 8 | 58 | - | 71 | 4 |
| Women | (| | 147 | - | 179 | 1 |

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

Northern Rhodesia: European Education, Annual Report for the year 1948, Lusaka, 1949, pp. 11, 14; Department of European Education, Annual Report for the year 1952, Lusaka, 1953, pp. 21 (Table IIA), 22, 25, 26; Department of European Education, Annual Report for the year 1953, Lusaka, 1954, pp. 21 (Table IIA), 22, 25, 26.

^{b/} Primary schools with secondary classes.

^{c/} Part-time apprenticeship courses.

ADULT EDUCATION

During 1954 an adult education plan was put into operation, providing for evening classes in all urban areas and certain rural centres. The development area schools are designed to serve as the main links between the educational and general development programmes of each area. During 1954 over 1,500 Africans attended courses at area schools.

There is no adult education scheme for Europeans.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

At the end of 1954, there were 92 African youth clubs, boys clubs and girls clubs with a membership of 2,400. Scouts, guides and the Red Cross also provide youth activities for all communities.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

There are libraries at all upper-primary, secondary, teacher-training and development area schools. A specialized research library is maintained at the one museum existing.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are four European newspapers. The African newspaper Mutende which ceased publication at the end of 1952 has now been replaced by an independent African weekly newspaper (African Eagle). Many journals and periodicals, all in English, are published within the Territory. There are nine permanent cinemas and seven mobile units. A broadcasting station exists at Lusaka, which broadcasts for seven hours daily. Programmes in English and seven vernaculars are radiated on two transmitters.

NYASALAND

Information for the year ending 31 December 1954 on Nyasaland was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 26 July 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

AREA

49,177 square miles (127,368 square kilometres) including 11,600 square miles of water.^{1/}

POPULATION

| | 1945 ^{a/} (census) | 1954 (mid-year estimates) | 1954 (December estimates) |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Europeans | 1,948 | 5,128 | 4,500 |
| Africans | 2,044,707 | 2,482,194 | 2,565,286 |
| Asians | 2,804 | ... | 6,337 |
| Others | 455 | 7,795 | ... |
| Total | 2,049,914 | | |

a/ United Kingdom: Report on the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year 1953, London, 1954, p. 20.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy is primarily agricultural. The development programme emphasizes agriculture, livestock, forest resources, water and power supplies.

Machinery is provided for under four ordinances, dealing with native development and welfare, town and country planning, industrial licensing and building societies. Local schemes for Africans are financed from the Native Development and Welfare Fund, the revenue of which comes i.a. from three marketing boards. Multi-racial provincial and district development committees

^{1/} United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories, 1954-55, London, HMSO, 1955, p. 185.

consider development needs on a local basis and submit estimates of allocations from the fund.

Increased emphasis is being placed on the cultivation of groundnuts. Since the 1949 drought and famine the government has strongly encouraged the production of maize and other food crops.

In 1954 seventeen million pounds of made tea was exported; tobacco production was lower than in 1953. Cotton and tung production increased in recent years.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Agriculture and Veterinary Departments are responsible for governmental activities in agriculture and animal husbandry.

| | <u>Expenditure</u> | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | 1948 (actual) | 1952 (actual) | 1 Jan. 1953- 30 June 1954 (actual) | 1954/55 (revised estimates) |
| | (in thousand pounds sterling) | | | |
| Agriculture Department | | | | |
| Recurrent | 86.6 | 198.4 | 347.3 | 275.4 |
| Special | <u>17.1</u> | <u>10.9</u> | <u>22.8</u> | <u>29.3</u> |
| Total | 103.7 | 209.3 | 370.1 | 304.7 ^{a/} |
| Veterinary Department | | | | |
| Recurrent | 23.6 | 53.0 | 99.6 | 84.9 |
| Special | <u>12.6</u> | <u>4.0</u> | <u>10.6</u> | <u>8.5</u> |
| Total | 36.2 | 57.0 | 110.2 | 93.4 ^{b/} |

a/ Including £34,000 reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

b/ Including £11,000 reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

In 1954 land utilization was estimated to be as follows:

| | square miles |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Arable land | 10,000 |
| Land for tree-crops, etc. | 1,300 |
| Permanent meadow and pasture | 2,300 |
| Wood or forest land | 7,000 |
| Other land | <u>16,279</u> |
| Total land area | 36,879 |

Provincial and District Natural Resources Boards, established under the Natural Resources Ordinance 1949, exercise supervision over all natural resources and recommend conservation legislation. Provincial boards may also make orders to undertake conservation measures. Both types of board include in their membership European non-officials and Africans. In 1954, 10,000 miles of bund protecting 110,000 acres were constructed. Other measures include gully reclamation, the safe disposal of drainage water, the protection of river banks and of steep scarps and slopes, the regeneration of over-grazed areas and dam construction.

| | <u>Land ownership</u> | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| | | (thousand acres) | | |
| Unalienated African trust land | 20,500 | 20,383 | 20,383 | 20,381 |
| Land held by Government townships etc. | 1,800 | 2,176 | 2,175 | 2,183 |
| Freehold | { 1,240 | 891 | 891 | 886 |
| Leasehold | | 152 | 153 | 152 |
| Total | 23,540 | 23,602 | 23,602 | 23,602 |

Native authorities may authorize the use of trust land by Africans subject to the directions of the Governor. The Governor may grant leases of trust land to Africans or non-Africans after consultation with the Native Authority. For leases longer than ninety-nine years, the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is required. Monies received for rights on trust land are shared between the native treasuries and the Native Development and Welfare Fund. As a result of the recommendations of the Land Planning Committee, some 300,000 acres of land have been acquired from estate-owners for the resettlement of Africans living in congested areas. In 1954, a further 834 acres of land were bought from private estates. The number of African families settled on acquired lands increased from 25,520 at the end of 1953 to 27,660 by the end of 1954.

Principal crops

The principal domestic export crops are tea, tobacco and tung which are grown on estates, and cotton almost entirely grown on African trust land. Maize, groundnuts and rice are also becoming important cash crops.

Production of export crops

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|---------|------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | <u>(thousand short tons)</u> | | | |
| Tobacco | 14.3 | 9.6 | 17.2 | 16.6 |
| Cotton | 7.7 | 4.2 | 10.8 | 7.8 |
| Tea | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 8.5 |
| Tung | ... | ... | ... | 1.0 |

Main food crops include maize, cassava, rice, beans and groundnuts. Owing to the uncontrolled increase in maize acreage following the 1949 famine, it has been necessary to restrict the cultivation of maize as an economic crop to particularly suitable areas in order to effect a balanced use of the soil. The growing food requirements are obtained through increasing yields per acre.

In spite of difficult weather conditions in 1954, the total crop was a record due mainly to improvement in agricultural practice. 54,345 short tons of maize were purchased by the Produce Marketing Board of which 40,800 short tons were exported. Surplus rice amounted to some 3,218 short tons of which 820 short tons were exported. A surplus of groundnuts of 7,327 short tons was also purchased by the Produce Marketing Board.

There is no agricultural indebtedness. No land bank exists. The establishment of such a bank was under consideration. African farmers can obtain credit from the Native Development and Welfare Fund and native treasuries.

The main crops (tobacco, cotton, maize, groundnuts and beans) are marketed by marketing boards.

Agricultural mechanization has not proceeded far. A Master Farmer Scheme to evolve a better class of farmers was in its first year of operation with 200 prospective master farmers.

There are ten agricultural experimental stations. A chemical laboratory at Lilongwe was opened during 1954. At the Mpemba training centre for African field staff a total of 213 agricultural instructors have now been trained. Work has begun on new buildings at the Central Research Station near Lilongwe, where also agricultural and veterinary courses will be given to teachers-in-training, graduated teachers, master farmers and members of District Councils.

Several small projects introducing sound farming methods into African agriculture have been started, aiming at the reorganization of village lands, the allocation of suitable areas to timber and to grazing and the rearrangement and consolidation of gardens on a permanent conservation basis. If plans for the hydrological development of the Shire Valley are carried out, the water supply will improve and new agricultural land will become available.

Livestock

The Veterinary Department is responsible for the control of pests and diseases. During 1954, the laboratory buildings in Blantyre were completed. Nearly 4,000 specimens were received for examinations. Cattle dipping resulted in the reduction of tsetse fly and consequently of trypanosomiasis. At livestock improvement centres, training is given to veterinary assistants and animal husbandry instructors. A poultry centre is being developed.

Progress was made in the improvement of stock housing and the improvement of pastures is carried out through the selection of grasses and water supplies.

Livestock population

(census)

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle | 267,880 | 279,436 | 273,348 | 292,205 |
| Sheep | 46,270 | 49,456 | 53,156 | 54,537 |
| Goats | 293,907 | 297,356 | 294,041 | 321,884 |
| Pigs | 79,527 | 56,280 | 93,631 | 81,681 |
| Poultry | ... | 2,082,973 | 2,250,000 | 2,250,000 |

Livestock products

| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|---------------------------|------|-------------|------|
| | | (long tons) | |
| Ghee (African produced) | 19.5 | 25 | 27.5 |
| Butter (African produced) | ... | 1 | 1.8 |
| Hides and skins | 188 | 213 | 166 |

FORESTRY

Expenditure of Forestry Department

| | 1948 (actual) | 1952 (actual) | 1/1/53- 30/6/54 (actual) | 1954 (revised estimates) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (in thousand pounds sterling) | | | | |
| Recurrent | 20.0 | 62.9 | 120.3 | 130.9 |
| Special | <u>0.6</u> | <u>29.1</u> | <u>18.6</u> | <u>25.1</u> |
| Total | 20.6 | 92.0 | 138.9 | 156.0 |

Of the 7,000 square miles of forest and woodland, 3,087 square miles are government forest reserves. A new forest reserve of about 1,200 acres was proclaimed in 1954. The area of timber plantations under government ownership was 11,781 acres.

In 1954 revenue derived from the sale of forest produce from forest reserves was £31,842 and from African trust land £24,602.

Owing to the shortage of instructional staff, the forestry school was closed during the second half of the year. The establishment of a silvicultural research station has been authorized.

Production

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|----------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| | | (thousand cubic feet) | | |
| Softwood | 80 | 234.9 | 178.3 | 235.7 |
| Hardwood | 200-300 | 225.0 | 137.9 | 294.7 |
| Poles | ... | 199.2 | 184.2 | 158.7 |
| Firewood | ... | 2,045.4 | 1,552.2 | 2,673.0 |

FISHERIES

The Game, Fish and Tsetse Control Department is responsible for fisheries. The 1954/55 revised estimate of expenditure for the department was £24,516, of which £9,700 relates to fisheries; including £3,896 for a Fisheries Research Scheme.

The main source is Lake Nyasa producing 15,000-20,000 short tons of fish annually.

In the non-African fishing industry firms made plans for expansion and modernization. African fishery is also expanding. Much of the African produce is sold to local consumers or bartered, while trade of any surplus is in the hands of itinerant buyers. Crocodile catching amounted to some 2,800 more than double that of 1953. The value of skins sold during the year was estimated at about £10,000.

MINING

There is no separate Mining Department, but a Commissioner of Mines is attached to the Secretariat. A Geological Survey Department was established in 1954. Expenditure on geological surveys was:

| | <u>Expenditure</u> | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1948 (actual) | 1952 (actual) | 1/1/53- 30/6/54 (actual) | 1954/55 (revised estimates) |
| | (in thousand pounds sterling) | | | |
| Recurrent | 2.5 | 40.4 | 58.6 | 51.5 |
| Special | <u>5.2</u> | <u>22.7</u> | <u>3.2</u> | <u>9.3</u> |
| Total | 7.7 | 63.1 | 61.8 | 60.8 ^{a/} |

a/ Including £10,500 reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds in respect of water supplies and £13,910 on a mineralogical survey financed by the same funds.

Mineral rights and ownership are controlled by legislation. In African trust land the property in minerals is vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the benefit of Africans. The British South Africa Company holds mineral rights over large areas of the Protectorate. Royalties are payable for all minerals extracted. During 1954, 24 prospecting rights were issued and 28 claims were registered. At the end of the year, 3 mining leases were extant for corundum, kyanite and stone respectively. New discoveries of magnesite and vermiculite were made; further investigations into coal deposits were carried out.

Kyanite production increased from 1.3 thousand long tons in 1953 to 1.5 thousand long tons in 1954. Corundum production increased from 0.5 thousand long tons in 1952 to 15.6 thousand long tons in 1954.

POWER

The Electrical Services Department is in charge of 4 electrical supply centres. The Lilongwe plant, with a capacity of 225 Kw. was built in 1952. Two new power stations, with a total capacity of 7,900 Kw., were opened in 1954.

A hydrological survey of the Shire Valley is being carried out with a view to large-scale hydro-electrical development.

£860,000 were allocated for development of electrical services (from a £2,060,000 loan raised in 1952) as well as £152,000 against the raising of a further Protectorate loan.

INDUSTRY

There is no Department of Industry. Legislation exists for the promotion of industrial development which has been hampered by the lack of cheap power supply. The existing secondary industries are European and Asian-owned and include the manufacture of tea, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, clothing and nicotine sulphate.

Handicrafts are important in village life and are undertaken as a family activity. No state aid is given nor are there any credit societies. Government gives courses in tanning and cobbling.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

Total mileage was 4,852 in 1954 as compared to 4,756 in 1953 and 3,193 in 1948. A programme of road construction covering 1951/55 is being carried out. During 1954 the Federal Government assumed financial responsibility for the maintenance and construction of inter-territorial roads, totalling 1,072 miles. Registered vehicles show an increase in private cars from 2,666 in 1952 to 3,188 in 1954. Agricultural tractors increased from 71 in 1949 to 22 in 1952 and 306 in 1954.

Railways

There are railway connexions with the port of Beira (Portuguese East Africa) with Southern Rhodesia and with the Union of South Africa.

Railway traffic

| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Passengers | 316,547 | 355,969 | 339,441 |
| Goods (long tons) | 278,782 | 326,324 | 372,199 |

Nine new locomotives and two diesel rail cars arrived during 1954.

Air transport

There are two airports and ten landing grounds. The Central African Airways Corporation provides internal and regional air services.

Sea-borne shipping

Nyasaland is served by the port of Beira. Traffic on Lake Nyasa is maintained by Nyasaland Railways, providing a regular service round the lake.

Communications

As of 1 September 1954, the Post Office became a Federal organization. Two additional teleprinter routes were opened and radio telegraph services were extended to five additional offices. Radio-telegraph service has been established with East Africa; a phonogram service was opened in the Southern Province. Eight additional radio stations were put into operation during the last three years.

In 1954, a further 94 African trainees qualified for postal and telephone services.

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|---------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Postal services | | | | |
| Post Offices | 45 | 53 | 55 | 58 |
| Post Office Savings Banks | ... | 52 | 53 | 58 |
| Telephones | | | | |
| Number | 678 | 1,585 | 2,137 | 2,624 |
| Internal trunk mileage | ... | 2,412 | 3,252 | 3,428 |

PUBLIC FINANCE

On 1 January 1954 the Federal Government assumed financial responsibility for the departments of audit, civil aviation, customs, income tax, health, posts and telecommunications and prisons. It also assumed financial control for inter-territorial roads, European, Asian and higher education, town-planning, European information, tourism and local forces.

Revenue to which the Federal Government was entitled accrued to it from 1 January 1954. Both revenue and expenditure figures for the 18 months ended 30 June 1954 are inflated by the inclusion of reimbursements and settlements of Federal revenue and expenditure.

The Native Authorities have federated their treasuries on a district basis. With the establishment of district councils, under the Local Government Ordinance of 1953 the finance committees of the councils will assume greater responsibilities in the management of their district finances.

The total estimated revenue of Native Treasuries in 1954 was £311,909. Statutory approval was given to the provision of a £90,000 loan to town councils for capital development works during the 1954/55 financial year.

Revenue and Expenditure

| | 1950 (actual) | 1952 (actual) | 1953 (actual) | Jan.-June 1954 (actual) | 1954/55 (estimate) |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ordinary revenue (including Colonial Development and Welfare Grants) | 3,545.7 | 3,949.2 | 4,894.6 | 2,820.1 | 5,009.6 |
| Ordinary expenditure | 3,598.2 | 3,904.6 | 4,424.8 | 3,230.7 | 4,990.0 |
| Colonial Development and Welfare Grants | 545.8 | 519.6 | 555.3 | 249.7 | 754.6 |

Main heads of ordinary revenue

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Taxes, licences, etc. | 1,186.4 | 1,429.2 | 1,388.0 | 455.5 | 847.9 |
| Customs | 1,149.9 | 1,201.5 | 1,248.3 | 254.4 | 60.0 |

Main heads of ordinary expenditure

| | 1950 (actual) | 1952 (actual) | 1953 (actual) | Jan.-June 1954 (actual) | 1954/55 (estimate) |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Public Works | 1,178.6 | 1,145.3 | 799.5 | 599.9 | 1,736.3 |
| Agriculture, forestry and veterinary | 266.6 | 358.4 | 389.8 | 229.4 | 594.3 |
| African education | 184.6 | 246.4 | 296.9 | 203.1 | 313.7 |
| Health | 167.6 | 232.6 | 251.7 | 158.0 | ... |
| Provincial and district administration | 133.4 | 157.2 | 180.0 | 96.0 | 209.0 |

The general revenue balance at 1 July 1954 was £996,545. Public debt as of 30 June 1954 amounted to £5,589,587, for which the Federal Government is responsible.

Taxation^{2/}

A poll tax is payable by all adult male Africans. The rate is 17s.6d. as compared to 10s. in 1949. The share of the Native Treasuries of this amount is 9s. There is also a non-native poll tax for males over 18 years of age at the rate of £4.

As from 1 April 1954, the Federal Government assumed responsibility for the imposition and collection of taxes on incomes and profits. Both Africans, who were previously exempt from income tax, and non-Africans pay income tax, supertax and a Territorial surcharge on a progressive scale.

Certain private companies incorporated within the Federation are liable to pay undistributed profits tax on a progressive scale.

BANKING AND CREDIT

The Southern Rhodesia Currency Board, of which Nyasaland was a member, became in 1954 the Central African Currency Board. During 1954 both the notes and coin issued by the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board and United Kingdom coin were legal tender, but on 31 December United Kingdom coin ceased to be legal tender.

^{2/} United Kingdom: Report on the Nyasaland Protectorate for the Year 1954, London, 1955, pp. 36-42.

There are two commercial banks, with branches in different parts of the country. The Nyasaland Post Office Savings Bank became part of the Federal Post Office Savings Bank on 1 July 1954.

No estimates are available showing the balance of payments. Among invisible receipts are remittances by Africans working outside Nyasaland, while invisible payments include remittances or profits by non-resident firms operating in Nyasaland.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Value of imports and exports

| | 1948 ^{a/} | 1952 | 1953 |
|--|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | (in thousand pounds sterling) | | |
| General imports (excluding government imports and bullion) | 4,204.2 | 7,851.7 | 6,809.1 |
| Domestic exports (excluding bullion) | 4,212.4 | 6,298.5 | 7,278.8 |
| Principal imports | | | |
| Cotton manufactures | 1,524.0 | 1,802.4 | 1,808.4 |
| Vehicles and parts | 490.3 | 1,039.0 | 893.3 |
| Motor spirits and oils | 153.9 | 400.0 | 393.5 |
| Industrial machinery | 198.4 | 506.8 | 324.9 |
| Sugar | 100.4 | 162.5 | 242.9 |
| Principal domestic exports | | | |
| Tobacco | 2,250.0 | 2,133.5 | 2,877.7 |
| Tea | 1,350.4 | 1,911.9 | 1,570.4 |
| Cotton lint | 369.1 | 743.8 | 788.4 |
| Maize and maize flour | - | 791.4 | 903.5 |
| Groundnuts | 0.03 | 150.3 | 346.3 |

a/ Nyasaland Protectorate: Customs Department, Annual Report of the Trade of the Protectorate for the Year 1948, Zomba, 1949, pp. 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13.

Direction of trade

| | 1949 | 1952 (percentage of value) | 1953 |
|--------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|
| Origin of imports | | | |
| United Kingdom | 57.8 | 44.5 | 51.4 |
| India | 4.7 | 10.2 | 13.4 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 5.9 | 6.0 | 8.4 |
| Union of South Africa | 4.7 | 5.4 | 6.8 |
| United States of America | 6.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Japan | 2.8 | 7.6 | 0.2 |
| Portuguese East Africa | 2.6 | 3.2 | 5.1 |
| Destination of exports | | | |
| United Kingdom | 77.6 | 63.4 | 63.9 |
| Northern Rhodesia | - | 4.5 | 8.5 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 3.1 | 10.0 | 4.1 |
| Union of South Africa | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Portuguese East Africa | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| United States of America | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The economic and cultural gaps between the African and non-African community are gradually narrowing under the influence of an improved standard of living and expanding educational facilities for Africans.

Legal equality for Africans is safeguarded by the Royal Instructions of 1907. Women and men have equal opportunities in education, in appointment to public office and in the professions.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Labour policy aims at ensuring that the African shall be free to work as he wishes, either as an individual producer in the Territory or as a wage earner within or beyond its borders; the policy is directed to securing good working and living conditions for those in paid employment, to maintaining harmonious relations between employers and employees, and to protecting migrant labourers and their families. District labour offices are maintained at all district and sub-district headquarters. Labour officers are stationed at Salisbury and Johannesburg to look after the interests of Nyasaland migrant labour.

Employment situation

Under-employment is a problem. There is a growing demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers, resulting in an increase in wage rates. Opportunities for remunerative employment at home have increased. Owing to the limited cash requirements and the abundance of opportunities for casual work there is little inducement to engage in permanent employment. Seasonal shortages of labour occur. Women are rarely employed, except in agricultural undertakings where small numbers are engaged as casual labour. Boys between 14 and 18 form a substantial proportion of the agricultural labour force.

Nyasaland has for many years contributed to the labour force of the adjoining territories and the Union of South Africa. It was estimated that out of 435 thousand able-bodied African males over 160 thousand were absent from the Territory in 1954.

Migrant labour

| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Estimated number of Africans absent | 140,000 | 150,000 | 159,000 | 160,000 |
| Main countries of Employment: | | | | |
| Southern Rhodesia | 82,000 | 95,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Union of South Africa | 48,000 | 42,000 | 42,000 | 42,000 |
| Northern Rhodesia | 6,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 | 10,000 |
| Other Territories | 4,000 | 3-4,000 | 10,000 | 8,000 |

Identity certificates issued to Africans for travel abroad

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Country of destination: | | | | |
| Southern Rhodesia | 22,853 | 41,289 | 39,975 | 45,797 |
| Northern Rhodesia | 1,309 | 2,971 | 3,555 | 5,595 |
| Union of South Africa | 9,295 | 8,819 | 7,526 | 10,772 |
| Other Territories | <u>395</u> | <u>392</u> | <u>1,741</u> | <u>217</u> |
| Total | 33,852 | 53,471 | 52,797 | 62,381 |

| | <u>Number of wage earners^{a/}</u> | | |
|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | (peak period) | | |
| | 1952 (actually at work) | 1953 (estimates) | 1954 (estimates) |
| Agricultural undertakings (Tea, tobacco, tung estates and general farming) | 66,792 | 68,700 | 69,000 |
| Building, brick-making and contracting | 4,317 | 4,300 | 4,500 |
| Trading | 1,821 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Light industry | 1,390 | 1,400 | 1,500 |
| Transport | 5,765 | 5,800 | 6,000 |
| Government, central and local | 19,077 | 19,100 | 19,100 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>3,173</u> | <u>3,200</u> | <u>5,000</u> |
| Total | 102,335 | 104,300 | 106,900 |

^{a/} Domestic servants, estimated at about 10,000 in 1954, are not included in this table.

Conditions of employment

Under the government salary revision scheme junior staff had their salaries increased from 50 to 100 per cent. During 1954, 4 ordinances affecting labour were enacted, dealing with migration, employment, wages and trade disputes. The maximum working week is 48 hours. Double the basic rate is paid for work on Sundays and public holidays.

Daily wages

The daily wages for unskilled labour ranged from 10d. to 1s.1d. in 1952^{3/} and from 1s. to 1s.11 1/2d. in 1954. For semi-skilled the daily wages ranged from 11d. to 1s.6d. in 1952^{3/} and from 1s.5d. to 4s.6d. in 1954.

Workers' and employers' organizations

Trade union legislation requires the registration of occupational organizations. The majority of workers are still unorganized. Some employers

^{3/} United Kingdom: Report on the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year 1952, p. 27.

established work or staff committees composed of members of their African staff under the chairmanship of a representative of the employer. The committees provide a channel for suggestions, complaints or information. Legislation exists for the settling of disputes.

| | <u>Organizations</u> ^{a/} | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Employers' associations | | | | |
| Number | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Membership | - | 22 | 25 | 25 |
| Workers' associations | | | | |
| Number | - | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Membership | - | 888 | 910 | 1,010 |

| | <u>Labour disputes</u> | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| | (involving stoppage of work) | | | |
| Number of disputes | - | 6 | 11 | 7 |
| Number of workers involved | - | 889 | 1,393 | 777 |
| Number of man-days lost | - | 7,112 | 2,485 | 613 |

a/ Nyasaland Protectorate: Annual Report of the Labour Department for the year 1948, Zomba, 1949; Annual Report of the Labour Department for the year 1952, Zomba, 1953, pp. 27, 28; Annual Report of the Labour Department for the year 1953, Zomba, 1954, pp. 17, 18; Annual Report of the Labour Department for the year 1954, Zomba, 1955, pp. 35, 36.

Vocational training

Shortage of artisans and craftsmen necessitated the extension of technical education and training. Technical courses are given since 1951 at a secondary school; a junior trade school was opened in 1954 at Mpemba. Various government departments have their own training schemes.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative movement is assisted by the Department of Co-operative Development.

Co-operative development is largely confined to the Northern Province. Ten consumer societies have formed the Northern Co-operative Union; 32 Northern

Province dairy societies grouped themselves into 2 unions. A Co-operative Union has also been organized by 5 rice-producer societies.

Co-operative societies and unions

| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Primary societies | 66 | 67 | 62 |
| Membership | 3,355 | 4,146 | 4,252 |
| Co-operative unions | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Membership | 51 | 54 | 47 |

STANDARD OF LIVING

| | <u>National income</u> ^{a/} | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|------|------|
| 1949 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| | (in million £) | | |
| 13.0 | 16.0 | ... | ... |

a/ United Nations: Statistical Yearbook, 1954, New York, 1954, p. 410.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

On 1 July 1954, the Town Planning Office in Blantyre became the responsibility of the chief town planning officer in Southern Rhodesia. There are 4 townships; at present there is no acute overcrowding. The Labour Department encourages the erection by employers of modern permanent African housing.

A local authority in the urban area of Blantyre/Limbe came into being in July 1954 and is in charge of the development and administration of the Blantyre/Limbe High Density Residential Area. Its membership is composed of officials and of representatives of the non-official European and African communities. Housing for Africans is the main purpose of the authority.

Priority was given to the construction of quarters for African government staff; 279 quarters were completed during 1954.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

There is no Department of Social Welfare; various activities are undertaken by government departments, missions and European voluntary organizations. In the

Southern Province where African urban population is increasing rapidly, a Social Welfare Advisory Committee is co-ordinating social welfare activities; district welfare committees have been formed in some districts.

The family is responsible for the care of the aged and infirm, the government, however, gives assistance where needed. Provision is made annually in the budget for the relief of the needy irrespective of race. Labour welfare measures include provision of medical care, recreational facilities and better housing.

A research scheme for community development was started in the Domasi district in 1949 to study the problems of rural development with particular emphasis on local government taxation and land usage. The scheme was brought to a conclusion at the end of 1954. A grant of £63,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds has been used for its implementation in addition to funds provided by the Protectorate. A Local Government Training School has been established in connexion with the scheme and will continue its operation, the district itself remaining as a training and demonstration area and as a laboratory.

Community centres with reading rooms, halls and playing fields have been established in many districts with financial aid from the Native Development and Welfare Fund.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

The number of cases reported to the police amounted to 18,725 in 1954, an increase of 1,828 over 1953.

Crime statistics

| | Number of persons convicted ^{a/} | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 1948 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Offences against the person | 442 | 345 | 331 | 351 |
| Offences against property | 1,493 | 1,417 | 1,214 | 1,561 |
| Other offences | <u>3,733</u> | <u>10,673</u> | <u>9,772</u> | <u>12,326</u> |
| Total | 5,668 | 12,435 | 11,317 | 14,238 |

a/ Excluding cases dealt with by native courts.

Sentences

| | Adults | | | Males Non-adults | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------------------|------|------|
| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Death penalty | 10 | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| Deprivation of liberty | 2,168 | 2,722 | 3,856 | 8 | 10 | 30 |
| Corporal punishment | 8 | 8 | 26 | - | - | - |
| Approved school | - | - | - | 8 | 10 | - |
| Total | 2,186 | 2,730 | 3,885 | 16 | 20 | 30 |

In 1954 there was 1 central prison, 3 prison farms, 12 district prisons, 1 approved school and 2 detention camps.

There is a system of remission varying according to the length of sentence. In July 1954 a full-time Welfare Probation Officer was appointed.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health Services are under the control of the Director of Medical Services, through the Ministry of Health of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The functions of the Medical Department are divided into General Medical Services and Specialist Medical Services (mental health, leprosy, laboratory, specialists, tuberculosis), Health Sanitary Services and Staff Training. Each district, with one exception, has an African general hospital. In three towns Asian hospital accommodation is attached to African hospitals. There are 3 European hospitals. Each province has a Health Inspector working under the provincial medical doctor. Health units are being developed in districts to cater for ante-natal, midwifery, post-natal and child welfare services.

Expenditure

| | 1948 (actual) | 1952 (actual) | 1953 (revised estimates) | 1954 ^{a/} (actual) |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | (in thousand pounds sterling) | | | |
| Recurrent | 133.1 | 219.3 | 272.8 | 265.9 |
| Special | 9.6 | 13.3 | 9.5 | ... |
| Total | <u>142.7</u> | <u>232.6</u> | <u>282.3</u> | <u>...</u> |
| Financial assistance from Metropolitan Government (Colonial Development and Welfare Fund) | ... | 35.0 | 46.0 | 68.0 |

a/ A further amount of £7,250 has been spent for work carried out other than by the Health Department. In addition the government has spent £34,000 in grants to missions for health work and £123,410 as capital expenditure.

Medical and health staff

| | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Govt. | Private ^{a/} | Govt. | Private | Govt. | Private |
| Registered physicians | 31 | 35 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 32 |
| Licensed physicians | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Sub-assistant surgeons | 7 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Medical assistants | 64 | 15 | 65 | 20 | 63 | ... |
| Nurses of senior training | 23 | 28 | 24 | 64 | 37 | 78 |
| Certificated nurses | - | 38 | 6 | ... | - | ... |
| Partially trained nurses | 37 | 44 | 98 | 33 | 276 | 33 |
| Midwives of senior training | 22 | 41 | 24 | 64 | 37 | 78 |
| Certificated midwives | 32 | 164 | 51 | 199 | 52 | 167 |
| Partially trained midwives | 12 | 20 | 13 | 32 | - | - |
| Sanitary inspectors | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Laboratory and X-ray technicians | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Pharmacists | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dentists | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |

a/ Including mission.

| | <u>Institutions</u> ^{a/} | | | Number of beds | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------|------|------|
| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | | | |
| General hospitals | 6 | 6 | 6 | 444 | 496 | 496 | | | |
| Infirmaries | 31 | 31 | 31 | 1,433 | 1,433 | 1,433 | | | |
| Dispensaries: exclusively for out- patients having beds | 107 3 | 107 4 | 108 4 | - 24 | - 28 | - 28 | | | |
| | In general hospital | | | In dispensary | | | As separate unit | | |
| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Specialized units | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity and child welfare | 35 | 35 | 35 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Tuberculosis | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Leprosaria | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Mental institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Mobile units | | | | | | | - | - | - |

a/ Government and private.

Malaria, bilharzia, relapsing fever, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, smallpox and yaws are endemic. The main social diseases are tuberculosis, venereal disease, leprosy and ankylostomiasis.

A system for full sewage disposal in the Limbe-Blantyre area has been prepared. In Lilongwe, a limited sewage system has also been prepared.

In small townships, bucket-night soil disposal is used, and extension of single water-borne units with individual septic tanks is proceeding as funds permit. In both the Limbe-Blantyre and Zomba area a purified water system exists. Fully purified water supplies do not exist in small townships. Many boreholes have been constructed for local inhabitants.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is not compulsory. Some Native Authorities have introduced rules governing compulsory attendance of children voluntarily enrolled at assisted schools. In general, fees are charged but provisions exist for the remission of fees for African students when necessary. Fees for African children range from

3s. per annum in the lower primary classes to 24s. per annum in the higher classes, while in secondary schools the fees are £10 per annum.

Education policy aims at raising the standard of education of the population and at giving the fullest opportunities for individuals to proceed as far as their capabilities permit. The education department inspects all schools, controls and maintains government and other public examinations and controls the grant-in-aid system.

Government is advised on educational policy by four committees, representing the African, European, Asian and Eur-African communities respectively. Each district has a school committee advising the Director of Education on local matters.

African primary schools are principally managed by missions; a number of schools are operated by Native Authorities, by local communities and by European estate owners with government financial assistance. Two African secondary schools are financed by government and controlled by Boards of Governors. The third is a multi-racial school directly controlled by the government.

As a result of a survey of African primary education in 1950, an expansion programme was drawn up for each district to be carried out during 1950-54. In 1954 a plan for 1954-59 was prepared for the consolidation and completion of the primary school system, the devolution of much of the administration of primary education from central control to that of the District Education Committees, the expansion of teacher-training facilities and the extension of government assistance to an expanded system of junior secondary schools.

| | <u>Expenditure</u> | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | 1948 (actual) | 1952 (actual) | 1/1/53- 30/6/54 (actual) | 1954/55 ^{a/} (revised estimates) |
| | (in thousand pounds sterling) | | | |
| Recurrent | 126.2 | 241.6 | 490.4 | 251.1 |
| Special | <u>7.1</u> | <u>4.8</u> | <u>9.6</u> | <u>56.9</u> |
| Total | 133.3 | 246.4 | 500.0 | 308.0 |

^{a/} The figure for 1954/55 does not include expenditure on European, Asian and higher education which has been taken over by the Federal Government.

The expenditure on African education in 1954 from all forms of public funds, including recurrent grants-in-aid and capital expenditure, amounted to £437,660.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

All types of schools exist with the exception of institutions of higher education. African pre-primary or village schools provide a two-year course covering sub-standards A and B, junior primary schools offer a three-year course to Standard III, and senior primary schools provide a further three-year course to Standard IV. There are also 9 junior secondary schools offering a two-year course up to Standard VIII. Three African secondary schools provide four-year courses up to the level of the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate.

Technical education for Africans is given at the Dedza Secondary School and at the Trade School at Mpemba which was opened in 1954 and financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Various missions also give technical training.

Teacher training for Africans is provided at 10 mission centres and one government institution. Three standard courses are given: for vernacular grades, the English grades and higher grades.

There are 3 government, and 2 government-assisted European primary schools, 1 Eur-African primary school and 11 Asian primary schools.

African schools

| | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|--------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Govt. | Indep. ^{a/} | Govt. | Indep. | Govt. | Indep. |
| Primary schools | 11 | 4,418 | 11 | 4,418 | 17 | 4,671 |
| Secondary schools | 1 | 8 | 1 | ... | 1 | 12 |
| Vocational schools | 5 | 25 | ... | 19 | ... | 11 |
| Teacher training | 1 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |

^{a/} Aided and non-aided.

In 1952^{4/} and 1953^{5/} there was 1 Eur-African primary school and 5 European primary schools. The Asian primary schools increased from 9 in 1952 to 10 in 1953. Facilities for secondary education for non-Africans do not exist.

Pupils

| | 1952 | | African Boys | | 1954 | |
|------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Govt. | Indep. ^{a/} | 1953 | | Govt. | Indep. |
| | | | Govt. | Indep. | | |
| Primary schools | 638 | 135,422 | 638 | 135,053 | 1,582 | 145,723 |
| Secondary " | 73 | 267 | 105 | 272 | 53 | 435 |
| Vocational " | 207 | 500 | - | 530 | 120 | 423 |
| Teacher training | 79 | 111 | 85 | 268 | 78 | 417 |
| Higher education | 17 | ... | 21 | 9 | 11 | - |

| | 1952 | | African Girls | | 1954 | |
|------------------|-------|--------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Govt. | Indep. | 1953 | | Govt. | Indep. |
| | | | Govt. | Indep. | | |
| Primary schools | 489 | 88,770 | 489 | 88,514 | 648 | 89,832 |
| Secondary " | - | 15 | - | 19 | - | 29 |
| Vocational " | 20 | 210 | - | 140 | - | 86 |
| Teacher training | 1 | 13 | 5 | 155 | 4 | 156 |
| Higher education | 7 | ... | 7 | - | 7 | - |

| | Eur-African | | | | Asian | | | | European | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|----------|------|-------|------|
| | Boys | | Girls | | Boys | | Girls | | Boys | | Girls | |
| | 1952 ^{a/} | 1953 ^{b/} | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 |
| Primary schools | 59 | 65 | 50 | 59 | 475 | 500 | 256 | 291 | 157 | 204 | 244 | 264 |
| Secondary " | - | - | - | - | 20 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |

a/ Nyasaland Protectorate: Annual Report of the Education Department for the year 1952, Zomba, 1953, p. 31.

b/ Nyasaland Protectorate: Annual Report of the Education Department for the year 1953, Zomba, 1954, p. 29.

4/ Nyasaland Protectorate: Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year 1952, Zomba, 1953, Table I, p. 29.

5/ Nyasaland Protectorate: Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year 1953, Zomba, 1954, Table I, p. 26.

Teachers

| | African Men | | | | | | African Women | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------|------|---------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|
| | Government | | | Independent ^{a/} | | | Government | | | Independent | | |
| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Primary schools | 36 | 38 | 52 | 2,075 | 2,211 | 5,056 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 335 | 241 | 572 |
| Secondary " | 4 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 25 | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Vocational " | 14 | - | 11 | 17 | 19 | 26 | 2 | - | - | 9 | 2 | 36 |
| Teacher training | 4 | 4 | 6 | 25 | 20 | 27 | - | 2 | 2 | 18 | 13 | 16 |

a/ Aided and non-aided.

Teachers

| | Eur-African | | | | Asian | | | | European | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|----------|------|-------|------|
| | Men | | Women | | Men | | Women | | Men | | Women | |
| | 1952 ^{a/} | 1953 ^{b/} | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 | 1952 | 1953 |
| Primary schools | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 29 | 7 | 8 | 19 | 16 | 65 | 58 |
| Secondary " | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 12 | 9 | 1 |
| Vocational " | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Teacher training | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 12 | 14 | 15 |

a/ Nyasaland Protectorate: Annual Report of the Education Department for the year 1952, Zomba, 1953, pp. 33, 34.

b/ Nyasaland Protectorate: Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year 1953, Zomba, 1954, pp. 32, 33.

ADULT EDUCATION

Mass literacy drives are organized by missions. Evening classes have been established. The Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Joint Publications Bureau publishes literature in both English and the vernacular.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have a membership of 1,700 and 1,100 respectively. There are church clubs, young farmers' clubs and community centres.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Public libraries exist for both Europeans and Africans; libraries are also maintained at the three secondary schools. The British Council maintains a collection of books for the general public. There is no museum.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

A twice-weekly newspaper is published in English and a weekly government newspaper in the vernacular. Four newspapers written in the vernacular are in circulation. In addition, missions publish periodicals for Africans.

The Nyasaland Journal of the Nyasaland Society is published twice-yearly in English; a new quarterly journal called the Nyasaland Farmer deals with agricultural affairs. A weekly information bulletin is published by the Information Service interpreting government policy.

There are 7 permanent cinemas, 41 filmstrip projectors and 8 mobile units. The film library of the Public Relations Department contained 394 films in 1954 and served 41 independently-owned projectors on estates and in factories, missions, schools and private homes.

African broadcast programmes are received from the Central African Broadcasting Station. A recording studio at Zomba was completed in 1953.
