



Fourteenth session

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

Central African Territories

NYASALAND^{1/}

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

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	data not available
Dash (-)	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash	1948/1949
Hyphen	1948-1949
	crop or financial year
	annual average

The Protectorate, with an area of 49,177 square miles (127,368 square kilometres) including 11,600 square miles of water (Lake Nyasa), is part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was established on 23 October 1953. The capital city is Zomba. During 1954, the Federal Government took over many of the functions allocated to it under the Federal Constitution, and consequently many important territorial departments were transferred to federal control. The principal departments and services taken over were Audit, Civil Aviation, Military Prisons, Customs, Income Tax, Posts and Telegraphs, European, Asian and higher education and health.^{2/}

Population

The estimated African population in 1956 was 2,600,000, compared with 2,300,000 in 1947. Census figures for the rest of the population for 1945 and 1956 were as follows:

	<u>1945</u> (census)	<u>1956</u> (census)
Europeans	1,948	6,700
Asians	2,804	8,510
Others (Euraficans and Indo-Africans)	455	1,200

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Nyasaland is primarily an agricultural country, and the economy is based almost entirely on agriculture. The second most important factor in the economy of the Territory is the money earned by Nyasaland labour in neighbouring Territories and transmitted to their dependants at home. The value of remittances increased from about £386,400^{3/} in 1948 to £750,000 in 1953 and more than £1.5 million in 1957. Fishery ranks next in potential economic importance.

^{2/} This explains why separate statistical data for Nyasaland are often not available after 1953.

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

Progress has been made in carrying out an agricultural policy aimed at encouraging the production of foodstuffs. Food crop production has reached a higher level; rice production has increased sufficiently to meet the requirements of the Federation as a whole and ground-nut production has been expanded. Since the introduction of a new planting scheme in 1951, cotton production has reached a higher level than in the previous ten years.

As a result of the general improvement in African agriculture, marketable production rose from less than 50,000 tons in 1951 to over 85,000 tons in 1955 and in value from just over £2 million to slightly under £3.5 million in the same period.

Although there have been substantial increases in the value of exports since 1947 (in 1952 the value of exports was 174 per cent greater than in 1946), the value of imports has risen even more rapidly, so that the small favourable trade balance of £314,000 in 1946 was followed by a series of adverse balances, which in both 1950 and 1952 reached a peak of £2.4 million. In 1953, however, imports fell while exports continued to rise so that the adverse balance was reduced to £0.3 million.

The principal exports are tobacco, tea, cotton and tung oil. From 1946 to 1950, these four commodities together accounted for more than 90 per cent of Nyasaland's domestic exports.

Of importance to the economic development of the Territory have been the activities of the Colonial Development Corporation, which in 1949 took over the tung development scheme from the Government.

Other factors indicating economic progress are bank clearings, which rose from about £7 million in 1950 to £15 million in 1957, and revenue, which rose from 1.6 million in 1947 to 6.3 million in 1956/1957. In 1954, sixteen new companies registered, compared with five in 1953. In 1957, the total number of registered local companies was 198, with a nominal capital of £5,311,733.

Nyasaland's net national income, which for 1950 was estimated at £13.9 million, increased to £17 million in 1953.

The Territory's development plan, which originally called for an expenditure of £7.5 million, had reached a cost of £33 million in 1953.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The aim of post-war agricultural policy has been to conserve natural resources, to encourage the production of foodcrops, to increase the output and quality of cash crops, and to endeavour to blend the whole into a proper system of farming. The main emphasis in agricultural work has been on improved methods of cultivation, crop rotation, soil conservation and land utilization. An important development in the sphere of land utilization and tenure was the setting up during 1956 of a standing advisory committee (Central Land Use Committee) to co-ordinate the formulation and carrying out of the policies of departments concerned with land use. Agricultural mechanization remains limited. A Master Farmer Scheme to evolve a better class of farmers was started in 1954 with 200 prospective master farmers. In 1957, farmers participated in the scheme. By 1954, there were ten agricultural experimentation stations in operation. The opening of the Colby School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science in 1956 marked a new era in agricultural education.

Another development was the amalgamation in 1956 of the farmer produce marketing boards into a single organization, the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board. The Board is responsible for the marketing of maize, cotton, ground-nuts and tobacco. In 1957, the Board bought 35,000 short tons of produce and paid out £1,685,000. Between 1948 and 1955, the former boards paid out over £9 million to African farmers and contributed £1.4 million to the Native Development and Welfare Fund.

The principal cash crops are tea, grown on European estates; tobacco, grown to a great extent on African trust land; tung, another estate crop, and cotton, almost entirely a trust land crop. The main food crops are maize, cassava, rice, beans and ground-nuts.

Tobacco production increased from about 19 million pounds in 1949 to 33.7 million pounds in 1957. Ground-nut production is vigorously encouraged for its value as a food and cash crop as well as its nutritive effect upon the soil. Whereas there were no exports of ground-nuts in 1951, exports in 1953 amounted to 79,000 bags. Production of seed cotton, which varied between 12 and 13 million pounds over the period 1934-1950, amounted to 19.2 million pounds in 1955 and then, owing to pests and diseases, dropped to more than 7 million pounds in 1956.

Tea exports in 1949 were 6,395 short tons, valued at £1.2 million, compared with 10,681 tons in 1957. Tung exports have risen from about 340 long tons in 1949, valued at £40,000, to 1,200 tons in 1957, valued at £137,000. As a result of the general improvement in African agriculture, production for export has risen from under 50,000 short tons in 1951, valued at about £2 million, to over 85,000 tons, valued at £3.4 million, in 1955.

Principal marketable crops

	<u>Area</u> (thousand acres)			<u>Production</u> (thousand short tons)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Tobacco	120	...	...	14.5	17.2	16.9
Cotton	63.5	56.3	24.7	6.8	10.8	4.3
Tea	20.4	23.4	...	6.5	6.9	10.7
Tung oil	13.4	17.8	...	0.2	0.4	1.3

Livestock

Progress has been made at the livestock improvement centres in the selection of better types of native cattle. During 1952, a report was submitted to the Government dealing with policy and plans for the development of the livestock industry.

Vaccination and immunization campaigns have increased the number of livestock and improved its quality. Diseases causing the greatest losses among cattle were those carried by ticks. The year 1957 saw the implementation of the scheme financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds to extend to all parts of the Territory the facilities for dipping and spraying cattle. The cattle kraal improvement scheme has brought about a considerable drop in calf mortality. In 1953, a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme provided for the construction of veterinary and animal husbandry training centres

Livestock population
(census)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Goats	293,907	294,041	354,561
Cattle	267,880	273,348	318,449
Sheep	46,270	53,156	66,643

The 1957 census showed an increase of 3 per cent in over-all numbers over those from the 1956 census.

	<u>Livestock products</u> (short tons)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Hides and skins ^{a/}	23.5	213	212.2
Ghee (African produced)	14	25	35

a/ Exports.

FORESTRY

The total area of forest and woodland is estimated to be about 7,000 square miles. The state forest reserve, which was 2,754 square miles in 1954, had increased to 3,114 square miles by 1957. In 1948, the development programme called for the afforestation of 8,000 acres by 1956. In 1953, the area planted had reached 9,744 acres, more than three times the area in 1945, and by 1957 18,036 acres had been afforested.

The opening of a foresters' training school in 1952, was of great importance to the future of forestry in the Territory. In 1955, funds from a Colonial Development and Welfare grant were provided for a silvicultural research station and permanent buildings for the forestry school. In 1957 the first general forestry course was held.

Since 1947, progress has been made in modernizing the methods of exploitation, particularly in the transport of timber.

	<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Firewood	...	1,552.2	3,304.9
Hardwood	200	137.9	336
Poles	...	184.2	...
Softwood	100	178.3	100.4

/...

FISHERIES

The main sources of fish are Lake Nyasa, Lake Chilwa and the Shire River. The potential of Lake Nyasa is about 15,000 to 20,000 short tons annually. //

Reliable statistics of African landings are not available but the annual production from Lake Nyasa is of the order of 2,000 to 3,000 short tons.

Since 1947, the African fishing industry has expanded and become more commercial and an increasing number of Africans are beginning to look upon fishing as their main livelihood.

The non-African fishery has become increasingly efficient over the years and is continuously being expanded and modernized. A joint Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Fisheries Research Organization was established in 1950, and a survey of Lake Nyasa was carried out between 1953 and 1955.

During 1953, a fisheries research team reported on its two-year investigations into the productivity and potential of Lake Nyasa and in 1956, a new Colonial Development and Welfare scheme provided funds for the continuation of the research. A boat-building scheme for African fishery was begun in 1956 and preparations were made for a training school for fishermen; in 1957, a series of courses were held for prospective African commercial fishermen.

A European firm was licensed during 1956 to operate over the whole of Lake Nyasa and exploratory work was done in the transport and marketing of fish. In 1957 over-all landings of fish increased more than 50 per cent on the 1956 landings.

The most important developments in the industry were the installation in 1957 of ice-plants and the use by non-African firms of boxes and ice for the transport of fish.

The practice of fish-farming has continued to spread; despite their small size, the farms are making a valuable contribution to local subsistence and are giving their owners a good financial return.

POWER

A separate Electrical Services Department was established in 1950. In 1952, a government loan of £880,000 was made for the development of electrical supplies. In 1954, an additional £152,000 was allocated for the development of

/...

electrical services. The Blantyre/Limbe undertaking was completed in 1954 with the erection of a steam power station with a capacity of 7,000 kilowatts. By the end of the year, the first 2,000 kilowatts were in service and the remaining 5,000 kilowatts were commissioned in 1956. The hydro-extension to the Zomba supply also came into operation in 1954 with a new power station of 900 kilowatt capacity. A hydrological survey of the Shire valley being carried out with a view to large-scale hydroelectrical development was continued during 1957.

During 1956, a shadow electricity supply commission, set up by the Federal Minister of Power was charged with the task of making arrangements for the establishment of a statutory commission under the aegis of the Federal Government. On 1 February 1957, the control of electricity undertakings was transferred to the Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission.

The installed capacity of thermal power was increased from 3.4 megawatts in 1953 to 7.5 megawatts in 1957, and, in the same period, hydraulic power was increased from 0.3 to 0.6 megawatts.

INDUSTRY

Manufacturing industry in Nyasaland is very limited, and its products, intended almost entirely for the local market, are largely based on locally produced primary materials. Manufacturers are engaged principally in the production of soap, tobacco and cigarettes, wood products and clothing. With the development of tobacco and tea production, the demands on timber for packaging, building and domestic use have increased, and sawmilling and processing of timber have become important secondary industries.

Soap production increased from 650 short tons in 1947 to 2,325 tons in 1957. A cement factory went into production during 1957 with a monthly rate of about 3,500 short tons. The total production of the clothing factories had reached nearly 500,000 garments annually by 1957.

Since Nyasaland is predominantly an agricultural country, a number of industries are concerned with the main agricultural products. In 1957, there were some fourteen companies concerned with the tobacco exporting and processing industry, and during 1956 and 1957, an average of twenty-seven million pounds dry weight of tobacco per year was exported.

/...

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport

During 1954, the Federal Government assumed financial responsibility for the maintenance and construction of inter-territorial roads, civil aviation and other aspects of communications. The total road mileage in 1957 was 5,152, compared with 3,896 in 1947. A large road construction programme for the period 1951 to 1955 was extended to 1958. The programme is partly financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and partly from Protectorate funds. The total length of the railway is 289 miles and connects with the port at Beira in Mozambique. A lake service is operated by the Nyasaland Railways; in 1957, six tugs and fourteen barges were employed, compared with one motor vessel, four tugs and a number of barges in 1947.

There were three main airfields and nine landing grounds in 1947, compared with three airfields and ten landing grounds in 1957. Aircraft movements increased from 4,888 in 1953 to 6,893 in 1957 at the two main airports. In the same period, incoming freight from 186.4 metric tons to 370.0 tons, and outgoing freight from 51.3 metric tons to 120.0 tons.

Vehicles (registered)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Private motor cars	1,783	2,915	4,449
Goods vehicles	1,187	2,241	3,730
Motor cycles	336	632	1,044
Agricultural tractors	71	253	540

Railway Traffic

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1955</u>
Passengers	268,000	355,969	347,235
Goods (short tons)	118,000	326,324	384,110

Communications

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Post Offices	44	55	12
Post Office Saving Banks	24	53	59
Telephones	573	2,137	4,020

PUBLIC FINANCE

The establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953 resulted in considerable changes in the Territory's financial responsibilities and arrangements. The fiscal year, which had previously coincided with the calendar year, was made co-terminous with the period 1 July to 30 June.

Both Africans, who were previously exempt from income tax, and non-Africans pay income tax, supertax and a territorial surcharge on a progressive scale. Income tax is assessed on the basis of the taxable income starting with £500. An African poll tax which varied from 7s. to 9s. in 1947 was 17s. 6d. in 1957.

Revenue and Expenditure
(thousand Southern
Rhodesian pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956/57</u>
Revenue			
Ordinary	1,494.3	4,287.7	5,664.4
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	65.0	555.3	511.1
Trans-Zambesia Railway debenture interest and redemption	<u>62.5</u>	<u>51.7</u>	<u>95.1</u>
TOTAL	1,621.8	4,894.7	6,270.6
Expenditure (including expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes)	<u>1,356.3</u>	<u>4,424.8</u>	<u>6,003.7</u>
TOTAL	1,356.3	4,424.8	6,003.7

Revenue and Expenditure (continued)
Thousand Southern
Rhodesian pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956/57</u>
Major heads of revenue			
Income tax (native tax, licences, etc.)	655.8	1,388.0	884.4 ^{a/}
Customs	444.5	1,248.3	-
Reimbursements from Federal Government	-	-	402.2
Major heads of expenditure			
Public Works (department recurrent and extraordinary)	249.6	799.5	1,668.6
Agriculture, forestry, veterinary	104.7	389.8	746.6
Education	110.4	296.9	362.6 ^{b/}
Provincial and district administration	78.0	180.1	254.1
Public debt charges	212.8	213.7	299.3 ^{c/}

- a/ In addition £2,637,595 was received as a share of Federal income tax and of territorial surcharge on Federal tax.
- b/ African education only, as all non-African education as well as higher African education is a Federal Government responsibility.
- c/ Partly reimbursable by the Federal Government.

Development finance

The Territory's development plan which originally called for an expenditure of £7.5 million, has been under constant review. In 1950, expenditure envisaged under the plan had risen to £12.5 million (1946-1956). With the establishment of the Federation it rose to £33 million, of which £22.5 million would be borne by the Nyasaland Government over the period 1946-1957. During 1957, previous government programmes for economic development were reviewed, and a new Capital Development Plan for the period 1957/1961 was approved.

A change in government budgetary practice was introduced with the 1957-1958 estimates: for the first time, development expenditure was isolated in a separate set of estimates. A Development Fund was set up comprising all development loan moneys, Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grants, revenue contributions and other funds which are being or would be used in carrying out the Capital Development Plan.

BANKING AND CREDIT

Banking operations are carried out by two private banks. In addition to the commercial banks, co-operative societies, credit societies and private firms provide credit for farmers. A Land and Agricultural Loans Board was established in 1955 to encourage sound agricultural development and to assist farmers with financial aid.

Bank clearings in Nyasaland show an increase from about £7 million in 1951 to £10 million in 1953 and £15 million in 1957.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Since commerce and trade became a federal responsibility on 1 July 1954, 1953 is the last year in which separate trade statistics were prepared for Nyasaland.

A uniform customs tariff for the federal area was brought into operation on 1 July 1955. As Nyasaland lies within the Conventional Congo Basis Treaty area, it is obliged by virtue of international treaty obligations not to impose discriminatory tariffs.

As a result of a decision during 1957 of the various Governments subscribing to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades (GATT) the movement of goods between Nyasaland and the other Territories of the Federation was freed from customs control and Nyasaland now enjoys the benefits of the preferential structure of the Federal tariff.

Trade is mainly in the hands of Europeans and Asians, but African interest in commercial activity is increasing. In 1957, 8,700 Africans were engaged in trade.

Imports and Exports

	<u>Value</u> (thousand Southern Rhodesian pounds)	
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>
Imports (excluding government and bullion)	3,513.4	6,809.1
General exports (excluding specie)	2,761.0	7,278.7

Imports and Exports (continued)

	<u>Value</u> (thousand Southern Rhodesian pounds)	
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>
Principal imports:		
Cotton manufactures	1,728.5	1,808.4
Vehicles and parts	489.0	893.3
Motor spirits and oils	97.6	393.6
Industrial machinery	94.8	324.9
Sugar	49.2	242.9
Chemicals, drugs	83.5	214.7
Principal domestic exports:		
Tobacco	1,527.3	2,877.7
Tea	849.2	1,570.4
Maize and maize flour	-	903.5
Cotton lint	189.7	788.4
Ground-nuts	0.6	346.3
Tung oil	16.5	127.3

Direction of Trade
(percentage of value)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>
Origin of imports:		
United Kingdom	32.1	51.4
India	12.1	13.4
Southern Rhodesia	3.3	8.4
Portuguese East Africa	2.1	5.1
U.S.A.	32.6	2.3
Destination of exports:		
United Kingdom	65.7	63.9
Northern Rhodesia	-	8.5
Southern Rhodesia	14.8	4.1
Sierra Leone	-	3.6

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. Nyasaland has for many years contributed to the labour forces in adjoining Territories and the

/...

Union of South Africa. This large-scale migration, even if temporary, has been an important factor in the disintegration of family life and in a decaying tribal structure. Women have equal rights with men in respect of holding public office, although some positions in the civil service are open to men only, due to the arduous nature of the duties on out-stations. As regards civil liberties, there is no distinction between the sexes

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

A large number of Nyasaland Africans take up paid employment in the Territory and many migrate each year to seek employment in neighbouring Territories where wages are higher. There is no clear-cut line of demarcation between the peasant farmer and wage earner, and at present no group of unskilled workers subsists exclusively on wages; after a short period of work for an employer either at home or abroad, the average Nyasa returns to cultivate his own garden land. While there is no unemployment, the turn-over in labour is heavy with few remaining long enough in one job to acquire skill or training.

The protection of the worker contracted abroad and the interests of his family have been secured by the Migrant Labour Agreement concluded between the Central African Territories in 1947. For the protection of the Nyasa worker contracted for work in the Union of South Africa a system of carefully controlled recruitment is in operation with the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, the only organization permitted to recruit workers for the gold mines.

In 1949, a Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance was passed setting up Advisory Boards to advise the Government on the rates of wages and conditions of employment in any occupation.

During 1953, a considerable amount of subsidiary legislation affecting labour was enacted, the most important being an order applying the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance to every form of employment except domestic service.

During 1954, four ordinances affecting labour were enacted, dealing with migration, employment, wages and trade disputes. In 1955, legislation provided for a new form of employment book, to be issued only to those persons who possess a recognized trade test certificate or who have worked for a specific period of time.

/...

In 1957, subsidiary legislation enacted provided for an increase in the minimum wage and for the establishment of a Wages Advisory Board for the building and civil engineering industry.

Employment situation

The wage rates do not compare favourably with those in other parts of the Federation, causing the energetic African to seek employment outside the Territory. In 1947, the wage structure was simple and there was no machinery other than the Provincial Minimum Wage Boards. There were no minimum wages for skilled and semi-skilled labour. In the tea industry, the monthly wage rates in 1947 varied between 20s. and 35s. In the tobacco industry, rates varied between 16s. and 30s., in the Public Works Department between 14 a. and £7.10s. and in railways, between 22s. and £7.10s. There was a general wage increase in 1953, following the introduction of the Government Salary Revision Scheme, whereby salaries of African staff were increased from 50 to 100 per cent, and following minimum wage orders affecting unskilled workers in rural and urban areas. Again, in 1957, a general increase was approved ranging from 25 to 50 per cent in the statutory minimum wage rates. In 1957, the typical daily wage rates which were above the minimum level, varied between 1s. 5d. and 6s. 3d. for unskilled and semi-skilled workers, and between 1s. 7d to 29s. 4d. for skilled workers. The wages for domestic servants in 1957 tended to rise with the increase in unskilled labour wages varying between 17s 6d. and £5 per month, in addition to food allowances.

Number of wage-earners

	1949 ^{a/} (peak period)	1953 ^{a/} (peak period)	1957 (31 March)
Agricultural undertakings (tea, tobacco, tung estates, general farming)	68,509	68,700	55,009
Fishing	...	...	583
Building, brickmaking contracting	3,275	4,300	5,627
Trading	1,622	1,800	3,054
Light industry	153	1,400	985
Transport	5,268	5,800	6,786
Government, central and local	1,719	19,100	13,874
Miscellaneous	2,508	3,200	6,087
Total	83,054	104,300	92,005

a/ 15 March is selected as the peak period for agricultural employment, including labour employed in tea factories. For all other employment, including labour in tobacco and tung factories, 15 June is selected.

No exact statistics are available of the number of Africans self-employed in subsistence agriculture. The approximate figures in 1947 in tobacco and cotton production on African Trust land were 89,000 and 35,000 respectively, compared with approximately 62,000 and 23,603 in 1957. A further 13,089 and 2,500 produced tobacco and cotton as tenants on private estates in 1957.

Migrant labour

About 140,000 able-bodied males were absent from the Protectorate in 1947; the number remained about the same in 1957.

Identity certificates issued to Africans for travel abroad

	1946-50 (annual average)	1951-55 (annual average)	1957
Country of destination			
Southern Rhodesia	22,853	40,662	49,248
Union of South Africa	9,295	10,089	18,045
Northern Rhodesia	1,309	4,145	6,671
Other Territories	395	619	382
Total	33,852	55,515	74,346

/...

Workers' and employers' organizations

The first two trade unions in the Territory were registered in 1949. There were ten registered trade unions in 1957.

The Nyasaland Employers' Association is a general union of employers, divided into sections representing the various industries.

Labour disputes (involving stoppage work)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Number of disputes	-	11	13
Number of workers involved	-	1,393	857
Number of man-days lost	-	2,485	7,694

Vocational training

In addition to technical and vocational schools, several territorial and federal government departments run their own training schemes. The bulk of the industrial training is, however, provided through the learner system, as operated by the Public Works Department. A Protectorate-wide trade testing scheme came into effect in November 1957. Because of the severe shortage of artisans and craftsmen and the growing demand for qualified men, plans are in hand for an extension of facilities for technical education and training.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed in 1947, and a Department of Co-operative Development became responsible for all co-operative organizations. In addition to supervising the activities of all societies, the Department gives training in bookkeeping and business methods to the staff of the societies.

In 1947, the emphasis was on the establishment of consumers' societies, but in later years more attention has been given to producers' societies, particularly those for rice growers. Many primary societies have been incorporated into co-operative unions.

/...

Progress has been rapid in the northern province where people reveal more businesslike propensities and the Northern Co-operative Union operates a supplies and services organization for all its member societies.

African consumer co-operatives have made progress in areas where they were not in close competition with established trading stores. In direct commercial competition with professional storekeepers, African consumer co-operatives have not as yet acquired the knowledge or tenacity of purpose to achieve success.

During 1957, work on consolidating the basis organization and operation of all societies advanced, and in many of the larger co-operative organizations the point has been reached where the business is run entirely by African staff.

The primary societies represent dairy producers, rice, coffee, maize and vegetable producers, thrift and credit and consumers. The secondary societies consist of unions of dairy and rice societies.

The progress in co-operative development is indicated by the table below:

Co-operative societies and unions

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Primary societies	-	67	79
Membership	-	4,146	7,482
Co-operative unions	-	4	6
Member societies	-	54	60

STANDARD OF LIVING

At the beginning of 1957, the Rhodes Livingstone Institute for Social Research undertook a socio-economic study at the invitation of the Nyasaland Government. The study included a survey of fifteen villages, covering village history and kinship structure and the economics of each household. A similar study was made of urban dwellers, with particular reference to the influence of seasonal labour. One of the objects of the survey is to assess the dependence of the population on paid employment in comparison with income derived from the land, and to this end a comprehensive survey of family budgets of urban and peri-urban village dwellers has been made.

/...

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Until May 1954, town and country planning had been the responsibility of the Nyasaland Government. Town-planning service for Nyasaland is now provided by the chief town-planning officer in Southern Rhodesia. Most of the work of the Town Planning Office is carried out by planning committees which were established under the Town and Country Planning Ordinance of 1948.

In 1949, the Blantyre/Limbe area was declared to be a planning area, and a planning committee was appointed in 1950, including in its membership representatives of the European, Asian and African communities. The outline planning scheme has been carried out and was further implemented in 1957 by the preparation of detailed layouts and the demarcation of sites affecting, in particular, low density residential areas and road systems. The Government's large building programme for African housing in the Soche high density residential area which started in 1955 was completed during 1957. The plans called for the development of 900 house sites with shops, schools, health centres, churches and sports grounds.

A planning scheme for Lilongwe was adopted in 1954 and by 1957 considerable progress had been made. Planning schemes for Zomba and for a number of smaller centres were prepared in 1957. The local authorities and both the Territorial and Federal Government have continued to give careful consideration to the provision of staff housing in the major townships. Schemes have been introduced by the Government for Africans either to borrow money with which to build their own houses or to purchase government-built houses on an instalment plan.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance applies to workmen in every form of occupation except private domestic service. There is, however, no legislation providing for insurance against sickness, old age, premature death, or unemployment benefits, but a measure of protection is afforded by tribal customs. The care of the aged, the sick, widows and dependent children is still traditionally a family responsibility. The Government and a few of the larger employers operate non-contributory pension schemes for their permanent employees and a number give gratuities for long service. Tax exemption is granted by the Government to elderly or infirm Africans who are without means to pay.

There is no Department of Social Welfare. Welfare work is included in the activities of various government departments, missions and voluntary organizations.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A community development scheme was proposed in 1948 with the object of studying in a small area problems of rural development with particular emphasis on local government, taxation and land usage. The scheme was applied in the Domasi district in 1950 and was completed in 1954. A local government training school was established as part of the scheme in 1952, having as its main purpose the training of people concerned with local government and social development, providing a variety of courses for chiefs, members of Native Courts and executives of local authorities. During 1954, many community centres were established in different districts. In 1957, progress had been made with the construction of the Colby Community Centre in the Soche high density residential area. The centre will provide a facilities inter alia, for theatrical and cinema performances, public meetings, a library and crafts rooms, The total construction cost will be £60,000, of which £40,000 has been provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The total number of offences reported to the police in 1947 was 7,019, compared with 16,897 in 1953 and 29,352 in 1957.

Crime Statistics

	<u>Number of persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Offences against public order and administration of lawful authority	128	523	724
Offences against the person	410	1,229	1,902
Offences against property	1,182	2,064	2,498
Other penal code offences	103	232	274
Offences against local laws	<u>2,962</u>	<u>6,591</u>	<u>15,053</u>
Total	4,785	10,639 ^{a/}	20,451 ^{b/}

a/ Including fifty-seven juveniles.

b/ Including ninety-nine juveniles.

The above table does not include cases dealt with by Native Courts.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health Department became a federal responsibility on 1 July 1954. Malaria, bilharziasis, hookworm and relapsing fever, which are endemic, have continued to levy their toll on the working capacity of the population. Of the communicable diseases, smallpox reached epidemic proportions in 1947; the incidence of the disease, however, has decreased considerably as a result of mass vaccination campaigns undertaken since 1948.

A venereal disease treatment campaign first started in 1945, financed from a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, continued through 1949. A leprosy survey was carried out during 1949 and an over-all incidence of fourteen lepers per thousand population was discovered, giving an estimated total of 30,000 lepers in the Territory. Treatment of the disease with drugs of the sulphone group was begun and in 1952 free issues of drugs were made. Since 1949, a more detailed investigation of leprosy and research into the yellow fever problem have been carried out on a Central African basis. Research into the incidence of eye diseases is also being undertaken.

Sleeping sickness, reappeared in 1951 after several years' absence. Whooping cough was the most virulent disease in 1952, whereas the incidence of smallpox was the lowest recorded in eight years, further evidence of the efficacy of the vaccination campaigns. During 1952, the use of residual insecticides in the prevention of malaria was developed and a highly endemic malarious area was selected for experimental work.

In 1953, a yaws campaign was conducted, treatment with penicillin injections being given.

In order to combat hookworm and other parasitic diseases, efforts have been made to improve the standard of village sanitation. Pure water supplies are still the exception in rural areas, although wells and boreholes are in use. In the major towns a purified water system exists.

Training facilities for Africans exist at the Zomba African hospital, where courses are given for the training of medical aides and assistants and female attendants and midwives.

There is still a demand for more curative services for Africans in rural areas. Efforts are being made to widen the basis of health education by extending the system of visits of medical aides to rural dispensaries.

Maternity and child welfare work is mainly in the hands of missions, which receive public financial assistance. The missions, which pioneered most of the medical work in the Territory, maintain a number of hospitals, clinics dispensaries and leper colonies.

Expenditure
(thousand Southern
Rhodesia pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1956/57</u>
Health Department:			
Recurrent	94.4	219.3	632.8
Special	4.5	13.3	...
	<u>98.9</u>	<u>232.6</u>	<u>...</u>
Total			

/...

In addition, large-scale building and maintenance work is carried out by the Public Works Department and budgeted for under Public Works Extraordinary. In 1950, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland allocated £175,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards capital works, and in addition, as a special project, a mental hospital estimated to cost £68,000 was financed from the same source.

Medical and health staff

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Gov.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Gov.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Gov.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	24	47	30	31	35	35
Licensed physicians	10	13	-	-	1	3
Dentists	-	4	2	2	2	...
Nurses (of senior training and certificated)	18	...	30	64	46	49
Partially trained nurses ...	...	...	98	33	...	...
Midwives (of senior training and certificated)	71	...	75	263	46	49
Partially trained midwives	...	...	13	32	66	160
Sanitary inspectors	3	...	2	2	6	4

Institutions

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Number of beds</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
General hospitals)	48	6	9	1,178 ^{a/}	496	891
Cottage hospitals)	...	31	28	...	1,433	1,343
Dispensaries	95	111	138	...	28	445
Maternity and child welfare centres	...	53	74	...	...	...
Mobile units	-	-	2	...	...	...

^{a/} Government only.

In 1957, there were five tuberculosis hospitals, five leprosaria and four mental institutions.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

European, Asian and Coloured education and African higher education became a Federal responsibility on 1 July 1954. Before that date the Governor was advised on educational matters by four separate committees which included, respectively, representatives of the African, European, Asian and Eurafrican communities. After that date, the Territorial Government was advised on educational policy by an Advisory Committee on African Education, with a majority of African members, comprising representatives of the Government the African population, the principal missions and other interested persons. At the pre-primary level, instruction in the vernacular only is given. The teaching of English begins at Standard I, and English becomes the medium of instruction and examination in Standard VI of the primary course.

A five-year plan for all races (1945-1949) aimed at laying the foundation of a ten-year educational expansion programme was approved in 1945 with a grant of £345,000 for capital expenditure and for part of the recurrent expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The total expenditure on the ten-year plan was estimated at £1.5 million. The local contribution in the five-year period increased from £80,000 to £160,000. In 1950, an educational survey of African primary education was undertaken to ascertain what was needed to develop and consolidate the African primary school system. As a result of this survey, an agreed expansion programme was drawn up for each district, detailing the development to be carried out for the period 1950 to 1954. Early in 1954, a third five-year plan, for the period 1954 to 1959, was prepared. Its principal features were provisions for the consolidation and completion of the existing primary school system for the devolution of much of the administration of primary education from central control to that of the district education committees, for the expansion of teacher-training facilities and for the extension of government assistance to an expanded system of junior secondary schools. During 1957, an African educational development plan was prepared to increase secondary school facilities, to develop a three-year course for the training of School Certificate holders as teachers and to continue the expansion of primary education.

/...

Legislation was enacted during 1957 to enable a unified African teaching service to be established, and the organization necessary to bring it into operation was nearing completion by the end of the year.

Teacher training is given at the government training centre at Domasi, and various other departments maintain their own technical courses to supplement the work of the Education Department in technical education.

Primary school facilities have been increased to cope with the high rate of immigration of European children of primary school age.

Government financial assistance to Asian schools has increased since 1947.

The Government provides university scholarships of an annual value of £100 to £200; eight of these were held in 1948 (five Europeans, three African) compared with twenty-four holders in 1953 (eleven Europeans, ten Africans, three Asians). In addition, seven scholarships (four Europeans, three Africans) were financed by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds in 1953. In 1957, thirteen African students received scholarships for higher education (ten from the Federal Government, three from Colonial Development and Welfare funds).

The exclusion of over-age pupils from primary schools, resulting from the consolidation and improvement of the primary school system, has created an increased demand for adult education.

In 1947, a mass education campaign was carried out by a team consisting of two European mass education officers, a number of Africans and a representative from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The scheme was financed from the inter-territorial allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Periodic mass literacy drives have been organized by missions with the distribution of vernacular literature. The Domasi community development scheme includes experiments in what are called "hedge schools" giving instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic to large groups of children and adults.

Expenditure
(thousand Southern
Rhodesian pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1956/1957</u> ^{a/}
Education Department:			
Recurrent	105.2	241.6	529.9
Special (including capital)	<u>5.2</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>169.2</u>
Total	110.4	246.4	699.1

a/ African education only; figures for 1947 and 1952 refer to education for all races.

Details of the total expenditure on African education in 1956/1957 from all forms of public funds were:

	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Out of ordinary revenue</u>	<u>Out of grants-in-aid</u>		
£109,225	£420,634	£169,244	£699,103

Of the capital expenditure, £85,885 was met by grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. In addition, local authorities spent £22,172 on education, and missions spent £256,225. A five-year subsidy from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, amounting to £210,000, was granted for the period 1950-1954.

African schools^{a/}

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Assisted and non-assisted</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Assisted and non-assisted</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Assisted and non-assisted</u>
Primary	1	4,370	11	4,418	53	3,110
Secondary	-	2	1	2	2	15
Vocational	-	28	-	19	3	16
Teacher training	-	13	1	11	4	12

a/ Figures given indicate the number of courses and not necessarily separate institutions.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>African pupils^{a/}</u>					
	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	133,797	86,524	135,691	89,003	166,905	95,221
Secondary	108	1	377	19	904	92
Vocational	843	265	530	140	338	136
Teacher training	380	136	353	160	711	182
Higher education	...	...	30	7	13	

a/ Government, government-assisted and non-assisted schools.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>African teachers^{2/}</u>					
	<u>1947^{b/}</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary	2,563	265	2,249	254	5,434(30)	680(4)
Secondary	...	...	13	1	15(41)	2(10)
Vocational	11	6	19	2	17(14)	3(8)
Teacher training	11	3	24	15	15(26)	2(17)

a/ Government, government-assisted and non-assisted schools.

b/ Government and government-assisted schools only.
Figures in brackets indicate non-indigenous teachers.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Non-African schools</u>					
	<u>Eurafrican</u>		<u>Asian</u>		<u>European</u>	
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>
Primary	1	1	4	10	5	5

	<u>Non-African pupils</u>											
	<u>Eurafrican</u>				<u>Asian</u>				<u>European</u>			
	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	18	19	65	59	255	138	500	291	69	92	204	264

/...

Non-African Teachers

Schools	<u>Eurafrican</u>				<u>Asian</u>				<u>European</u>			
	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary -		1	1	3			29	8	35	49	16	58
Secondary									12	1
Vocational									6	6	4	6
Teacher training									10	12	12	15

Cultural institutions and mass communications

There is no national library, although the question of establishing one in conjunction with a museum has been under consideration for some time. A Museums Ordinance was enacted in 1957 and the Government undertook to meet the recurrent costs of management of a museum up to the sum of £4,000 per annum. Public libraries exist at Blantyre and at all secondary schools. The missions and the British Council also maintain libraries.

A bi-weekly newspaper is published in English and a weekly government newspaper in the vernacular. The vernacular paper, founded in 1949, increased its circulation from 7,500 in 1953 to just under 10,000 in 1957. The circulation of the English newspaper increased from 1,800 in 1951 to more than 5,000 in 1957. There are four newspapers in circulation written in the vernacular. In addition, a number of periodicals and journals published either in English or the vernacular are maintained by the missions; newspapers published in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa also circulate in the Territory.

In addition to the two government mobile cinema units in existence in 1957, a number of private mobile cinema units were in operation. African broadcasting programmes are received in Nyasaland from the Central African Broadcasting Station in Lusaka. A Federal Broadcasting Corporation was established in 1957. The number of dry battery receiver sets had reached 12,000 in 1957 compared with 1,500 in 1951.
