

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/4484
12 September 1960

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifteenth session

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA
REPORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND FOR THE YEARS 1958 AND 1959

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with the terms of Article 88 of the Charter, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Members of the General Assembly the reports of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the administration of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika for the years 1958 and 1959.

Since, in accordance with rule 73 of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority has to furnish to the Secretary-General 400 copies of each report for a Trust Territory and consequently only a limited number of copies of this report are available, it has not been possible to make a full distribution. Delegations are therefore requested to have the copies distributed to them available when this question is under consideration during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

UNITED NATIONS LIBRARY
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

9 OCT 1959
HN/SA GOLLE



Distr.
GENERAL

T/1489
7 October 1959

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TANGANYIKA
FOR THE YEAR 1958

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council four copies of the report of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the administration of Tanganyika for the year 1958.^{1/}

Four hundred copies of the report were received by the Secretary-General on 1 October 1959.

RAPPORT DU GOUVERNEMENT DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE BRETAGNE
ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD SUR L'ADMINISTRATION DU TANGANYIKA
POUR L'ANNEE 1958

Note du Secrétaire général

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre à chacun des membres du Conseil de tutelle quatre exemplaires du rapport du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord sur l'administration du Tanganyika pour l'année 1958.^{1/}

Quatre cents exemplaires de ce rapport sont parvenus au Secrétaire général le 1^{er} octobre 1959.

^{1/} Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations for the year 1958. Her Majesty's Stationery Office 1959, Colonial No. 342.

4101
907.2
-120
C/2

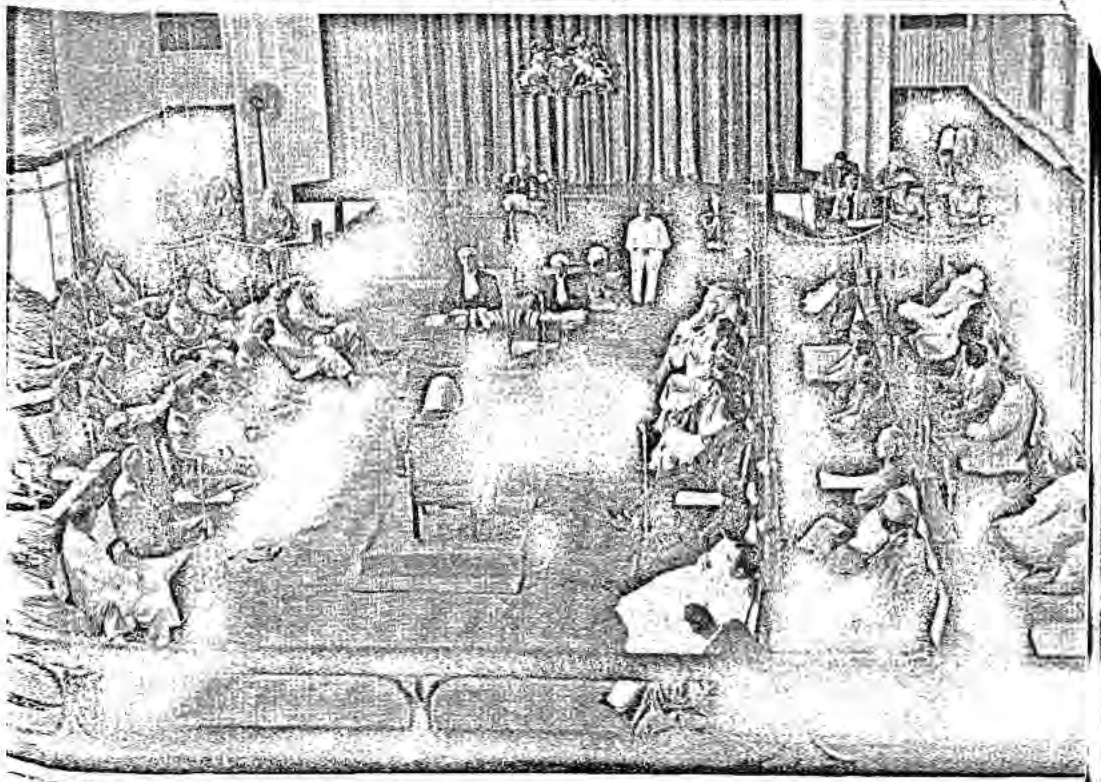


5128
264
5866

Tanganyika

Report for the Year

1958



PUBLISHED FOR THE COLONIAL OFFICE
BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, LONDON, 1959

PRICE £1 0s. 0d. NET

Colonial No. 342

*The cover illustration shows
The Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, K.C.M.G., making his first address to the Legislative
Council following the 1958 elections*

TANGANYIKA

under United Kingdom Administration

*Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
General Assembly of the United Nations
for the year*

1958

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1959

Colonial No. 342

CONTENTS

Foreword	Page xi
--------------------	------------

PART I

INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
General Description of the Territory	1	1-17
General Account of Population	2	18-32
Changes and Movements of Population	3	33-36
Historical Survey	4	37-52

PART II

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

Legal Status of the Territory	5	53-55
Legal Status of the Inhabitants	6, 7	56-58

PART III

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

Co-operation with United Nations	8	59-65
Activities of Non-Governmental Bodies	9	66
Co-operation with Neighbouring Territories	10	67-73
Inter-Territorial Arrangements	11	74-82

PART IV

INTERNAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

Police Force	12	83-86
Public Order	13	87-90

PART V

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Chapter 1. General Political Structure

Administrative, Legislative and Judicial Systems	14	91-98
Relationship between Territorial and Metropolitan Governments	15	99

Chapter 2. Territorial Government

Structure	16	100
Chief Administrative Officer	17	101-105
Departmental and Regional Organisation	18	106
Legislative Councils or Organs	19	107-111
Executive and Advisory Organs	20	112-114

CONTENTS

PART V—*continued*

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
Chapter 3. Local Government		
Rural	21	115-128
Urban	21	129-133
Chapter 4		
Civil Service	22	134-143
Chapter 5		
Suffrage	23	144-147
Chapter 6		
Political Organisations	24	148
Chapter 7. The Judiciary		
The Judicial System	25	149-156
Court Procedure	26	157-164
Penal Sanctions	27	165-169
Local Courts	—	170-174
Chapter 8		
Legal System	28	175-177

PART VI

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

SECTION 1.^c FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

Chapter 1. Public Finance

Budgets	29	178-180
Common Financial Services	30	181-183
Revenue and Expenditure	31, 32	184
Grants, etc.	33	185
Public Debt	34	186

Chapter 2. Taxation

Direct Taxation	35	187-190
Indirect Taxation	36	191
Other Taxes and Fees	37	192

SECTION 2. MONEY AND BANKING

Organisation	38	193-196
Foreign Exchange	39	197
Rates of Exchange	40	198
Savings Banks and Credit Facilities	41	199-203

CONTENTS

PART VI—*continued*

SECTION 3. ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
Chapter 1. General		
General Situation and Structure	42	204-209
National Income	43	210
Non-Governmental Organisations	44	211-212
Chapter 2. Policy and Planning		
Economic Development	45	213-225
Rehabilitation Measures	46	226
Chapter 3		
Investments	47	227-229
Chapter 4		
Economic Equality	48	230
Chapter 5		
Private Indebtedness	49	231

SECTION 4. ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

Chapter 1		
General	50	232-294
Chapter 2. Commerce and Trade		
General Structure	51	295
Internal Distribution	52	296
Price Control, etc.	53	
External Trade	54	297-301
Chapter 3. Land and Agriculture		
Land Tenure	55-57	302-329
Agricultural Products	58-60	330-339
Water Resources	61	340-345
Tsetse Reclamation	—	346-347
Chapter 4		
Livestock	62	348-357
Chapter 5		
Fisheries	63	358-362
Chapter 6		
Forests	64-66	363-366

CONTENTS

PART VI—continued

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
Chapter 7		
Mineral Resources	67-69	367-382
Chapter 8. Industries		
Types of Industry	70	383-394
Principal Markets	71	395
Industrialisation	72	396-402
Industrial Licensing	73	403-405
Fuel and Power Facilities	74	406-409
Chapter 9. Transport and Communications		
Existing Facilities	75	410-449
Distinctions in Use, Ownership, etc.	76	450-454
Connexions	77	455-461
Chapter 10		
Public Works	78	462-465

PART VII

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Chapter 1. General Social Conditions

Social and Religious Background and Customs	79	466
Non-Governmental Organisation	80	467-475

Chapter 2. Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

General	81, 83	476
Slavery and Analogous Practices	82	477
Right of Petition	84	478
Restrictions	85	479
Media of Information	86	480-490
Indigenous Religions	87	491
Missionary Activities	88	492-493
Adoption of Children	89	494-495
Immigration	90	496-501

Chapter 3. Status of Women

General	91	502-503
Legal Capacity	92	504
Employment, etc.	93-95	505
Marriage Customs, etc.	96	506-509
Women's Organisations	97	510

CONTENTS

PART VII—continued

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
Chapter 4. Labour		
General	98	511-521
Conventions, etc.	99	522
Legislation, Regulations, etc.	100	523-545
Departmental Organisation	101	546-548
Advisory Organisation	102	549
Trade Unions	103	550-551
Settlement of Disputes	104	552-553
Offences against Labour Laws	105	554
Chapter 5. Social Security and Welfare Services		
Legislation and General	106	555-567
Finance and Staff	107, 108	568-569
Chapter 6		
Standards of Living	109, 110	570-577
Chapter 7. Public Health		
General Organisation	111-116	578-591
Medical Facilities	117-122	592-600
Environmental Sanitation	123-126	601-605
Prevalence of Diseases	127-129	606-607
Preventive Measures	130	608
Training and Health Education	131, 132	609-612
Nutrition	133-135	613-615
Chapter 8		
Narcotic Drugs	136-138	616-619
Chapter 9		
Drugs	139	620
Chapter 10		
Alcohol and Spirits	140, 141	621-623
Chapter 11		
Housing and Town and Country Planning	142	624-632
Chapter 12		
Prostitution	143	633
Chapter 13. Penal Organisation		
Extent and Nature of Crime	144	634
Departmental Organisation	145	635-638
Prison Labour	146	639-640
Legislation, etc.	147	641-648
Prison Reforms	148	649
Juvenile Delinquency	149	650-653

CONTENTS
PART VIII

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT		
Chapter 1. General Educational System		
Legislation and Policy	150	654-658
Departmental Organisation	151	659-665
Programmes and Plans	152	666-667
Non-Governmental Schools	153	668-671
Basis of Establishment of Schools	154	672
Religious Instruction	155	673
Information about United Nations	156	674
Compulsory Education, Fees, etc.	157	675-680
School Buildings	158	681
Text Books	159	682
Youth Organisations	160	683
Chapter 2		
Primary and Middle Schools	161-164	684-689
Chapter 3		
Secondary Schools	165-168	690-693
Chapter 4		
Institutions of Higher Education	169, 170	694-697
Chapter 5		
Other Schools	171	698-703
Chapter 6		
Teachers	172, 173	704-709
Chapter 7		
Adult and Community Education	174-176	710-715
Chapter 8. Culture and Research		
Research	177	716-742
Indigenous Art and Culture	178	743
Monuments and Archaeology	179	744-745
Museums, Parks, etc.	180	746-747
Languages	181	748
Supply of Literature	182	749
Libraries	183	750
Printing and Publishing	184	751
Theatres, Cinemas	185	752
Non-Governmental Organisations	186	753
PART IX		
Publications	187, 188	754
PART X		
Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and Trusteeship Council	189	755-779

APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION	<i>Page</i>
I. Population	204
II. Administrative Structure of Government	212
III. Justice	268
IV. Public Finance	270
V. Taxation	279
VI. Money and Banking	286
VII. Commerce and Trade	291
VIII. Agriculture	297
IX. Livestock	299
X. Fisheries	300
XI. Forests	301
XII. Minerals	302
XIII. Industrial Production	310
XIV. Co-operatives	312
XV. Transport and Communications	313
XVI. Cost of Living	320
XVII. Labour	323
XVIII. Social Security and Welfare Services	338
XIX. Public Health	339
XX. Housing	357
XXI. Penal Organisation	358
XXII. Education	362
XXIII. International Treaties and Conventions	383
XXIV. Units of Measurement	387

Foreword

THIS Report has been compiled on the basis of the questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council at its Eleventh Session in 1952. It is a full report and contains the basic information about the territory to which reference will be made in the reports for the two succeeding years. Some use has been made of cross-reference where overlapping occurs between items in the questionnaire. As much detailed information has been included as is practicable, but the reader who requires fuller information on any particular aspect of the administration of the territory is advised to refer to the departmental Annual Reports which, as stated in Part IX, are regularly forwarded to the library of the United Nations.

Some important events took place during the year in the sphere of international and regional relations. Representatives of the World Bank paid a preliminary visit to the territory and are expected to return in 1959. The territory was represented on the United Kingdom delegation to the General Working Party set up by G.A.T.T. to consider the implication for other territories of the association of the overseas territories of the members of the European Economic Community with that Community. The Minister for Finance and Economics was a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the Commonwealth Trade and Economics Conference at Montreal and the Minister for Constitutional Affairs and the Secretary for Finance were present at the first session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa.

In the political field the year saw the first territorial and local government elections. The first Legislative Council elections took place in September. The electorate, which was predominantly African, mastered the operation of the franchise and the secret ballot with remarkable speed. As arranged in 1957, the Legislative Council elections were held in five out of the ten constituencies only, but one of the first acts of the newly arrived Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, K.C.M.G., was to advance the election date in the remaining five constituencies from September to February 1959. The Tanganyika African National Union party, which admits only Africans to membership, not only put forward its own candidates for each of the African seats, but also announced its support of specified candidates for most of the non-African seats being contested. All its own candidates and the non-African candidates supported by it won their seats. Morogoro and Arusha Town Councils held their first elections in January, followed by Dodoma Town Council in July and Lindi Town Council in September.

In the economic sphere the decline in prices of most export commodities continued throughout the year and brought with it a fall in imports and a slackening of business activity. The depressing effect of these events was partly offset by the diversity and increased volume of production. Sisal, coffee, tea, hides and skins, meat products, diamonds and gold were all exported in increased quantities. The total value of all exports (including transfers of local produce to Kenya and Uganda) was £44,309,707 compared with £41,508,423 in 1957.

The approved estimates for 1957/58 provided for a total recurrent expenditure of £19,728,000 and total revenue of £19,027,000, the deficit budgeted for this

being £701,000. In the event, expenditure amounted to £18,697,000 and revenue to £18,834,000, giving a surplus of £137,000. Revenue fell short of the estimate by approximately £200,000. This was principally due to shortfalls in the yield from import duties of approximately £388,000, and in licences and taxes other than income tax of £336,000 which were offset in part by increases in the yields from excise duties of £145,000, miscellaneous revenue of £228,000 and income tax of £32,000. The decrease in the yield from import duties and licences and taxes was a measure of the decline in trade. On the expenditure side a saving of approximately £1,000,000 on the total estimate was due mainly to the running down of stocks of unallocated stores (to the extent of £340,000) and to strict control over expenditure. Expenditure on capital account was £5,434,000, nearly £1,200,000 less than the estimate but nevertheless the highest annual expenditure on capital account so far achieved in any one year.

1958 was only a fair crop year. Because of lower than average rainfall the yield of the major cash crops—sisal, coffee and cotton—was only slightly higher than in 1957 in spite of increased planting.

Following a call by African Members of Legislative Council for increased African productivity, assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for 26 agricultural schemes and three for game, tsetse bush and forestry was approved by the Secretary of State. The agricultural schemes provide for increased production of coffee, pyrethrum, tobacco, castor, groundnuts, cashew, citrus, cotton and cloves, and for the development of fisheries, mechanical and ox ploughing, and the use of fertilisers. Some show distinct promise, while others, including the Rungwe and North Mara coffee schemes and the Songea tobacco scheme, already show signs of success.

In June, the Government published Government Paper No. 6 of 1958 entitled "A Review of Land Tenure Policy Part I." This contained proposals for land tenure policy in relation to land held under customary tenure in rural areas. The proposals were drafted after full account had been taken of the recommendations of the East African Royal Commission and of the Arusha Land Tenure Conference.

For the first time the annual value of mineral production surpassed the £6 million mark; and it is likely that the final figure will exceed £6,600,000. This represents an increase of more than £1,100,000 over the preceding year. Although the increase was due to a larger diamond output, an improvement in the production of most other minerals was also recorded. The gold mining industry, however, continued to be gravely handicapped by the fixed price of gold. Prospecting for minerals and mineral oil is proceeding over a wide area.

Continuing assistance has been received from the United Nations specialised agencies. For example, as a result of a report on milk development by a combined FAO/UNICEF team, an application has been made for an expert study of marketing and distribution and later a study of machinery required to set up a milk processing station under contract with UNICEF.

During the year valuable experience has been gained in the administration of the two major Ordinances on labour legislation which were brought into force in 1957, namely the Employment Ordinance, Cap. 366, and the Trade Union Ordinance, Cap. 381, together with their subsidiary legislation. In accordance with undertakings given at the time of their enactment the working of these

Ordinances has been kept under constant review and draft amending legislation designed for their better administration has been prepared with the co-operation of employers and employees organisations. It is anticipated that the amending legislation will be enacted in 1959. Developments in the sphere of industrial relations have reflected the increasing activities of the trade union movement which has expanded into all the major industries of the territory. At the end of the year there were thirty registered trade unions with a total of 249 branches and an estimated membership of 40,108.

In April a Director with many years previous experience both in the B.B.C. and in Nigeria was appointed to the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation. Since his arrival the activities of the Corporation have expanded rapidly and both the scope and attractiveness of its programmes have greatly increased. A further application was made for a Colonial Development and Welfare grant to allow expanded studio facilities to permit three programmes to be broadcast simultaneously when the new transmitters, purchased under an earlier Colonial Development and Welfare grant, are installed.

In February, the Tanganyika National Newspapers Company, Ltd., took over publication of the three Swahili newspapers hitherto issued by the Public Relations Department. This Company, which is completely independent in fact and in outlook, is run by a Trust which has the object of ensuring that free and informed criticism and comment on the news is available to the Swahili-speaking population.

Single sessions have been introduced into 949 primary schools so that more time is available in these schools for instruction in Standards III and IV. The standard of education at the primary level will be raised accordingly. It is hoped that a further 100 third classrooms will be in use by the end of the 1958/59 financial year. When all these are staffed, 39·6 per cent. of the primary schools in the territory will be operating with single sessions in two standards. A simple English course for use in Standards III and IV is now being studied at all training centres and it has been possible to start introducing English into the curriculum of some 220 primary schools in 1958; in 1959 English will be taught in more than 400 primary schools.

The programme for the development of middle and secondary education as laid down in the Five Year Plan is being steadily implemented. There are now 24 boys' secondary schools, three of which are treble-stream and eighteen double-stream; eleven streams lead up to the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate. Of the six girls' secondary school streams, one continues to Cambridge Overseas School Certificate level. Higher School Certificate classes will start at three African boys' secondary schools in 1959 and it is intended that in time every secondary school in the territory will attain this level.

There has been a reduction in the intake of students for training as Grade II teachers and an increase in that of Grade I students. There are now 20 Grade II teacher training streams and 8 Grade I streams. The two main Government teacher training centres are both co-educational. A Working Party, with representatives from Universities and the Inter-University Council in the United Kingdom, visited Tanganyika in July to examine and advise on the pattern of future development of higher education in East Africa, including the possibility of additional facilities for higher technological professional training.

Considerable progress was made in the building of the Princess Margaret Hospital and Medical Training Centre in Dar es Salaam, and completed buildings included staff flats, residents' mess, nursing sisters' hostel and mess, and housing for a warden at the Training Centre and for a resident engineer. Elsewhere the new district hospital at Maswa and the Galanos ward block at Tanga were completed and opened. Improvements to existing hospitals were carried out at Tarime, Mbeya and Moshi, and work also continued on improvements to buildings and drainage at Mirembe Mental Hospital and Chazi Leprosarium.

PART I

Introductory Descriptive Section

General Description of the Territory

1. Tanganyika consists of that part of the former colony of German East Africa which, under the terms of the Treaty of Peace made with Germany after the 1914-1918 war, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed should be administered under a mandate by His Britannic Majesty.

2. Situated between the great lakes of Central Africa and the Indian Ocean and lying just south of the Equator the territory has a coast-line extending for a distance of approximately 500 miles from the Uмба River in the north to the Ruvuma River in the south. The total area of the territory is 362,688 square miles of which some 20,000 square miles are accounted for by the southern half of Lake Victoria, the eastern half of Lake Tanganyika, and the shallow, brackish Rift Valley Lakes of Natron, Manyara, Eyasi and Rukwa (large areas of which are often dry).

3. The two extremes of topographical relief of the whole continent of Africa lie within the boundaries of the territory—the massive Kilimanjaro with a permanent ice-cap rising to 19,340 feet above sea-level and the deep trough filled by the waters of Lake Tanganyika, the world's second deepest lake—but it is in general a land of plains and plateaux. Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to the plateau, which comprises the greater part of the hinterland, and for the most part maintains an altitude of about 4,000 feet. A few isolated hills and mountains are scattered over this plateau and, particularly along its margins and the line of the tectonic upheavals which formed the various branches of the Rift Valley, there are some imposing mountain ranges; but the dominant feature is flat or gently undulating, generally dry and lightly wooded plain.

4. The river system may be broadly divided into two groups, the rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean and those emptying themselves into the great lakes. The former comprises from north to south, the Pangani, which rises in the snows of Kilimanjaro, the Wami, the Ruvu, the Rufiji, draining most of the Southern Highland massif, the Matandu, the Mbemkuru, the Lukledi and the Ruvuma, rising in the mountains to the east of Lake Nyasa. Of the rivers which feed the great lakes the more important are the Mori, Mara and Kagera (Lake Victoria), the Malagarasi (Lake Tanganyika), the head waters of which extend the Congo-Atlantic drainage basin to within 30 miles of Lake Victoria and 350 miles of the Indian Ocean, and the Songwe and Ruhuhu (Lake Nyasa). Very few of these are, however, navigable, except by canoe and then mainly in the wet season, but exceptions are the Kagera and, for about 60 miles from its mouth, the Rufiji.

5. For administrative purposes the territory is divided into eight provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, who is responsible to the Governor for the general administration of his province. The provinces are

divided into districts in the charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The position at the end of 1958 was as follows:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Land area (square miles)</i>
Central	Dodoma, Kondoa, Manyoni, Mpwapwa, Singida, Iramba	36,410
Eastern	Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, Kilosa, Kisarawe, Mafia, Morogoro, Rufiji, Ulanga	42,094
Lake	Biharamulo, Bukoba, Geita, Kwimba, Maswa, Mwanza (Urban), Mwanza (Rural), Musoma, Ngara, North Mara, Shinyanga, Ukerewe, Karagwe	39,134
Northern	Arusha, Masai, Mbulu, Moshi	32,165
Southern	Kilwa, Lindi, Masasi, Mtwara, Nachingwea, Newala, Songea, Tunduru	55,223
Southern Highlands	Chunya, Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe, Rungwe	45,472
Tanga	Handeni, Lushoto, Pangani, Pare, Tanga (Urban), Tanga (Rural)	13,803
Western	Kahama, Kasulu, Kibondo, Kigoma, Mpanda, Nzege, Tabora, Ufipa	78,405

6. The seat of Government and the largest town and seaport of the territory is Dar es Salaam. It was founded in 1866 by Seyyid Majid bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, and was occupied by the Germans in 1887. The oldest part of the town lies along the northern shores of an almost land-locked harbour. The Germans transferred their seat of Government from Bagamoyo to Dar es Salaam in 1891. On the 4th September, 1916, the town was surrendered by the Germans to the Allied Forces.

7. The second largest town and seaport is Tanga, situated on another well-protected harbour 136 miles north of Dar es Salaam. Lindi, situated on the shores of Lindi Bay in the estuary of the Lukuledi River, 60 miles north of the boundary with Portuguese East Africa and 240 miles south of Dar es Salaam, has a fairly good though narrow harbour, but has decreased in importance following the opening of the new port and provincial headquarters at Mtwara just north of the boundary.

8. Other coastal towns are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa Kivinje, Kilwa Masoko, Mikindani and Mtwara. Some of these are former slave ports and ancient settlements but now of comparatively minor importance and concerned mainly with coastal traffic. Kilwa Masoko is the new town built on the peninsula opposite the ancient island settlement of Kilwa Kisiwani, which in historical times was a port of great renown. Arab records give the date of its foundation as 975 A.D., but it is probably much older. It was occupied in turn by Persians, Arabs and Portuguese, but all that now remains as evidence of its former greatness is a collection of most interesting ruins.

9. Of the inland towns the largest are Tabora, situated at the junction of the main line of the Central Railway with the branch line to the Lake Province; Mwanza, an important lake port at the south end of Lake Victoria and the terminus of the railway line from Tabora; Dodoma, an important centre of communications at the junction of the Great North Road and the Central Railway; Morogoro, an agricultural centre on the Central Line; Ujiji, an African town of historical interest on Lake Tanganyika; Moshi, a commercial and agricultural centre situated on the Tanga railway line at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro and in direct road and rail communication with Kenya; Iringa, an agricultural centre on the Great North Road some 160 miles south of Dodoma; and

Arusha, centre of an important agricultural area, terminus of the Tanga railway line and situated on the Great North Road. Smaller towns of importance are Mbeya, administrative headquarters of the Southern Highlands Province; Tukuyu, headquarters of the fertile Rungwe District at the northern end of Lake Nyasa; Bukoba and Musoma, ports on the western and eastern shores respectively of Lake Victoria; Singida, in the Central Province; Kilosa, an agricultural centre of the Central Line; Korogwe on the Tanga Line; Shinyanga, a thriving market town on the Tabora-Mwanza railway line and centre for the diamond mining area; and Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, terminus of the Central Line and a lake port with regular steamer communications with the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia.

10. The population of the 15 towns containing over 5,000 inhabitants, based on the latest census figures (1957), is:

	<i>Province</i>	<i>Population</i>
Dar es Salaam (Capital)	Eastern	128,742
Tanga	Tanga	38,053
Mwanza	Lake	19,877
Tabora	Western	15,361
Morogoro	Eastern	14,507
Moshi	Northern	13,726
Dodoma	Central	13,435
Ujiji	Western	12,011
Mtwara	Southern	10,459
Lindi	Southern	10,315
Arusha	Northern	10,038
Iringa	Southern Highlands	9,587
Musoma	Lake	7,207
Mbeya	Southern Highlands	6,932
Bukoba	Lake	5,297

The racial breakdown of these figures is given in Appendix I.

Climate

11. Roughly, three climatic zones can be distinguished, though very considerable local variations are to be found.

- (i) The warm and humid coast region with the immediately adjoining hinterland. Here conditions are tropical, the temperature seldom going below 80° F. during the period October-May, when the two rainy seasons occur, but rather cooler, less humid and generally pleasant between June and September. The yearly average temperature is 76° F. and the average rainfall is about 40 inches.
- (ii) The hot and dry zone of the central plateau at altitudes up to 5,000 ft. The climate of this zone shows considerable variations but its prevailing characteristics are low humidity and rainfall (20-40 inches annually) and a fairly high mean temperature (over 70° F.) with great daily and seasonal variations, sometimes exceeding 30° F. daily. The heat is dry and not so trying as the moist steamy heat of the coast, and the nights are almost invariably cool.
- (iii) The semi-temperate regions round the slopes of the mountains Kilimanjaro (19,340 ft.) and Meru (14,490 ft.) in the northern part of the territory, the Crater Highlands further west, the Usambara, Niguru and Uluguru mountains in the north and east, the Ufipa plateau in

the south-west and the mountainous areas extending from Lake Nyasa northwards to Iringa (5,000 to 10,000 ft.). Frosts occur at the higher altitudes and the nights are cold. These areas enjoy a bracing climate and comprise the only really healthy parts of the territory.

12. Generally speaking, the rainfall is low for a tropical country. Except for the northern and middle sections of the coastal belt, where the advent of the rain is dependent on the south-east and the north-east monsoon currents, and the areas around Lake Victoria and the Northern Province—where there are two distinct rainy seasons—the greater part of the territory has generally a one-season rainfall, beginning in November or December and continuing more or less unbrokenly to the end of April or May. The main climatic feature of the territory must, however, be accounted the long seasonal drought from May to October, coupled with a low annual rainfall, often concentrated into a relatively few days of heavy showers, which prevails over a great part of the territory and lies at the root of many of the most difficult problems of its agricultural, economic and social development.

Flora

13. Approximately 119,000 square miles, equivalent to roughly a third of the territory, is covered by "miombo" woodland. This covers most of the drier inland areas between altitudes of 1,000 and 4,000 ft. and is characterised by *Brachystegia*, *Julbernardia*, *Isoberlinia*, *Pterocarpus* and other savanna species. So far few of these are used to any appreciable extent except Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*), which is much sought after and of which a greater volume is cut annually than of any other timber in Tanganyika, but considerable quantities of *Brachystegia* are being developed on the market.

14. In high rainfall areas on the main mountain masses and in parts of the Lake Victoria basin closed forest occurs. Two main types may be distinguished: low level closed forest and mountain forest. The former is found at the lower altitudes, on some of the coastal hills and on the lower slopes and foothills of the main mountains such as Kilimanjaro and the Usambaras, Ngurus and Ulugurus; it also occurs in the Lake Victoria basin and as a fringe to rivers in the plains. It is a valuable type economically, containing a great variety of useful hardwoods, amongst them several African mahoganies and allied species (*Khaya* and *Entandrophragma*) and Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*). The mountain forest occurs chiefly between 5,000 and 10,000 ft. on Kilimanjaro, Meru, Usambara, Uzungwa, Rungwe and the Livingstone mountains. It too is a valuable type economically, containing two useful softwoods, African Pencil Cedar (*Juniperus provera*) and Podo (*Podocarpus* spp.), as well as a number of useful hardwoods, including East African Camphorwood (*Ocotea usambarensis*) and Loliondo (*Olea welwitschii*). These two closed forest types cover an area of approximately 6,000 square miles.

15. Other vegetational types of lesser importance include bushland and thicket, widespread over the drier central parts of the territory; wooded grassland, widely scattered throughout the territory; grassland and heath, common in the highlands; and the mangrove forests of the coast. Some of these yield economic species: the bushland and thicket of the coast, for example, yielding Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*), Mkora (*Azelia quanzensis*), Mpingo or African Blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*) and Muhuhu (*Brachylaena hutchinsii*), and the mangrove forests having long been an important source of building poles and

firewood as well as providing tan bark. The minor flora of the territory is rich in certain groups, such as the *Orchidaceae*, particularly epiphytic species which flourish both in the closed forests and in many kinds of open woodland.

Fauna

16. The territory possesses, in common with but in greater measure than other countries in the central belt of Africa, large numbers of wild mammals including many species of antelope and other artiodactyla, elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros and giraffe. The chief carnivora are lion, leopard and cheetah. Various types of monkey are plentiful, but the anthropoid apes are confined to a single species (Chimpanzee) which occurs in a small area in the extreme west. The economic importance of this wealth of animal life centres on the depredations of some species (particularly baboon, porcupine and pig) in the cultivated areas, the unique opportunities afforded for zoological research and the attraction of big game for the hunter and the tourist. These factors are recognised and provided for by the game licence system and by the creation of National Parks and Game Reserves, totalling 10 at the end of the year.

17. Birds, comprising about 1,000 species ranging in size from ostrich downwards to the minute sun-birds and warblers, are numerous and are beneficial in the control of locusts and other injurious insects, although on the debit side are certain grain-eating species of which the *Quelea* is by far the worst offender. Game birds and wildfowl are plentiful and provide a source of recreation to the sportsman. Reptiles are well represented, though the number of crocodiles has been greatly reduced in recent years by exploitation of their hides. Of over 100 species of snakes about 25 are poisonous, but fatalities are comparatively rare. Fish are abundant, including mud fish and lung fish of ancient origin, and their economic importance, which was formerly confined to the great lakes and coast, has been enhanced by the stocking of dams. The *tilapia* is the fish of the foremost importance here. Many of the mountain streams have been stocked with trout. Insect life abounds and the problems created by injurious species and disease vectors play a major part in the economy of the country.

Population

18. A complete census was taken in 1957, particulars of which are shown in Appendix I. The total African population of 8,665,336 showed an average geometric rate of growth of 1.75 per cent. per annum since the last complete census in 1948. The total non-African population shown in the 1957 census was 123,130 of whom 20,598 were European.

19. Among the Africans some 120 tribes can be distinguished. Some of these number only a few thousand persons, while the largest tribe in the territory, the Sukuma, represents 12.6 per cent. of the African population and numbers well over a million. Other large tribes in numerical order are the Nyamwezi, Makonde, Haya, Chagga, Gogo, Ha and Hehe, each of which showed totals of over a quarter of a million.

20. The ethnic composition of the different tribes varies considerably, due to the diverse racial stocks from which they are descended. In Tanganyika very few of the aboriginal elements, represented elsewhere by pygmies and bushmen, still exist but the Sandawe, a small tribe living in the Kondoa District of the Central Province and akin to the bushmen of South Africa, probably contains more

elements of the very early stock than any others of the indigenous inhabitants. Other aboriginal tribes—few in numbers and living in remote parts of the territory—are the Dorobo of Masailand; the Kangeju, also known as Kindigo or Tindiga, who live near Lake Eyasi; and the Kiko or Nyahoza, who inhabit the swamps of the Malagarasi.

21. A negroid race is believed to have migrated about the beginning of the pluvial period and to have overrun north and east Central Africa. The Mbugu in the Usumbara Hills are believed to be the only remaining descendants of this race, but ethnographical remains of them may have survived amongst the Zaramo in the hinterland of Dar es Salaam, and in the Uluguru Hills. In the wake of the negroes came the Proto-Hamites, also from Asia but from a more northerly and westerly direction. Their language was quite distinct from that of the negroes; they brought with them the dog and the goat, and they introduced the sorghum and other grains. These people mixed with the negroes and produced the earlier "Bantu" races, which are represented by the Nyamwezi-Sukuma group, the Hehe, Bena, Makonde, Kinga, Zaramo, Zigua and other tribes. Unlike the word negro, the name Bantu refers primarily to language, not to physique. Whereas the negroes do not form a unit linguistically, but speak the most diverse tongues, the Bantu languages all belong to one family.

22. Following on the Proto-Hamites, the light-coloured Hamites migrated to Africa, some via Suez and some via Bab-el-Mandeb. The majority of these wanderers, who generally preferred a nomadic, cattle-herding life, spread along North Africa, while others pressed south. Many intermarried with the earlier inhabitants, their descendants now being known as the Younger Bantu and the Central Bantu. The most notable of the former in the territory are the Chagga, Arusha, Pare, Digo, Gogo, Nyaturu, Irangi, Iramba and Mbugwe; and of the latter the Ha, Subi and Zinza. Other descendants of the Hamites, notably the Hima and Tusi living on or near the western shores of Lake Victoria, have kept their blood comparatively free from negro admixture and this is reflected in the distinct physical type of their features.

23. Finally, as recently as the 19th century two further incursions had a considerable effect on the distribution of the various components of the "indigenous" population. From the north the Masai, another Hamitic people but of distinctive stock, with their warlike appearance and reputation carrying all before them, penetrated as far as what is now the line of the Central Railway; many of their clans remained in occupation of pastoral, that is to say forest-and-tsetse-free, areas on the line of advance, and about half the tribe is still resident in Kenya. From the south the spearheads of the Zulu from beyond the Zambesi river, participating in one of the greatest movements of peoples of Bantu stock, occupied considerable areas in the south of the territory and on the west penetrated as far as Lake Victoria, where a small group of their descendants, the Tuta, lives in the Sumbwa country to this day. Like the Masai, the Zulu tribes, of which the Angoni are the best-known representatives in the territory, were primarily warlike pastoralists, though unlike the Masai and due to a propensity for acquiring slaves as well as cattle, they possessed a capacity for absorbing the conquered peoples. There is no doubt that but for the advent of the European at the end of the century a major clash would have developed between these two great movements.

24. Linguistically the picture is as varied as the number and diversity of the local tribes would lead one to expect. While the majority of the indigenous

inhabitants are Bantu-speaking there are considerable variations within this linguistic group and tribes speaking different Bantu languages may still be unintelligible to one another. In addition to Bantu there are various languages which are Hamitic or Nilotic in origin and, in the south, others containing Zulu influences. An interesting survival is the language spoken by the Sandawe people; it contains clicks and gutturals akin to those used by the Kalahari Bushmen in South Africa.

25. Swahili, the language of the coastal people, is understood in most parts of the territory and is a useful *lingua franca*. It is Bantu in origin, enriched by many words of Arabic and English, and to a lesser extent, Persian, Hindustani and Portuguese. It grew out of the long contact between Arab and Bantu in Zanzibar and along the neighbouring coast. There are several "dialects" of Swahili, but the form spoken in Zanzibar known as "Kiunguja" is the most widely known and has been adopted by the Government of Tanganyika as the basic standard dialect for literature both for educational and for general purposes.

26. The majority of the indigenous population is pagan. This is not to say that they have no religion but such external signs of religion as temples, priests and sacrifices are singularly lacking. Religious practices vary from tribe to tribe but certain beliefs are shared by many of them: among these is a common belief in the unity of the dead and the living. The soul is believed to emanate from an unseen world composed of the spirits of the dead and other spirits. (The real meaning of the Bantu name for a deity, in its slightly varying forms, seems to be "spirit who requires to be propitiated.") It is commonly believed that a spirit is responsible for animating the body of an unborn child and divination ceremonies at birth are necessary to establish the identity of the vivifying spirit. The basis of religious ideas and observances is therefore "ancestor worship" surviving in a very fragmentary form but still distinctly traceable.

27. A belief in magic and the practice of witchcraft is common to most of the tribes, particularly the Bantu, and in some parts still plays a very important part in tribal life. In some of the more remote and backward areas there is still a tendency to regard every misfortune in family or tribal life as the result of evil magic. What may be described as beneficial magic—to secure the protection of the tribe from misfortune, to ensure the fertility of the soil, to bring rain, and so on—is performed in some tribes by the Chief on behalf of his people. In others this is the function of special persons believed to be gifted with occult powers, in some cases the holders of hereditary offices. In general, priestly office holders enjoy no privileges beyond those accorded to them by the credulity or superstition of their tribesmen and the law gives no recognition to their personal status. The law is, however, designed to curb and control the activities of persons representing themselves to be witch doctors, who in many places still exercise a malign influence. The provisions of the Witchcraft Ordinance have been strengthened so as to make it punishable for any person to advise upon the use of witchcraft or to threaten to resort to witchcraft upon or against any person, and additional measures to weaken belief in witchcraft are being considered.

28. Of religions introduced by external or mission influence, Islam remains the creed of the bulk of the people on the coast and is well established in a number of the older inland towns, especially those on the routes of the slave caravans of last century. The Christian faith has become more and more widely accepted during the past fifty years and is now predominant among the population of several districts.

29. The social structure of the indigenous population varies from tribe to tribe. Most of the people are agriculturists, largely engaged in growing food to meet their own requirements, but also producing a limited quantity of cash crops for sale. Many are at the same time cattle-owners, while there are a few tribes, e.g., the Masai, which are purely pastoral. In many areas cattle are the most prized form of wealth and are often connected with religious and magical belief and practices. A point of particular importance is the extent to which cattle are used for the payment of bride-price by the family of the bridegroom to that of the bride, a payment used in much the same way as a marriage certificate, as evidence of the social and legal validity of the marriage.

30. In its traditional form tribal government was, generally speaking, in the hands of a chief, assisted by sub-chiefs, village headmen and elders. Among some of the Bantu and Nilo-Hamitic peoples, however, there was no tradition of centralised political organisation; clan elders exercised a degree of authority over the members of their own clan groups, but did not acknowledge any common allegiance to a single tribal head. In some of the politically centralised tribes there was a recognised ruling clan and sub-chiefs have invariably been relatives of the paramount chief. In other cases it was customary for the chief to select and appoint his sub-chiefs for their personal qualifications or as a reward for services rendered.

During recent years a gradual but very definite modification of the tribal structure has taken place to bring it more into line with modern conceptions of local government. The traditional forms of tribal constitution have been modified, the basis of administration broadened, and the principle of popular representation more and more widely accepted and established.

31. More than three-quarters of the non-African population are Asians, of whom the great majority originate from the Indian sub-continent (India and Pakistan). They include members of a considerable number of communities, creeds and sects who, while retaining many of their own traditions, customs and modes of life, have increasingly adopted a local outlook in their affairs. For the most part the Asian inhabitants of the territory are engaged in commerce and trade and, excluding the Arab community, over eighty per cent. of them live in the towns. The Arab inhabitants, many of whom are descended from the early traders and settlers, have to a considerable extent inter-married with the indigenous peoples and nearly two-thirds of their number are now living in rural areas, where they are mainly engaged in minor trading activities.

32. The European inhabitants of the territory include some thirty different nationalities. A considerable proportion of them are employed in Government service and the others mainly in commerce, agricultural and other industries, and in missionary activities. Smaller groups included in the non-indigenous population are Goans, Sinhalese, Somalis, Seychellois, Syrians, Comorians, Baluchis and a very few Chinese.

Changes and Movements of Population

33. The three types of population movement which remain of economic and social importance are, first, the long-established semi-nomadic migration, dictated largely by the climate and its effects on soil fertility and water supplies, which is exemplified by shifting cultivation. Such movements are usually limited by the boundaries of a tribal area and tend to be confined more and more to the

vast and still comparatively underpopulated plains and plateaux. The social and economic effects are to promote a fairly steady level of production, but one that seldom rises much above a subsistence level owing to the impediments offered to intensive modern agricultural practices; to maintain a high standard of mutual assistance, but at the expense of stable individual tenure and the conservation of natural resources; and to reinforce superstitious influences by encouraging the victim of almost any misfortune to make no effort to struggle against it but rather remove himself from its scene.

34. The second category of movement arises from more inescapable pressures of population or of land eroded and ruined almost beyond repair by bad agricultural practice and overgrazing. It is a type of movement which, as the protection of the land becomes better understood and valued, is likely to be restricted to more densely populated mountain areas where the spread of surplus population to the surrounding plains has become inevitable, but fortunately only at a stage when tribal councils are sufficiently advanced to play a major part in the planning and control of settlement and development schemes. Its economic importance in enlarging the sphere of influence of the cash economy and more static and individual forms of land tenure, towards which more highly populated areas are naturally tending, need hardly be emphasised.

35. The third category of movement is that of workers, often accompanied by their families, from the rural areas to the towns, industries and estates. The social and economic effects, which are of course common to many other areas of the world, are the subject of close attention, and a detailed survey of urbanisation in particular is about to be undertaken. Strict control is of course exercised over the movements of contracted labour and those making use of facilities offered by employers to attract labour to industrial or large scale farming areas, but there are also considerable numbers of men who prefer to travel independently in search of employment, both within and outside the territory, where and when and for so long as they choose. In some districts this has tended to have adverse social effects, and may have to be countered by restriction of recruitment and the use by native authorities of legal powers to require each family to cultivate sufficient land for its basic food. The widespread introduction of cash crops, permanent settlement in the towns, and measures taken to encourage the stabilisation of labour, are all, however, influencing population movement in this category and are likely to be the most effective means of establishing a balanced and stable local economy.

36. Population movement is virtually free from any restrictive or discriminative conditions or regulations and normally control is exercised only in specified areas in connexion with health measures, particularly with sleeping sickness control. There are no pass laws. There is an accepted restriction of movement under native law and custom in that while an indigenous inhabitant is free to leave his own tribal area at any time his ability to settle in another area and to occupy land for agriculture or other purposes is dependent upon his acceptance by the people among whom he wishes to settle and their willingness to make land available for him.

Historical Survey

37. It is known that East Africa had trade connexions with Arabia and India before the beginning of the Christian Era, and that there was a regular migration of Himyarites from South Arabia to South Africa. It is also probable that such

localities as the Lamu Archipelago, Mombasa, Tanga, Pangani, Dar es Salaam and Kilwa, which offer obvious advantages as ports, were repeatedly occupied before the oldest civilization of which there is any record. The Greek geographer Ptolemy (about A.D. 150) gives some account of East Africa as then known. An earlier description (A.D. 50) of the East African littoral is to be found in the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, where reference is made to the island of Menouthias and to a town called Rhapta. The former may have been either Zanzibar or Pemba; the latter either Pangani or a town in the delta of the Rufiji River.

38. Active colonisation by Arabs from Oman appears to have been begun in the 8th century A.D., as a result of the spread of Islam, but it is possible that settlers arrived from both Arabia and Persia many centuries earlier, though there is no detailed information respecting this movement and the inscriptions and ruins discovered have not yet been precisely dated.

39. The oldest known town in Tanganyika is Kilwa-Kisiwani (Kilwa-on-the-island), the Arabic chronicles which were published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1895 (another version can be found in Barros, *Da Asia*, Lisbon, 1778). According to these "Chronicles of Kilwa" the town was founded by a son of the King of Shiraz, about the year 975 A.D. Extensive and interesting ruins still remain, in particular an old Arab fort, several mosques and a palace. Similar and still more interesting ruins are to be found on the neighbouring island of Songo Mnara.

40. The Arabian and Persian colonies in East Africa are said to have reached the height of their prosperity between 1100 and 1300 A.D. and again in the fifteenth century. That the towns enjoyed a considerable degree of prosperity and civilization is recorded by Ibn Batuta, the Arabic geographer, who visited Mogadishu, Mombasa and Kilwa in 1328. It is perhaps of interest to mention that the Chinese, attracted by the ivory, gold, tortoiseshell, ambergris, and slaves exported from these shores, despatched fleets on several occasions to East Africa, the last known visit occurring in 1430. Chinese coins, dating between A.D. 713 and 1201 have been found at Kilwa and Mogadishu.

41. In 1498 the first Portuguese expedition under Vasco da Gama sailed along the East African coast on its way to India. The Portuguese found on their arrival a series of independent towns, peopled by Arabs, but not united to Arabia by any political tie. Their relations with these Arabs were mostly hostile, but during the 16th century they firmly established their power and ruled with the aid of tributary Arab Sultans.

42. Towards the end of the 16th century, two new, though only transitory, powers made their appearance and played their part in harrying the coast towns—the Turks and the Zimba. A Turkish corsair in 1585 ejected the Portuguese from most of their settlements, but was eventually defeated by the Portuguese, who allied themselves to the Zimba, a tribe of Zulus from south of the Zambesi. After the defeat of the Turks, the Portuguese, with the aid of the tribe of Segeju proceeded to make war on the Zimba, whom they overthrew. The Portuguese rule, however, rested always on rather weak foundations, and the Arabs of Oman and Muscat succeeded in throwing them out of Oman in 1650, and proceeded to attack them in Africa. Between 1660 and 1700 there was much warfare and burning of towns, but the advantage remained with the Arabs, who captured Mombasa in 1698, after a siege lasting 33 months, and then occupied Pemba, Zanzibar, and Kilwa, driving the Portuguese out of practically all their East African possessions except Mozambique.

43. Except for an unsuccessful Portuguese attempt at reoccupation in 1727–1729, little of moment occurred on the coast of East Africa during the 18th century. The tie which connected the East African colonies with the distant Court of Muscat was a weak one, and the supremacy of the Imam of Oman, as his name implied, was mainly spiritual. The allegiance to Muscat became more and more shadowy till about 1740 when the Mazrui Governor of Mombasa and the Nabhani King of Pate declared themselves independent and proceeded to fight with one another for the supremacy of the Coast. This declaration of independence was probably connected with a revolution in Oman when the Yorubi were replaced as the ruling family by the al bu Saidi, from whom the present Sultan of Zanzibar is descended. For nearly 100 years the al bu Saidi did not trouble much more than the Yorubi had done about their African possessions until Seyyid Said, the fifth of the line, transferred his capital in 1832 from Muscat to Zanzibar, which until then had played a comparatively small part in the history of the coast.

44. The second period of Arab domination was the great period of the slave trade. Bagamoyo, Sadani and Pangani were the usual points of departure, and Tabora the most important inland centre. The Arabs made no attempt to introduce Islam or conquer the countries of the interior, but merely deported the inhabitants to the coast or elsewhere.

45. After Seyyid Said's death in 1856 his territories were divided between his two elder sons, and Zanzibar became an independent Sultanate. From this period until the partition of Africa between the European powers began in the 'eighties, few political events of importance occurred in East Africa.

46. The country now known as Tanganyika came under German influence largely through the initiative of Dr. Karl Peters. In 1884 he journeyed into the interior and in six weeks concluded twelve treaties with chiefs, whose chiefdoms were then declared to be German territory. In 1885, after Peters had returned to Berlin, the land he had acquired was placed under the protection of the Imperial German Government. A ten-mile belt along the coast was regarded as belonging to Zanzibar but in 1888 Germany acquired the right of collecting duties on the coast and in 1890 took over the coastal strip on payment of £200,000 to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

47. For some time after their acquisition of the territory the Germans were engaged in quelling risings. In 1889 there was an Arab rising and from 1891 to 1893 the Germans were engaged in war with the Hehe, a warlike people occupying the plateau region in the vicinity of Iringa. There followed numerous small punitive expeditions up to 1905 when there broke out a serious rebellion, known as the "maji-maji" rising, in the southern areas and extending from Kale Nyasa in the interior to Kilwa on the coast. This rebellion was put down by the Germans with extreme severity and it virtually saw the end of resistance to German power.

48. Soon after the outbreak of the 1914–1918 war clashes took place between British and German forces on the northern frontier of the territory, but the main campaign to occupy the country did not begin until 1916. By the end of that year all the country north of the Central Railway was occupied by British or Belgian forces and a provisional Civil Administration was established for that area on the 1st January, 1917. In November, 1917, the German forces were driven across the Ruvuma River into Portuguese East Africa and the occupation of the whole of the territory was then completed.

49. By Article 119 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, signed at Versailles on the 28th June, 1919, Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over her overseas possessions, including her East African colony. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed that His Britannic Majesty should exercise a mandate to administer this former German colony, except for the areas of Ruanda and Urundi, for which the mandate was given to the Belgian Government.

50. In 1920, by the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the territory was constituted. The administration of the territory continued to be carried out under the terms of the Mandate until its transfer to the Trusteeship System under the Charter of the United Nations by the Trusteeship Agreement of 13th December, 1946.

51. The first years after the 1914-1918 war were a period of reconstruction, both economic and political, and the territory continued to make steady progress in prosperity until the set-back caused by the world-wide depression during the years 1929-1932. Recovering from the effects of that paralysing period the territory again went forward until it began to feel the effects of the uneasy years immediately preceding the outbreak of another world war and its economic stability was threatened by political uncertainty. During the next six years the energies of the territory had to be concentrated on making the most effective contribution possible towards the war effort.

52. After the cessation of hostilities, the territory again set itself to the task of recovery and rehabilitation. Even during the war years plans were being prepared; since then the problem has been to find the means, manpower, money and materials to put these and subsequent plans into execution. For some time the serious shortage of essential supplies and technical staff acted as a brake on development but by mid-1950 these difficulties had been largely overcome and the major problem has now become one of finance.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

Status of the Territory

53. The basis of the administration of the territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York on 13th December, 1946. The basis of the administration in domestic constitutional law is in Orders-in-Council under the United Kingdom Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

54. The constitution of the territory is founded on the following Orders-in-Council:

The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920.

The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1939.

The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1948.

The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1949.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1945.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1948.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1949.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1953.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1955.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1957.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1958.

55. The special status of Tanganyika is recognised in United Kingdom legislation and Orders in Council applying both to the territory and to other territories. The Order in Council creating the East Africa High Commission, for example, refers to the three territories covered by the High Commission as "the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, the Trust Territory of Tanganyika and the Protectorate of Uganda".

Status of the Inhabitants

56. The legal status of the indigenous inhabitants of the territory, as of those connected therewith by birth or descent, is that of "British Protected Persons". This status confers upon the persons concerned within their own territory the same rights as are enjoyed by British subjects and entitles them in any foreign country to equal rights of diplomatic or consular protection. No other special national status has been conferred by law.

57. All inhabitants of the territory who are not indigenous or connected therewith by birth or descent retain their individual national status and citizenship. Those who are born in, or whose fathers were born in, the territory are also British Protected Persons. Within the territory they share the same rights and responsibilities under the law, irrespective of their national status, race or sex.

58. Under the provision of the British Nationality Act, 1948, residence in the territory counts as a qualification for the acquisition of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies by naturalisation. The rights and responsibilities conferred by such acquisition differ from those accorded to British Protected Persons only in regard to certain extra-territorial facilities such as visa requirements, but all the peoples of the territory, indigenous and non-indigenous, enjoy in the United Kingdom and in British colonies, protectorates and other dependencies the same rights and guarantees as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the peoples of the United Kingdom and of such colonies, protectorates and other dependencies.

PART III

International and Regional Relations

Co-operation with the United Nations

59. The Administering Authority co-operates to the fullest possible extent with the organs of the United Nations and its specialised agencies. During its 21st Session the Trusteeship Council examined the report of the Administering Authority for 1956. Eight written petitions concerning Tanganyika were examined at this Session. The Special Representative of the Territory attended the 21st Session to provide any further information required by the Council. The resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Trusteeship Council and General Assembly and the petitions concerning Tanganyika are dealt with in detail in Part X of this report. On 24th October, 1958, United Nations Day was observed throughout the territory.

60. The territory was represented at the First Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa in December.

61. Assistance has been given by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration principally in the examination of mineral deposits. Technical officers (geology) were seconded to the Mineral Exploration Team, working under the direction of the Director of Geological Survey. Two were in the territory during the year, one leaving in February, the other in November, when the assistance programme terminated. Examinations were made of small copper and kyanite prospects in the Tanga and Western Provinces, and a lengthy reconnaissance geochemical survey was carried out for lead and copper using a field laboratory. The programme of examination of known mineral deposits for which T.A.A. assistance was sought has now temporarily ended, the emphasis having shifted to general exploration and the discovery of fresh deposits.

62. The Administering Authority keeps the territorial Government fully advised as to the recommendations and suggestions of the International Labour Organisation, and careful attention is paid to bringing labour legislation and regulations into line with this advice and with the Conventions sponsored by the Organisation. During 1958 the following additional International Labour Conventions were applied to the territory:

- (i) Convention No. 81, Labour Inspection (1947).
- (ii) Convention No. 88, Employment Service (1948).
- (iii) Convention No. 94, Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) (1949).
- (iv) Convention No. 95, Protection of Wages (1949).

63. Assistance given by the World Health Organisation and by the United Nations Children's Fund during 1958 was both considerable and varied. A large amount of equipment was received for maternal and child health work at Government and mission hospitals and at dispensaries. In addition equipment and transport was supplied for ten new rural health centres and for twenty sub-centres. One hundred tons of dried milk was distributed under medical supervision throughout the territory to pregnant women and undernourished children. Teaching equipment was supplied to approved training centres, both Government and mission. Photographic and other equipment for use in the production

of material for public health campaigns in rural areas was provided for the Health Education Section of the Medical Department.

64. The Rufiji Basin Survey being undertaken for Government by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation continued to receive substantial assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organisation's team of experts attached to the Survey. Within the area covered by this Survey lies the Mbarali river, where plans for a 5,000 acre irrigation scheme were drawn up and thoroughly investigated by FAO technical staff.

A grant amounting to £28,250 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was made towards the estimated cost of £242,500 for the first phase of this pilot irrigation scheme. Work started on the clearing of the land and the design and layout of the diversion weir and irrigation channels.

65. Two irrigation experts, made available by the Food and Agriculture Organisation to the Department of Water Development and Irrigation, continued their investigations of the Pangani and Ruvu River basins.

Non-Governmental Bodies

66. Apart from the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies, and the regional organisations referred to in the next sections of the report, activities undertaken in the territory by non-Governmental bodies of an international or inter-territorial character are those of the Missionary Societies and various social, sports and cultural associations, whose headquarters may be situated abroad and whose staff in the territory is derived from many different countries. These activities relate entirely to social and educational advancement and are described in Parts VII and VIII of the Report.

Regional and External Relations

67. The policy of close co-operation and collaboration with all neighbouring territories has again been increasingly affected by the co-ordinating influence of the Commission for Technical and Scientific Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A./C.S.A.). A large proportion of the inter-African services bureaux, committees and councils with which Tanganyika is associated and on which it is directly or indirectly represented now fall under the auspices of the Commission. The Commission in turn seeks to co-ordinate its activities with the parallel United Nations Specialised Agencies, particularly F.A.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. and with the Economic Commission for Africa.

68. Among the organisations in which Tanganyika participates is the Inter-African Pedological Service, the Inter-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Bureau and the Inter-African Labour Institute. An aspect of regional co-operation in which Tanganyika has a considerable interest and to which financial and technical contributions continue to be made concerns the control of locusts. Three organisations are involved: (1) the Desert Locust Control with its East African headquarters in Nairobi and an area of operation extending to the Northern, Tanga and Central Provinces; (2) the International Red Locust Control Service with headquarters at Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia and one of its permanent areas of operation in the Rukwa Valley of south-western Tanganyika; and (3) the Control Body set up by the African Migratory Locust Convention signed in May, 1952, to which the Administering Authority is party.

69. During 1958 the territory was represented at the C.C.T.A. Annual Conference at Brussels, at the C.C.T.A. Committee for Geology at Leopoldville and

at the International Red Locust Conference. It was also represented at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal and at the International Congress on Pre- and Proto-History at Hamburg.

70. Regional co-operation is also achieved through regular meetings on a departmental level between territorial representatives to consider common problems. Inter-territorial meetings of Directors of Medical Services, Labour Commissioners and Commissioners of Prisons took place. Mention should also be made of the conferences in the United Kingdom arranged under the auspices of the Colonial Office, particularly the Cambridge Summer Conference, at which the territory is always strongly represented by officers on leave or in training. The 1958 Conference dealt with progress in local government in British African territories.

71. Co-operation is also effected through the interchange of personal visits. During 1958 the Governor of Ruanda Urundi accompanied by the Vice Governor General of the Belgian Congo visited Dar es Salaam in return for the visit paid by the Governor of Tanganyika to Ruanda Urundi in 1957. The Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province visited Porto Amelia in Portuguese East Africa at the invitation of the District Governador. District Commissioners stationed in border districts exchange visits with their counterparts beyond the territorial boundary from time to time.

Common Associations of Indigenous Inhabitants

72. In the strict sense of the term no common associations—political, economic, social or religious—are maintained by the indigenous inhabitants of Tanganyika with the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. The Masai offer an instance of a large tribe divided between Tanganyika and Kenya by the international boundary. There has always, of course, been much social intercourse between members of this great nomadic tribe no matter on which side of the boundary they live. But semi-official contacts have also increased lately, largely in the shape of informal exchanges of visits. During 1958 reciprocal arrangements were made for representatives of the African District Councils at Kajiado and Narok in Kenya to attend meetings of the Executive Council of the Masai Federal Council in Tanganyika in order to discuss common problems. The first such contact has had useful results. Other exchanges of visits are planned, for example for the study of development projects.

73. There was considerable contact between trade unionists in Tanganyika and those of other territories. In July at a meeting held in Dar es Salaam an Area Committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for Eastern, Central and Southern Africa was set up. The office of this committee is to be in Nairobi. In December a meeting of the transport workers was held in Dar es Salaam and, as a result, a regional office of the International Transport Workers Federation was established there. Contacts including interchanges of visits also took place between African political party leaders of Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar and those of the Tanganyika African National Union.

Inter-Territorial Arrangements

74. The East African inter-territorial organisation has been kept under constant review by the Trusteeship Council's Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, to which full reports on its activities were submitted during the year under review.

The present organisation, which is in strict conformity with the provisions of Article 5(b) of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika, is a logical evolution from the arrangements made in the early days of British Administration in Tanganyika, under which the Governors of the several territories met at intervals for consultation on matters of mutual interest and concern. In 1926 these meetings were given a more formal character by the establishment of the Conference of East African Governors on the lines recommended by a Parliamentary Commission which had been appointed to report on the co-ordination of policy and administration. At the same time arrangements were also made for inter-territorial conferences of technical officers. In 1931 the position was again examined by a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament and the organisation was strengthened by the creation of a permanent Secretariat to serve the Conference of East African Governors and the various inter-territorial conferences on technical matters.

75. The need for co-ordination of administrative policy in matters of common concern became increasingly apparent. Unfortunately at the time when the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee were implemented East Africa was suffering from the effects of the world-wide economic depression and general development was seriously hindered. Nevertheless, the next few years saw considerable development in regional co-operation and collaboration, demonstrated by the establishment of a number of common services—currency, civil aviation, defence, income tax, posts and telegraphy, meteorology, statistics, scientific research and higher education—operated or controlled on an inter-territorial basis.

76. With the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 the need for still closer co-operation quickly showed itself and was greatly accentuated in 1940 by the fall of France and the entry of Italy into the war. With an enemy on their borders the East African territories were faced with the urgent task of pooling their resources and providing the greatest possible contribution to the successful prosecution of the war. This period saw the creation of such bodies as the East African Production and Supply Council and the War Supplies Board and numerous other activities all directed to the intensification of the common effort, although other developments were not entirely neglected. For example, in the field of scientific research and in higher education substantial advances were made. Before the end of the war the process of inter-territorial collaboration led to an organisation which was in effect a form of central administration for a considerable number of matters of common concern. At the same time the weaknesses and deficiencies of this organisation were clearly revealed. The Governors' Conference, on which the centralised administration was based, had no juridical or constitutional foundation. In all matters the administrative organisation had to proceed by consultation and agreement but without any forum for public discussion and debate.

77. In 1945 proposals were formulated with a view to remedying the position and providing the inter-territorial organisation with a firm constitutional basis. These proposals were accepted in a revised and modified form after full consideration and discussion, and by the East Africa (High Commission) Order-in-Council, 1947, a High Commission and a Central Legislative Assembly were established with effect from the 1st January, 1948. The High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, is a body corporate and has the normal powers of a territorial administration in respect of the

common services which it administers. These services, now known as High Commission Services, are those which the legislatures of the three participating territories have agreed shall be administered by the High Commission. No new service can be added to the list without the approval of each of the three territorial Legislative Councils.

78. Under the terms of the East Africa (High Commission) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1956, the constitution of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly (over which a Speaker continues to preside) was revised. The present membership, in accordance with this revised constitution is:

Seven *ex officio* members (from the staff of the High Commission Services);

Six Nominated members;

Twenty Unofficial members.

79. As regards the six Nominated members, the Governors of Kenya and Uganda appoint two persons who hold office of emolument under the Crown in Kenya and Uganda respectively. The Governor of Tanganyika also appoints two persons, only one of whom is required to hold office of emolument under the Crown in Tanganyika.

80. As regards the 20 Unofficial members, each of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda appoints three persons, all of them unofficials, not holding an office of emolument under the Crown. In addition three other persons are elected to represent each Territory. The three members from Tanganyika are elected by the Representative Members of Legislative Council from among the Members of the Council.

To make up the total of 20 Unofficial members, two Arab members, one of whom comes from Tanganyika, are appointed by the High Commission.

81. The High Commission administers the following inter-territorial services:

The Desert Locust Survey.

The East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation.

The East African Civil Aviation Directorate (including E.A. Air Control and Aeradio Service).

The East African Customs and Excise Department.

The East African Economic Co-ordination Department.

The East African Fishery Research Organisation.

The East African Income Tax Department.

The East African Industrial Research Organisation.

The East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases.

The East African Leprosy Research Centre.

The East African Literature Bureau.

The East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation.

The East African Institute of Medical Research.

The East African Meteorological Department.

The Royal East Africa Navy.

The East Africa Office in London.

The East African Statistical Department.

The East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation.

The East African Veterinary Research Organisation.

The Lake Victoria Fisheries Service.

The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

The East African Virus Research Institute.

82. Details regarding the operation of the common services administered by the High Commission including the important work undertaken by the inter-territorial research services, and of the developments which have taken place during the year under review will be found in later relevant sections of this report. The practical advantages to be gained from close economic and scientific collaboration are generally acknowledged. The Trusteeship Council has recorded its recognition of the fact that common services organised on an inter-territorial basis can be definitely advantageous to the individual territories participating in such arrangements. It continues to be the concern of the Administering Authority to ensure the maintenance of such advantages to the Trust Territory of Tanganyika so as to promote its progressive development towards the attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System.

PART IV

Internal Peace and Security; Maintenance of Law and Order

Police Force

83. The strength of the regular Police Force at the end of the year (including clerical staff) totalled 5,000, comprising 240 Europeans, 168 Asians and 4,592 Africans. The gazetted ranks of the Force are open to suitably qualified candidates irrespective of race. Of the present gazetted officer strength of the Force, 164 are Europeans, 13 Asians and 5 Africans. It is hoped to increase local appointments to the gazetted ranks of the Force considerably, but during the year it was necessary to obtain certain numbers of candidates for such posts from the United Kingdom or on transfer from other Forces. Local appointments to gazetted ranks, including promotion from the Inspectorate, are made on the advice of the Public Service Commission of which the Commissioner of Police is *ex-officio* a member. The Inspectorate staff comprises 88 Asians and 146 Africans. Non-gazetted ranks are filled by voluntary enlistment. The Force forms part of the civil establishment of the territory and the general conditions are similar to those enjoyed by the members of other branches of Government Service.

84. An increasing part in urban police duties in Dar es Salaam is being played by the Women's section of the Force comprising 1 Assistant Superintendent, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 6 trained Constables. Further recruits are being trained.

85. Legislation provides for the establishment of Auxiliary Police Units in certain areas of industrial development, declared to be Special Areas under the provisions of the Auxiliary Police Ordinance (Cap. 262). During the year the larger of the two Auxiliary Police Units, established on one of the larger mining concerns, was disbanded and replaced by a unit of the regular Force. The only Auxiliary Police Unit still extant, on a major mining concern, comprises one officer and 44 other ranks.

The Special Constabulary

86. In most of the larger towns a Special Constabulary has been formed from volunteers from all races. The Special Constabulary forms an important "first line" reserve whose training and instruction is so designed to enable them to superintend and relieve the regular Police on routine, patrol and station duties when special occasions call for a full extension of Police manpower. For administrative purposes the Constabulary, which includes a women's section, is divided into three categories:

Category A—for regular routine duties when called upon to perform them;

Category B—for duties at times of emergency only; and

Category C—for duties in protecting their own premises in an emergency.

At the end of 1958 the effective strength of Category A Special Constabulary totalled 977 of whom 173 were Europeans, 144 Asians and 660 Africans. Of these, 52 were Women Special Police Officers. There were in addition approximately 174 Special Constables in Category B and 299 in Category C.

Public Order

87. A number of instances occurred in which collective disorder required the intervention of the police. From July to December the Lake Province experienced disturbances in the Geita, Mwanza (Rural) and Kwimba Districts. A common feature of these disturbances was the forcible "rescue" of persons before the local courts by groups of misguided people usually armed with sticks and stones.

88. In Geita District the chief complaint of the people centred around the establishment of a District Council. This complaint, which was under examination by Government at the end of the year following investigations by a senior and experienced administrative officer, culminated in a march by some 1,500 people into Mwanza where they congregated on the township recreation ground. Despite repeated requests, the crowd refused to disperse and finally, on security and health grounds and after ample warning, police had to be employed to move the demonstrators out of the township.

89. In the Mwanza (Rural) and Kwimba Districts the focus of discontent, fostered by local agitators, was opposition to all native authority rules and orders regarding natural resources measures designed for the economic benefit of the people. Action taken by Government to deal with the situation and aimed at the removal as far as possible of the causes of discontent included the revocation by the native authorities concerned of all non-essential rules and orders, particularly those affecting natural resources matters. At the same time Government continued to enforce such measures as rinderpest inoculations which were of international importance.

90. In the Tanga Province several strikes occurred on sisal estates. At the Mjesani Sisal Estate, 1,700 labourers came out on strike during October and resorted to violence and intimidation to further their aims. A small police party sent out from Tanga to restore law and order on the estate was attacked by a crowd estimated at between 600 and 700 men; before the situation could be brought under control the police were obliged to use force, as a result of which one man was wounded and subsequently died. Three men who are believed to have attempted to escape during this incident by crossing a nearby river were later found drowned. Twenty persons were subsequently convicted at Tanga on charges resulting from the incident.

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER I. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Administrative, Legislative and Judicial Systems

91. The territory is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of nine official and seven unofficial members (but certain constitutional changes, including the setting up of a Council of Ministers, are due to take effect on 1st July, 1959). The various Departments of Government are grouped into Ministries and each Ministry is under the direction, co-ordination and supervision of an official member of the Council, with direct responsibility to the Governor. Five of the Ministers continued to be assisted by Assistant Ministers (in the case of the Social Services Ministry by two Assistant Ministers although both resigned during the year, one to contest the elections, the other to resume full-time the duties of Chief). Provincial Commissioners, as administrative heads of provinces, are responsible for the co-ordination and general guidance of all governmental activities in their respective provinces. District Commissioners, as administrative officers in charge of districts and responsible to their respective Provincial Commissioners, have similar responsibilities in their own districts. Local Government is administered by the various local authorities which in rural areas usually comprise the traditional chiefs and their councils.

92. The laws of the territory are enacted by the Legislative Council. The constitution of the Council is governed by the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Orders in Council and these were again amended by the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1958, which, together with the Legislative Council (Disqualifications) Ordinance, 1958, simplified the law relating to the inability of a person holding an office of emolument under the Crown in the territory to sit as a Representative Member of the Council. The Council consists of a Speaker, 34 members on the Government side and 33 members on the Representative side. The Government side is composed of 9 *ex-officio* members (the nine Ministers, who are all officials) and 25 nominated members. There is no fixed distribution of seats among these 25 nominated members but in December they comprised 5 officials, 4 of the unofficial members of the Executive Council, 4 Assistant Ministers (all unofficials) and 12 other unofficials. Of the 20 unofficials on the Government side in December, 12 were Africans, 5 Europeans and 3 Asians. The Representative Side is composed of 11 Africans, 11 Asians and 11 Europeans, one of each race for each of the ten constituencies and three members representing such interests as the Governor may think fit. The Representative Members of 5 of the constituencies are elected members (the Representatives of the remaining 5 constituencies being elected in February, 1959). The only remaining nominated members on the Representative side will then be the three members representing such interests as the Governor may think fit.

93. On a Bill being presented to the Governor after being passed by the Legislative Council he may either assent, dissent or reserve the Bill for signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. Ordinances may be disallowed wholly or in part by Her

Majesty on the advice of the Secretary of State. Subject to this provision, the provisions of the Orders in Council referred to in paragraph 54 and Acts of the United Kingdom Parliament, the Legislative Council is a sovereign legislature with full legislative and budgetary competence within the territory. At a local government level certain legislative and financial powers are delegated to local authorities by the Local Government Ordinance, 1953, and the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 72), which authorise legislation by rules, by-laws and orders within the area of their jurisdiction.

94. The supreme judicial organ in the territory is Her Majesty's High Court of Tanganyika, established under the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920. In all districts there are courts subordinate to the High Court and governed by the provisions of the Subordinate Courts Ordinance (Cap. 3). Throughout the territory indigenous tribunals, known as local courts, have been established under the provisions of the Local Courts Ordinance, 1951, which replaced the Native Courts Ordinance (Cap. 73). This Ordinance prescribes the nature of the constitution of the courts, the extent of their jurisdiction—both civil and criminal—and their procedure. These courts administer the local customary law but may also be empowered by order to administer all or any of the provisions of territorial Ordinances.

95. The extent to which the various races participate in the legislative organs of the territory has been indicated in paragraphs 91 and 92. In the administrative sphere three of the seven unofficial members of Executive Council are African, and the policy is to expand African participation in all branches of government service as more candidates come forward with the requisite qualifications.

96. The result of the improved standards and increased experience at local government level is to be seen in the steadily increasing and more effective share taken by Africans in the work of many executive and advisory organs of Central Government. In this, it must again be emphasised, the principal problem and impediment to progress continues to be the insufficient numbers of persons of requisite calibre and experience, not only in such subjects as modern economics, business and technology, but also in much less specialised fields of public administration. The other main obstacle to progress towards self-government lies in the wide variation in the stages of political, economic and cultural development reached in different parts of the territory. The historical, geographical and psychological factors at the root of this variation are gradually being transformed, but it is a process which must largely depend on experience and financial resources or, in fact, successful local government and economic development.

97. By the end of 1958, there were 4 African District Officers, one of whom was a District Commissioner, and 39 Assistant District Officers of whom 6 were acting as District Officers for a probationary period before promotion. A further 8 Assistant District Officers will be appointed early in 1959 and, subject to budgetary provision, the number will be increased by a further 8 at least in the 1959/60 financial year. Assistant District Officers on passing the Law Examination taken by Administrative Cadets qualify to exercise judicial functions of magistrates in the subordinate courts.

98. Increasing attention has been paid to specialised training for Government Service following the setting up in 1955 of the Standing Committee on Training. Clerical courses, both full and part time, individual opportunities for study abroad tours and the expansion of education in Tanganyika are gradually effecting an improvement in the standard of candidates seeking admission to the

Public Service. In the sphere of local government policy is directed to the development of an efficient democratic system as the best method of training the indigenous peoples to take a fuller and more responsible part in the government of the territory. Institutions of special importance at this level are the Local Government School at Mzumbe, where there is provision for 100 students, and the Natural Resources School at Tengeru near Arusha.

Relationship between Territorial and Metropolitan Governments

99. The various components comprising the territorial administration form the Government, of which the Governor is the executive head, his office being the link between the territory and the metropolitan government.

CHAPTER 2. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Structure

100. The general structure of the territorial Government is illustrated by diagram in Appendix II.

Chief Administrative Officer

101. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief is Her Majesty's Representative in Tanganyika and is responsible to the Administering Authority for the administration of the territory. He is appointed by a Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet. In June, Sir Richard Turnbull, K.C.M.G., was appointed to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir Edward Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

102. The relationship in law between the Governor and the Administering Authority is governed by Order-in-Council and instructions issued to the Governor either under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or through a Secretary of State.

103. As far as legislation is concerned the Governor, in connection with the making of any Ordinances, is obliged to conform to and observe all rules, regulations and directions in that behalf contained in any such instructions; and he is further obliged to respect existing native laws and customs except where these are opposed to justice and morality. The closest contact is maintained between the territorial Government and the Administering Authority and consultation on important matters is not confined to circumstances in which this is required by statute.

104. The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Orders-in-Council, 1926 to 1958, set out the relationship between the Governor and the Legislative Council. With the advice and consent of the Council the Governor makes laws for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue and generally for the peace, order and good government of the territory.

105. The Governor has been given certain reserve powers by the Orders-in-Council cited: he can refuse to accept the advice of his Executive Council, in which case he must report the matter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a statement of the grounds and reasons for his decision; or he may refuse his assent to a Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, in which case he will also set out his reasons for so doing in sending the Bill to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for signification of Her Majesty's pleasure and decision whether the Bill shall be allowed or disallowed.

Heads of Departments and Administrative Divisions

106. As already stated, all the nine Ministers are *ex-officio* or official members of the Executive Council and each is in charge of and responsible to the Governor for a group of departments of Government, as shown in the schematic diagram in Appendix II. Territorial Ordinances confer various statutory functions on these Ministers by office and, in addition, in some cases the Governor has delegated to them certain of his powers relating to a department or subject matter under the supervision of the Minister. The Official members of the Executive Council are appointed under the provisions of the Royal Instructions dated 31st August, 1920, as amended from time to time. All official members of Executive Council are also members of the Legislative Council, and the head of every department of Government, if not himself a member of the legislature, is thus directly responsible to a member, Provincial Commissioners, while they are the Governor's representatives in and heads of the eight administrative divisions of the territory, are similarly responsible to the Official Members of Executive Council, particularly the Chief Secretary and the Minister for Local Government and Administration, and through them to the legislature for the good government of their provinces.

Legislative Councils or Organs

107. The councils or organs which exercise legislative powers in the territory are:

- (i) The Legislative Council, with the advice and consent of which Ordinances are enacted by the Governor.
- (ii) The Executive Council: many Ordinances confer power on the Governor in Council to enact or approve subsidiary legislation.
- (iii) The various local authorities and statutory boards which are empowered by Ordinances to make by-laws, rules and regulations, subject in the majority of cases to the approval of the Governor, the Governor in Council, the Legislative Council, or the Minister concerned.

108. The structure and statutory basis of the Legislative Council are explained in paragraphs 92 and 93. The list of members as at 31st December, 1958, is set out in Appendix II. Meetings are presided over by the Speaker or, in his absence, the Deputy Speaker. The Speaker is a person who is not an *ex-officio*, nominated or representative member of the Council and is appointed by the Governor. The Deputy Speaker is a person who is not a member of the Executive Council and is elected by the Legislative Council from among its number.

109. The number of meetings in a session varies, but is generally not more than six nor less than three. The opening meeting of each session takes place in September. The territorial budget is presented during the meeting held in April/May. The duration of the meetings naturally depends upon the amount of business before the Council and may vary from four to ten days or more. Business is normally conducted in the English language but with the permission of the Speaker a member may speak in the Swahili language. In 1958 this permission was not sought. The Council Chamber is equipped with simultaneous interpretation apparatus, providing English and Kiswahili interpretation. The records of the Council are kept in the form of minutes and verbatim reports, which are made available to members in draft as soon as possible after each meeting and subsequently printed and published.

110. The business of the Legislative Council is conducted in accordance with Standing Rules and Orders based on British Parliamentary procedure. Questions may be put to Ministers relative to public affairs for which they are responsible and questions may also be put to any member of the Council on matters for which such member is responsible by virtue of any appointment by the Council. Supplementary questions are allowed. During the year, 155 questions were asked.

111. A motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public business, may be made at any time, with the consent of the Speaker and if supported by at least seven members, and takes precedence over all other business. While no bill, motion, vote or resolution, the object or effect of which may be to introduce electoral provisions affecting the representative members of the legislature or to impose any tax or to dispose of or charge any part of the public revenues, can be proposed except with the recommendation or consent of the Governor, it is competent for any member to propose any motion relating to the affairs of Tanganyika, and such motion, if seconded by another member, must be debated and disposed of. In a Committee of the whole Council or in Select Committee (not being Committee of Supply) an amendment may be proposed without being seconded. Any member desiring to introduce a Bill, other than a Government Bill, may apply to the Council for leave to do so, stating at the same time the object and leading features of such a Bill.

Executive and Advisory Organs

112. The Governor's Executive Council, established by Royal Instructions and having the functions indicated in paragraphs 91 and 106, usually meets once a week, discussions being confidential and the Minutes kept in English. Its membership is set out in Appendix II.

113. There are numerous statutory and other boards, committees and similar bodies which exercise advisory functions in respect of a wide variety of subjects, including natural resources, labour, education, civil service, immigration, and the production, marketing, etc., of a number of agricultural products. The composition of these organs aims at making them as broadly representative as is practicable. Appointments are published in the Official Gazette and lists of members of the more important bodies are published annually in the Staff List.

114. Control in regard to financial matters, which was previously exercised by the Sessional Finance Committee of Legislative Council, has, since 1956, been exercised by the full Council in Committee of Supply. The Annual Estimates and the estimates in regard to any supplementary or unforeseen expenditure are examined in detail by the Committee of Supply.

CHAPTER 3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Rural Local Government

General Organisation

115. The functions of rural local government in the territory are mostly exercised by native authorities, with jurisdiction over the indigenous inhabitants within their respective areas and with legislative and executive powers conferred by the Native Authority Ordinance. Although in some cases the native authority

is a Chief or a Council of Chiefs, there is an increasing tendency for them to make full use of representative commoners' advice, and almost everywhere, where the native authority is not itself a Council, there is an active Native Authority Advisory Council, usually consisting of members chosen by the people at sub-chiefdom and, in the final analysis, village level. These Native Authority Advisory Councils frequently co-opt non-African members. Other units of rural local government in the territory are District Councils first established in 1958 under the Local Government Ordinance with non-racial membership and jurisdiction over all the inhabitants in their areas; and the South-East Lake County Council, with permissive rather than mandatory powers over seven districts in the area of Lake Victoria.

116. All the rural local government units exercise powers to make rules, orders or bylaws within their areas of jurisdiction; they all have their own treasuries and sources of revenue and to an increasing extent frame their own estimates. The county and district councils established under the Local Government Ordinance have certain revenues assigned to them by Government. All rural local authorities are eligible for and must receive Government grants, e.g., for primary education. Many native authorities also exercise certain residual powers derived from recognised and established native law and customs.

Relationship between Local and Central Governments

117. In the past it has not been practicable to establish a clear and rigid dividing line of general application between the functions of local authorities and those of the central government, but present policy aims at a more precise definition of the responsibilities of local government bodies and the building up of their autonomous status. Thus the services for which the native authorities are responsible include specific matters in respect of primary education, agriculture, marketing, forestry, veterinary services, health, water supplies and local communications. Every instrument establishing a district council under the Local Government Ordinance specifies the mandatory and permissive functions to be assumed by it. In general these include all the services for which native authorities are responsible. Similarly, every instrument establishing a town council lays down specific functions. The general trend is for local authorities, whether native authority or municipal, town or district council, to be encouraged to take over responsibility from central Government for those services which are more appropriately undertaken at local level.

Structure and Development

118. Previous reports have mentioned the policy, which has been consistently pursued since 1945, of encouraging development by evolutionary methods while not leaving the evolutionary process to follow its natural course entirely without challenge or interference. The underlying principle has been to leave the conduct of local affairs to those who under established indigenous constitutions are the recognised tribal authorities and command the respect and confidence of the people, while at the same time taking every possible step to hasten the change over from the traditional to a modern system of administration. In the great majority of districts representative councils have been set up and the principle of the transference of administrative and legislative functions from individual native authorities to councils is widely accepted. Councils vary in their size and

composition, largely due to varying local conditions, but in general their membership includes the recognised executive heads of the area and popular representatives. The methods employed for the election of candidates for district and other councils also vary according to local custom. At the lower levels representative councils consist of parish, sub-chiefdom, divisional or chiefdom and district councils.

119. Mention must also again be made of the very large number of informal advisory councils at both provincial and district level which have been established with a membership of all races. These councils represent a transitional and educative stage in the development of local government, and it is hoped that from them statutory councils will develop in the future. A number of these councils are based on "district teams", the groups of government officials of all departments who meet to consider the problems of their areas and to which non-official members have been added by invitation. In other districts the African district councils have co-opted members of other races for similar advisory purposes. There are nearly 2,500 councils at various levels—parish, sub-chiefdom, chiefdom, division and district. The proportion of elected commoners on these bodies varies widely; but on the more important native authority councils at district level the proportion is usually between 30 and 40 per cent.

Position of Chiefs in Local Government

120. The chiefs in Tanganyika, as in other places in Africa, have many heavy responsibilities. They are at once pillars of local government and important executive arms of central Government. They have legislative functions, whether as native authorities or as councillors on the new district councils. They have great significance as the embodiment of tribal traditions. They execute a great variety of native authority and central Government orders. The statutory authority for the recognition of Chiefs is the African Chiefs Ordinance (Cap. 331).

121. This middle position in an emergent national society has not proved an easy one to maintain anywhere in Africa. In Tanganyika the chiefs are conscious of their difficulties, and they have shown themselves correspondingly anxious to establish a clearly defined position for themselves and to make their views known to Government as a corporate body. As reported in 1957, in May of that year there was for the first time a meeting of representative chiefs from all over the territory. Under the constitution that they then approved for their Convention, representation at future meetings was to consist of two delegates from each province (three from the large Lake Province) together with all chiefs on the Executive and Legislative Councils. This body met three times in 1958 and has shown itself to be a valuable organ of opinion to which Government can usefully refer certain matters of policy for advice.

Areas of Local Government

122. Experience has shown that the administrative district is the most suitable area for the establishment of local government bodies; the one county council established in 1955 with jurisdiction over 25,000 square miles and one and three-quarter million people proved cumbersome. The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957, provided for the establishment of district councils and nine districts adopted this status in 1958. Native Authority Advisory Councils are nearly all organised on a district basis; the major exceptions being the two

Federal Councils which unite the members of the two largest tribes in the territory living in more than one district, i.e., the Sukuma Federal Council representing the five Sukuma Districts in the Lake Province, and the Unyamwezi Federal Council representing the Nyamwezi Districts of the Western Province.

Functions and Powers of Local Authorities

123. These are governed by the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance and the Native Authority Ordinance, under which local authorities are empowered to make rules, by-laws and orders for the general peace, good order and welfare of the people in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

124. The main sources of revenue of rural local authorities consist of their own local rates collected under the Native Authority (Rating) and Local Government (Tax) Ordinance, 1955, cesses, licences, court fees and fines. To ensure that the taxation policy of local authorities does not conflict with the territory's economic interests the levying of produce cesses requires the approval of the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of the African Produce (Cess) Ordinance, 1952. Before any new cess is approved it must be demonstrated that the additional revenue is in fact required, that alternative methods of raising it have been fully considered and that the people affected have been fully consulted. Local authorities are also empowered to raise loans for such purposes and upon such conditions as the Minister for Local Government and administration may approve, and each native authority and local council must maintain a reserve fund in such proportion to its annual recurrent revenue as the Minister for Local Government and Administration shall specify.

125. The revenues referred to in the previous paragraph and the control of local government expenditure are vested in native treasuries or local council treasuries where local councils have been established. In the earlier stages of the development of local government, the establishment of native treasuries was one of the first steps in the policy known as "indirect rule", that is of vesting the conduct of local affairs in the recognised tribal authorities. As these treasuries gained in strength, so there developed a move towards centralisation and the pooling of resources. Thus, while in 1929 there were 166 treasuries, there are now 56. In 1958 they budgeted for an estimated revenue of £3,479,831 and expenditure of £3,878,907. The comparative position and strength of the treasuries over the past three years is set out in Appendix IV.

126. The Local Councils Board, created under the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance and replacing the former Central Native Treasury Board, receives and invests a proportion of the native treasuries surplus funds, makes loans from these funds to the treasuries and operates joint services for their benefit such as the management of the local government training schools. The Board, which is under the chairmanship of a Provincial Commissioner and includes three African members, also provides similar services for local council treasuries. At the end of 1958 local treasuries had deposited with the Board a total of £1,384,065 on which interest at 3½ per cent was paid. This money is available for loan to local authorities to finance capital works and schemes of development; at the end of 1958 £377,127 was thus committed.

Changes in Organisation

127. With effect from 1st March, 1958, nine District Councils were established under the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance as amended by the

Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. Four of these failed to function properly owing to lack of popular support. It was necessary to transfer the powers of two to the District Commissioners concerned, and to make plans for the dissolution of all four in 1959 and for their replacement by the native authorities which previously existed in those areas. The other five District Councils functioned successfully during the year.

128. The failure of the four District Councils referred to above has necessitated a reappraisal of rural local government policy. While it is not considered necessary or advisable to make any fundamental changes, more emphasis is to be placed firstly on making existing authorities both more efficient and representative and secondly on increased consultation with the people before authorities are modernised in terms of the Local Government Ordinance. Meanwhile Native Authority Councils and their subordinate Chiefdom, Sub-Chiefdom and Village Councils introduced a number of progressive reforms, such as more formal electoral procedures, the adoption of simple standing orders, and the recording of minutes.

Urban Local Government

General Organisation

129. The Municipalities Ordinance and the Local Government Ordinance provide for the constitutional functions of urban local government bodies. Dar es Salaam has the only Municipal Council so far established. This has a membership of 23, with two official members representing Government interests, and the remaining members representing the three main races in equal proportions. The members of the Municipal Council continued during 1958 to be nominated by the Governor in Council, but the election of a proportion of the Councillors under the provisions of the Local Government Election (Urban Areas) Ordinance is planned for 1959. The Municipal Council is an autonomous body with power to impose rates and raise loans.

130. The second quinquennial site valuation roll came into effect during 1958. Up to the end of the year loans to a total of £919,492 had been sanctioned. Details of the other funds available to the Council are given in Appendix IV. Apart from the Mayor, who is paid a duty allowance of £600 a year, councillors do not receive any remuneration for their services. At the end of the year the Municipalities Ordinance was amended to provide for the establishment of second tier local government bodies to be called Ward Councils within the municipality of Dar es Salaam. These Ward Councils will give residents of the high density areas of the town an opportunity for active participation in local government; they will be given power to exercise certain functions, make by-laws and control finances in respect of those functions.

131. Every town council is established by an instrument made under the Local Government Ordinance, members being drawn from all races and the instrument detailing which functions out of the several specified in the Ordinance shall be exercised by the council. Mandatory functions include layout of buildings, the registration and control of markets and the safeguarding and promotion of public health; but the councils are also given a number of permissive functions. By 1958, ten town councils had been established, in Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora and Tanga. The power to levy rates under the Local Government Rating Ordinance has been given to all

except Tabora where valuation has not yet been undertaken. These councils thus possess a real measure of autonomy. Other funds available to them are derived from assigned revenue and from grants by the central Government. In 1958 for the first time a proportion of town councillors were elected under the provisions of the Local Government Elections (Urban Areas) Ordinance in Arusha, Dodoma, Lindi and Morogoro. Three more towns, Moshi, Mwanza and Tanga, have taken the necessary steps to enable them to hold elections in 1959. This will leave only the three most recently established town councils, namely Iringa, Mbeya and Tabora, consisting entirely of nominated members.

Township Authorities

132. There are 21 township authorities established under the Townships Ordinance and empowered to enforce rules dealing with a variety of matters affecting sanitary, building and other conditions within their respective areas. They are not autonomous bodies and have no powers to raise revenue or to make bylaws. All the larger townships which have not assumed town council status have their own budgets. Their funds are at present derived from departmental votes or special allocations. The constitution of township authorities varies, but all have a constitution adapted to their particular needs, in many cases with an unofficial majority.

133. African advisory and ward councils are a feature of local government in the larger urban areas. In some townships the African members of the town council or township authority are selected initially by the advisory councils and in others they are elected by the ward councils. In Dar es Salaam the Liwali's council, on which each of the six ward councils is represented, continued to provide a useful forum for the discussion of matters of particular interest to Africans.

CHAPTER 4. CIVIL SERVICE

Basis and Organisation

134. The establishment of the civil service is based on the annual Appropriation Ordinances. Appointments are limited by the approved estimates and no appointment may be made, whether temporary or otherwise, for which no provision exists in the annual estimates. No increase in the number of posts may be made above the authorised establishment without the approval of the legislature.

135. The civil service is established on a completely non-racial basis. Appointment is governed by the qualifications, experience, competence and general suitability of the candidate and there is nothing to prevent a member of any section of the population being appointed or rising to any post in the service. As far as possible the civil service is staffed from among the inhabitants of the territory but, where no suitable candidate is available locally, officers are recruited from external sources. Wherever possible recruitment of officers from overseas is made on contract terms so that as and when qualified local people become available they can be appointed to suitable vacancies. Present recruitment policy and general conditions of service are based on the report of the Commission on the Civil Services of the East African Territories and the East Africa High Commission of 1953-54, most of the recommendations of which were accepted by the Tanganyika legislature in 1954.

136. Two of the recommendations referred deserve special notice; firstly, that providing for the setting up of a Public Service Commission charged with the particular duty of ensuring that vacancies are filled locally whenever possible; and secondly, that concerning the principle of inducement pay, on the lines endorsed by the United Nations Visiting Mission in 1951, which provides for an addition to the basic pensionable salary of officers whom it has been necessary to recruit from overseas through the Secretary of State or the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations in London, when no suitable local candidate is available. The Public Service Commission, which is responsible for advising the Governor on local appointments, consists of an independent Chairman and three members drawn from non-official residents in the territory.

137. The total establishment of the civil service was 32,212 in 1958 compared with 27,846 in 1957 and 26,962 in 1956. As implied above the service is made up of "locally domiciled" officers (in which term is included all officers domiciled in East Africa and contiguous territories) and "overseas" officers, who are those domiciled elsewhere enjoying the right to passages to their homelands on leave and on the termination of their service. Against the total establishment of 32,212 posts, 27,962 officers were actually in post at 31st December. Of these 24,606 were locally domiciled persons (the vast majority being, of course, Africans) while 3,356 were overseas officers (Europeans—mainly from the United Kingdom and British Dominions—and Asians from India, Pakistan and Goa, but also small numbers of Seychellois, Mauritians and Comorians and a handful of Africans from South Africa).

Recruitment and Training

138. The normal source of recruits to the junior levels of the civil service is from among boys and girls leaving local schools with the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate or with the Territorial Standard X Certificate, which is two academic years below School Certificate standard. Candidates with lower qualifications can obtain admission to the service in the non-pensionable grades on gratuity terms; and they may, by application to their duties and success in such examinations as may be prescribed, subsequently obtain entry to the permanent and pensionable service. The provisions of the Pensions Regulations permit the whole service of such an officer to be counted for pension in certain circumstances.

139. In most cases candidates for appointment at this level are required to complete successfully departmental pre-service training courses prior to appointment or to pass in-service courses during their first few years of service. There is a wide range of such courses held at various establishments throughout the territory and varying in length from a matter of months to three years. Among the more important of these courses are:—

- (i) Courses for Clerks, Junior Engineering Assistants and officers engaged on accounting and storekeeping duties at the Technical Institute, Dar es Salaam.
- (ii) Courses in "natural resources" subjects (agriculture, forestry and veterinary science) and community development techniques at Tengeru, Mpwapwa, Ukiriguru and Olmotonyi.
- (iii) Teacher training courses for men and women at Mpwapwa, Bwiru and Butimba (Mwanza), Loleza (Mbeya) and Tanga.

- (iv) Courses in nursing and other aspects of medicine and public health at Dar es Salaam, Amani, Moshi and Tukuyu.
- (v) Courses in co-operation at the Local Government School, Mzumbe (which also runs courses in local government itself for local government employees). (Use is also made of the inter-territorial East African School of Co-operation at Kabete, Kenya).
- (vi) Labour Administration courses at Dar es Salaam.
- (vii) Junior surveying courses at Dar es Salaam.
- (viii) Initial training courses for new recruits and specialised courses for serving officers at the Police Training School, Moshi.
- (ix) Recruits' basic course for the Prisons Service at Tabora.

Over 2,000 students successfully passed out of courses of this kind during 1958 (including courses of initial training and refresher courses or courses of onward training for serving officers) and some 2,900 officers are expected to be attending such courses during 1959.

140. For entry at higher levels, the University College at Makerere provides an increasing number of local candidates for the professional and technical branches of the service, and candidates trained at the Royal Technical College at Nairobi will also shortly become available. Local candidates who have undertaken courses of higher education in the United Kingdom or elsewhere abroad provide a further source of recruitment for higher posts.

141. In 1957 arrangements for providing local candidates (both serving officers and young men and women from outside the service) with the necessary higher education or training, both within East Africa and overseas, to equip them to fill the higher posts in the Civil Service were expanded. Funds for providing such education or training overseas were largely centralised into a single Government Bursaries Fund controlled by a Government Bursaries Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister for Social Services. At the same time the Standing Committee on Training established in accordance with the recommendations of paragraph 451 of the Lidbury Report was reconstituted with the Chief Secretary as chairman and with the following terms of reference:

"To advise Government on all aspects of the implementation of the policy as set out in paragraph 6 of Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1954 on the Report of the Commission on the Civil Service of the East African Territories and the East African High Commission (the Lidbury Report), namely that the Public Service should ultimately be staffed from the Territory's own resources without lowering existing standards".

These measures and subsequent detailed planning should lead to a considerable expansion over the next few years in the numbers of serving local officers sent for further training for higher posts and in the number of local candidates from outside the service who are provided with the necessary training for first appointment to such posts. In brief, there is every opportunity for any local candidate with the necessary intelligence, aptitude and personal qualities, regardless of race, to secure the qualifications required for posts in the Civil Service.

142. During the year a comprehensive booklet—T.C.S. 1 "Appointments at the Senior Levels in the Civil Service"—was published as a guide to local

candidates who wish to make a career in the Civil Service. The booklet contains chapters on methods of application and selection for appointment, training and general conditions of service and a section describing each of the principal departments and listing their posts. This section describes the duties of each of the more important cadres in the service, sets out the qualifications required for appointment and explains how a local candidate may attempt to acquire those qualifications.

143. The ordinary education curricula ensure that civil servants, like other citizens, have an understanding of the Trusteeship System, while all who take an interest in current affairs can, through the press, radio and other media of information, keep themselves fully conversant with the views and recommendations of the United Nations organs directly affecting the territory. Copies of the Administering Authority's report on Tanganyika besides being on sale to the general public are available in most Government offices.

CHAPTER 5. SUFFRAGE

144. The first elections of members to the Legislative Council were held in the five constituencies of the Western, Northern, Eastern (excluding Dar es Salaam), Southern Highlands and Tanga Provinces in September. The qualifications required of voters were:

Age.—Minimum 21 years.

Residence.—Minimum three out of the last five years in Tanganyika or possession of a certificate of permanent residence;

plus one, at least, of the following:

Income. minimum £150 during the year immediately preceding the date of registration; or

Education. minimum satisfactory completion of Standard VIII in Tanganyika Government Schools or its equivalent elsewhere; or

Office holding. including membership (or in certain cases former membership) of certain councils, i.e., the Legislative Council and local government councils such as municipal councils, township authorities, provincial advisory councils, etc., and holding the office of Chief or other Native Authority, Liwali, Wakili, Waziri or headman of a municipality, township or minor settlement, or being recognised by native law and custom as head of a clan or kindred group.

145. 28,526 voters, the great majority of whom were African, were registered as eligible to vote in the elections and 80 per cent actually voted. 44 candidates were nominated for the 15 seats; five later withdrew and three were unopposed, leaving 36 to contest the remaining 12 seats. All but one of the candidates who withdrew were Asians; of the 39 who stood for election, 18 were Asian, 13 African and 8 European. Owing to the large size of the constituencies (the largest was 78,000 square miles) and the inexperience of candidates and the electorate alike, a period of two months was allowed between nomination day and election day for electioneering. Election meetings were well behaved, only two minor cases of disorder being reported. On election day voters dressed themselves in their best clothes and behaved with the utmost decorum. No disorder of any kind occurred. Ballot papers had to be marked in one, two or three places

according to the number of seats actually contested in the constituency. Of the 22,769 ballot papers put in, only 1,411 (6 per cent) had to be rejected at the count as being insufficiently or improperly marked. The result was a victory for every candidate of or supported by the Tanganyika African National Union Party which obtained some 67 per cent of all the votes cast. Elections in the remaining five constituencies are being held in February, 1959. It is intended thereafter to appoint a Post Elections Committee to examine certain steps towards further constitutional progress.

146. Electoral principles and procedures have long been applied at the native authority level of local government and are now generally accepted and followed in some form, even in areas where the office of Chief is firmly rooted in tradition and popular recognition and is of a more or less hereditary nature. In some areas the Chiefs themselves are elected, in many the Chief's Council is elected, and in almost all areas elections are held to choose the councillors for the various rural councils. Voting procedure varies from choice by "public acclaim" to secret ballot. The qualifications entitling a person to vote also vary considerably from district to district; for example, in Arusha District only clan or age-group leaders qualify as voters in native authority council elections, whereas in other areas all male taxpayers qualify.

147. The Local Government Election (Urban Areas) Ordinance, 1956, prescribes in detail the procedures for elections to municipal and town councils where such councils wish for elections. The qualifications for voters are:

Age.—Minimum 21 years.

Residence in the municipality or township.—Minimum six out of the 12 months immediately preceding application to register.

Property.—Being the owner or occupier of premises situated wholly or partly in the Municipality or Township of a certain net annual value, the minimum amount of which is prescribed separately for each Township and at present usually varies between £12 and £18.

Persons registered as voters who also own or occupy business premises of the same minimum net annual value in the same municipality or township are registered a second time and thus have two votes. In the case of incorporated companies or co-operative societies the most senior executive of the business qualifies for the second vote. No one can be registered as a voter in more than one municipality or township. The majority of voters registered in each township are African. Towards the end of 1958 Lindi became the first township to elect an African as chairman of its town council.

CHAPTER 6. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

148. By the end of 1958 out of 2,018 associations registered, 193 had political objects: of these, 134 were branches of the Tanganyika African National Union, the major African political organisation in the territory. The remaining political organisations are mainly of a local or tribal nature and, with very few exceptions, command only limited support. The Tanganyika African National Union, membership of which is open only to Africans, continued to develop and was successful in returning all its candidates for election to Legislative Council in September. The United Tanganyika Party, which was open to all races, ceased

to function as an effective political organisation. Apart from the Asian Association, which is active principally in Dar es Salaam and membership of which is not open to all races, Asian political interests are mainly concentrated in local communal or religious organisations.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

High Court and Subordinate Courts

Judicial System

149. The courts which exercise jurisdiction in the territory are the High Court, established under the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920; the Subordinate Courts, constituted by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance (Cap. 3); and the Local Courts (formerly known as Native Courts), established under the Local Courts Ordinance (Cap. 299).

150. Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, which was constituted under the Eastern African Court of Appeal Orders-in-Council, 1921 to 1947, was reconstituted in 1951 by virtue of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1950. This makes provision for the appointment of a President, Vice-President and Justices of Appeal.

151. The High Court has jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over all persons and over all matters in the territory, and exercises supervision over the working and proceedings of the Subordinate Courts, whose records are inspected from time to time by Judges of the High Court and whose judgments are subject to review and revision by the High Court. Sessions of the High Court are held at regular intervals in all Provinces of the territory. In exercise of original criminal jurisdiction a Judge of the High Court is assisted by two Assessors.

152. Subordinate courts have been established in all districts of the territory, every such court being designated as the district court of the district in respect of which it has jurisdiction. These courts are presided over by resident magistrates or magistrates of the first, second or third class, with civil and criminal jurisdiction as laid down in the Subordinate Courts Ordinance and the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 20). Under Section 13 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, by order invest a first class magistrate with "extended jurisdiction" to try a specific case or cases normally only triable by the High Court. This practice is only followed where trial by the High Court would result in some unusual delay or expense (as in certain remote areas). Sentences exceeding certain limits imposed by Courts so constituted are subject to confirmation by the High Court.

153. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges all of whom are appointed by Letters Patent and in the manner prescribed by Article 19(2) of the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920. Judges may not be dismissed without the approval of the Secretary of State, who would as a general rule refer the matter to Her Majesty-in-Council. The appointment of magistrates is governed by Article 9 of the said Order-in-Council and their independence and security of tenure are fully protected thereby. No judicial officer is subject to any instructions in the performance of his judicial functions.

154. Administrative officers, who are required to pass an examination in law, exercise judicial functions as first, second or third class magistrates according to

their rank in the service, experience and general qualifications. In most of the larger urban centres the subordinate courts are, except for petty cases, now generally presided over by Resident Magistrates with professional qualifications who are full members of the judiciary and exercise no administrative functions.

155. Practice before the Courts as an advocate is governed by the Advocates Ordinance (Cap. 341) and is open to any person holding the requisite qualifications and a certificate to practise in the territory. Every advocate who holds a Practising Certificate is a member of the Tanganyika Law Society which is incorporated as a statutory body by the Tanganyika Law Society Ordinance (Cap. 344). With regard to Assessors, referred to in paragraph 151 above, the position is that, subject to certain exemptions, any male person of any race between the ages of 21 and 60 is liable to be called upon to serve. Assessors are selected by the Court to serve in the particular trial in which they are required. There is no jury system in the territory.

156. In the High Court and the subordinate courts the official language is English, but provision is always made for the full interpretation of the proceedings into a language understood by the accused. Official court interpreters are recruited locally as members of the permanent civil establishment.

Court Procedure

157. The conduct of proceedings in the High Court and in the subordinate courts is governed in civil cases by the Indian Code of Civil Procedure and in criminal cases by the local Criminal Procedure Code. In all cases, civil and criminal, to which indigenous persons are parties, every court must, under the provisions of the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920, be guided by local customary law so far as it is applicable and not repugnant to justice or morality or inconsistent with any Order-in-Council or any law in operation in the territory.

158. In civil matters an appeal lies from the subordinate court to the High Court. Further appeal from the High Court (i.e., in its appellate jurisdiction) lies to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, with the leave of the High Court. Appeal from the High Court in its original jurisdiction lies to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa without leave, except in certain matters in respect of which leave to appeal must be obtained.

159. Appeal in criminal cases lies from the subordinate courts to the High Court except:

- (i) where the accused has pleaded guilty (unless such appeal be as to the extent or legality of sentence); or
- (ii) the sentence passed was imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or a fine not exceeding one hundred shillings only, or in the case of an accused under sixteen years of age, of corporal punishment only.

160. All subordinate courts must bring to the notice of persons convicted by them the right of appeal in cases where such right exists, and also the time within which notice of intention to appeal and petition of appeal must be lodged.

161. Further appeal from the High Court (i.e., in its appellate jurisdiction) lies to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, without leave, on a question of law only. Appeal from the High Court in its original jurisdiction (or a subordinate court exercising "extended jurisdiction") lies to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa:

- (i) without leave, against conviction on a question of law;

- (ii) with leave of the Court of Appeal or upon the certificate of the Judge or Magistrate who originally tried the case that it is a fit case for appeal, on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone or a question of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the Court to be a sufficient ground of appeal;
- (iii) with leave of the Court of Appeal against sentence, unless such sentence is one fixed by law.

162. Appeal from the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa lies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:

- (i) In civil cases, as of right, where the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or more;
- (ii) In criminal cases, at the discretion of the East African Court of Appeal, when the question involved in the Appeal is considered to be of great general or public importance.

163. The scales of fees applicable to civil cases heard before the High Court and in subordinate courts are contained in Rules of Court made by the High Court with the approval of the Governor under article 26 of the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920. The scale of fees payable in respect of appeals to the Eastern African Court of Appeal is contained in Rules of Court made by that Court under the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1950.

164. The Registrar of the High Court, or a judge, may in appropriate criminal cases certify that the prisoner should have legal aid. If this certificate is granted, provided that it is practicable to procure the services of an advocate, the prisoner is entitled to have an advocate assigned to him and the fees paid from public funds. In practice such aid is regularly granted to Africans charged with murder.

Penal Sanctions

165. In the administration of justice there is no differentiation on grounds of race and the penalties which may be imposed by the courts are applicable to all sections of the population.

166. As regards capital punishment, a sentence of death by hanging must be passed on any person found guilty of murder, except persons less than eighteen years of age, pregnant women and persons found guilty but insane, but sentences of death are not carried out unless and until confirmed by the Governor, having obtained the advice of his Executive Council.

167. In the case of all other offences the maximum penalty is laid down in the legislation which creates the offence. All sentences of imprisonment must be for definite periods. The policy of the Administering Authority aims at bringing about as quickly as possible the abolition of corporal punishment, but full implementation of this policy has not yet been found practicable in view of the opposition expressed by members of all races and endorsed by the investigations of an inter-racial committee appointed in 1952. Public opinion is at present prepared only for a restriction of the use of corporal punishment as a penal sanction, and legislative effect has accordingly been given to this view. The position is that in the case of adults (excluding females, males under sentence of death or males over forty-five years of age, on whom such sentences may under no circumstances be passed) a sentence of corporal punishment may only be imposed in certain cases relating to aggravated assaults and violence, cattle

theft and armed burglary; and in the case of juveniles it is usually applied in cases where the alternative is imprisonment.

168. Deportation from the territory cannot be imposed by a court as a sentence, but under the provisions of the Expulsion of Undesirables Ordinance (Cap. 39) the Governor-in-Council may make an expulsion order in respect of any person not being a native of the territory convicted of a felony and against whom the court recommends that such an order should be made. Under the provisions of the Deportation Ordinance (Cap. 38) the Governor may order the deportation from any one part of the territory to any other part of the territory of any person where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Governor, that such person is conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order. Full details regarding any order made under this Ordinance must be reported to the Secretary of State.

169. All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for more than one month who are of good conduct and industrious earn a remission of one-third of their sentences after the completion of the first month. In areas where the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance (Cap. 247) have been applied a court may make a probation order in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment, and during the year the first steps were taken to extend the probation system to local courts in addition to the subordinate courts, in which it is now firmly established, with on the whole satisfactory results.

Local Courts

170. Local courts, which are the tribunals formerly known as native courts, have been established throughout the territory under the provisions of the Local Courts Ordinance (Cap. 299). There are just under 900 of these courts in the Territory. They have jurisdiction in cases, both civil and criminal, in which the parties are Africans, and also in cases in which Arabs, Somalis, Comorians, Baluchis, or Malagasis are parties, when these persons consent to the matters being taken before the local courts. The importance of local courts in the judicial system of the territory is shown by the number of cases, details of which are given in Appendix IIIA (C).

171. The constitution of local courts varies in different parts of the territory but in all cases is prescribed in the Court Warrant. In its traditional form the local court is presided over by the chief or sub-chief, assisted by assessors. During recent years a start has been made on separating the judicial and executive functions of native authorities. In a number of areas local courts are now presided over by specially appointed magistrates. This process inevitably operates more slowly in areas which are ruled over by traditional chiefs, who still consider the exercise of judicial power vital to their status.

172. The conduct of proceedings follows broadly that observed in the subordinate courts, but the procedure of local courts is more informal and is readily understandable by the litigants. Records are kept in Swahili but proceedings may be conducted either in that language or in the local vernacular.

173. An appeal from a local court of first instance lies to the local court of appeal, thence to the District Commissioner, and thereafter to the Central Court of Appeal in those cases where leave to appeal has been granted by the Provincial Commissioner. The Central Court of Appeal consists of a Judge of the High Court as President, the Minister for Local Government and Administration or

his representative, and the Local Courts Adviser, who is charged with the general supervision of local courts throughout the territory. A digest of rulings in important cases heard by the Central Court of Appeal is published annually.

174. The fees payable in local courts are prescribed by the appropriate Provincial Commissioner subject to the limits laid down by rules made under the Local Courts Ordinance. The current limits are:

<i>Matter in respect of which fee is payable</i>	<i>Minimum fee</i>	<i>Maximum fee</i>
1. In criminal matters	Nil	Nil
2. In civil suits or matters other than suits where the subject matter is land or suits involving the custody of women or children— (a) when the subject matter is capable of being estimated at a money value	Shs. 2/-	Five per cent of the amount involved or Shs. 250/- whichever is the less.
(b) when the subject matter is not capable of being estimated at a money value	Shs. 2/-	Shs. 10/-
3. In civil suits involving the custody of women or children	Shs. 5/-	Shs. 40/-
4. In civil suits when the subject matter is land	Shs. 5/-	Shs. 250/-
5. On viewing land	—	Such sums as will not exceed the cost of transport and a reasonable sum in respect of subsistence for each member of the court.
6. On execution when execution is necessary	Shs. 2/-	Five per cent of the amount decreed or the fee in item 2 (b), 3 or 4, as the case may be.
7. For service of any witness summons— (a) within the jurisdiction of the court issuing the summons	Shs. 2/-	Shs. 2/-
(b) outside the jurisdiction of the court issuing the summons	Shs. 4/-	Shs. 4/-
8. On appeal in civil suits or causes	—	Such sum as will not exceed twice the amount of the fee payable in the court below.
9. On application to the Provincial Commissioner for leave to appeal to the Central Court of Appeal	Shs. 30/-	Shs. 50/-
10. On application by a third party for a stay of execution	—	Five per cent of the amount decreed or the fee in item 2 (b).
11. On application for the setting aside of an <i>ex parte</i> judgment	—	Shs. 5/-
12. On application for leave to appeal out of time	—	Shs. 5/-
13. (a) For inspection of the record of any suit or matter	—	Sh. 1/-
(b) For a certified copy of such record—for the first folio of 100 words	—	Shs. 2/-
For each subsequent folio of 100 words or part thereof	—	Sh. 1/-
(c) For an uncertified copy of such record— For each folio of 100 words or part thereof	—	Sh. 1/-

Provision is made for the remission of fees on the grounds of poverty.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

General

175. The position in regard to the legal system of the territory is governed by the provisions of the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, in particular Article 17 (2). The territory has its own Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code (Caps. 16 and 20), but under the provisions of Articles 14 and 16 of the Order in Council, 1920, and the Indian Acts (Application) Ordinance (Cap. 2) a number of United Kingdom and Indian Acts have been applied, the most important being the Indian Evidence Act, the Indian Contract Act, the Indian Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act. In the absence of other provisions, the civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised in conformity with the substance of the English Common Law, the English doctrines of equity and the Statutes in general application in force in England at the date of the Order in Council (1920) and the procedure and practice observed in the Courts of Justice in England are followed. Under the Land (Law of Property and Conveyancing) Ordinance (Cap. 114), subject to certain modifications in the Ordinance, the law relating to property and trusts in force in England on the 21st January, 1922, applies to the territory, in so far as the circumstances of the territory and its inhabitants permit. This general provision is also, however, subject to several modifications by local Ordinances.

Local Law and Custom

176. In all cases, civil and criminal, to which indigenous persons are parties, every court must, under the provisions of the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920, be guided by local customary law so far as it is applicable and not repugnant to justice or morality or inconsistent with any Order-in-Council or any law in operation in the territory. All such cases must be decided according to substantial justice without undue regard to technicalities of procedure and without undue delay.

177. The process of recording native law and custom is a continuing one. During the course of years studies have been made in many parts of the territory, largely by administrative officers, and latterly more intensive researches in a number of tribal areas have been undertaken by sociologists. The resulting records of traditional law and custom have proved to be of considerable value, particularly in connection with the work of local courts and the drafting of local authority rules and orders, but no attempt is made at any comprehensive codification which might inhibit the natural process of modification and adaptation brought about by changing economic and social conditions.

A recent and important report is that of Dr. P. H. Gulliver, Government Sociologist, on land and population in the Arusha District. As a result of this report a major scheme of land re-settlement of Waarusha tribesmen in Masailand is now being considered, a Land Court has been set up in the Arusha Chiefdom and further developments have occurred in the peripheral areas of Arusha Township.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC FINANCE

Territorial Budget

178. The territorial budget is prepared according to the principles common to territories under the control of Her Majesty's Government. The estimates are introduced into the legislature by the Minister for Finance and Economics and are debated. A detailed examination of the estimates is then carried out by the Legislative Council in Committee of Supply and the estimates, with any amendments, are then approved by resolution of the Legislative Council. Statutory authority for the expenditure of public funds, as detailed in the estimates, is given annually in the Appropriation Ordinance. The territory's financial year runs from 1st July to the following 30th June.

179. Copies of the following documents are regularly supplied to the library of the United Nations:

- (i) Detailed budget for each financial year, with explanatory memorandum and report of the Finance Committee of the Legislature on the draft estimates.
- (ii) Annual report on the Accounts and Finances of the Territory.
- (iii) Audit report on the Accounts and Finances of the Territory.

Local Budgets

180. Reference to the financial responsibilities of local authorities, both urban and rural, has already been made in paragraphs 118-120 and 123. As there explained, the municipality of Dar es Salaam is an autonomous body, with powers to levy rates, but is also in receipt of large grants from central Government funds. Of the thirty other declared townships in the territory, those granted town council status are autonomous and also have powers to levy rates; the remainder, as township authorities, have their own separate budgets but all their expenditure is financed from Government grants. Township authorities are not empowered to impose local taxation but in a number of cases they control revenue-producing services. In the rural areas of the territory the executive functions of local government are exercised by native authorities (or such local and county councils as have been or will be established) with their own treasuries and annual estimates of revenue and expenditure quite separate from and independent of the territorial budget.

Common Financial Services

181. The territory shares in common financial services with the Governments of Kenya and Uganda, and in certain cases other Governments, through the East Africa High Commission. The territory's contributions are assessed in accordance with formulae arrived at by agreement between the Governments concerned and paid over to the High Commission accordingly.

182. The only High Commission non-self-contained services which are revenue producing (discounting minor items of revenue, such as the recovery of house rent, sale of departmental stores, etc.) are the Customs and Excise and the Income Tax Departments. The revenues of the Customs and Excise Department are allocated to the East African territory to which goods imported are finally consigned, or in the case of excise dues, consumed. Income tax revenue is allocated to the territory from which the income derives. The expenditure of the Customs and Excise department is divided between the territories in the proportion of the revenue they received in the last year for which final figures are available. In the case of the Income Tax Department each territory pays the cost of the staff engaged on assessing and collecting its own tax and makes a small joint contribution to head office expenses.

183. The territory joins with the Governments of Kenya and Uganda in guaranteeing East Africa High Commission loans for both the self-contained departments, i.e., the Railways and Posts and Telecommunications, and the non-self-contained departments. In addition the three territories, with Zanzibar, guarantee to meet any deficit of the East African Airways Corporation.

Revenue and Expenditure

184. A detailed statement of the territorial revenue and expenditure, comparative tables and an analysis by major categories are included in Appendix IV. Comparative figures for the municipality of Dar es Salaam are given in the same appendix. Space does not permit of the inclusion of detailed budgets of the numerous local and native authorities but summary tables are given. It should be noted that none of the revenue of local authorities is used to supplement the territorial finances. Central Government assistance is, however, given to local authorities by way of direct grants, particularly to urban authorities, but also to rural authorities, for such projects as improvements to water supplies.

Grants

185. Grants made by the United Kingdom Government under the terms of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts are shown in Appendix IV. The grants are given for specified agreed schemes and the terms and conditions of the grants vary from scheme to scheme, e.g., for a proportion of either capital or recurrent expenditure or both, while in other cases the grant may finance the whole of the capital or recurrent expenditure or both. It is not possible to evaluate the very considerable assistance obtained from the United Kingdom in the form of technical help, i.e., the administrative and other services provided by the Office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and other United Kingdom Government Departments, nor has account been taken of the grants made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to research schemes administered by the East Africa High Commission for the benefit of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya jointly.

Public Debt

186. Details of the public debt of the territory are shown in Appendix IV. No details are available of the distribution of the debt between internal and external creditors or of the ownership distribution of the external debt. The territory has no foreign debt. No autonomous institutions or public enterprises have any debt except by way of bank overdraft, or except where the central Government is the sole creditor.

CHAPTER 2. TAXATION

Direct Taxation

187. Direct taxes are operated as set out below. In each case the legal authority for the tax is quoted.

- (a) *Income Tax.* Income Tax is assessed in relation to individual incomes. The tax is devoted to general revenue and is collected under the authority of Cap. 318 of the Revised Laws.
- (b) *Native House Tax.* This tax is levied under the provisions of Cap. 183 of the Laws on the owners of native dwellings who are not liable to the payment of Personal Tax.
- (c) *Personal Tax.* This tax came into force on 1st January, 1956, and provides for a tax graduated by income groups payable by every able-bodied male over the age of 18 years. Provision is made for exemption on the grounds of age, poverty or infirmity. The tax is devoted to general revenue and is collected under the authority of Cap. 355 of the Revised Laws.
- (d) *Local Government rates and taxes.* The Native Authority (Rating) and Local Government (Tax) Ordinance, Cap. 353, empowers native authorities to raise rates within their own areas and Central Government to levy a local government tax in other areas. The proceeds of the rate or tax, as the case may be, are allotted to the native authority or other local government body concerned. The Ordinance was amended in 1957 to increase Local Government Tax liability by 2s., to correspond with the increase at the lowest level of Personal Tax.
- (e) *Non-Native Education Tax.* This tax is payable by male non-natives above the age of 18 years resident in the territory. The proceeds of the tax are paid over to the respective Education Authorities. The tax is collected under the authority of Cap. 265 of the Laws.
- (f) *Municipal House Tax.* This tax is levied on householders in townships at rates not exceeding 15 per cent. of the net annual value of the house. The tax is not leviable in townships where local rates are in force. Individuals may claim exemption on grounds of age, poverty or infirmity. The tax is collected under the authority of Cap. 185 of the Laws.
- (g) *Estate Duty.* This tax is payable at graduated rates determined by statute on any deceased person's estate of a value exceeding £100. The tax is devoted to general revenue and is collected under the authority of Cap. 187 of the Laws.
- (h) *Tax on Companies Nominal Capital.* This tax is levied on the nominal capital of companies incorporated in the territory both on first registration and in respect of any addition to registered capital. The tax is devoted to general revenue and is collected under the authority of Cap. 188 of the Laws.

188. The collection of taxation is primarily the responsibility of the central Treasury under the Accountant General, whose duty it is to implement the policy of the Government as reflected in the various taxation laws. The Provincial Administration acts as the agent of the Treasury for the collection of some taxes

in the provinces, and local authorities act as agents in some cases in connection with Personal Tax. Income Tax is collected by the East African Income Tax Department.

189. Rights of administrative appeal against tax assessment are provided by statute in respect of Personal Tax and Income Tax. Rights of judicial appeal are similarly provided in respect of Income Tax and Estate Duty.

190. All taxes are payable in money, there being no provision for payment in kind. Payment may be made in instalments. The penalties for non-payment of most direct taxes are either fine or imprisonment. In the case of Income Tax, Personal Tax and Non-Native Education Tax, only, there is also provision for penalising failure to pay by the due date by a percentage addition to the rate of tax. There is no special provision for the foreclosure of land or for the exaction of compulsory labour in default of the payment of tax.

Indirect Taxation

191. The indirect taxes in force are listed in Appendix V where the rates are quoted except those for import duty which for reasons of space have been omitted. The latter are contained in the Customs Tariff Ordinance. The general rate of duty is 22 per cent, but there are many exceptions to this rate, including higher rates on a number of luxury items and lower rates on a number of more essential items. There is a considerable free list, including producers' materials, implements and tools which are exempted in order to encourage local industry and development. A protective rate of 30 per cent, (in some cases with a specific rate as the minimum) is imposed on a number of items, including clothing and textiles. Tobacco, spirits, and certain other items are subject to specific duties.

The East African Customs Management Act 1952 and the East African Excise Management Act 1952 were brought into force in 1954, simultaneously with the Customs Tariff Ordinance 1954 and the Excise Duties Ordinance 1954. The rates of duty are prescribed by territorial legislation, i.e., the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance 1958, No. 15 of 1958.

Other Taxes and Fees

192. Local rates, licences and fees are imposed by urban and rural local authorities. No labour for communal purposes is exacted in default of payment of them.

SECTION 2 : MONEY AND BANKING

Organisation

193. The East African Currency Board, with headquarters in the United Kingdom, provides for and controls the supply of currency to the East African territories including Tanganyika. No bank or other agency in the territory is authorised to issue currency.

194. The British East African shilling, coined under the provisions of the Order-in-Council, is the standard coin of the territory. Subsidiary coins are of the following denominations: 1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents and 50 cents. There are 100 cents to one shilling. Currency notes are issued in the following denominations: 5 shillings, 10 shillings, 20 shillings, 100 shillings and 1,000 shillings. For the currency in circulation in Tanganyika at 30th June, 1958, see Appendix VI. A new shs. 100/- currency note, incorporating modern security features, was put into circulation on 15th September.

195. The particulars of Banks doing business in the territory are as follows:

- (1) The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
- (2) The National and Grindlays Bank, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
- (3) Barclays Bank DCO (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
- (4) The Ottoman Bank (Incorporated in Turkey).
- (5) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V. (Incorporated in the Netherlands).
- (6) The Bank of India, Limited (Incorporated in India).
- (7) The Bank of Baroda (Incorporated in India).

196. The currency in circulation in Tanganyika at 30th June was estimated to be:

<i>Notes</i>	<i>Coin</i>	<i>Total</i>
£17,958,000	£1,949,000	£19,907,000

Foreign Exchange

197. Tanganyika is one of the scheduled territories of the sterling area and the transfer of currency from Tanganyika to non-scheduled territories is restricted to the extent that imports of goods are controlled, and payment in respect of invisible imports may be effected as permitted under exchange control regulations which are based on United Kingdom exchange control legislation.

Rates of Exchange

198. The East African currency is equated with sterling, and the rates of exchange applicable to sterling apply to East African currency. There were no major fluctuations in the rates of exchange during the year.

Savings Banks

199. The Post Office Savings Bank (a territorial and not a High Commission Service) provides banking facilities for small depositors. The Postmaster-General is empowered to manage the Bank under the direction of the Governor of Tanganyika and the Post Office carries out this responsibility in accordance with territorial legislation. Branches of the Savings Bank are conducted at 89 post offices and at 3 offices of the Provincial Administration. The interest rate is 2½ per cent and the maximum amount a depositor may have on deposit at any time is £2,500 or £500 deposited in any one year. The minimum deposit is Sh. 1/-.

200. The tendency towards an excess of withdrawals over deposits from the Savings Bank noted in the report for 1957 showed some improvement in that the total of excess withdrawals dropped from £230,000 in 1957 to £180,000 in 1958. The improvement was more marked in the latter half of the year when in two months deposits were greater than withdrawals. This trend may be due to some extent to the decision to free all interest earned on individual Post Office Savings Bank accounts from income tax.

201. The total due to depositors at 31st December, was approximately £2,224,000, a decrease of £143,000 during the year although the number of depositors increased by nearly 9 per cent. Comparative figures for the last three years are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Depositors</i>	<i>Total Deposits (approx.)</i>
		£
1956 . . .	91,760	2,530,000
1957 . . .	99,564	2,367,000
1958 . . .	108,449	2,224,000

The average holding per depositor continues to fall for two main reasons (a) because of the withdrawal of a small number of large accounts for re-investment elsewhere in the higher interest yielding forms of investment which have become available in East Africa during recent years and (b) because of the opening by African depositors of a considerable number of new accounts with small balances.

Facilities for deposits and loans

202. The chief source of credit is the Commercial Banks whose rates of interest for deposits and loans varied during the course of the year with the steady fall in the bank rate. The rates of interest obtaining at the close of 1958, when the bank rate stood at 4 per cent. were: deposits 2-2½ per cent. and loans 6 per cent.

203. In addition to the Commercial Banks there were four incorporated societies in the territory conducting savings, loan and building society business, and four Government controlled organisations for the provision of credit facilities. The Government controlled organisations were the Land Bank, which provides loans at 7 per cent. interest for agricultural purposes; the Local Development Loan Fund, also designed to assist agricultural production and charging interest at 5 per cent.; the African Productivity Loan Fund lending at 5 per cent. interest; and the Urban Housing Loan Fund, providing loans up to a normal maximum of £1,000 also at 5 per cent. interest. Further particulars regarding these Government controlled organisations are given in paragraph 225.

SECTION 3: ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL.

General Situation and Structure

204. The economy of the territory is based mainly on the production and export of primary produce and the growing of foodstuffs for local consumption. The chief commercial crops are sisal, coffee, cotton and oilseeds; and the most important minerals are diamonds, gold, lead and mica. Hides and skins are another valuable export. Industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of raw materials for either export or local consumption, e.g., decortication of sisal, ginning of cotton and the curing of coffee, but in Dar es Salaam and other principal towns there is also a healthy growth of secondary manufacturing industries. Though these industries are mostly on a modest scale at present, larger industries are being developed. For example, a wheat flour mill of 17,000 tons capacity was completed in 1958 and a cigarette factory is now being built in Dar es Salaam and is expected to be completed at the end of 1960. Plans are also being made for the establishment of two textile factories in Dar es Salaam and they have already been licensed by the East African Industrial Council. Two knitwear factories are also being set up.

205. Rainfall was below average in most areas. The main rains began in February but finished rather earlier than usual, and the dry season continued for periods of up to six months. Particular difficulty was met with by farmers in the coastal areas where there were local food shortages. The Northern Province had a fairly good crop year but elsewhere the yield of the main crops—sisal, coffee and cotton—was only slightly higher than in 1957, even though

larger acreages were planted. Early in the season record crops were anticipated, but the abrupt cessation of the rains in April caused considerable disappointment.

206. Mineral production showed a marked improvement during the year, exports increasing to over £6½ million, with local sales of nearly £½ million remaining at the same level as in 1957.

207. Most of the Africans in the territory are peasant farmers and retail and wholesale trading is still mainly in the hands of European and Asian immigrants. Nevertheless, Africans are showing a growing interest in commerce not only in the marketing of primary produce, especially through the co-operative societies, but also in retail trade. The progress of the African in small business enterprises is being further encouraged by an extension of the scope of the Local Development Loan Fund to permit loans to be made for capital equipment for commercial projects.

208. A growing number of responsible positions is being filled by Africans in commercial firms, and this trend should become more marked as facilities for formal commercial education are further developed. Commerce, secretarial and accountancy work are taught in the College of Commerce in Moshi under the auspices of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, and courses in commercial subjects are already being held in the Dar es Salaam Technical Institute which was opened in 1957.

209. Business and commercial activities are regulated by the following principal legislation: The Trades' Licensing Ordinance, Cap. 208, the Business Names (Registration) Ordinance, Cap. 213, and the Companies Ordinance, Cap. 212. Except to the extent that reduced fees for trading licences in certain categories are prescribed for African traders, there is no discrimination on racial or other grounds.

National Income

210. A Report on the National Income, 1952-54, by A. T. Peacock and D. G. M. Dosser was published in 1958 by H.M. Stationery Office as Colonial Research Study No. 26. The Tanganyika Unit of the East African Statistical Department is continuing the series and its report for the years up to 1957 will be published in 1959.

Non-Governmental Organisations

211. The main non-governmental organisations of an economic nature in the territory are the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, and co-operative societies and commodity boards such as the Tea, Cotton and Coffee Boards. (Co-operative Societies and organisations are dealt with in Section IV of this report.)

212. In the larger centres all commercial interests are represented by chambers of commerce which are non-racial. The Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Arusha, Iringa, Mwanza and Moshi chambers are members of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa which is affiliated to the joint East African Board in London, a body designed to promote the commercial and other interests of the East African territories, and to the London Chamber of Commerce, which has an East African section. In addition to the above there are chambers of

commerce at Lindi, Tabora and Bukoba which are not members of the Association, and various Asian merchant associations throughout the territory. Membership of chambers of commerce is not regulated and the numerical strength varies considerably from place to place. Participation by indigenous inhabitants in the functions of these bodies continues to be small.

CHAPTER 2. POLICY AND PLANNING

Economic Development

213. The application of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa continues. A notable event was the publication in June of Government Paper No. 6 of 1958 entitled "Review of Land Tenure Policy, Part I" which contained proposals for land tenure policy in relation to land held under customary tenure in rural areas. Briefly, these provide for the conversion into freehold tenure of land held by Africans under customary tenure in areas where there is a demand for individual ownership of land. There is no intention of forcing this change on the people: it will arise naturally as a process of evolution when it is acceptable to the people in any particular area. The proposals have not yet been debated in Legislative Council.

214. The administrative structure for carrying out all economic development comprises three main elements. These are central government activities, local government (especially native authority) activities and activities of statutory boards.

215. The central government ministries co-ordinate the activities of the various departments concerned with development and these co-operate closely under the leadership of the Provincial Administration in interpreting economic policies to the native authorities and people and in assisting the planning of local economic development. Mention is made in the relevant sections of this report of progress made in the development of communications, capital works, water supplies, conservation and development of natural resources, education and other services. Advice and assistance is also made available to the Tanganyika Government by departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

216. Participation by the indigenous inhabitants in the planning and administration of economic development carried out by the central Government takes various forms. African members of the Legislative Council participate in the examination of the various aspects of development which come before the Council or its committees, and there are African members on the various *ad hoc* committees concerned with development. Where the carrying out of economic policies or development projects affects the indigenous inhabitants of a particular locality, consultation with them is ensured, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, under the aegis of the Provincial Administration. As the result of the submission of a memorial to the Governor by the African members of Legislative Council on the subject of African agricultural productivity in 1957, a number of productivity schemes were prepared, in consultation with the local inhabitants, and were subsequently approved by the Secretary of State. These Schemes are designed to raise the level of, and bring about an improvement in, African agricultural productivity.

217. There are various statutory boards set up under specific ordinances which control or regulate various crops. These boards, which largely comprise producers of the particular crops, contribute to economic development mainly through carrying out measures to increase production and to improve or maintain the quality and market value of the crops concerned. In such cases as the Lint and Seed Marketing Board they have power to undertake expenditure which, while not contributing directly towards improving the market value of the crop, does improve the general economic condition of the producers.

218. There are also five boards established under the African Agricultural Products (Control and Marketing) Ordinance (Cap. 284). Two of them—the Bukoba and Moshi Native Coffee Boards—have been so successful in developing their industries that they are in process of dissolution, marketing arrangements devolving upon the co-operative organisations concerned.

Development Programmes

219. Reference was made in the 1957 report to the revision of the territory's five year development plan, 1955-60, which was carried out in 1957. The general lines of the development plan have continued to be followed and in the financial year 1957/58 actual capital expenditure totalled just under £5,598,000, the highest total of public investment yet achieved in Tanganyika in a single year. The 1958/59 capital estimates which took into account the recommendations of the Advisory Development Committee which had undertaken the revision of the development plan in 1957, provided for capital expenditure of £6,020,124.

220. The difficulties which the territory has since experienced in financing its recurrent commitments, in particular those arising from the development of educational and medical services, have made it necessary for the Tanganyika Government to plan on the basis of a capital programme in 1959/60 some £2 million less than in 1958/59; and a further reduction in capital expenditure in 1960/61 may prove unavoidable if the present depressed prices for primary commodities continue.

221. The Administering Authority has announced its intention to assist in mitigating the effects of the present financial stringency and the manner of such assistance is under consideration. In addition the Administering Authority has announced that the Colonial Development and Welfare legislation, due to expire in 1960, will be renewed and further Colonial Development and Welfare grants will then be made available to the territory. In the legislation presented to Parliament in the United Kingdom provision is also made for loans to its dependent territories by the United Kingdom Treasury if such territories are unable to secure access to the London market upon which they have principally relied in the past.

222. As soon as the extent of the assistance which the territory can expect from the Administering Authority is known, a new development plan for the period 1960-65 will be drawn up. Full account will be taken of the recommendations of the Survey Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which is due to arrive in the territory in June, 1959.

223. In 1957 the Local Treasuries ceased to estimate and account separately for development, and all expenditure is now carried under revised main heads broadly divisible as before into local administration, social services and natural resources. It was then considered that the original purpose of separate estimates

(to make the Local Treasuries "development-minded") had been achieved and a return should be made to the older and more simple form of accounting. In the five years 1952 to 1956 the Native Treasuries spent almost £4½ million on development and extraordinary expenditure, and in 1957 and 1958 on capital works a total of £2,103,500.

Purchase of Stores

224. Government policy has in recent years shown a tendency to rely more and more on local purchase as suppliers become established and build up substantial stocks to meet Government demands.

	£
Purchases through the Crown Agents	2,372,710
Purchases made locally	423,934
	£2,796,644

The following are comparative figures for 1958 and the two previous years in which purchases were made almost entirely from the Crown Agents:

	£
1956	4,014,351
1957	3,294,827
1958	2,796,644

Credit Facilities

225. There are, apart from the commercial banks and building societies, four sources of credit available: the Land Bank from which all races may borrow; the Local Development Loan Fund; the African Productivity Loan Fund, which was capitalised on a grant of £100,000 by the Foreign Operations Administration of the U.S.A.; and the Urban Housing Loan Fund. Credit from the last three funds mentioned is available only to Africans. In 1958 approval was given to the granting of trading loans from the Local Development Loan Fund; credit may now therefore be obtained for almost every type of loan. The Land Bank issued 79 long term loans to the value of £223,530 and 148 short term loans to the value of £258,038. Details of loans issued by the African Loan Funds are given below:

	L.D.L.F.		A.P.L.F.		U.H.L.F.	
	No.	Value £	No.	Value £	No.	Value £
Loans granted during year	103	20,967	113	22,812	141	126,278
Loans current 31.12.58	279	61,755	312	97,445	290	232,382

Special Rehabilitation Measures

226. No large scale damage calling for special rehabilitation measures was caused to the territory by war or other disaster during the year.

CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

227. The policy with regard to outside investments is to create conditions which will stimulate the flow of foreign capital into the territory for productive development and will contribute to the economic strength of the territory.

228. The limited nature of the information required to be furnished on registration of commercial undertakings in the territory renders it impossible to give details of foreign investments. Foreign capital is invested in the agricultural industry, particularly sisal and sugar, in mining and in the motor and general trade. The national origins of these investments (other than British) include Belgian, Canadian, Danish, Dutch, Indian and Swiss sources, but details of their actual extent are not available. As far as is known all these investments are made by private investors. Detailed information regarding the disposal of profits made in the territory is not available but it is known that a considerable amount of those profits is re-invested locally.

229. Investments by the Administering Authority are represented by the funds made available to the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation and to the Colonial Development Corporation, and also by the grants made to the territory for numerous development schemes. The Tanganyika Government has investments in the meat processing industry (Tanganyika Packers Limited), in salt production at the Uvinza Salt Works (Kigoma District), the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited and Williamson Diamonds Ltd., as well as financial interests in East African Airways and Uruwira Minerals Ltd. (centred on Mpanda mine).

CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

230. In economic matters nationals, corporations and associations of nationals of members of the United Nations and non-members of the United Nations receive equal treatment with nationals of the Administering Authority, though certain restrictions have had to be imposed temporarily for balance of payments reasons.

CHAPTER 5. PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

231. Private indebtedness is not a serious problem and no special measures are adopted to protect inhabitants other than the indigenous inhabitants whose interests are safeguarded by the provisions of the law (the Credit to Natives (Restriction) Ordinance, Cap. 75) restricting and controlling the giving to them of credit by non-indigenous persons. A Bill to repeal this Ordinance was introduced into Legislative Council in 1957, but was withdrawn at the request of African members of the Council to allow further consultation, which is still proceeding, with Native Authorities and people. The reaction of the African public to the proposed repeal is varied, ranging in accordance with degrees of local advancement between approval and opposition. The law therefore stands unamended, since it is clear that the time is not ripe for its total repeal and the safeguards involved are not such as to hamper economic activity by Africans at the present stage. Consideration has been given to the need to control money-lending by legislation, such as that found in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. It is clear as a result of enquiries that legislation is not required. Usury is, in fact, almost unknown in Tanganyika. Pawn-brokers are required to be licensed and their activities are controlled by law.

SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

Policy and Legislation

232. Policy with regard to the preservation and development of the natural economic resources of the territory is based on three principal factors:

- (a) The preservation of those natural resources on which economic advancement, increased efficiency and greater productivity depend.
- (b) The development, improvement and increased production of the main economic crops and products for export.
- (c) The production of foodstuffs at a level sufficient to meet internal requirements.

This policy has full legislative backing.

233. The executive responsibility for the implementation of governmental policy rests with the natural resources group of departments working in close conjunction with the Provincial Administration. These departments (Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary, Water Development and Irrigation, Game, Pesticides Research, Tsetse Survey and Reclamation, Government Chemist and Co-operative Development) and their specialist and technical officers provide the necessary services, advice and instruction, co-ordination and research on which agricultural production and the development of natural economic resources depend. During the year the decision was taken to amalgamate the Tsetse Survey and Reclamation Department with the Veterinary Department in recognition of the fact that progress in reclamation has now reached the stage where the main problem remaining is the elimination of animal trypanosomiasis. The responsibility for the co-ordination and overall control of the work and activities of the departments rests with the Minister for Natural Resources. Control in respect of certain specific resources is vested in various boards and organisations set up under the relevant legislation and subject, in varying degrees, to guidance and control by Government.

234. The position regarding agricultural policy is not one which changes radically from year to year and the general problem remains the same. It is that of replacing a primitive form of subsistence agriculture by an improved and economic system of land usage, the primary need being to secure increased production from every acre of land under cultivation while at the same time ensuring the maintenance or improvement of soil fertility. By propaganda and practical demonstration efforts are continually being made to encourage the introduction of improved methods of agriculture incorporating sound soil and water conservation practices suited to local conditions. The tenant farming scheme operated by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation is one example of successful advancement. A major concern of the Agricultural Department is the introduction of new and improved types of seed and other planting material. A number of plans for increased African agricultural productivity have been approved and are being implemented with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds: they all concern better crop production and reference is made to them later in this report.

235. In the following paragraphs a brief account is given of the methods and organisation of the production, distribution and marketing of some of the territory's principal commodities.

Cotton

236. The legislation affecting the cotton industry is embodied in the Cotton Ordinance 1955, and the Lint and Seed Marketing Ordinance 1952. The former replaced the Cotton Ordinance 1949, bringing the legal provisions into line with the Lint and Seed Marketing Ordinance 1952, and also altered the legislation governing the control, sale and ginning of cotton to allow purchase of cotton by co-operative societies. These societies have developed extensively in the Lake Province since 1953. The Lint and Seed Marketing Ordinance 1952, officially established the Lint and Seed Marketing Board which is responsible for the purchase of all cotton lint and cotton seed from the ginners, who buy from established buying posts and markets, and also for the sale of all cotton lint and seed. The Board, which includes representatives of producers in the main growing areas, is empowered to finance and foster projects and services of direct benefit to the cotton industry, to finance essential research and to employ staff engaged in the development of agriculture in the cotton growing areas. Funds for such financing are derived from the sale of cotton lint and seed. The Board operates through two statutory provincial bodies, the South-East Lake County Council in the Lake Province and the Eastern Province Cotton Committee. These bodies administer projects approved by the Board, and advise the Board on the introduction and development of services calculated to benefit the industry.

237. Practically the entire crop is African grown. The total production in 1958 is estimated at 171,586 bales, compared with 167,000 bales in 1957. Of this total, the Lake Province is expected to contribute 151,500 bales, thus surpassing the record total of 1957. Seed surplus to sowing requirements is estimated at 48,636 tons. Seed cotton is sold in two grades, the prices for which are announced before harvest. The producer price for seed cotton in the Lake Province was 54 cts. per lb. for Grade A, and 20 cts. per lb. for Grade C. The average F.O.R. prices paid to ginners in the Lake Province for lint were 193.632 cts. per lb. for AR and 132.475 cts. per lb. for BR. Elsewhere the F.O.R. prices paid to ginners were 184.946 cts. per lb. for AR lint and 135.000 cts. per lb. for BR.

238. The marketing arrangements for Lake Province lint have been altered so that *all lint* is auctioned at the Lint and Seed Marketing Board's Dar es Salaam auctions. Previously, Lake Province lint was disposed of by the Lint and Seed Marketing Board through the agency of the Uganda Lint Marketing Board on the Kampala auctions.

Sisal

239. The sisal industry is the most important single economic factor in Tanganyika, and is almost completely autonomous and responsible for its own affairs, overall financial policy and marketing. The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, which is the managing body, represents the interests of the growers, who are almost entirely non-natives. The Association finances its own services, and is responsible for research work related to sisal and sisal production. There are no statutory marketing arrangements, this aspect of the industry being handled by the growers themselves. However, the Sisal Board, constituted under the provisions of the Sisal Industry Ordinance 1945, considers and advises the

Governor on all matters affecting the industry. Under this Ordinance the Governor-in-Council, on advice from the Board, is empowered to make rules for controlling and regulating the cultivation, storage, marketing and export of sisal, the registration of sisal plantations, conditions of grading and packing, and other matters affecting the welfare and efficiency of the industry.

240. Production in 1958 was estimated at 195,352 tons valued at approximately £13 million, compared with figures of 180,173 tons and approximately £9 million respectively for 1957.

Coffee

241. The coffee industry of Tanganyika operates through co-operative growers' associations and, in the case of certain areas, statutory boards established under the African Agricultural Products (Control and Marketing) Ordinance. In recent years there has been a gradual devolution of many of the functions of these Boards to the growers' associations concerning the marketing and processing of the crop and to the Department of Agriculture concerning the advisory service to growers. The principal legislation, the Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1957, which repealed previous ordinances, provides for those measures which are necessary for the efficiency and development of the industry. The provisions of this Ordinance cover the registration of Marks, the licensing of coffee dealers and exporters and rules for grading. A Tanganyika Coffee Board, established under the Ordinance, is responsible for advising Government upon measures for the promotion and protection of the industry and expenditure of measures calculated to promote the interests of the industry. To such purpose the Board finances coffee research at the Central Research Station, Lyamungu and at sub-stations throughout the territory, as well as industrial research on the drying of coffee and on publicity.

242. The non-native coffee crop is marketed by the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association on the Nairobi auctions and by private treaty. The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union with thirty-two affiliated societies in the Moshi District and the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency, Ltd., with affiliated societies mainly in the Rungwe and Songea Districts market the native grown mild coffee on the Moshi auctions. The Bukoba Native Co-operative Union markets the bulk of the native grown hard coffees which are auctioned in Mombasa.

243. The coffee is auctioned in lots of a number of tons at a time, by grade and place of origin. Samples of each lot are provided for potential bidders. The auctioneer is warned of the reserve price of each lot which, if not reached in the auction, results in the lot remaining unsold.

244. Producers process their crops to the extent of drying the berries and removing the pithy skin leaving the coffee bean encased only in its inner shell, a condition known as "parchment coffee". They deliver their parchment coffee to their local co-operative societies receiving therefrom payment of a proportion of its value. The societies then arrange transport of the parchment coffee to the factories at Bukoba or Moshi, as the case may be, where the inner "parchment" shell is removed, leaving the naked bean known as "clean" coffee, the state in which it is thereafter auctioned. The factories also grade the coffee. The co-operative societies pay producers the remainder of their price in accordance with the prices obtained at the auctions. Almost all African coffee producers are members of co-operative societies.

245. Territorial production during the last three years has been:

	<i>Hard coffee</i>	<i>Mild coffee</i>
1955-56 season .	9,504 tons	11,194 tons
1956-57 season .	10,368 tons	14,275 tons
1957-58 season .	9,742 tons	12,093 tons

Tobacco

246. The production of flue-cured leaf is very largely in the hands of estates in the Southern Highlands Province but the industry is growing steadily in the Western Province where African growers are participating in a scheme under the direction and guidance of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation. Production in this latter area was 28 per cent. of the territorial production in 1958 as compared with 14 per cent. in 1955. The industry in the Southern Highlands is subject to control under the Tobacco (Non-native Industry) Ordinance 1952. A Board established under this Ordinance regulates the growing and marketing of the crop and finances a research station which is under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture. All leaf is sold through the Southern Highlands Non-Native Tobacco Growers' Union who are the agents of the Board and who operate a processing plant for this purpose. The change over initiated in 1955 to a more remunerative type of leaf is now virtually complete and has resulted in an increased cash return to the farmers.

247. Production of fire-cured tobacco is mainly in the hands of native growers centred in the Songea, Kibondo and Biharamulo Districts. The Nyamirembe Board, established under the African Agricultural Products (Control and Marketing) Ordinance, and on which producers are represented, purchases, processes and markets the crop to East African manufacturers from the latter two districts. The Songea Native Tobacco Board has now devolved its functions upon the Ngoni-Matengo Native Co-operative Union.

248. Production in Songea showed a marked upward trend following a steady decline over a number of years. The higher grades are sold to overseas commercial buyers and the lower grades to East African manufacturers.

249. Territorial production in 1958 is estimated at 3,900,000 lb. of flue-cured tobacco and 1,750,000 lb. of fire-cured.

Pyrethrum

250. The pyrethrum industry is based in the Northern and Southern Highlands Provinces of the territory. A Pyrethrum Board has been established under the provisions of the Pyrethrum Industry Ordinance, 1949. The Board is responsible for the marketing of the crop and acts in an advisory capacity for measures necessary for the improvement and development of the industry as a whole.

251. Production is mainly in the hands of non-native growers but since 1956 a few African growers have shown interest in the crop and have been given advice and guidance and provided with seed and seedlings.

252. The crop from the Southern Highlands has been marketed as dried flowers but the bulk of the crop from the Northern Province has been sent to factories in Kenya for processing and has been marketed in the extract form. Producer prices are based on sample and chemical analysis of pyrethrin content less the expenses of marketing. It is not yet economic to establish a factory in Tanganyika.

253. Production in 1958 from all sources amounted to 750 tons as compared with 613 tons in 1955. Comparative production figures are:

	<i>Tons of dried flowers</i>	<i>Estimated value</i>
		£
1955	613	177,700
1956	740	207,000
1957	737	164,600
1958	610	170,800

Adverse climatic conditions prevented the 1958 crop from coming up to expectations. Sudden hail storms at the high altitudes in which this crop is grown are liable to do great damage and upset all forecasts of crop returns.

Tea

254. The tea industry is responsible for the management of its own affairs, production and marketing. Under the Tea Ordinance, 1950, a Board is established with the objects of making recommendations to the Governor regarding the imposition and amount of cess, any measures for the protection and promotion of the interests of the industry, and any measures put forward by the Tea Growers Association for the benefit of the industry. Both acreage and production cesses are levied and the Board utilises the proceeds, both for advertising and for the promotion of research. The industry, which at present consists of non-native producers, is free to sell its produce as it wishes, but the majority of producers are members of the East African Pool. Production continues to increase and new development is taking place in the Usambara Mountain area of the Tanga Province. Active consideration is being given to the participation of African growers in the industry.

255. The quality of Tanganyika tea is high and it is suitable for blending, the majority being exported to the United Kingdom and North America.

256. Tea production increases considerably every year. Comparative figures over the past four years are:

1955 production 4,521,114 lb. value £635,900 (approx.).

1956 production 5,439,210 lb. value £800,000 (approx.).

1957 production 6,349,000 lb. value £781,825 (approx.).

1958 production 7,687,680 lb. value £919,776 (approx.).

The value of the total production can only be approximated as no valuation is made of the tea consumed locally.

Copra

257. The copra industry is mainly in the hands of African, Arab and Indian producers though there are a few larger estates under European management on Mafia Island. There are no controls placed upon the industry and the subsidisation of new plantings by a planting bonus scheme has been discontinued. Production has remained static at about 11,000 tons owing to the fact that the internal market for the green nut is as valuable as the external market for copra.

Cashew Nuts

258. Cashew nuts have become of increasing importance to the territory and in particular to the Southern Province where they are principally grown. Exported tonnage has increased from 18,200 tons in 1955 to an estimated 27,000 tons in 1958.

259. The bulk of the crop is exported to India where it is processed by hand. A small pilot factory to process the nuts in the Southern Province closed after operating for two seasons due to the unreliable supply of adequate labour. Investigations continue into the possibilities of a mechanically operated machine to crack the nut without damaging the kernel. Research into the culture of the crop and on pest and disease control is carried out at the Southern Regional Research Centre, Nachingwea.

Groundnuts

260. This crop is grown mainly in the Western, Southern, Central and Lake Provinces and elsewhere throughout the territory by African growers. It is grown for local consumption though there has been a substantial surplus for export which has increased from 5,590 tons in 1955 to an estimated 12,000 tons in 1958.

Sesame

261. Sesame, grown mainly by Africans in the Southern Province, has increased from 4,207 tons in 1955 to an estimated 8,000 tons in 1958 with a record export of 10,628 tons in 1956. It is a valuable oilseed which gives a good cash return to the grower. Research on the breeding of high yielding varieties and varieties suitable for mechanical harvesting, and into culture, pest and disease control is being carried out.

Cassava

262. Cassava is grown widely over the whole territory as a food crop but is exported in any quantity only from the Southern Province where it is also an important cash crop. It is estimated that 16,000 tons were exported to Europe for stock feed during 1958.

Castor Seed

263. This valuable oil seed is being encouraged by the Department of Agriculture which introduces new strains as they become available. It grows wild in many parts of the country and the oil is used by some tribes as a cosmetic.

Other commodities

264. Other commodities produced for export during 1958 included 9,521 tons of beans and pulses, and 11,000 tons of sunflower.

Staple Foodstuffs and Food Supplies

265. The supply of all staple foodstuffs was satisfactory throughout 1958. The chief staple food crops are maize, sorghum, rice and cassava. A measure of

protection was afforded to maize and rice by the imposition in 1958 of part of the suspended customs duties applicable to those commodities. The disposal of surpluses of foodstuffs in growing areas is conducted through normal trade channels and no restrictions on export are applied. Government continues to hold a buffer stock of 5,000 tons of maize in permanent underground pits and above-the-ground hermetic storage against an emergency food shortage.

266. For sugar the territory continues to rely on imports for about half its consumption; imports are arranged through the agency of the Department of Economic Co-ordination of the East Africa High Commission and the first wholesale price of both locally grown and imported sugar is controlled under the Price Control Ordinance. The territory's wheat production continues to be insufficient to meet its own wheat flour needs. An agreement is being negotiated with the Government of Kenya (to which the Uganda Government may accede) whereby Tanganyika and Kenya wheat flour mills will use East African grown wheat before wheat imported from outside East Africa except to the extent that the latter may be necessary to provide a flour of satisfactory baking quality for consumers. Conditions of the agreement will provide that the freight on all Kenya wheat delivered to Dar es Salaam flour mills will be borne by Kenya and that wheat flour will not be imported except for limited purposes. As in the case of sugar, the first wholesale price of flour ex-mill is controlled under the Price Control Ordinance.

Livestock Industry and Products

267. Livestock are nearly all sold at auction markets operated by local authorities throughout the cattle-rearing areas. The majority of cattle, sheep and goats sold go for slaughter in various parts of the country, though some 50,000 head of cattle are bought for canning and the manufacture of by-products at the two factories of Tanganyika Packers Limited. Much of this canned meat and meat by-products is exported overseas.

268. A small number of cattle, sheep and goats are exported on the hoof to Kenya, Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia for slaughter purposes. A small export market for slaughter cattle in the Belgian Congo has been suspended for disease control reasons.

269. The pig and poultry production is mainly in the hands of non-African settlers, but more African farmers are showing an active interest in them.

270. The dairy industry is largely limited by the available means of transport to circumscribed areas around the main consuming areas. However, progress is being made in the collection and distribution of milk further afield especially in the Northern and Southern Highlands Provinces. Milk products now manufactured on a factory scale include butter, cheese and ghee.

271. The hide and skin industry is controlled by the Hide and Skin Trade Ordinance (Cap. 287) which licenses dealers in order to maintain a high quality product. The quality is gradually improving and the great majority of exports are now frame dried instead of ground dried as they used to be. Frame drying is in many places done on premises provided by local authorities. The proportion of ground dried hides exported from Dar es Salaam has dropped from 9.9 per cent. of the total hides export to 1 per cent. during the period 1954 to 1958.

While the quantity exported tends to increase, total values have fallen owing to world-wide price trends. The particulars of hides and skins exports shown in Appendix VII include the skins of game animals and the true figures for domestic livestock are:

Year	Number of hides	Number of skins	Value £
1956 .. .	876,362	1,821,473	1,265,197
1957 .. .	666,165	1,769,439	1,044,727
1958 .. .	875,408	2,278,978	1,032,893

The livestock industry is dealt with in more detail in Chapter 4 below.

Forest Products

272. It is the policy of the Tanganyika Government to reserve in perpetuity for the benefit of the inhabitants sufficient forested land or land capable of afforestation to preserve or improve water supplies and local climates, to prevent erosion and to supply a sustained yield of forest produce of all kinds for internal use and also for export; to manage such forests according to the best principles of sound forestry; and to encourage the practice of forestry by local government authorities and private enterprise.

273. The Forest Department is responsible for the implementation of this policy under the provisions of the Forests Ordinance (Cap. 132). The new Forests Ordinance enacted in 1957 has not been brought into force owing to drafting difficulties but it is intended to bring it into force early in 1959. The work of the Forest Department comprises the selection (in conjunction with other land-using interests) and creation of forest reserves, the regulation of cutting and the regeneration of cut-over areas in reserves so as to provide a sustained yield, the afforestation of suitable areas for the supply of forest produce or for the protection of river catchments, and advice to local authorities on forest management. The Department is also responsible for regulating the cut of timber on unreserved public lands, with the dual aim of attaining orderly harvesting and the best utilisation of the timber. The cutting of timber on public lands is now regarded as a salvage operation and no attempt is made to eke out the remaining supplies. To these ends research is undertaken by the Utilisation Division into the best methods of harvesting, milling, seasoning and preserving local timbers, and by the Silviculturist into the best methods of regenerating the forests either naturally or by artificial planting, the best species to plant and the best techniques of treating the forest so as to get the maximum sustained yield of high quality produce.

274. The harvesting and manufacture of timber is in the hands of private enterprise. The normal practice is to grant, after advertisement and subject to indigenous customary rights being fully safeguarded, licences for the large scale harvesting and milling of mature timber or other produce of specified trees in a specified area. At the end of the year 34 such licences for timber harvesting, three for firewood and poles and one for the collection of baobab bark were in existence. For small scale operations licences are granted as necessary.

275. There is no price control or direction of the internal marketing of timber. Timber for export is required, however, to conform to the Grading Rules,

enacted under the Export of Timber Ordinance 1950. Participation by the indigenous people in the timber industry is at present chiefly confined to hand-sawing and local timber dealing, few Africans having as yet the capital and knowledge to set up and operate sawmills successfully, but some pioneer enterprise in this direction has taken place in certain districts, such as Moshi, Bukoba, and Lushoto.

Economic Activities and Services

276. The major economic activities and services, other than production, distribution and marketing of agricultural commodities, are mining, manufacture, transport, power supplies and water supplies. Manufacture is dealt with in Chapter 8 below. Mining is dealt with in Chapter 7 below. It is carried on by private enterprise (with some of which the Colonial Development Corporation is associated) in accordance with legislation enacted by the legislature and administered by the Department of Mines. Transport is provided by the East African Railways and Harbours, by the East African Airways Corporation—these being a government monopoly and a public corporation respectively—and by private road hauliers, air charter and shipping companies. Power supplies, apart from certain private supplies, are provided by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited operating within an area of concessions granted to the Company. Water supplies in the territory are, with one exception, Government or Local Authority owned in urban and rural areas operating for communal purposes, or on private land for private purposes. The exception referred to is the Makonde Water Corporation, a statutory body operating in the Newala District of the Southern Province.

Private Corporations and Organisations

277. The principal private organisations in the territory in respect of the principal economic resources, activities and services are:

Sisal

- Bird and Company (Africa) Limited. Directors United Kingdom. Incorporated in Kenya, registered in Tanganyika.
- Amboni Estates Limited. Directors United Kingdom and Swiss. Incorporated in Guernsey, registered in Tanganyika.
- Karimjee Jivanjee Estates Limited. Directors Pakistani. Incorporated in Tanganyika, N.V. Cultuur Maatschappij Ngombezi. Directors Dutch. Incorporated in the Netherlands, registered in Tanganyika.
- Zavellas Sisal Estate Limited. Directors Greek, Italian and South African. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Timber

- Steel Brothers (Tanganyika Forests) Limited. Directors United Kingdom. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
- Grewels (Lindi) Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Hides and Skins

- Tombooth and Company Limited. Directors United Kingdom and Dutch. Incorporated in Kenya, registered in Tanganyika.
- A. G. Abdulhusein and Company Limited. Directors Pakistani. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
- Old East African Trading Company Limited. Directors United Kingdom and Danish. Incorporated in Kenya, registered in Tanganyika.

African Mercantile Company Limited. Directors United Kingdom. Incorporated in the United Kingdom, registered in Tanganyika.
 United Africa Company (Tanganyika) Limited. Directors United Kingdom. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Sugar

Tanganyika Planting Company Limited. Directors Danish. Incorporated in Denmark, registered in Tanganyika.

Milling

Unga Limited. Directors United Kingdom and Swiss. Incorporated in Kenya, registered in Tanganyika.
 Chande Industries Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
 Noorani Industrial Company Limited. Directors Pakistani. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
 Habib Punja and Sons Limited. Directors Pakistani. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
 Victoria Oil Mills Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
 Ashok Industries Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
 Chhagan Bhanji and Sons Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
 Universal Mills Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Electricity

Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited. Directors United Kingdom and Dutch. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Tea

Tanganyika Tea Company Limited. Directors United Kingdom. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
 Karimjee Jivanjee Estates Limited. Directors Pakistani. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Coffee

Tanganyika Coffee Curing Company Limited. Directors United Kingdom, Greek and African. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Cotton Ginning

Kwiriba Ginners Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
 Musoma Industries Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
 Buchosa Cotton Company Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Uganda, registered in Tanganyika.
 Buchosa Ginners Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
 Mathuradas Kalidas and Company Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Agricultural Machinery

Gailey and Roberts (Tanganyika) Limited. Directors United Kingdom. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

278. The foregoing list does not include public companies, co-operative societies or various statutory boards which are concerned with economic activities. The more important of these are dealt with in other relevant sections of this report.

Monopolies

279. The following public monopolies are in existence:

- (a) *Railways and Harbours*: The East African Railways and Harbours Administration manages, subject to the control of the East Africa High Commission, railway and port services in the East African territories including Tanganyika; road services are also operated by the Administration over certain routes. The Administration is a self-contained department of the High Commission but revenue and expenditure are subject to public control, the annual estimates being submitted to the Central Legislative Assembly. A Transport Advisory Council advises the High Commission on all matters concerning the territories' transport services.

(b) *Posts and Telecommunications*: Wherever posts or postal communications are established in the territory the Posts and Telecommunications Administration has the exclusive privilege, with certain minor exceptions, of conveying postal matter from one place to another, whether by land, sea or air. The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration is a self-contained department of the East Africa High Commission. Its revenue and expenditure are subject to public control and its annual estimates are submitted to the Central Legislative Assembly. A Posts and Telecommunications Advisory Board advises the East Africa High Commission on all posts and telecommunications matters.

280. Two private monopolies exist in the territory, one being an electric supply undertaking, the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, and the other a motor transport company, the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company.

281. The Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited and the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company Limited, which operated under separate Licences granted by Government under the Electricity Ordinance, were merged by legislation into one Company on the 1st March, 1957, and operate in the name of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited.

282. The two licences under which, prior to the 1st March, 1957, the two companies were authorised to generate, transmit and supply electrical energy, were revoked by the Governor on the 1st March, 1957, and an agreement was entered into between the Governor and the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited on the 28th February, 1957, under the terms of which a new Licence, dated the 1st March, 1957, was granted to the Company for a period of 55 years.

283. The licence sets out the areas which the Company may supply and are as follows:

1. The Municipality of Dar es Salaam, the townships of Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza and Tabora and an area within a radius of 60 miles measured in the case of Dar es Salaam from the site of the General Post Office and in the case of the other townships specified from the principal Post Office of each township.
2. An area of the territory within a radius of 75 miles of the Power House constructed by the Company at the Grand Pangani Falls.

284. Under the agreement, if the Governor is satisfied that the requirements inside the areas of supply will be met by the company he may authorise the company to transmit, sell and distribute electrical energy outside the territory. After 24 years from the date of the agreement and at 10-year intervals thereafter the Governor may exercise the option requiring the company to sell to the Government the whole of the company's undertaking. The price to be paid will be determined subject to the terms of the agreement. Upon the expiry of the licence the whole of the undertaking of the company will vest in and belong absolutely to the Government free of charge subject to the payment of compensation on assets which have not been fully amortized in accordance with the scale of depreciation set out in the licence.

285. Both the Ordinance and the licence provide for equality of treatment to consumers. The licence also grants the Company the right to utilise the Grand Pangani Falls Power Development Reserve to the extent and in the manner defined in the Pangani River (Hydro-Electric Projects) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1957). Provision is also made in the licence for the Company to compensate African communities for disturbance of or any damage proved to have been caused by the Company in the exercise of its rights. The licence lays down the maximum prices chargeable by the Company and the Ordinance sets forth the manner in which the Company can increase its standard prices. If any increase contemplated by the Company exceeds 10 per cent. the consent of the Governor must first be obtained.

286. The Governor has the right to nominate a Director to the Board of the Company and such nomination has in fact been made. The issued capital of the Company is £3,000,000, of which Government holds stock to the value of £45,000. The Company is required to comply with the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance and Rules published under it and officials duly authorised on behalf of the Government are entitled at all proper times to enter the premises of the Company for the purpose of inspecting their operations.

287. As regards the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company, the need for an omnibus service for the rapidly expanding town of Dar es Salaam and its immediate environs has long been felt but prior to 1950 attempts to secure the operation of an adequate service had failed owing to the economic uncertainty of the proposition. One experimental service established was withdrawn owing to the financial loss incurred. The municipality is unable to undertake the provision of its own services and does not expect to be in a position to do so for some years to come. Agreement was reached with the Overseas Motor Transport Company of London, under which in consideration of the grant of an exclusive licence the Company undertook to form a subsidiary company—the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company—and to run a comprehensive local omnibus service. The agreement provides that the municipal council shall, if it so desires, take over the undertaking on expiration of the present licence. The need for a similar exclusive licence in Tanga became apparent during 1955, and at the request of the Tanga Town Council negotiations were opened, resulting in the grant of such a licence to the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company on similar terms and conditions to the licence previously held by them in respect of Dar es Salaam.

Co-operative Organisations

288. With continuing encouragement from the Government, there has been steady expansion of co-operative activities. The staff of the Department of Co-operative Development at the end of 1958 consisted of the Commissioner (who is also Registrar of Co-operative Societies), a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner, 22 Co-operative Officers (6 are African) and an establishment of 14 Co-operative Inspectors and 100 Assistant Co-operative Inspectors. Their duties are to guide and assist societies, both established and in process of formation. The Inspectorate staff have taken an increasing part in the audit of society accounts. All established societies are registered under the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance (Cap. 211), and operate in accordance with normal co-operative principles.

289. At the end of 1958 there were 546 registered societies (85 registered during the year) with a total membership of approximately 319,000 (300,000 at the end of 1957). These comprised 534 marketing societies (including two mining societies), 5 credit (loan) societies, 6 consumers societies (one of which operates 53 branch stores) and 1 Building Society. Of the agricultural marketing co-operatives, primary societies were affiliated to 24 local Unions, of which the most important are the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd., the Bukoba Native Co-operative Union, Ltd., the Victoria Federation of Co-operative Unions, Ltd., the Rungwe African Co-operative Union, Ltd., and the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency, Ltd. The latter, with 17 members, representing 125 societies, was in territory-wide operation. Seventy-one primary marketing societies were not affiliated to any Union.

290. Co-operative Societies operate in all the territory's eight provinces, and the services include bulk marketing facilities, bulk purchase of trade goods, distribution of consumer goods, seed and planting material, agricultural requisites, particularly pesticides, loans, crop finance, savings facilities and education. Societies are taking an increasing part in processing their members' products and now own two cotton ginneries, a tobacco factory, a coffee curing works (as well as the majority share-holding in another coffee curing works) and a rice mill, while several societies have their own maize-mills. Interest in the formation of societies in new areas continued to be keen, particularly in the field of bulk marketing of produce. The value of produce marketed during the year was nearly £11 million, 62 per cent. of this being mild and hard coffees, 34 per cent. seed cotton, the remainder being tobacco, fresh vegetables, mica and cereals. With the exception of some tobacco, all produce was sold in East Africa.

291. The East African School of Co-operation, the School of Co-operation, Mzumbe, and the College of Commerce, Moshi, continued their invaluable contribution to the education of Departmental and society employees.

Concessions

292. The only land concessions which exist in the territory are two plots of land in the harbour areas of Dar es Salaam and Kigoma granted to the Belgian Government to facilitate traffic in goods between the Indian Ocean and the Belgian Congo. These grants were made in accordance with a Convention made between the British and Belgian Governments in 1921. Other land grants, except those freehold titles granted by or originating from contracts entered into by the former German Administration, are held on rights of occupancy for specific periods under the provisions of the Land Ordinance. Mining titles conveying a right to mine and prospecting licences authorising the search for minerals are granted under the Mining Ordinance and Mining (Mineral Oil) Ordinance. At the end of the year there were current 2,618 mining titles (covering approximately 245 square miles), 19 exclusive prospecting licences for minerals other than mineral oil (covering an area of 34,548 square miles), and 2 licences (covering an area of 25,300 square miles) in respect of mineral oil.

Economic Protection

293. The most effective means by which the economically weaker inhabitants of the territory can at present be protected are the control of immigration, land alienation and usury. Immigration is controlled so that it takes place only in the

interests, whether economic or otherwise, of the inhabitants generally. The land laws of the territory prevent the disposition of land by indigenous inhabitants in favour of non-Africans except by permission of the Governor. The statutory provision for the restriction of credit to the indigenous inhabitants effectively reduces to a minimum the practice of usury.

294. Subject to these means of protection, which are of course susceptible to modification as the need for them gradually disappears, the aim of the Administering Authority's general economic policy is to increase the wealth of the territory by associating all sections of its population in the fullest possible development of the natural resources and to secure a progressive raising of the general standard of living, particularly of the indigenous inhabitants. The latter aim is bound up with the problem of associating them more closely with economic enterprise. This is being done in such ways as by the development of the co-operative movement; by loan funds to enable Africans to enter the field of more advanced agricultural and commercial enterprise; and by tenant farming schemes under which the African peasant would have the benefit of modern agricultural methods.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

General Structure

295. The general pattern of commercial life of the territory has already been described in paragraphs 204 to 209. There is no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality in the conduct of enterprises, and the participation of Africans as compared with European and Asian members of the community is increasing as they acquire commercial experience and technical skill.

Internal Distribution and Price Control

296. Distribution of both domestic and imported products follows normal commercial practice except for the special price control arrangements for wheat flour and sugar. Wheat flour imports are normally prohibited in the interests of developing the local wheat flour milling industry which uses mainly East African grown wheat, supplemented where necessary by imported wheat. The distribution of flour is through normal trade channels, but the wholesale price is controlled at the point of leaving the mills under the Price Control Ordinance, Cap. 309. In the case of sugar, imports, except for special types such as icing sugar, etc., to the extent necessary to fill the gap between estimated consumption and local production, are made only by Government which sells ex-wharf to wholesale distributors. Sugar imported by Government and sugar produced locally are subject to price control at the first wholesaler level only. There is no control of retail prices and all sugar is free from internal distribution control of any kind. The Produce Control Ordinance was repealed in 1958 thus removing controls on the internal movement of produce in the territory. The Price Control Ordinance still provides machinery for controlling prices of goods when the need arises. The Native Foodstuffs Ordinance also remains in effect and provides powers to control the movement of certain foodstuffs in areas which may be prescribed but it is present policy to use such powers sparingly and only when no other means is available to meet a local food shortage.

External Trade

297. It is the general policy of the Administering Authority to expand the volume of external trade to the benefit of the economy of the territory. With regard to imports, this policy also takes into account how far it may be practicable for the territory's requirements to be met from its own industries or from other East African territories and for imports to be paid for by exports generally. With regard to exports, expansion is directly related to the development of the natural resources and the derived agricultural and mineral products. Again it is fundamental policy for these resources to be fully exploited but it is clear that expansion in this direction is dependent upon so many factors affecting the supply of the raw material, climate, the availability of labour, and so forth that although steady expansion is taking place, it is unlikely that there will be any great acceleration in the immediate future. As far as the export of agricultural produce is concerned, the rate of expansion depends largely upon the level of world prices for primary produce and the economy of the territory will continue to be largely dependent upon the world market prices.

Customs Duties

298. The Customs import tariff which is primarily revenue producing is too lengthy and detailed to be reproduced in a report of this nature. It is contained in the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 15 of 1958). The general rate is 22 per cent. *ad valorem*, but there are numerous exceptions. On a large range of raw materials, semi-manufactures and industrial and agricultural machinery no duty is payable at all. On the other hand a higher rate than 22 per cent. is payable on certain luxury articles. In May, 1958, the rate of duty on clothing and textiles was increased with the object both of augmenting revenue and encouraging the establishment of a local textile industry.

Import and Export Restrictions

299. Except in the case of special products such as timber, coffee, tea and cotton, where imports and exports may be subject to specific control from the point of view either of orderly production or marketing or the maintaining and raising of standards of quality, there are no general restrictions of a permanent nature on imports and exports. Certain imports from non-sterling countries are still subject to quota licensing. Many items from such countries may, however, be imported without restriction and only a very small proportion of the territory's total import trade is affected by the quota licensing system.

Subsidies

300. There are no direct subsidies except that provided by the Cotton Price Assistance Fund to assist growers when world cotton prices are falling. There is provision for indirect subsidies in the form of customs refunds under the Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duty) Ordinance. This Ordinance has been applied for the purpose of assisting the establishment or promoting the expansion of local manufacturers by refunding duties on imported materials. Any order under the Ordinance authorising a refund is subject to the approval of the Legislature.

Trade Differences

301. Subject to the arrangements referred to above for import licensing in respect of certain imports from non-sterling countries there is no distinction or difference between the trade of the territory with the metropolitan country and its trade with other countries.

CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) Land Tenure

Types of Tenure and Utilisation

302. The obligations as regards land tenure of the Administering Authority under Article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika are fully reflected in the relevant laws of the territory and, in particular, in the Land Ordinance (Cap. 113). The preamble of that Ordinance declares the need to assure, protect and preserve the customary rights of the natives of Tanganyika to use and enjoy the land of the territory and the fruits thereof.

303. The main categories of land tenures in existence in the territory are:

- (a) Freehold rights granted in the time of the German administration and subsequently confirmed under the provisions of the Land Ordinance.
- (b) Leasehold of those freehold lands.
- (c) Rights of Occupancy granted by the Governor under the provisions of the Land Ordinance.
- (d) Land used and occupied in accordance with native law and custom.

Both indigenous and non-indigenous persons occupy land under the first three categories of tenure but, of course, only the indigenous inhabitants can hold land under the fourth category.

304. Under the Land Ordinance an African or African community using or occupying land in accordance with native law and custom is regarded as having a Right of Occupancy over the land, although no documentary title has been granted. As native law and custom varies between the numerous tribes of the territory, there are considerable variations in the indigenous system of land tenure. Nevertheless, the systems have all developed from the same fundamental principles and circumstances. The over-riding circumstance was that there was no shortage of land and so land under cultivation could be abandoned for fresh land when it began to show signs of failing productivity. It was the productive effort of the individual, his wives or his servants, which gave value to the land. It was not regarded as being personally negotiable. It was occupied and administered by the clan or tribe of which the cultivator was a member. From this fundamental position it follows that it is the tribal authorities who allocate land to individuals. The position is clearly not one susceptible to sudden or radical change, but during recent years the traditional laws and customs governing the holding of land, which fortunately have not the rigidity of written law, have been increasingly modified to meet modern needs and changing ideas. While the practice of shifting cultivation with consequent lack of responsibility for the land still prevails in many areas, the establishment of permanent crops, the introduction of modern farming methods and, in a few areas, the pressure of population on the land, have made many Africans alive to the value of land and have led to a desire for a more individual form of tenure. The Arabs, who carved plantations out of tribal lands on the coast, and the Germans who administered the territory through alien Akidas, effectively supplanted those indigenous authorities who would have been interested in retaining tribal laws and customs in relation to land tenure. The result is that in the coastal areas the general attitude to land tenure has become individualistic. In the rural areas outside the coastal belt tribal law and custom have remained more or less intact although the pace at which

individual tenure is emerging has quickened. In some areas the introduction of schemes for mechanical cultivation has resulted in the development of a form of collective or co-operative farming. In Government Paper No. 6 of 1958 the Tanganyika Government has proposed the conversion into freehold tenure of the individual stable agricultural holdings occupied under native law and custom in areas where the people are ready to accept this new form of tenure. It is considered that this tenure will give Africans the stability and security required by modern conditions. The proposals also provide for control for the prevention and remedy of bad husbandry. These proposals at present await consideration by Legislative Council.

305. The traditional systems of land tenure have to some extent impeded the introduction of improved farming methods. As long as the cultivator has only to make application to his tribal authority to receive new land, he has not taken steps to preserve the productivity of his land. However, among the more enlightened local authorities there is a growing appreciation of large scale measures to deal with soil erosion and conservation of water supplies, and in many areas Rules and Orders under the Native Authority Ordinance have been made for this purpose.

306. On account of the size of the territory, the scattered nature of the population in many areas, the extent to which shifting cultivation is still practised and the impracticability of a total survey, it is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the area of land under effective occupation by the indigenous population at any one time, either individually or collectively. In spite of rapid increases in population in certain areas during recent years, with consequent pressure upon the land, large areas of the territory are still unoccupied and, viewing the country as a whole, over-population and land hunger do not present serious problems. Much of the unoccupied land awaits the eradication of tsetse fly or the improvement of water supplies before it can be put to productive use and, where the population is such that effective settlement of new lands can be undertaken extensively, reclamation schemes are in progress.

307. The conditions of land tenure otherwise than in accordance with native law and custom are governed by the Land (Law of Property and Conveyancing) Ordinance (Cap. 114), and the Land Ordinance (Cap. 113). The former provides that, subject to certain exceptions and limitations, the laws of real and personal property in force in England on the 1st January, 1922, shall apply in like manner to real and personal estate in the territory, and that the law and practice of Conveyancing in force in England on that day shall be in force in the territory. Where, however, the English law or practice is inconsistent with any provision contained in a local ordinance or other legislation, the local legislation shall prevail.

308. No freehold title over public lands may be created or granted under the Land Ordinance, which empowers the Governor to grant Rights of Occupancy to both native and non-native persons for periods not exceeding 99 years, and to demand a rental and to revise the rental at intervals of not more than 33 years, provided that before the disposition of any public land in an area in which a Native Authority is established, the Authority shall be consulted. The consultative procedure is described in paragraph 310 below. The concept behind the

policy of granting Rights of Occupancy is that, subject to provision for the present and future land needs of the indigenous population, the vast undeveloped natural resources of the territory can best be harnessed for the general good of all its inhabitants by a combination of the efforts and aptitude of the African with the skill, capital and guidance of the non-African. When it is clear that land can properly be made available for development, care is taken for the good use of that land. Holders of Rights of Occupancy are obliged to observe the development conditions imposed by the Land Regulations and Rights of Occupancy may be revoked for "good cause", which term includes abandonment or non-use of the land.

309. Other important provisions of the Land Ordinance include an implied condition in every Right of Occupancy that the occupier binds himself to pay to the Governor on behalf of the previous occupier, if any, the amount found to be payable in respect of any unexhausted improvements existing on the land at the date of his entry into occupation. It is also laid down that except with the approval of the Secretary of State, no single Right of Occupancy shall be granted to a non-native over an area exceeding 5,000 acres. By provision in the Land Regulations it is unlawful for any occupier to transfer the whole of his interests in a right of occupancy by sale, mortgage, charge, transfer or bequest without the consent of the Governor. In addition, under the provisions of the Land (Law of Property and Conveyancing) Ordinance a disposition of land belonging to a native in favour of a non-native or conferring on a non-native any rights over the land of a native, shall not be operative unless it is in writing and unless and until it is approved by the Governor.

310. A detailed procedure has been laid down for the consideration of applications for Rights of Occupancy over public lands outside townships, minor settlements or trading centres. When the Governor decides that consideration can be given to the grant of a Right of Occupancy over a particular portion of land an Administrative Officer visits the land and discusses the application in public with the local Native Authorities and the persons, if any, in occupation of any part of the land. If they are agreeable in principle to the application he prepares an inspection report in which are included particulars of the indigenous inhabitants, if any, living, cultivating or grazing stock on the land; its distance from rail and motor road communications; and written confirmation that the Native Authority concerned agrees to the alienation. In preparing his report the Administrative Officer has to bear in mind that, although the land may not be immediately required for the present needs of the tribe, it may be so required in the future.

311. If the land is disposed of by the Governor any persons residing on it are given the option of remaining there or of moving to another area. If they elect to remain they must be allowed a generous area of land not only for their immediate requirements but also for their reasonable expansion in the future, rent free, and without being required to obtain any documentary title to the land. If they elect to move to another area they are paid compensation on an approved scale for the surrender of their rights, with the addition of 50 per cent. for the general inconvenience of removal. Indigenous occupiers are left to make a free choice when the position, including the amount of compensation payable, has been explained to them. Compensation must be paid to the persons concerned before the applicant for the Right of Occupancy may enter into occupation of the land.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL LAND ALIENATED UNDER LONG-TERM RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY SINCE 1st JANUARY, 1946

Year	Alienation of Agricultural Land up to 1,500 Acres and Pastoral Land up to 2,500 Acres				Alienation of Agricultural Land over 1,500 Acres and Pastoral Land over 2,500 Acres				Total of Columns (2) to (5) (Smaller Acreage Group)		Total of Columns (6) to (9) (Larger Acreage Group)		Total of Smaller and Larger Acreage Groups Columns (10) to (13)		Alienation to Public or Semi-Public Bodies		Total Alienations During Year		Surrenders, Revocations, etc. During Year		Net Increase in Alienated Land During Year		Total Area of Long-Term Rights of Occupancy at end of Year			
	Agricultural up to 1,500 Acres		Pastoral up to 2,500 Acres		Agricultural over 1,500 Acres		Pastoral over 2,500 Acres		No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	Acres	% of Territory (b)
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres																		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
1946	3	3,673	—	—	2	5,171	—	—	3	3,673	2	5,171	5	8,844	—	—	5	8,844	6	10,842	—	1	—	1,638	788,038(c)	0.4%
1947	3	1,140	—	—	4	8,320	—	—	3	1,140	4	8,320	7	9,460	1	363	8	9,823	4	1,707	4	8,116	795,683	0.4%		
1948	11	8,575	—	—	3	32,960	—	—	11	8,575	3	32,960	14	41,535	1	1,000	15	42,535	251	175,836	—	236	—	133,301	663,102	0.3%
1949	101	65,353	1	500	30	130,082	—	—	102	65,853	30	130,082	132	195,935	—	—	132	195,935	23	72,541	109	123,394	786,248	0.4%		
1950	186	102,583	—	—	22	71,804	—	—	186	102,583	22	71,804	208	174,387	3	195,629	211	370,016	40	33,139	171	336,877	1,122,017	0.5%		
1951	91	44,888	2	693	43	189,063	—	—	93	45,581	43	189,063	136	234,644	—	—	136	234,644	16	14,797	120	219,847	1,341,151	0.6%		
1952	128	68,559	4	3,678	33	188,398	10	135,698	132	72,237	43	324,096	175	396,333	4	335,299	179	731,632	21	132,411	158	599,221	1,938,941	0.9%		
1953	76	44,669	2	4,403	16	95,514	4	42,080	78	49,072	20	137,594	98	186,666	1	25	99	186,691	23	15,916	76	170,775	2,109,985	1.0%		
1954	40	20,888	2	2,545	14	54,339	2	13,900	42	23,433	16	68,239	58	91,672	—	—	58	91,672	25	21,627	33	70,045	2,180,166	1.0%		
1955	78	21,681	—	—	10	23,497	1	18,647	78	21,681	11	42,144	89	63,825	3	69,404	92	133,229	45	60,239	47	72,990	2,248,366	1.0%		
1956	51	27,443	9	12,969	12	31,433	4	152,275	60	40,412	16	183,708	76	224,120	5	2,280	81	226,400	33	98,967	48	127,433	2,376,123	1.1%		
1957	50	30,785	8	6,284	7	26,152	5	85,874	58	37,069	12	112,026	70	149,095	4	5,913	74	155,008	28	43,291	46	111,717	2,488,469	1.1%		
1958	40	15,372	5	8,227	10	58,934	4	33,962	45	23,599	14	92,896	59	116,495	2	2,526	61	119,021	36	63,110	25	55,911	2,533,966(d)	1.2%		
TOTALS	858	455,609	33	39,299	206	915,667	30	482,436	891	494,908	236	1,398,103	1,127	1,893,011	24	612,439	1,151	2,505,450	551	744,063	600	1,761,387				

(to face page 79)

- NOTES: (a) Includes minor adjustments not reflected in preceding columns.
 (b) The total land area of the Territory is estimated to be 219,331,840 acres or 342,706 square miles.
 (c) This total takes into account 1,043 holdings comprising approximately 789,676 acres previously subsisting.
 (d) This total is held in 1,643 holdings.

Analysis of Land Utilisation

312. In the light of the position described in the preceding paragraphs, no detailed comparative analysis can be given of land tenure and utilisation as between the indigenous and other sections of the population or of the quality of the land held by them. The size of holdings varies from the small acreages cultivated in the traditional manner by individual peasant farmers to the sometimes large acreages developed by individuals, groups or organisations using modern methods of mechanised agriculture. There are wide variations in the climatic and other conditions affecting the quality of land and they are shared by Africans and non-Africans alike in the many parts of the territory where both are engaged in agricultural activities. It is worth mentioning, however, that perhaps the largest and most productive section of land in non-African occupation, namely that devoted to sisal, is generally speaking situated in areas of inferior fertility and rainfall.

Land Problems

313. Further attention was given during the year to instances of squatters on alienated estates. In the majority of cases amicable settlement was reached by exchange of land. Unauthorised occupation of public land and erection of buildings thereon by Africans in trading centres, minor settlements and townships present an increasing problem in land administration.

314. In 1957 it was reported that in the Mbeya District a native authority, influenced by political agitators, had opposed the grant of land to a company for purposes connected with the mining of pyrochlore. In the interests of the territory's economy the Secretary of State overruled the native authority and the company is to be offered a right of occupancy over the land, the present occupants having accepted compensation and moved to other land. There were instances of local opposition to land alienation in 1958 but in all cases the responsible native authority agreed the alienations. One example is that from the Tanga District of a company seeking to extend its existing estate by applying in the normal way to the Government for an addition of adjoining land, the extension being essential for the company's economy to meet the rising costs in sisal production and the fall in the selling price. The tribal elders stated that the land was valueless to the tribe, being without water and suitable only for sisal growing. Notwithstanding the agreement of the elders and the fact that the land would not be required by the local Africans in the foreseeable future the youths of the community opposed the alienation. This opposition was overruled by the native authority.

315. Problems arising from such factors as erosion, poverty of soil, inadequate water supplies, pests and diseases are the subject of constant attention. They are dealt with under various aspects of the territory's development plans, rehabilitation schemes and departmental and inter-territorial research organisations. Land disputes do not constitute a serious problem, although a very considerable part of the time of local courts in some areas is taken up with claims and counter-claims, usually arising out of boundary disputes or matters of inheritance. Court actions over land questions in the subordinate courts and High Court are infrequent.

Land Alienation

316. The Government's land alienation policy is designed to promote, in accordance with Article 10 of the Trusteeship Agreement, the economic and other advancement of all the inhabitants of Tanganyika, while the Administering Authority continues scrupulously to observe, as it always has, the obligations of Article 8 of the Agreement to respect the rights and to safeguard the interests both present and future, of the African population.

317. In townships and minor settlements building plots are made available from time to time in accordance with public demand. It is the practice to advertise for competitive tender of premium plots for commercial or industrial purposes and plots for residential purposes in zones other than high density residential zones. Members of any race may compete for these plots on equal terms. Grants of land are made direct and without advertisement for tender for churches, schools and charitable or public purposes and also to Africans for residential purposes in high density residential zones.

318. At its twentieth session the Trusteeship Council, with agricultural and pastoral land in mind, adopted a Resolution requesting a detailed statement of land alienation including particulars of the numbers, extent and types of holdings granted since 1946, distinguishing if possible between grants made for public or semi-public purposes for plantations, mines or other commercial undertakings and for individual farms.

319. In response to the Trusteeship Council's Resolution the 1957 Report incorporated a table setting out in some detail the alienations of agricultural and pastoral land under long term rights of occupancy since 1st January, 1946. It was not possible to supply figures exactly in accordance with the three categories mentioned in the Resolution because many individual farmers had turned themselves into companies. Lists of land held by companies or by individuals would have been misleading because proper account would not have been taken of the individual farmer who although working his land on his own account would have appeared in the companies list. An arbitrary division was made. Holdings of more than 1,500 acres of arable land and more than 2,500 acres of pastoral land were classified as holdings by "large scale commercial undertakings" for plantations, estates, ranches, etc. Holdings of smaller acreages in each class were classified as held by individual farmers. The table has been brought up to date and is set out below.

320. The table deals solely with land alienated under long term rights of occupancy and does not include freehold land. The German Administration of Tanganyika prior to World War I made grants of certain areas of land to be held on freehold title. The British Administration has never granted freehold rights over land except in a very few cases by way of exchange for freehold land surrendered to Government. At present there are 417 registered holdings of freehold land in rural areas covering 487,651.5 acres. So far compulsory registration of freehold land has not been extended to the whole territory (vide paragraph 326 below). Land over which mining operations are being carried out is not dealt with in the table but is referred to in paragraph 326.

321. Columns (2) to (5) in the table show that since 1st January, 1946, 858 "small" agricultural holdings and 33 small "pastoral" holdings, making a total of 891 holdings covering 494,908 acres, have been alienated to "small" farmers. Columns (6) to (9) show that in the same period 236 holdings covering 1,398,103

acres have been alienated for large scale agricultural and pastoral purposes. These figures do not give an accurate picture of the present position because they do not indicate the division between "small farmers" and "large-scale commercial undertakings" of the 789,676 acres alienated under long-term rights of occupancy prior to 1st January, 1946. The position is that the total amount of alienated land at 31st December, 1958 was 2,533,966 acres held in 1,643 holdings. Twenty-four of these holdings were held by public or semi-public bodies, but it is not possible to give an accurate division of the remaining 1,619 holdings between "small farmers" and "large-scale commercial undertakings".

322. The net increase in alienated land in 1958 was the lowest since 1948, sixty-one new alienations covering 119,000 acres having been made as against thirty-six alienations covering 63,110 acres surrendered or revoked, a total net increase of twenty-five holdings covering 55,911 acres. Of the alienations fifteen were re-grants, i.e., renewals of rights of occupancy on their expiry, and of the new grants six were to Africans and two to public or semi-public bodies.

323. Of the 612,439 acres held by public or semi-public bodies, 12,000 acres are held by native authorities or African co-operatives, coffee boards, etc. A further 70,000 acres are held by Tanganyika Packers Ltd., a company in which the Tanganyika Government has a controlling interest; 486,000 acres are held by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation and the balance of some 44,000 acres is held by the Colonial Development Corporation.

324. It is noteworthy that a considerable portion of the land originally alienated to non-Africans is now being used by Africans. A large proportion of the land originally alienated to the Overseas Food Corporation has been worked by Africans since it was taken over by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation. Some land alienated in accordance with the terms of the Wilson Report has been bought for African use. Moreover, native authorities are showing interest in acquiring estates: two at least have acquired freehold estates and negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of two other farms from non-Africans.

Land Registration

325. Registration of titles to land is governed by the Land Registration Ordinance, 1953. At present the only titles that are registered are freehold, leasehold and Rights of Occupancy granted by the Governor. The legislation does not provide for the registration of titles derived from tribal custom. The bringing of land onto the register is optional except in prescribed areas, but once land is on the register all dealings with it, except leases for short terms, must be registered, otherwise they are ineffectual to convey any rights in the land. The only areas in which it has been made compulsory to apply for land to be brought onto the register are the centre of Dar es Salaam and the Townships of Tanga, Bukoba, Mwanza, Arusha, Moshi and Lindi, but it is intended gradually to bring all titles to land onto the Register. Registered titles are not indefeasible, but it is only in exceptional circumstances that rectification can be ordered against a registered owner who is in possession, while persons suffering loss by reason of rectification or of any error in the register are indemnified by the Government. There is also a system of registration of deeds: all deeds creating or transferring interests in land, other than dealings with registered land and leases for short terms, are required to be registered. This does not affect transactions which, under tribal custom, do not require to be evidenced by documents, although if documents are used, they are registrable.

326. The table referred to in paragraph 320 above does not include figures relating to land over which mining operations are being carried out. Such operations are, in fact, carried out under the grant of either mining leases or mining claims which do not convey to the holders, save for the purpose of winning minerals, any surface rights. In some cases however, mining enterprises hold rights of occupancy over portions of the land in connection with mining operations. These rights of occupancy are included in the figures of alienated land set out in the table but it is not possible to indicate their number or extent because in several cases they have been granted for purposes not immediately connected with mining. The amount of land thus held by mining enterprises is negligible compared with their rights to conduct mining operations. At 31st December, 1958, there were 50 current mining leases covering an area of 131,129 acres. Two of these leases totalling 87,040 acres, were held by African co-operative societies. In addition there were 2,568 mining claims covering 25,652 acres. In all therefore, mining rights were in existence over an area of 156,781 acres.

Land Acquisition

327. The powers of compulsory acquisition of private interests in land rest with the Governor in Council, and such powers are in no way exercised by the metropolitan government. Compulsory acquisition is regulated by the provisions of the Land Acquisition Ordinance (Cap. 118) and is restricted to public purposes as defined in that Ordinance. Compensation for the interest acquired must be made either in money or, when a valid written title to the land acquired is delivered, by an agreed exchange of public land not exceeding in value the value of the land acquired. Any disputes concerning the title to the land or the amount of compensation payable are submitted for determination by the High Court. Limited powers of acquisition are provided under certain Ordinances dealing with the establishment of public utility undertakings and under the Town and Country Planning and Local Government Ordinances, but the procedure is governed by the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

328. Details of 1958 acquisitions:

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Compensation</i>
Pangani . . .	9,000 sq. ft.	Marine Fisheries Store . . .	To be assessed if a claimant appears.
Dar es Salaam . . .	1,275 acres	Site for Offices for District Commissioner	Land exchange.

329. The general attitude of the indigenous peoples to the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes is usually one of indifference. Occupied land is seldom compulsorily acquired for public purposes.

(b) Agricultural Products

Types and Methods of Agriculture

330. The majority of African cultivators over the greater part of the territory still practice primitive forms of agriculture with primitive hand tools, the production from which is at or a little above subsistence level. But this picture is changing, slowly in many parts and more rapidly in others. The evidence of an increasing volume of agricultural products for export, with fluctuations due to

seasonal climatic factors, supports this contention. The desire of the African peasant cultivator for a higher standard of living, better education and improved medical services is evident but he is beginning to realise that these can only be obtained by increasing his output of agricultural and livestock products for cash sale.

331. The cultivator of an existing coffee plantation has enjoyed prosperity with little extra effort on his part due to the high value of his crop. In other areas, where new plantations have been developed, a good deal of effort has been put in, based on the result of research, to ensure that the crop is well established. Now that coffee prices are at a lower level the cultivator is paying more heed to advice on culture and pest control to raise his yields nearer to the potential shown possible by research workers. The cotton grower, similarly, has been favoured with a relatively high sale value for his crop and with this and the stimulus of co-operative marketing he has exploited the position by increasing the acreage devoted to the crop. The availability of suitable land and his ability to pick the crop are limiting factors to further expansion but increases in production are undoubtedly possible if more attention is given to basic cultural practices and pest control. In this he has already received substantial aid with improved seed from high yielding strains of cotton dusted against bacterial disease.

332. The areas of the territory in which coffee and cotton can be grown successfully and economically are limited and the cultivation of other crops yielding the best possible cash return has to be exploited. The staple food crops are not remunerative for either local sale or export and increases in the acreages and yields of these crops are not rewarding commensurate with the effort devoted to the cultivation.

333. The peasant cultivator has in most areas of Tanganyika a crop or crops, other than those which supply his food requirements, which are best suited to his locality and he is given encouragement and advice with the limited staff and funds which are available to cultivate these. Evidence of increased production of sesame, cashew nuts, cassava, and groundnuts show that this advice is accepted and acted upon but to obtain the potential reward from optimum yields per acre he requires to devote more effort and skill than he does at the present time. More particularly with crops of tobacco, pyrethrum and tea, knowledge, skill and effort must continually be exerted if any reward is to be obtained.

334. The conservation of water and soil are major factors in obtaining optimum yields. Through force of circumstances effective traditional forms of conservation have been developed in certain areas notably by the Hehe of the Southern Highlands, the Sukuma of the Lake Province and the Matengo of the Southern Province. The lessening of the risks of famine has resulted in some deterioration in the maintenance of these measures but in other areas by persuasion and a realisation of the benefit of conservation there has been marked improvement. Overstocking resulting in erosion and low productivity remains an enormous problem which can only be effectively solved by a realisation of the cash value of correctly stocked and managed pasturage.

335. The development of impounded water supplies for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation continues. Much research work is required on crops and cultural techniques for irrigation suited to local conditions and the long term effect of irrigation water on hitherto unirrigated soils and this has been

initiated with assistance from F.A.O. To defray the capital costs of irrigation works however, highly skilled cultivation of high value crops is required, skill which it will take time for the peasant cultivator to acquire.

336. The capitalisation of the peasant cultivator's holding is a further factor in increased production. Assistance can and has been given from development loan funds by the loan of money for capital development to cultivators who have shown that they have the ability to make profitable use of such money. No great importance is attached to the need for tangible security, but much to the character of the borrowers. A lazy cultivator, whether or not he has security, will not make good use of the money, whereas a hard worker without much security may often make good. There are many examples of successful development of holdings but these are so far too few to have had a significant effect on the territorial production.

337. Planned land use which enables the cultivator to make the optimum use of his holding and to make capitalisation of it profitable is foreign to the primitive pattern of shifting cultivation. The Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation is demonstrating the possibilities of such an approach at Nachingwea in the Southern Province, Kongwa in the Central Province and at Urambo in the Western Province. The Departments of Agriculture and Education give instruction and practical training to students at Middle School level and at their staff training establishments. Generally throughout the territory officers of the Department of Agriculture endeavour to guide and develop the holdings of individuals and groups of cultivators on a rational and planned basis and in a few instances a trend towards acceptance of the advice is noticeable. But in the majority of cases the existing pattern, the traditional form of land tenure and the conservatism of the peasant cultivators hampers progress.

Food Shortages

338. In seasons of poor rainfall staple cereals such as maize, sorghum and bulrush millet may fail to mature and food shortages may result. With the exception of particularly well-favoured areas such shortages are liable to occur periodically in almost any part of the territory, although the danger of serious shortages is much greater in some areas than in others. Because of this climatic uncertainty, increased acreages and improved methods of agriculture cannot of themselves provide a complete insurance against periodic food shortages due to crop failures. The policy of attaining self-sufficiency in staple foodstuffs has therefore necessarily been accompanied by a policy of providing adequate storage facilities, so that local shortages can be easily and rapidly remedied without recourse to imports. During the year under review no food shortages developed.

Compulsory Cultivation

339. Powers are provided under the Native Authority Ordinance for the making of orders requiring any persons under the jurisdiction of the authority concerned to cultivate land to such an extent and plant such crops in it as will ensure adequate food for themselves and their dependants. These powers are now very rarely used, even for the planting of drought and locust resistant cassava as the value of such reserve crops has become widely more appreciated. In normal circumstances all persons are entirely free to plant such crops in such quantities as they choose.

(c) Water Resources

340. The watershed between the Nile, Congo and Zambesi/Indian Ocean drainage system is mainly situated in Tanganyika. The markedly seasonal distribution of rain over most of the territory is not, however, conducive to perennial flow in watercourses and even the few permanent rivers are apt to diminish to very low levels during the dry season through seepage and evaporation, and to form narrow bands of water supply which hardly affect the arid nature of great tracts of country through which they pass. Tanganyika is not, therefore, naturally well-watered and the first necessity over much of the country has been the development of rural supplies both for domestic and stock use. This has been achieved by the construction and improvement, year by year, of earth dams, hafirs, wells and boreholes, gravity and pumped supplies. All these have helped to make the ordinary peasant cultivator appreciate and co-operate in the provision of assured water supplies.

341. The construction of earth dams for domestic and cattle water supplies has continued steadily in many parts of the territory. Teams using earth moving equipment have been actively engaged on this work in most provinces, and in all, the value of reliable and good quality water supplies becomes increasingly appreciated. New and improved domestic and cattle water supplies have also been provided by gravity and pumped systems and by boreholes in many other places, as indicated in the Table below. The programme of construction of gravity pipe-lines is particularly active in the areas surrounding Mounts Kilimanjaro and Meru in the Northern Province where the aim is to distribute the perennial waters from the higher springs over the plains below where the rainfall is marginal.

342. The following Table of Works completed during the last six years gives a good indication of the scale on which improvement of rural water supplies is being carried forward:

Year	<i>Earth Dams and Hafirs constructed</i>		<i>Piped Supply Systems (Gravity and Pumped)</i>		<i>Successful Boreholes Drilled</i>		
	<i>No. completed</i>	<i>Capacity in million galls.</i>	<i>No. completed</i>	<i>Delivery in '000 galls. per day</i>	<i>No. completed</i>	<i>Footage drilled</i>	<i>Yield in galls. per hour</i>
1953	9	307	18	654	32	10,140	14,811
1954	19	2,079	52	358	29	6,290	47,000
1955	18	1,875	37	529	22	5,113	36,810
1956	37	10,141	12	306	29	7,569	31,728
1957	29	11,465	15	402	30	6,245	74,175
1958	18	11,486	20	328	23	4,850	28,770

343. The successful completion of Hombolo and Ikowo Dams in the Kinyangwe River Catchment has brought about a marked improvement to the river regime and is now being followed up by investigations into further water conservation and flood control dams at Dabalo, Chilonwa and Mponde. At Kalimawe, where a reservoir of capacity 15,000 ac. ft. was created by the building

of the dam in 1957/58, the construction of irrigation channels leading down the Mkomazi Valley is proceeding, and land once useless to man is being brought under command for productive cultivation.

344. Small pilot irrigation schemes at Mlali in the Morogoro District, Ikwa in the Dodoma District, Mang'onyi in the Singida District, Lower Uru in the Moshi District and Kakola in the Tabora District as well as at Kalimawe continue to make progress, some more than others, depending on local conditions. Especially encouraging is the interest and keenness being shown in the Mlali Scheme by the local people after an initial period of suspicion and lack of support.

345. With the assistance of experts from the Food and Agricultural Organisation, who are attached to the Department of Water Development and Irrigation and the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, the water resources of the Pangani, Ruvu and Rufiji Rivers have continued to be studied. An interim but more detailed report on the Nyumba ya Mungu Dam Project, Pangani River, is expected early in 1959; the reservoir as now planned will have a capacity of 800,000 acre feet and the hydro-electric potential is estimated at 33,000,000 units annually. The Ruvu River investigations are still in the preliminary stage, but a great deal of ground work, including studies of rainfall, hydrology, soil, topography and climate, has been completed. An outline plan for harnessing the resources of the catchment, directed mainly towards irrigation, development and flood control, is now being drawn up and this will enable the more detailed surveys to go ahead rapidly as soon as staff and facilities are available. At Mbarali in the headwaters of the Great Ruaha River, plans for a 5,000 acre irrigation development scheme have reached an advanced stage, whilst small scale pilot irrigation schemes have been established at other selected places within the Rufiji River Catchment. Surveys, mapping and hydrological studies continue over other wide areas of the territory, the co-ordination of which is now assured through the recently established Central Project Planning Station at Ubungu under the Department of Water Development and Irrigation.

(d) Tsetse Reclamation

346. In addition to the freeing of land from tsetse, reclamation also covers defence measures to prevent the advance of the fly and to reduce their carriage into those sections of the country that cannot be allowed to provide them with a permanent habitat owing to man's activities. As far as is known tsetse are now being held along all their very extensive boundaries, but vigilance must always be maintained against the chance that flies may break through somewhere. The main effort of the Tsetse Survey and Reclamation Department is concerned with eliminating tsetse to provide more land for the increase of man and domestic animals and for the relief of over-populated areas. In the past the Department has relied entirely on bush clearing to destroy the fly, but whenever practicable a minimum of vegetation has been cut down by employing discriminative or selective clearing or a combination of the two.

347. During the year an insecticide with a residual effect was used against *G. palpalis* along an isolated section of the shore of Lake Tanganyika with most spectacular results. One or two small pockets remain and these will be mopped up in 1959. The Gambian form of sleeping sickness had been introduced from Belgian territory and when the coastline, where the epidemic occurred, has been

freed from fly the disease will disappear. Trials are to be made with this type of insecticide against other species of tsetse. Extensive clearings were done in the Northern, Central, Western and Lake Provinces and minor clearings were carried out in the Tanga Province. In every province surveys were made and measures were taken to prevent the spread of tsetse. 104,200 acres of bush were cleared in 1958.

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

Types

348. The indigenous cattle of the territory may be divided into two distinct types, the short-horned and humped Zebu, which predominates, and the Sanga or Ankole with its long horns and comparative absence of hump, which is to be found mainly in the north-western areas. The attitude of the average African stock-owner to his cattle is not simply one of economics, although of recent years he has come more and more to look on his herd as his bank balance, to be drawn on in times of drought and crop failure.

349. The native sheep and goats are almost certainly of Asiatic origin and, as with cattle, they are kept in large numbers for barter, food and clothing. In areas of light tsetse-fly infestation where cattle cannot survive, sheep and goats are of value as a source of animal proteins. Sheep are farmed, though not on a large scale, by a few non-indigenous farmers, who have introduced Black-headed Persian, and in a very few cases other breeds such as the Karakul and Romney Marsh. Crosses between these and the local types are raised. The Department of Veterinary Services maintains herds of "Boer" goats originating in South Africa, which have excellent meat potential. Pure and half-bred males and females are sold to local stock-owners.

350. Pig husbandry in the main is carried out by non-indigenous farmers, though many tribes keep a few pigs when feeding stuffs are available and a market for the produce exists. The Iraqw carry on a small trade using a cross-bred Wessex type. The large white is favoured by Europeans and Asians. Barnyard poultry are kept by European farmers, a few of whom are rearing poultry scientifically and on a large scale. However, the influence of European introductions, mainly Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns, is having a noticeable effect on the African-owned poultry, which is increasing in size and productivity. Very few horses are African owned, and those entirely in areas close to European settlement. They are cross-bred Somali ponies, which are as a rule well cared for. Mules are scarcely ever kept, the few animals to be seen having originated from South Africa. Donkeys are numerous in many areas and, with the exception of a few Muscats or Muscat crosses, are of the common hardy grey type. The extent to which use is made of donkeys varies from areas where they are bred solely for sale to areas like Masailand where they are used extensively as beasts of burden. Donkeys are never used by the Tanganyika African to supply motive power for drawing water, threshing grain or hauling simple carts, as they are in many North African countries.

Distribution

351. As already indicated in paragraph 349 the greatest single factor governing the distribution of livestock in Tanganyika is the presence of tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis. The coastal belt to a depth of some 150 miles is almost entirely "fly" infested, though surveys in 1958 have shown that in large pockets of

country south of Dar es Salaam the infestation is only light. In the west lies the great woodland fly belt extending to a depth of some 300 miles from the southern border to the Wembere Plains and the cultivation steppe of Sukumaland and northwards. Between these huge fly belts is the stock raising country which is only about one-fifth of the whole area of the territory. Distribution within this tsetse free area is influenced mainly by the distribution of water supplies, by tick-borne diseases and the nutritional standards of the pastures. In zones of poor fertility and high disease incidence (e.g., Bukoba) the tendency is towards understocking. In zones of better fertility and high disease incidence (e.g., North Mara and Musoma) the trend is towards overstocking, unless marketing or stock limitation can be maintained to absorb the increase. In zones of good fertility but low rainfall, where tick-borne and parasitic diseases are largely absent, the net annual increase is high and overstocking with its attendant evils and stunted growth, unproductivity and soil erosion, is the rule, as in Sukumaland and the Kondoa District.

Stock Problems

352. The main problem is to correlate livestock numbers with the carrying capacity of the land. This has two aspects: the improvement of carrying capacity where possible and the reduction of stock where necessary. In most cases under traditional methods of husbandry carrying capacity is low, but grazing schemes such as that at Itobo in Western Province and grass planting schemes can increase it. Livestock are badly distributed through the territory due to the incidence of "fly" infested lands, but improvement of water supplies, tsetse reclamation and improvement in husbandry practices will steadily increase the amount of land available to stock and its capacity to carry them. The secondary problem is to improve the quality and value of the stock. Although to a great extent such improvement follows automatically from stock limitation and improved husbandry practices, the breeding and distribution of stud stock suitable to local environmental conditions is of importance and is pursued by the Livestock Research Division of the Department of Veterinary Services. Legal provisions exist under which rules may be made by Government or local authorities to enforce the sale annually of a proportion of stock increase: where the rules are made by Government the local authorities are consulted about both the application of the rules and the rate of cull. Rules previously operative in the large cattle area of Sukumaland were rescinded by the Sukumaland Federal Council late in 1958 but others continue in force in some other overstocked areas of the territory. Everywhere efforts to convert livestock owners from their traditional attitude towards livestock to that of sound management and the economical use of livestock are constantly maintained.

Organisation, Research and Control of Disease

353. All matters pertaining to the protection and development of the livestock industry are the special responsibility of the Department of Veterinary Services with headquarters in Dar es Salaam, a field organisation based on provinces and research, breeding, experimental, demonstration and educational centres at Mpwapwa in the Central Province and at a number of other stations throughout the territory. Three veterinary investigation centres are being constructed and staffed in the three major stock producing areas of the territory. The main lines of research at present being undertaken are described in Chapter 8, Part VIII.

Foot and Mouth disease, tick-borne diseases (including east coast fever, piroplasmiasis, anaplasmosis and heartwater), trypanosomiasis and rabies are the principal animal diseases, though many other scourges such as anthrax, blackquarter, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis and helminth infestation are also present. Rinderpest, once the most important disease, has now been controlled to the extent that outbreaks are rare. However, a constant watch has to be maintained against re-introduction of this disease through the medium of game animals and imported cattle. Annual immunisation campaigns to protect the yearly calf crop in the cattle/game contact areas mainly adjacent to the Serengeti National Park will continue to be necessary for many years to come. Appropriate control measures are directed against each disease as they occur. These include immunisation, quarantine and destruction of carriers. Legal sanction for such measures is provided by the Animal Diseases Ordinance and regulations made under it.

354. The demand for prophylactic vaccines and curative drugs for diseases such as anthrax, blackquarter, fowl typhoid and trypanosomiasis is steadily rising and has been met by the provision of vaccines or curative drugs imported by the Department of Veterinary Services. Many local authorities are, however, purchasing blackquarter vaccine direct in bulk from approved sources. The emphasis on tick-borne disease control has moved from compulsion to voluntary participation in local dipping schemes. These schemes are under the control of local authorities but technical control is exercised by central Government. Encouragement is also given to individuals to purchase simple spraying equipment and ixodicides with which to reduce the tick burden of their livestock. Progress is also being made in the artificial immunisation of selected cattle against East Coast Fever. Rabies has steadily spread north-eastwards from the Northern Rhodesian border despite active control measures. Foot and mouth disease, of little importance in indigenous livestock, is of increasing importance in those areas where high producing animals are being kept in increasing numbers. Outbreaks of foot and mouth disease due to strain S.A.T.2 disrupted a growing pig export industry in the Northern Province. The regular typing of strains of foot and mouth disease virus is carried out and there is an increasing use of vaccines of the "O" and "A" strains of the virus. The number of veterinary centres constructed by local authorities is increasing and their value is being recognised to a greater extent by stock-owners. Several of these centres have been developed into Natural Resources Centres staffed by members of the Agricultural, Forest and Veterinary Departments. These enlarged centres provide local advisory services, provide for planting material for improved pastures, provide the services of improved stud animals and contain demonstrations of improved husbandry practices.

Livestock Industry

355. A comprehensive livestock marketing system operates whereby cattle, sheep and goats are sold by auction at primary markets throughout the livestock producing areas. These animals are then moved, under veterinary supervision, to the various consuming areas. In many cases butchers operating on their own account attend the primary markets to purchase their requirements; others buy from regular cattle dealers who dispose of their purchases from the primary markets at resale markets in the consuming areas. Tanganyika Packers Limited continue to operate two beef canning and by-product factories in Dar es Salaam

and Arusha (the latter owned by Government and operated by the company) which are capable of dealing with 100,000 head of cattle annually. This company, in which Government has a controlling interest, plays an important part in the livestock industry by providing a stable market for slaughter cattle. Sales during 1958 of slaughter cattle, immatures for breeding or fattening and of small stock were lower than in 1957 while average prices rose above the previous year's record high levels. A total of 281,858 head of cattle and 133,558 sheep and goats were sold at primary markets.

356. The ghee and clarified butter industry of the Lake and Western Provinces had a production in 1958 valued at £147,000. The industry in the Central Province was turned over to private enterprise as a result of which no production figures are available. A similar transfer of the ghee industry from local government control to private enterprise occurred some time previously in the Iringa District of the Southern Highlands Province.

357. Particulars of the hide and skin industry are given in paragraph 271.

CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

Inland Fisheries

358. Some 22,000 square miles or 6 per cent. of the total area of the territory consist of open lake waters and consequently the inland fisheries are of considerable importance. These fisheries, some of them very sizable industries on the main lakes, are conducted almost exclusively by the indigenous inhabitants. Basic research on freshwater fish is conducted by the East African Fisheries Research Organisation and, on Lake Victoria, Nyanza, technological research and extensive work is carried out by the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service. These two agencies of the East African High Commission, which are controlled by inter-territorial committees, are supported by territorial funds. Elsewhere in the territory, technological research, extension and development work are the responsibility of the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture.

359. The main lake fisheries have continued to enjoy prosperity and a steady expansion mainly attributable to the change over to nets of nylon and other synthetic twines which are now cheaply and readily available throughout the territory. The Department of Agriculture has paid especial attention to the development of minor fisheries in areas where, because of communication difficulties and other reasons, the products of the main inland and sea fisheries are not freely available. In particular there has been a large programme of fish stocking and of the organisation of fishing in small lakes, dams and other water impoundments. An increased productivity scheme for minor fisheries based on the Central Province has achieved some outstanding successes in this field. In the remote Songea District of the Southern Province over 800 individually owned fish ponds have been built with the advice and assistance of the Department. There is an increasing interest in co-operation amongst freshwater fishing communities in many parts. The first Fishermen's Co-operative Society was registered during the year and several more are in process of formation.

Marine Fisheries

360. The fisheries of the Indian Ocean coast are confined to inshore waters and are conducted almost entirely by the indigenous inhabitants who exhibit great skill in the handling of small sailing craft and in the use of a very wide

range of different types of fishing gear to exploit a great variety of fish and edible invertebrates. There are small sedentary fisheries for the export of shells, bêche-de-mer and seaweeds. The expansion of the marine fisheries is necessarily uneven since lack of good communications, both to the interior and to the more populous areas of the northern coastline, limits production from the waters of the Southern Province and Mafia Island.

361. The territory contributes financially to the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation, Zanzibar, which carries out fundamental research on the fish of the East African coasts. The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture from its base at Pangani, Tanga Province, is responsible for technological investigations and extension work amongst coastal fishermen. During the year there have been considerable advances with the introduction of nylon nets into the highly profitable shark fishery. A successful loan scheme operates to enable fishermen to purchase the new nylon nets and other forms of fishing gear.

Consumption

362. Fish, especially from the inland waters, is a main source of first class protein in the diet of the majority of the indigenous inhabitants. It is not possible to give any figures of consumption on a *per capita* basis in the absence of details of catches of innumerable fishermen along the sea coast, rivers and other inland waters. Except amongst the non-indigenous population, the consumption of fresh fish is negligible. It is preferred in the smoked or dried form for use as a relish with the staple foodstuffs and, preserved in these forms, has a very wide distribution from the main fishing areas. From the main lakes there are considerable exports of smoked or dried fish to neighbouring British and Belgian territories in East and Central Africa. The only fish imports of any consequence are those of dried and salted shark which form part of the traditional seasonal dhow trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

Forest Estate

363. The first steps towards the establishment of a permanent forest estate for the territory were taken by the Germans who, during their occupation, constituted a number of forest reserves. This policy has been continued by the British Administration and, in addition to maintaining as many as possible of the former German reserves, a considerable area of new ones has been set aside. The target was to set aside a minimum of 8 per cent. (27,400 square miles) of the land area as forest reserves, and if possible raise this target to 12 per cent. By the end of 1958 a total of 42,051 square miles had been reserved representing an increase of 7,706 square miles. This estate represents 12.27 per cent. of the total land area and comprises 37,683 square miles of central Government reserves and 4,368 square miles of native authority reserves. The Forest Department is now turning its main attention to the development of the newly acquired forest estate.

Forest Law

364. The constitution and management of the forest estate is provided for by the Forests Ordinance (Cap. 132) though, as mentioned in paragraph 273 this Ordinance will shortly be replaced by the Forests Ordinance, 1957. Other legislation affecting forestry and the timber industry includes the Export of Timber

Ordinance, Cap. 288, which makes regulations requiring timber exported to certain destinations to be graded; the Plant Protection Ordinance, Cap. 133; the Grass Fires (Control) Ordinance, Cap. 135; and the Factories Ordinance, Cap. 297. The Forests Ordinance provides for two classes of forest reserve, those administered and controlled by the central Government and those administered and controlled by local authorities. Reserves of either class are declared by the Governor, provided that, in the case of central Government reserves, the area must be free of any existing customary rights. The Ordinance also contains provision for the issue of licences to take forest produce, for the protection of forests on private lands, and the protection of trees on unreserved public lands. A new Forests Ordinance was enacted during 1957 and will come into effect when new Forest Rules are gazetted. One important difference is that the new legislation provides for the registration of rights which may be exercised within forest reserves, whereas the old required the extinction of all rights after compensation. The legal provision made in the old Ordinance that forest reserves must be free of rights has hindered reservation in the past and it is hoped that the new legislation will hasten the completion of the reservation programme. Another difference is the provision in the new Ordinance for the proper management of Local Authority Forest Reserves by local authorities who receive all the revenue from these reserves and also meet the costs of management.

Management Plans

365. Master plans for forestry in each provincial charge, prepared in 1955, have been under review and progress studied. With the reservation drive achieving its objectives and slowing down, the creation of intensive management units has increased. A programme of stock taking and enumeration assumes priority over work of adding to the forest estate. Planned development of the forest estate is taking place with the object of catering for the anticipated demands of the ever-increasing population for the period 1960-2000 with special emphasis on the period 1960-65. Planning is being done on a provincial basis and all plans will be co-ordinated into a territorial Development Plan. The total area of plantations established has reached a total of 2,387 acres of hardwood species, 12,164 acres of softwood species and 18,329 acres of species used for fuelwood and poles. 22,670 acres belong to the central Government and 10,210 acres to the native authorities.

Forest Products

366. The principal products of importance to the external and internal economy of the territory are timber, fuel, poles, wattle and mangrove bark. The recorded cut of all classes of wood during the year was 16,925,968 cubic feet. Apart from this cut, it is estimated that unrecorded free issues of wood taken by the indigenous peoples are in the region of 720,000,000 cubic feet. Most of these unrecorded free issues are cut on public lands outside the forest reserves, and take the form of building poles and firewood. It is thus of paramount importance to perpetuate and develop as quickly as possible the existing forest estate. Details of forest output are given in Appendix XI. Of the minor forest products, 466 tons of beeswax were exported.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

Development

367. The more important metallic and industrial minerals at present in production are diamonds, gold and silver, lead-copper concentrates (containing a small proportion of gold and silver), mica, salt, tin and building materials. Other minerals being exploited include coal, garnet, gypsum, kaolin, limestone, meerschaum, pyrochlore (niobium), ruby corundum and wolfram (tungsten). Important deposits of coal, iron (with titanium and vanadium) phosphate and rock salt have been or are being investigated. There are also deposits of graphite, bentonite, iron (with titanium and vanadium), kyanite and magnesite which are of potential interest.

368. Exploration for mineral oil in the coastal belt, adjacent islands and territorial waters by the licensee company continues. The third deep test well to be drilled in East Africa (the second in Tanganyika) at Mandawa in Kilwa District had reached a depth of 12,711 feet at the end of 1958. An exploration company, formed in 1957, is investigating an area of 34,000 square miles in the west for metalliferous deposits; airborne and ground geophysical surveys, reconnaissance geological mapping, geochemical prospecting, and some drilling were carried out; preliminary maps of the whole area have been prepared by a company specialised in photo-geological interpretation.

369. Prospecting on a smaller scale by other companies and individuals is in progress over a wide area. At the end of the year the total area held under exclusive prospecting licences for minerals and mineral oil amounted to 59,848 square miles. A further 245 square miles were held under 2,618 mining claims and leases. Current prospecting rights were held by 548 persons, of whom 202 were African.

370. Kiabakari gold mine in the Musoma District, with a milling capacity of some 700 tons of ore a day, was nearly ready to go into production at the end of the year. Kyerwa tin mine in the Bukoba District, with capacity of 1,000 tons per day, is expected to be in operation shortly. There has been increased development and expansion at the meerschaum mine on the Kenya-Tanganyika border. A mining company is investigating a promising phosphate deposit in the Northern Province.

371. After the death of Dr. J. T. Williamson in January, 1958, the control of Williamson Diamonds Limited, the company working the diamond deposits at Mwadui in the Shinyanga District in the Lake Province, passed into the hands of Dr. Williamson's heirs. In August, however, the Tanganyika Government and De Beers Consolidated Mines acquired all the shares in the company, and these are now divided equally between the Government and De Beers. The name of Williamson Diamonds Limited has been retained in honour of the finder of the deposit and the mine is being operated in the interests of Tanganyika, as it was during Dr. Williamson's lifetime.

372. Mica produced by two African co-operative societies engaged in mining this mineral was valued at £19,304, an improvement on the preceding year. The total quantity of mica exported from the territory was, however, the lowest since the war, due to the closure of one of the oldest producing concerns and reduced output from another, consequent on exhaustion of payable reserves.

373. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, which established its regional office for East Africa in Dodoma in 1957, works closely with the Geological Survey Department. The Authority is in a position to provide companies and prospectors with technical advice and facilities in their search for minerals of interest to the Authority.

374. A service of technical advice and assistance to the mining industry and prospectors is provided by the Mines and Geological Survey Departments. The Geological Survey Department includes an Economic Geology Section concerned with mineral exploration. From 1952 until the end of 1958 this section, hitherto known as the Mineral Exploration Team, was in part staffed by personnel of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration. The purpose of the Team has been to examine and assess the possible economic importance of known mineral occurrences. This phase of the work is temporarily drawing to a close, and in future the section will be more concerned with exploration for mineral deposits on a wide scale.

375. The Department is carrying out a diamond-drilling investigation and intensive geochemical and geophysical prospecting for further lead mineralisation and associated structures in the Mpanda District of the Western Province. At the end of the year one diamond drill commenced deep exploration for gold mineralisation in the Lake Province. An investigation by drilling at helium-bearing hot springs in the Central Province yielded a considerable amount of information on their geology and the occurrences of the helium-bearing gas. Laboratory experiments on the production of salt from the brine from wells in the Central Province were concluded. Material for cement manufacture near Dar es Salaam has been successfully investigated.

376. The estimated value of mineral production in 1958 reached a new high record at nearly £6 $\frac{3}{4}$ million, a rise of £ $\frac{3}{4}$ million chiefly attributable to increased diamond output. Mineral exports were valued at over £6 $\frac{1}{4}$ million and local consumption within the territory was estimated to be worth nearly £ $\frac{1}{2}$ million. Apart from diamonds, the value of lead concentrates and gold bullion exported increased. Salt production reached a new high record.

Policy and Legislation

377. The Mining Ordinance, Cap. 123, and regulations made thereunder provide for the control of all mining operations other than for mineral oil. Mineral rights are vested in the Governor in trust and all royalties and other receipts derived from prospecting and mining form part of the general revenue of the territory. Prospecting for minerals may be carried out only under the authority of a prospecting right. Actual mining operations are permitted only under registered mining claim or lease title. A claim is valid for twelve months unless forfeited or abandoned, and may be renewed for further periods of twelve months. A lease may be granted, at the discretion of the Governor, for a term of not less than five years or more than twenty-one years, but may be renewed for further terms. An exclusive prospecting licence may be granted in respect of an area up to a maximum of eight square miles, but in special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, and upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit, an exclusive prospecting licence may be granted for a larger area. An exclusive prospecting licence is renewable annually at the discretion of the Governor, but may not be held for more than six years in the case of lode-

deposits, or three (in exceptional cases, four) years if in respect of alluvial deposits. In the case of an exclusive prospecting licence for lode deposits over an area in excess of eight square miles, the Governor-in-Council may in special circumstances extend the term beyond six years. The holder of such a licence is entitled to peg and apply for claims or leases over any mineral discoveries made. The law provides for prospecting or development obligations to be attached to all claims, leases and exclusive prospecting licences and for the forfeiture of such titles in the event of non-fulfilment of obligations.

378. Claims, leases and exclusive prospecting licences are subject to the payment of rents at prescribed rates. Royalties are payable on all minerals recovered except mineral fertilisers for agricultural use within the territory, and building stone, sand and clay quarried at places more than three miles outside a township boundary. In the case of the Dar es Salaam municipality, the limit is twelve miles. Royalties on precious and base metals are on a sliding scale depending on the ratio of net profit to the net value of minerals. In the case of other minerals (with the exception of building minerals, coal, diamond, gypsum, lime, magnesite, salt and waste mica) royalty is assessed at the rate of 5 per cent. of the net value. On coal the rate is 30 cents per ton raised, and on salt 6s. per ton. On gypsum, lime and magnesite the royalty is 2s., 4s. and 3s. per ton respectively. No royalty is payable on waste mica shipped loose or in bulk. Building minerals attract a royalty of 1s. per 100 cubic feet on stone and gravel and 50 cents per 100 cubic feet on sand and clay. On diamonds the royalty is 15 per cent. of valuation as determined by an official valuer. All incomes derived from mining operations are liable to income tax.

379. Active participation in mining operations is open to all sections of the population. Any adult person, irrespective of race, who has the requisite standard of education and literacy to enable him to understand and conform with the mining laws, may be issued with a prospecting right, and this right entitles him to peg and apply for registration of mining claims and to apply for the grant of exclusive prospecting licences. The indigenous inhabitants can, without the need for the grant of prospecting rights or other formalities, win non-precious minerals which they have been accustomed to exploit for their own use. Surface rights in land convey no mineral rights, other than the right of the holder to win from the land minerals required for the erection of buildings thereon. As a general policy the development of mineral resources takes priority over other uses of land, subject to the provision that where prospecting or mining injuriously affects surface rights the owner of such rights is entitled to compensation. The problem of the resoiling of land damaged by mining operations has not yet arisen.

380. The extent to which the local inhabitants do participate in the exploitation of mineral resources is shown in Appendix XII. Comparison with Appendix XII of the 1955 report shows that while in 1955 the indigenous population held only 0.9 per cent. of the total area under mining titles, in 1958 they held 57.29 per cent. The total value of minerals exported or sold locally by Africans in 1958 was £47,240 comprising mica (£21,244), building minerals (£16,473), gold from both alluvial and reef sources (£6,839), tin ore (excluding African tributors) (£1,397), and lime (£1,287). There is also a considerable unrecorded production of salt by tribal custom by Africans from salt pans and springs at many places in the territory.

381. Prospecting for and production of mineral oil is controlled by the Mining (Mineral Oil) Ordinance and Regulations made thereunder enacted in 1958.

These make provision for the grant by the Governor of Oil Exploration Licences, Oil Prospecting Licences and Oil Mining Leases on terms and conditions prescribed in the Ordinance.

Duration of Mineral Resources

382. Although geological investigations have provided a knowledge of the regional geology of the territory and of the nature of many of the known occurrences of the more important minerals, many of the mineral resources are still only at the exploratory stage of development and it is not yet possible to make any firm estimate of their future duration or to formulate any useful plan for protection against the economic effects of their exhaustion.

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing Industry

383. The wealth of the territory lies mainly in its agricultural produce and minerals, and industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of raw materials to prepare them for export or local consumption, e.g., decortication of sisal, manufacture of tea and sugar, ginning of cotton, curing of coffee and tobacco, the milling of cereals and vegetable oils, meat and vegetable canning, the manufacture of soap and saw milling. As the productivity of the territory increases there is a steady expansion of processing. One of the most important developments in 1958 was the opening of a large new wheat flour mill in Dar es Salaam.

384. In recent years there has been a steady expansion not only in processing but also in the general field of secondary industries. Industries other than those concerned solely with processing include: the making of tin cans and containers, paints, distempers and varnishes, insecticides, coir matting, furniture, spares for mining and agricultural machinery, shipbuilding and ship repairing and the manufacture of rubber products, wire nails, beer and aerated water. Developments during 1958 included the establishment of a rayon knitwear factory in Dar es Salaam, the start of the construction of a large scale cigarette factory which is expected to be completed by the end of 1960 and the leasing of a site for a factory to manufacture rubber and canvas shoes. Two companies have been licensed by the East African Industrial Council to operate cotton and rayon textile factories in Dar es Salaam. One of these plans to work on quite a large scale and hopes at the end of five years to do its spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing. It will start with an output of six million yards, rising ultimately to twenty million yards a year, and a large proportion of the cotton used will have been grown in Tanganyika.

385. The importance of industrial expansion is fully recognised and a Commissioner for Commerce and Industry was appointed in 1956 with the special responsibility for furthering the establishment of industry.

386. The encouragement of secondary industries—as a means of broadening the territory's economy, promoting increased production and providing greater scope for the employment and advancement of the inhabitants—is part of the general economic policy of the Administering Authority. Inducement for the investment of capital from outside the territory is offered by the provisions of the income tax legislation. Under the Customs Tariff Ordinance many articles

needed in building construction, and also fixed plant and machinery for manufacturing and other industrial purposes, are admitted free of import duty. The Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duties) Ordinance, 1950, provides for the refund of customs duties on goods imported for use in local industries.

Local Handicrafts

387. Along the coast, the traditional canoes and dhows are built and fishermen's nets and sails are made. Inland, baskets, mats, cooking pots and simple farming tools like hoes and axes are made. The articles are strong but the quality of design is not very high. There is no great demand for them outside their own locality. Woodcarvings of African heads and animals and decorated baskets have for some time had a ready sale with tourists, and are now finding an expanding export market. The total value of exports of fancy carved articles has more than doubled itself in recent years.

Food Industry

388. Most of the inhabitants are peasant farmers growing most of their own food and raising cattle. Of the value of £44 million of all exports in 1958 £13 million represented exports of food. Apart from the staple foodstuffs of maize, millet and cassava, the chief commodity in the food industry is coffee of which in 1958 over £7 million worth was exported hulled but unroasted. Of growing volume is the production of tea, sugar, rice and canned meats.

389. Maize milling is widespread and small mechanical mills are being operated in increasing numbers by Africans. Wheat flour milling is controlled by licence; a large mill was recently opened at Dar es Salaam to mill imported and East African grown wheat; a further mill in Dar es Salaam has been licensed and a mill in Arusha provides for the flour requirements of the Northern Province. In the oilseed industry only cottonseed and copra are processed to any great extent in the territory for both edible and inedible oils; other oilseeds including groundnuts are normally exported as seed.

390. Scientific stock raising and dairying are being developed gradually and there is a meat canning and meat extract plant near Dar es Salaam. Milk production outside the larger centres has increased in recent years and butter, cheese, clarified butter and ghee are being produced in increasing quantities, especially in the Western Province. Small factories exist for the bottling of soft drinks and for the canning of fruit and fruit juices. Work proceeds on developing the fishing industry, both sea and inland water, and there is an export trade in dried fish, mainly from Lake Tanganyika, worth about £10,000.

Tourist Industry

391. Active measures have been taken of late to develop the tourist industry and there are signs that such efforts are showing increasing results as the following statistics of visitors to Tanganyika show:

Year	Visitors
1952	3,500
1953	4,259
1954	4,535
1955	9,500
1956	6,495
1957	7,474
1958	7,630

392. The Tanganyika Travel Committee, the executive of which is the Department of Commerce and Industry, have, within the limits of finance available, produced and issued during the years 1957 and 1958 some 88,000 pieces of travel literature, both brochure and poster. The distribution of such literature is carried out by the East African Tourist Travel Association, to which the three East African territories and the East African Railways and Harbours make a financial contribution. The Association has a branch bureau in Dar es Salaam and four offices, including its Headquarters, in neighbouring territories. It also has branch offices and agencies in London, South Africa and America through which it actively pursues tourism abroad by the distribution of territorial literature, advertising and personal contact.

393. Tanganyika, through its membership of the East African Tourist Travel Association, co-operates closely with other countries south of the equator who meet regularly in a newly formed "Aftour" Conference. The aims of the Conference are to secure the co-operation of the various countries in the development of the tourist industry in the southern region of the African Continent.

394. The tourist industry is expected to be encouraged in the capital and indirectly elsewhere by the establishment of a first class hotel in Dar es Salaam. At the end of 1958 the plans for such an hotel were nearing completion and the approval of Legislative Council had been obtained to enable Government to enter into agreement with the proposed hotel company to guarantee the due payment of the principal and interest required for the hotel's construction and initial equipment.

Principal Markets

395. Information about the markets for export produce is to be found in Appendix VII. Much of the production of local industries is absorbed by local markets and these continue to expand rapidly.

Encouragement of Industrialisation

396. The importance of industrial expansion is fully recognised and special responsibility rests with the Commissioner for Commerce and Industry for furthering it. The Tanganyika Government welcomes the direct investment of outside capital, and its policy is, within the limit of its available financial resources, to create conditions and basic services which will stimulate the flow into the territory of foreign capital which will lead to productive development. No restriction is imposed on the repatriation of such capital or its earnings when its import into the territory has been approved.

397. The Customs Tariff, though primarily revenue producing, also provides protection to a wide number of industries by the relationship between the duty status of raw materials or semi-manufactures and the finished article. Revised duties on clothing and textiles were imposed in 1958 with the purpose of assisting the establishment of a local textile industry.

398. The 1958 tariff amendments also widened the range of raw materials for use in local industry to be admitted duty free, so that now most industrial equipment, chemicals, raw materials, implements and tools are exempt from duty. Previously a number of industries claimed refund of duty on imported raw material under the provisions of the Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duty) Ordinance, Cap. 289. The Ordinance, however, continues in force to meet the

needs of any new industries which may be established using raw materials which are at present dutiable. The list of approved industries under the provisions of this Ordinance is as follows:

Tin can manufacture; paint, varnish and distemper manufacture; bleaching, dyeing and printing of textiles; manufacture of coir mats; manufacture of nails; manufacture of metal drums and metal tanks; manufacture of rubber and canvas footwear; manufacture of half-tanned and finished leather; the processing and packing of fruit, vegetables and products derived therefrom; manufacture of rubber products; shipbuilding and ship-repairing; printing of books; manufacture of insecticides.

399. Tax relief measures provide indirect assistance to industry. These allow deductions of tax for depreciation on industrial plant and machinery and on buildings used for general industrial purposes. There is tax relief for expenditure incurred in scientific research.

400. The East African Industrial Research Organisation assists local industries with research facilities. This is a department of the East Africa High Commission which maintains its headquarters with a technical library at Nairobi and a metallurgical section in Uganda.

401. Another measure to encourage industrialisation is the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance, Cap. 324, which provides for certain scheduled industries to operate only under licence. One of the main objects of the system is to afford a degree of protection to industrialists who, without some prospect of an assured market, would be reluctant, in present circumstances, to invest any substantial capital. Fuller details are given in paragraphs 403-405.

402. In addition, Government employs certain funds to ensure that factory sites are always ready for occupation at short notice by major manufacturing industries in centres where industrial development is most likely.

Industrial Licensing

403. A system of industrial licensing on an East African basis is operated under the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance, Cap. 324, for certain industries. This Ordinance was separately enacted by the Legislative Councils of each of the three territories, and alterations to the schedule of industries to which it is applied can only be made by resolution of the individual legislatures. The schedule is now as follows:

1. Cotton yarn.
2. Cotton piecegoods other than knitwear.
3. Cotton blankets.
4. Woollen piecegoods other than knitwear.
5. Woollen blankets.
6. Fabric spun or woven from soft fibres other than fibres of animal origin or derived from cotton or flax.
7. Steel drums of 5 to 60-gallon capacity, of 26 to 12 gauge.
8. Glassware of all types whether plain or moulded, excluding sheet or window glass.
9. Sheet or window glass.
10. Metal window frames, metal doors, metal door frames, manufactured as single or composite units, and any metal fittings for such window frames, doors or door frames.
11. Enamel hollow-ware—that is to say, basins, plates and domestic utensils made from ferrous or non-ferrous metal and having an enamel coating over the whole or a majority of the article.

404. The controlling agency for industrial licensing is the East African Industrial Council of which the chairman is the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission and on which each of the three East African territories is represented by three members. The Tanganyika members are the Commissioner for Commerce and Industry and two unofficals, one of whom is an African. The purpose of industrial licensing, briefly stated, is to encourage the establishment of the scheduled industries by affording a degree of protection to industrialists who without some prospect of an assured market would be unwilling in present circumstances to invest considerable capital on such undertakings, and as far as possible to ensure that no enterprise is undertaken of which the failure would be likely to prejudice the successful development of the industry in question. In 1958 the Industrial Council granted two licences for the establishment of textile industries in Tanganyika.

405. In addition to the system of industrial licensing under the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance and the forms of licensing provided for under the Mining Ordinance, there is licensing control over the milling of wheat flour and offals under the Milling Ordinance, 1952. This Ordinance provides for the control and licensing of mills and the orderly promotion and development of the milling industry in Tanganyika. The Milling Board established under the Ordinance is empowered to grant licences and vary the terms of existing licences to inspect mills and to make recommendations to Government about standards of milling and other matters. The Ordinance does not apply to hand operated mills.

Fuel and Power Facilities

406. The total generating capacity being operated for public supplies at the end of the year is given in the Schedule below together with details of the installed capacities of the different stations and the number of consumers connected.

<i>Branch</i>	<i>Installed Hydro kW</i>	<i>Generating Diesel kW</i>	<i>Capacity Steam kW</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Consumers Connected</i>
<i>Northern Area:</i>					
Tanga	17,500	—	—	17,500	5,595
Moshi	1,160	299	—	1,459	1,748
Arusha	—	2,100	—	2,100	1,526
					8,869
<i>Southern Area:</i>					
Dar es Salaam	—	11,710	—	11,710	11,115
Tabora	—	640	210	850	933
Dodoma	—	570	200	770	892
Kigoma	—	323	50	373	272
Mwanza	—	1,660	—	1,660	1,367
Lindi	—	480	—	480	548
Iringa	1,100	327	—	1,427	438
Mbeya	320	320	—	640	466
Morogoro	—	883	—	883	902
Mtwara	—	540	—	540	315
					17,248
	20,080	19,852	460	40,392	26,117

407. Public electricity supplies are provided by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company which holds an exclusive licence for areas of supply as defined herein. The Company is operating under a licence which took effect from the 1st March, 1957, and is required to comply with the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance, 1931 as amended by the Electricity (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957 and the Electricity Rules made thereunder.

408. The rates paid by consumers are set out in comprehensive Tariff Schedules issued by the Company and range from 8 cents to shs. 1/20 per unit. The medium voltage distribution systems are 3-phase, 4-wire, 400/230 volts, 50 cycles/second.

409. The generation of electricity for private purposes requires an authorisation under Section 67 of the Electricity Ordinance (Cap. 131) except that in the case of generating plant not exceeding 5 kW in capacity no formal authorisation is required. A schedule showing the number and type of authorisation issued is set out below:

Classification	Number	Type of Generation		Remarks
		Thermal	Hydro	
Mining	16	15	1	Total capacity of all authorisations 3,942 kW.
Tea and Coffee	11	8	3	
Sisal	31	31	—	
Cotton	5	5	—	
Miscellaneous	26	25	1	
	89	84	5	

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services

410. The postal administration provides a full range of mail services, except house-to-house delivery by postmen. Delivery is effected through the media of private boxes, private bags and the poste restante service. Letters, postcards, printed and commercial papers, samples and newspapers are carried, and there is a parcel service for items up to 22 lb. in weight. Facilities are available for registration, cash on delivery, insured and express items; and provision is made for first and second class airmail, aerogrammes and air parcels. The inland postage rate for surface mail is 30 cents for the first ounce or part thereof and 20 cents for each additional ounce or part thereof; for inland airmail the charge is 40 cents for the first half ounce or part thereof and 30 cents for each additional half ounce or part thereof. There are 14 denominations of postage stamps on sale ranging from 5 cents to 20s. in value. The remittance service includes the sale and encashment of postal orders and money orders; postal orders payable in any part of East Africa and most of the Commonwealth, except Australia and Canada, are available from 50 cents to 100s. Money Orders are issued up to a maximum of £40 and must be transmitted through the post or by telegram for payment in cash or through a bank. Mail is carried by railway (including eleven travelling Post Offices attached to main line trains), railway bus services, other bus and transport services, shipping and lake steamer and internal and oversea airlines.

411. Frequency of despatch depends on the transport services available. For example, surface mail is routed from Dar es Salaam to Tabora seven times, Tanga six times, Moshi four times and Mwanza thrice weekly. Airmail circulates daily between Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi and, in all, there are 142 internal airmail services weekly from Dar es Salaam, serving the more important centres in Tanganyika as well as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala and Zanzibar. There are 70 external airmail despatches weekly from Dar es Salaam serving Mozambique, India, Belgian Congo, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and the United Kingdom. Oversea surface mail leaves Dar es Salaam by ship at intervals of about once a week.

412. The figures showing the number of departmental Post Offices and offices operated by the Provincial Administration, Railways and Harbours Administration or private persons under contract for 1958 are:

POST OFFICES—

<i>Departmental Post Offices</i>	<i>Post Offices</i>	<i>Total</i>
89	85	174

PRIVATE BOXES—

<i>No. of Private Boxes available</i>
12,001

POSTINGS—

<i>Letters</i>	<i>Parcels</i>
21,331,749	270,186

Telephone and Radio Telephone Services

413. The number of exchanges operated by the Post Office telephone service at the end of 1958 was 65, connected by 11,655 miles of wire. During the year the capacity of the exchanges throughout the territory was increased by 700 lines, giving a total capacity of 9,760 lines. One hundred and forty-five public call offices are now in operation and the increase in the number of telephones, including party lines and extensions, during the past six years is illustrated in the following statistics:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Telephones</i>
1953	8,161
1954	9,577
1955	10,745
1956	11,521
1957	12,475
1958	12,939

414. Radio telephone service is available to Aden, Algeria, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Ceuta, Ceylon, Channel Islands, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique (Beira and Lourenço Marques only), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria (Lagos and Ibadan only), Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of), Saar Territory, Sierra Leone (Freetown only), Somalia, South Africa, South West Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangier, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United

States of America, U.S.S.R., Vatican City, Yugoslavia and Zanzibar. A radio telephone service to ships in East African coastal waters is available to suitably equipped ships within approximately 400 miles of Mombasa.

415. During 1958 a new trunk route was built between Arusha and Moshi and 15 new trunk circuits were provided between these two towns. A further 14 new trunk circuits were brought into use elsewhere in the territory. A new system of operator dialling and signalling over carrier circuits was introduced on the trunk routes between Dar es Salaam/Dodoma, Dar es Salaam/Tabora, Dar es Salaam/Iringa and Moshi/Nairobi. The magneto installations at Arusha and Moshi have been replaced by automatic equipment and subscribers trunk dialling has been introduced between these new exchanges. The automatic exchange at Dar es Salaam has been renewed, extended and re-housed in a modern building.

416. The rural areas of the territory are served by 49 exchanges to which 1,064 subscribers are connected. During 1958 progress was made with the provision of long lines, and subscribers living distances of up to 30 miles from the nearest telephone exchange were connected to the system. This type of work was undertaken in three Provinces: Northern, Tanga and Southern Highlands.

417. The gross number of new exchange lines connected was 1,011, but this was offset by 883 cessations. The number of applicants awaiting exchange line service at 31st December, 1958, was 626. Trunk and local calls exceeded 11½ million, an increase of 4½ per cent. over 1957. The basic charge for exchange line telephone service (for subscribers within 2 miles of the exchange) is a non-recurrent connection charge of Shs. 80/- and a quarterly rental of Shs. 60/-. The local call charge is 25 cents and a full trunk service is available to all subscribers. Approximately 62 per cent. of the subscribers are now connected to automatic exchanges. A free issue of the telephone directory is made approximately every six months.

Telegraph, Submarine Cable and Wireless Telegraph Service

418. Telegraph facilities are provided throughout Tanganyika by the Posts and Telecommunications Administration by means of morse and teleprinter land line circuits, by radio telegraph circuits and telephone telegram circuits. There are 215 centres at which telegrams are accepted. The four largest centres use teleprinters on the main circuits. Radio stations are established at 26 centres; at 17 of these the stations provide the sole means of telegraph communication. The main telegraph trunk routes and certain subsidiary routes are supplemented by radio telegraph channels. A ship-to-shore radio telegraph service is available between Dar es Salaam and ships at sea within a range of 400 miles.

419. The charge for ordinary telegrams to any place in East Africa is a minimum of Shs. 3/- for ten words and 30 cents for each additional word. Free delivery of telegrams is made to addresses within 3 miles of a telegraph office, the service being provided by means of foot or cycle messengers. Facilities are available for the transmission of telegrams by radio to and from ships at sea. Overseas cables are handled by Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

Radio Services

420. The Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation is an independent statutory Corporation created in 1956 by Ordinance. The Board of the Corporation consists of a Chairman and seven Members, of whom three are Africans, one an

Asian and three Europeans. Of the European members, two are Government officials. The Chief Executive of the Board is the Director of Broadcasting, a post which was filled in May by an officer who came from the British Broadcasting Corporation after forming and developing the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation. The Director exercises day to day control over the affairs of the Corporation subject to the general direction of the Board.

421. The Corporation is financed partly by a grant from the Tanganyika Government and partly by revenue from radio licences and commercial advertising. In 1958 the grant from the Tanganyika Government amounted to £55,000, of which £5,000 represented the cost of schools broadcasting which was undertaken wholly by the Corporation on behalf of Government. Revenue received from radio licences amounted to approximately £8,500.

422. The station is situated on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam and consists of two short wave transmitters of 20,000 watts and 5,000 watts and a medium wave transmitter of 1,250 watts. A short wave transmitter of 10,000 watts and a medium wave transmitter of 1,250 watts were ordered and are expected to be in operation by January, 1960. These new transmitters will make it possible in 1960 to transmit two programmes simultaneously, one to Swahili and the other to English speaking audiences.

423. Liaison is maintained with the United Nations Broadcasting Unit and several tape recordings provided by the Unit were broadcast. Live broadcasts were made of the Governor's speeches to Legislative Council and the proceedings of Legislative Council were reported at length in both English and Swahili. At present, a single programme outlet serves both Swahili and English-speaking listeners. The majority of the available airtime is given to programmes in Swahili as follows:

6.15 a.m.—7.15 a.m.

5.50 p.m.—9 p.m.

Programmes in English are broadcast as follows:

7.15 a.m.— 8 a.m.

12.15 p.m.— 2 p.m.

9 p.m.—10.30 p.m.

A programme for Asian listeners who speak Gujerati is broadcast every Sunday. Broadcasts to schools occupy sixteen weeks of the year; one hour a day, in the morning. During 1958, the total amount of T.B.C. airtime increased from 36½ hours per week to 47¾. A further extension to 51 hours per week is planned.

424. The Corporation employs 83 people of whom 65 are Africans, 5 Asians and 13 Europeans. Plans for training Africans for higher posts in the T.B.C. are in hand.

Roads

425. The mileages and classifications of roads at the end of the year were as follows:

(1) Roads in municipalities and townships	490
(2) Roads in other settlements	135
(3) Territorial main roads	3,593
(4) Local main roads	4,521
(5) District roads	11,029
(6) Village roads (approximate)	8,500

In addition there are many miles of tracks and pathways throughout the rural areas. Territorial and local main roads are the responsibility of the Public Works Department; district roads, of the Provincial Administration; and the remainder, of the local authorities concerned, who meet maintenance costs from their own budgets. The general policy is to provide an east-west and north-south network of all-weather territorial main roads and, as funds allow, to upgrade other roads by replacing all temporary bridges, drifts and culverts by permanent structures and improving surface and draining. At the end of the year the whole of the Dar es Salaam/Morogoro road had been provided with a bitumen surface and bitumen operations were being carried out on the first 20 miles of the Morogoro/Iringa road. At the same time contract work on the 133-mile road from Smith Sound to Biharamulo was 80 per cent. complete. Drainage improvements were undertaken on the Great North Road especially in the area between Malangali and Makumbako, and at the end of the year contract work on the 33-mile Porotos deviation was complete. The bridge replacement programme on the Southern Trunk road, between Masasi and Songea, continued. Amongst the Colonial Development and Welfare schemes put in hand were drainage improvements between Tukuyu on the Korogwe/Himo road, road realignments between Tukuyu and the Great North Road, a major realignment between Bukoba and Biharamulo and the continuation of the new road construction between Magole and Berega on the East/West Trunk route.

Road Transport Services

426. The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates goods and passenger services by road routes over a total of 2,207 miles from railheads on the Central Line at Morogoro, Dodoma and Itigi, southwards to Iringa, Mufindi, Njombe, Tukuyu, Mbeya and Tunduma in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika. There are also services northwards from the Central Line from Itigi to Singida, from Dodoma to Arusha and from Morogoro to Korogwe and Lushoto. Goods vehicles operate direct services to and from Nairobi and there is a through passenger service between Iringa and Dar es Salaam via Morogoro.

427. In 1958 500,000 passengers were carried for the equivalent of 35 million passenger miles. Passenger vehicle mileage amounted to 2½ millions. On the freight side 54,000 tons were carried, equivalent to 12 million ton miles. Goods vehicle mileage was nearly 3 millions.

428. In Dar es Salaam a bus service is operated by the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company. This company has 48 buses at present, including six double-decker buses. Nine routes are operated over a total of 61.9 miles. In 1958 the company carried 8,700,640 passengers and covered 1,546,120 passenger miles. On local services, in which there is now only one class, fares range from 15 cents to 70 cents and on country services 1st class fares range from Sh. 1/- to Shs. 90/- and 2nd class fares from Sh. 1/- to Shs. 60/-. The company no longer operates a town service in Tanga where the bus service is run by Kenya Bus Services, whose headquarters is in Mombasa.

429. The Transport Licensing Authority, which began to operate in 1957, has now licensed all buses within the territory. These fall into three classifications: long distance, intermediate and local services. The first two classes have been given fixed time-tables, and so far as possible the timings of the long distance

main road services have been co-ordinated to ensure that headway exists between the competing services and that they run to accord with public demand. The principal services are on the following routes:

Dar es Salaam-Tanga.

Dar es Salaam-Iringa-Mbeya.

Dar es Salaam-Nairobi.

Kenya border at Namanga through Dodoma and Iringa to Mbeya. (This service links up with the Central African Roadways' service through Rhodesia to Beit Bridge and thence via the South African Railways to Cape Town).

Arusha-Tanga.

Arusha-Mwanza via Singida (dry weather season only).

Bukoba-Biharamulo-Ngara.

Mwanza-Musoma-Tarime.

Mwanza-Tabora.

430. The Transport Licensing Ordinance, Cap. 373, was brought fully into force on 1st March, 1958, by which time the initial issuing of licences had been completed. During the remainder of the year, the Transport Licensing Authority held twenty-four sessions at the various licensing centres of the territory, at which a total of 1,420 applications for new licences or variations to existing licences were heard. Of these, a total of 878 applications were granted wholly or in part, and licences issued or varied as follows:

	<i>Road Service Licences (Passenger vehicles)</i>	<i>Public Carrier's Licences (goods vehicles)</i>
New licences issued	187	346
Licences varied	141	204
Number of vehicles authorised on new licences or by variation	325	540

Railway Services

431. The railways in Tanganyika are managed and operated by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, a self-contained service of the East Africa High Commission. They are all of metre gauge and include the following lines:

- (i) The Central Line from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma (780 miles), with branch lines from Tabora to Mwanza (237 miles) and from Kaliua, between Tabora and Kigoma, to Mpanda (131 miles).
- (ii) The Tanga Line from Tanga to Arusha via Moshi (273 miles), with a connecting line from Kahe Junction to Voi linking it to the Kenya and Uganda railway system.
- (iii) The Southern Province Railway from Mtwara to Masasi (140 miles), with a branch line from Chilungula to Nachingwea (15 miles).

The extension of the Southern Province Railway from Chilungula to Masasi was constructed during 1958. It was also decided to construct a branch railway from the Central Line southwards from Kilosa to Mikumi, a distance of 44 miles, and preparations for the work were well advanced at the end of 1958. It is expected that the branch will be completed by about the middle of 1960.

432. The number of passenger journeys on the Central Line and related road and lake services in 1958 was 1·8 million. On the Southern Province Railway the comparable figure was 104,000 and on the Tanga Line nearly 600,000. This compared reasonably with the results for 1957.

433. The total movement of goods traffic on the Central Line and related road and lake services was of nearly 800,000 tons, on the Southern Province Railway 106,000 tons and on the Tanga Line 330,000 tons. These movements represent ton mileages of 296 million, 5 million and 30 million respectively and, compared with a base figure of 100 for 1948, the ton mileage on the Central Line and allied services shows an index of 234 and that on the Tanga Line an index of 172. The Southern Province Railway was not, of course, in existence in 1948.

434. There were some decreases in rates to meet competitive conditions but no major changes occurred.

435. World trading conditions were not conducive to intense commercial activity and the year's traffic as a whole was not unsatisfactory in the circumstances. Exports did quite well and on the import side bulk oil imports developed considerably to meet requirements in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi. Eleven fuel tank wagons were transferred to the Central Line to deal with the growing traffic in bulk oil, while a tank vessel was provided for the Kigoma/Mpulungu service on Lake Tanganyika to carry bulk oils to Northern Rhodesia.

436. Work on housing schemes continued and 360 quarters were completed.

Air Transport Services

437. Except for the Caspair Air Charter Rapide service round Lake Victoria, all internal scheduled services are operated by the East African Airways Corporation with three Canadairs, nine Dakotas and three Rapides. The Corporation operates a network of services connecting the main administrative and commercial centres of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda and Zanzibar. The external services operated by the Corporation include a twice weekly Canadair service to Karachi and on to Bombay; weekly Canadair and twice weekly Dakota services to the Rhodesias and on to South Africa; and another Dakota service, also to South Africa, through Portuguese East Africa. In addition, the Corporation operates in conjunction with British Overseas Airways Corporation a weekly Canadair and a fortnightly Britannia service between Dar es Salaam and London.

438. Central African Airways operate weekly Viscount services from the Rhodesias to Kenya, calling at Dodoma. Their Viking service to Kenya calls at Tabora, while their twice weekly Beaver service terminates at Mbeya. Sabena Airlines provide a weekly service from Dar es Salaam to the Belgian Congo.

439. The East African Airways Corporation is a non-profit making Corporation owned by the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. There is no direct subsidy but any short-fall of revenue below the year's expenditure is met in agreed proportions from the public funds of the Governments concerned. Revenue covered expenditure in 1958. During the year the route mileage flown by the Corporation totalled 21,732 miles: revenue mileage was 4,136,000 and 117,000 passengers were carried.

440. The Tanganyika Government owns three Prince aircraft for survey work which are also used for official transport duties. A number of charter companies operate light aircraft and such aircraft are also owned and operated by private companies and individuals.

441. There are forty-nine aerodromes and landing grounds maintained by the Government, and in addition there are twenty privately owned landing grounds. The Dar es Salaam Aerodrome is up to International Class "C" standard and twenty-one others are up to International Class "F" standard; two of the latter are privately owned and operated. Scheduled air services operate into twenty-two aerodromes. Provision is made annually for improvements to air fields and during 1958 improvements were made to the runways at Musoma aerodrome, new terminal and ancillary buildings were provided at Iringa and the bitumenisation of the main runway at Arusha was completed.

Meteorological Services

442. Meteorological services in Tanganyika are provided by the East African Meteorological Department and are controlled from the Regional Headquarters of that Department at the Dar es Salaam Airport. During the year the number of rainfall stations increased from 680 to 726 although for a variety of reasons it was necessary to reduce the stations at which the temperatures as well as rainfall are measured from 78 to 71. At the end of the year there was one first order station carrying out observations throughout the 24 hours of the day. The number of second order stations is now 18. At Dar es Salaam the radar designed to measure upper winds to considerable heights is in operation and a new building for the operation of radio sonde equipment which measures pressure, temperatures and humidities in the upper atmosphere has been completed and the equipment will shortly be in operation. The installation of storm warning radar is imminent.

443. Aviation forecasts are issued to all aircraft leaving Dar es Salaam Airport, and forecasts are also sent by radio to the airports of Tabora, Tanga, Mbeya, Songea, Mtwara, Lindi and Tanga. Weather forecasts for agriculture and general purposes are broadcast and published in local daily and weekly newspapers. There are special forecasting arrangements to meet the needs of shipping. The cyclone warning organisation operates in conjunction with a number of other countries. Basic climatological information is supplied to Government Departments, local government bodies, industrial and commercial enterprises and to private individuals. Experiments on the artificial stimulation of rain are conducted by the Meteorological Department and large scale experiments in the inhibition of evaporation are being carried out in conjunction with the Public Works Department and with the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation in several parts of the territory. In addition many special investigations are carried out to meet particular requests for information. Examples are the consultative service given to the Food and Agriculture Organisation teams under the control of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation who are carrying out surveys on the Rufiji Basin, the Pangani Basin and the Ruvu Basin. Investigations into rainfall in its various manifestations are also being carried out.

Shipping Services

444. The East African Railways and Harbours operate an inland waterway service on Lake Tanganyika covering 299 route miles between Kigoma at the terminus of the Central Line and Mpulungu in Northern Rhodesia at the south end of the lake. The service also calls at intermediate places on the eastern shore of the lake, Lagossa, Kibwezi, Karema, Kirando, Kipili, Kala, and Kasanga. The service has operated at intervals of three weeks but as from the 1st January, 1959, it is to be a fortnightly service.

445. Belgian vessels also serve Kigoma, connecting it with Albertville and Usumbura in Ruanda Urundi.

446. There is a weekly service round Lake Victoria in each direction which takes five days to serve the ports of Mwanza, Bukoba and Musoma in Tanganyika, Port Bell Entebbe and Bukakata in Uganda, and Kisumu in Kenya. This service is supplemented by another service between Mwanza, Bukoba and Port Bell and by tug and lighter services connecting the various ports according to traffic requirements, while there are also about 500 miles of launch services radiating from Mwanza.

447. The East African Railways and Harbours operate bulk oil tanker services on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria.

448. The harbours on the coast of Tanganyika are controlled by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration in accordance with the provisions of the East African Railways and Harbours Act and the Tanganyika Ports and Native Vessels Ordinance. The Administration publishes a tariff of port dues and charges and landing, shipping, storage and miscellaneous charges and fees in accordance with that Act and Ordinance.

449. The port of Tanga is a lighterage port but there are deep water quays at Dar es Salaam and Mtwara, which ports can accommodate vessels up to a draught of 30 feet and 32 feet respectively at l.w.o.s.t. Adequate transit accommodation exists at all ports, and minor ship repairs can be undertaken by the East African Railways and Harbours dockyard at Dar es Salaam.

Distinctions in Use, Ownership, etc.

450. There is no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality in the use, ownership or operation of transport services in the territory.

Staff Recruitment and Training

451. Recruitment to the basic grades in the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration is made in the main through the Combined Training School situated at Mbagathi near Nairobi. Some new entrants continue to receive initial training on the job at various post offices in the territories while awaiting the commencement of courses at the Training School. The level of education of new entrants is now generally of a higher order and most of the Administration's requirements can be met by candidates of School Certificate level of education. Such recruitment is carried out in consultation with the Public Service Commission.

452. Following the annual recruitment campaign during which secondary schools in Tanganyika were visited, the intake of apprentices and trainees to the East African Railways and Harbours Administration took place early in 1958. The Trade Apprentices and the more senior Traffic Trainees who were appointed were sent to the recently built Railway Training School, Nairobi, for residential training courses, whilst the junior Traffic Trainees attended the Railway Training School, Tabora, which also provided refresher courses for serving staff during the course of the year. Other members of the staff were trained locally at the offices where they were recruited.

453. A pamphlet outlining career prospects in the Meteorological Department was circulated to all schools and colleges during the year. Contact is maintained with these institutions in order to ensure that all suitable candidates are informed of vacancies in the Meteorological Department. Candidates for the very junior

posts are recruited directly after interview by a senior officer of the Department. Recruitment is followed by a four-months training course at the Department's Training School and this is followed by training on the job in order to give all suitable candidates opportunity of advancement. Courses have just commenced with a view to promoting Assistant Staff to Junior Technical Officers on the C scale but, so far, no African has qualified for this course. Recruitment into posts carrying salaries of £187 per annum and over are through the Public Service Commission.

454. The number of Tanganyika Africans occupying posts on the senior salary scales in the High Commission non-self contained Services at the end of the year was 20, while 21 Tanganyika Africans were serving in equivalent posts in the East African Railways and Harbours.

Transport and Communications Connections

455. The following steamship companies have maintained regular services to and from the Territory during the year:

(i) Europe and Union of South Africa Ports

	Nationality
(a) Union Castle Mail Steamship Company Ltd.	British
(b) Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Lines (Joint Service)	British
(c) Holland Afrika Lijn	Dutch
(d) Lloyd Triestino	Italian
(e) Compagnie Maritime Belge	Belgian
(f) Scandinavian East African Line	Swedish
(g) Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line	German

(ii) India and Union of South Africa Ports

(a) British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.	British
(b) Indian African Line	British
(c) Eastern Shipping Corporation Ltd.	Indian

(iii) Europe and Beira (Portuguese East Africa)

(a) British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.	British
---	---------

(iv) Far East and Australasia

(a) Shaw Savill Line	British
(b) Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Japanese
(c) K.P.M. Line	Dutch
(d) Royal Inter-ocean Lines	Dutch

(v) United States of America and Canada

(a) Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Company Ltd.	British
(b) Robin Line	American
(c) Lykes Line	American
(d) Farrell Line	American
(e) Ned Lloyd	Dutch
(f) Christensen Canadian-African Line	Swedish

(vi) France and Madagascar

(a) Messageries Maritimes	French
---------------------------	--------

Coastal services between Tanganyika, Kenya and Zanzibar are operated by the following:

(a) British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.	British
(b) East African Railways and Harbours	British
(c) Zanzibar Government Steamers	British
(d) Privately owned schooners	British
(e) Holland Afrika Lijn	Dutch
(f) Southern Lines Ltd.	British

456. The Steamer services on Lake Victoria connect the railway services of Tanganyika with those of the Kenya and Uganda section. The steamer services of Lake Tanganyika connect Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway line, with the transport system of the Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi and with Northern Rhodesia.

457. Apart from the weekly Canadair service and the fortnightly Britannia service run in conjunction with B.O.A.C. between Dar es Salaam and the United Kingdom, there are no direct air connections between Tanganyika and Europe, Asia or America.

458. Road service connections with neighbouring territories are operated by the East African Railways and Harbours road services and by licensed private transporters, with Kenya by the Great North Road and the Moshi and Tanga to Mombasa roads, with Uganda from Bukoba, with Northern Rhodesia by the Great North Road and with Ruanda Urundi from Kigoma.

459. No special legislation applies to the use of these transport facilities between points within and without the territory apart from the normal Customs and Immigration Regulations and the Highway, Traffic and Transport Licensing Ordinances which are of general application.

460. International Aviation Law is applied to the territory by means of the Colonial Civil Aviation (Application of Act) Order, 1952, and the Colonial Air Navigational Order, 1955.

461. Any person or company intending to operate charter or schedule aircraft for hire or revenue inside the East African territories is also required to obtain a licence for each specific purpose or route from the East Africa Air Transport Authority. Overfly aircraft or aircraft landing for non-traffic purposes or private aircraft do not require a licence.

CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC WORKS

Building Programme

462. During 1958, in addition to normal maintenance and minor improvements, the Public Works Department was responsible for an extensive programme of new works, a large proportion of the latter being let out to contract. Other building works were also undertaken by local and native authorities, the Prisons Department, and the Provincial Administration.

463. Major works, or extensions to existing works completed or in hand during the year were:

- (a) Princess Margaret Hospital, Dar es Salaam.
- (b) Medical Training School and Hostels, Dar es Salaam.
- (c) New High Court, Dar es Salaam.
- (d) Technical Institute and Hostels, Dar es Salaam.
- (e) Trade Schools, Moshi and Ifunda.
- (f) Labour Offices, Arusha and Tanga.
- (g) Military Cantonment, Tabora.
- (h) New Provincial Offices, Arusha.
- (i) African Urban Housing.
- (j) Police Station and Quarters, Dar es Salaam.
- (k) Police Motorised Company Barracks, Morogoro.
- (l) Out-patients Department and Clinic, Moshi.
- (m) St. Michael's and St. George's School, Iringa.
- (n) African Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools.
- (o) Asian Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Centres.
- (p) New Government Offices, Dar es Salaam.

Sewerage and Drainage

464. Some modifications have been carried out to the original scheme in Dar es Salaam, and work has now commenced on the sewerage of the Upanga area. At Tanga extensions to the scheme have been designed and work will commence shortly. The detailed design of a sewerage scheme for Moshi is nearing completion and detailed design has commenced on a scheme for Arusha. A preliminary report and design for a sewerage scheme for Mwanza is in hand.

Urban Water Supplies

465. Major improvement schemes have been carried out at Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Mtwara, Moshi and Njombe. At Dar es Salaam, the Ruvu river scheme is nearing completion. The construction of this will mean that the ultimate demands of the rapidly expanding sea port will be met. At Tabora a new Treatment Works and Reservoir has been completed, and similar works are well advanced at Dodoma and Mtwara. At Mtwara further boreholes are being constructed. New boreholes of high capacity have been drilled at Tanga and other major extensions have been carried out there. The new gravity supply for Moshi is now in full operation. A new scheme, now in full operation, has been constructed for Njombe. Other improvement works have been completed or are in hand at some fifty other water supplies. New water supplies came into operation at Kimamba, Mahenge, Bugene and Mantare.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER I. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social and Religious Background and Customs

466. This subject has already been largely covered in the paragraphs of the introductory section of this report dealing with the religious and social structure of the population. There are many variations in customs and practices among the different tribes but in most cases the social structure is based on the family or clan unit. In some areas the clan system is still a prominent feature of the social organisation but for the most part there has been a gradual weakening of the independent status of family or clan units and by a process of cohesion the present closely-knit tribal groups have been built up. The growth of central tribal authorities has led to a degree of social distinction between the ruling family or clan and the rest of the community, but in general indigenous society is still markedly free of caste or class distinctions. Tribal heads no longer have the right to levy tribute or to demand free personal service and must pay for the goods and services they require. In regard to this aspect of the indigenous social structure the position is becoming increasingly affected by the changes taking place in tribal organisation and the gradual transference of power and authority from the traditional rulers to popular representative bodies. Similarly while the basis of the religious belief of the majority of the indigenous population remains a primitive animism, usually accompanied by ancestor worship, witchcraft and magic, the practitioners of which have a considerable influence on tribal affairs, especially in those tribes where the Chief himself is vested with priest-like functions, the indigenous religious structure is being increasingly modified by the spread of Islam and Christianity.

Non-governmental Social Organisations

467. Apart from the numerous missionary societies, which undertake much valuable work of a social nature, details of some of the non-governmental organisations engaged in social activities are given in the following paragraphs.

468. The Tanganyika Branch of the British Red Cross Society, whose objects are the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering, has divisions and groups in most centres in the territory and a membership of over 2,000 of all races. Health education formed a major part of the Society's activities during the year, whilst regular welfare work was carried on as usual. The Red Cross maintains 42 child welfare clinics in different parts of the country and these are staffed entirely by voluntary workers. In the remote areas leper patients have benefited greatly by eight battery-operated wireless sets which were given to the Society to distribute. Two others were also given privately. Libraries and diversional therapy for long and short term patients exist in each of the 24 up country units; local hospitals are visited each week. Some units visit three or four hospitals regularly. Fire victims were again helped, this time with a gift of £50 towards buying seed and items of food when several cultivated plots belonging to elderly Africans were destroyed. Two more of the 18 girls sent to England for training have qualified as State Registered Nurses and the Red Cross sent seven more student nurses, making 25 in all, who will later

return as trained nurses and midwives. The Red Cross provides artificial limbs in conjunction and close co-operation with the Medical department. Fifty-four patients were fitted with calipers or artificial limbs. Wheel chairs were obtained for a number of helpless patients; in some cases the patient or his local authority paid half the cost. Blood donor panels have been set up in various parts of the country and have proved useful in emergency. In Dar es Salaam there is a small blood bank. Nine Junior Red Cross Links have been formed in African and Asian schools during 1958 and the children are all undergoing health teaching.

469. Societies with somewhat similar but more specialised objectives are the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. The latter provides staff for various government and mission leprosaria.

470. Boy Scouts Associations are established in many parts of the territory and are particularly well supported by the Asian community. There are several hundred African youths enrolled and the movement continues to grow although the shortage of experienced leaders still hampers expansion. Sir Richard Turnbull assumed office as Chief Scout of Tanganyika and made his first official appearance at a ceremony where he presented a Silver Cross to Anthony Machado of 2nd Dar es Salaam troop and a Gilt Cross to Bhupendra Harisingh Rathod, for gallantry. This was the first time that such awards have ever been made to Scouts in Tanganyika. It is hoped to send a party of 10 Scouters and 70 Scouts to the Central African Jamboree in Salisbury in May 1959.

471. The Girl Guide Movement makes slow but steady progress. The total membership in July was 3,829, an increase of 311 since July 1957. The standard is also rising and 686 badges were won as against 629 in 1957. There have been many rallies, meetings and camps during the year, including residential training for officers.

472. The British Legion, a voluntary association incorporated under Royal Charter to promote the welfare of all ex-servicemen and their families, has a branch in Tanganyika. The main activity of the branch is undertaken by a Territorial Benevolent Fund Committee which provides for needy ex-servicemen and their families. Social amenities and hostel accommodation have also been provided in Dar es Salaam and in other large centres. Membership is 17,800 of which 95 per cent. are African. There were 73 appeals for financial aid and 411 for aid in getting employment in 1958.

473. Women's voluntary social work is chiefly sponsored by the Tanganyika Council of Women with 20 branches throughout the territory, 30 affiliated women's clubs and a membership of about 3,000. The proportion of African members is still relatively small, but a number of African women's clubs have been affiliated and every encouragement is given to African participation in homecraft, language and cultural classes organised by the Council. A hostel to accommodate African women and girls working or studying in Dar es Salaam was opened in 1957. Very useful work is also done by the European Women's Service League, and various social groups of other communities and, although membership is, in these cases, on a racial basis, welfare work on behalf of all communities is often undertaken.

474. Organisations with primarily cultural interests, apart from the British Council whose work is referred to in paragraph 714 below, include the Tanganyika Society and the Dar es Salaam Cultural Society, both long established and open to members of all races. The former maintains a high standard of learned

and scientific study and is responsible for the publication of the journal *Tanganyika Notes and Records*, which is published twice yearly and has a wide circulation throughout the world. African participation in these societies is limited only by the fact that interest in the arts and sciences for recreational rather than career purposes is still a novel concept for the African mind.

475. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has an active branch in the territory. Besides the objective indicated by its title, it aims at the promotion of human education in animal welfare. Its efforts have resulted in increased interest on the part of indigenous peoples in the care of animals. There are now over 500 established centres, compared with 190 in 1955, with a membership of over 30,000 people of all races. Five African Inspectors are under training for field work.

CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

General

476. The rights and freedoms included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which has been published in the territory, are fully maintained. The 10th Anniversary of this Declaration was observed in the territory. All elements of the population are protected in their enjoyment of these rights without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion. The law recognises no discrimination on any of these grounds except to the extent that it is still considered necessary to preserve certain provisions in favour of the indigenous inhabitants in order to protect their interests in such matters as land transfer, trade licensing, financial exploitation and employment. Full freedom of thought and conscience and the full exercise of religious worship and instruction are enjoyed by all inhabitants, subject only to such normal civilised restraints as may be imposed in the interests of justice and morality and the maintenance of the rule of law. No important judicial or administrative decisions concerning human rights have been made in or in respect of the territory during the year under review, nor in the circumstances outlined above are any necessary.

Slavery and Analogous Practices

477. Slavery has long disappeared and although the descendants of former slaves are to be found in certain parts of the territory they have become completely absorbed in the local social structure and present no problem. Practices akin to slavery, such as child marriage or the pledging of children, are fast disappearing and instances of such practices are now very rare. Such customs as the pledging by debtors of their personal services and their submission to conditions not allowing them to exercise the rights normally enjoyed by ordinary individuals within the framework of local social custom; the attachment of individuals to land with prevention of change of status or freedom to dispose of produce; the obligation to render personal service without freedom of will to terminate such service are not practised in the territory.

Right of Petition

478. The right of petition is well understood by all sections of the population and is freely exercised. As far as the indigenous inhabitants are concerned they have for years been accustomed to present their appeals and petitions to administrative officers in the field, and petitions to the Chief Secretary, the

Governor and the Secretary of State are not infrequently presented by indigenous and non-indigenous persons alike. There are no hard and fast rules of procedure and each petition is considered on its merits by the authority addressed. The right to submit petitions to the United Nations is well-known to the inhabitants of the territory, as evidenced by the wide variety of origin and subject-matter in the petitions considered during the past few years by the Trusteeship Council, those dealt with in 1958 being reviewed in Part X of this report.

Restrictions

479. No restrictions are imposed on the enjoyment by the inhabitants of the territory of fundamental human rights and freedoms. The Governor-in-Council is empowered by the Penal Code to prohibit the importation of undesirable publications, which term includes obscene or seditious literature; up to the end of 1958 a total of twenty-four publications had been proscribed, mostly on the grounds of being directed against peace and good government or calculated to stir up hatred between one part of the community and another. The Police Force Ordinance permits the imposition of restriction on the right of assembly on similar grounds. Local authorities may also make rules and regulations requiring prior notice to be given of meetings. The activities of group associations are subject to the provisions of the Societies Ordinance which give discretion to the Registrar of Societies to refuse registration, subject to appeal to the Governor-in-Council, when it appears that the society applying for registration is being used for purposes prejudicial to the maintenance of peace, order and good government.

Freedom of the Press

480. There is no special law or legal instrument restricting the freedom of the press. Section 63 of the Penal Code, Cap. 16, makes it an offence to publish false statements likely to cause fear and alarm to the public. In 1955 a supplementary provision to this section was passed, known as Section 63B, making it also an offence *inter alia* to print or publish any statement likely to raise discontent amongst any of the inhabitants or to promote feelings of ill-will between the different communities. A number of safeguards were attached so as to make it a good defence if the accused could show that the sole purpose of publication was to point out errors in government policy, etc., and no prosecution could be instituted without the written consent of the Attorney General. In response to representations in Legislative Council at the end of 1958 Government undertook to consider the repeal or modification of this clause. The Newspapers Ordinance (Cap. 229) requires the printer and publisher of any newspaper (unless exempted by the Governor) to make and register an affidavit giving the correct title of the newspaper, a description of the building in which it is printed, and the names and addresses of the proprietor, printer and publisher. They must also, if required by the Governor-in-Council, give a bond with sureties as some security for the payment of any penalty which may be imposed by reason of anything published in the paper, and for the payment of any damages awarded for libel. Once these requirements have been complied with, publication of the newspaper may start, no permission from Government being required. There is no censorship, and, subject only to the provisions of the law governing sedition and libel, Government does not exercise or attempt to exercise any control over the subject-matter of what is published in the Press.

Media of Information

481. Most towns in the territory now have bookshops and newspaper stalls, and the growth of libraries sponsored by the East African Literature Bureau, the Social Development Department, the British Council, co-operative organisations and Missions, many with full lending and postal facilities, ensures that newspapers, books and publications are available to all who desire them. A Memorial Library in Tanga was opened in March, and has achieved success, being popular among all races. There is a general reference and fiction library in each of the 26 secondary schools and also in the teacher training centres. Libraries in middle schools are also encouraged but so far none of these school libraries are of a very high standard owing to financial difficulties. Local broadcasting services and the growth of radio reception facilities have already been described in paragraphs 241-245. Oversea broadcasts are frequently relayed or can be picked up direct. The establishment of a United Kingdom Information Office in Dar es Salaam in 1958 has also substantially increased the growing circulation of all forms of literature.

482. Newspapers in English are the *Tanganyika Standard* (daily) and the *Sunday News* (weekly), both owned by the Standard group of newspapers. The net circulation figures are given as 9,000 each. *Young Africa* appears weekly in Gujarati. In February the transfer of the three Swahili papers formerly published by the Public Relations Department—*Mwangaza*, *Baragumu* and *Mambo Leo*—to an independent company formed for the purpose was achieved. The company has a Board of Directors and a Board of Trustees both completely independent of Government. The policy of the newspapers is under the control of the trustees, who have the sole power of appointing and dismissing the editor and who hold all the shares of the company. Government is committed to providing the trustees with the money to purchase these shares but the trustees are nevertheless completely independent of and are not removable by Government. On 31st December the daily *Mwangaza* ceased publication since it was running at a considerable loss.

483. One of the three papers registered during 1957, *Mwafrika*, an independent Swahili newspaper increased its sales from a modest start of 4,000 fortnightly to 25,000 weekly. All the foregoing are published in Dar es Salaam, and the expansion of air and railway services in the territory during the last few years has made it possible for them to reach most of the main centres of the territory, if not daily, at least two or three times a week.

484. Outside Dar es Salaam there are two monthly papers published by Roman Catholic Missions, *Kiongozi* in Tabora and *Lumuli* in Mwanza, which carry some world and local news and six others, which carry some local news in addition to matters of purely missionary concern. These papers are well produced; they are primarily for local consumption and the language used is either Swahili or a vernacular. African-owned newspapers are *Bukya na Gandi* and *Tanganyika Mpya*, weeklies, both published in Bukoba. The circulation of these is mostly local and the languages used are Swahili, English or the local vernacular. In addition there are 24 district newspapers—financed and published by Native Administrations. These are mostly monthlies in the Swahili language and have an estimated combined circulation of 30,000 copies a month. They are all African edited, under the guidance and assistance of Native Authorities, District Commissioners and social development or agricultural staff, and aim to be financially

self-supporting. They are essentially local papers and their circulation is normally limited to the district in which they are published.

485. Newspapers, periodicals and books published overseas or in other African territories are freely imported, either by individual direct mail orders or by bookshops for resale, the most widely read being some of the leading British newspapers and the papers, both English and vernacular, published in neighbouring East African territories. London Sunday newspapers are now available in Dar es Salaam late on the Tuesday afternoon after publication.

486. The Press and Publications Division of the Public Relations Department provides information about government activities in press releases, over seven hundred having been issued in 1958. It issues a regular bulletin *The Month in Tanganyika* which gives a description of the main events of each month and is distributed to a wide network of journalists, publicists, educational institutions and libraries in East and South Africa, in the United Kingdom and abroad. A *World News Summary* is also published monthly throughout the year in English and Swahili for local circulation to District Commissioners, to schools and to the vernacular newspapers. The Department circulated thousands of copies of policy speeches by the Governor and by the Secretary of State and also, from time to time, issued a pamphlet under the title of "What's the Answer?", in both languages: this pamphlet discusses important matters of moment in a series of questions and answers. Another activity is the monitoring of the overseas press; copies of all British papers in which frequent references to Tanganyika are likely to be made and cuttings of such references as appear in both national and provisional newspapers in the United Kingdom are regularly received. Based on these cuttings is a monthly publication *Tanganyika in the U.K. Press*, which is circulated within the territory.

487. The Division also prepares for free issue pamphlets describing aspects of Government's work, and distributes publicity material received from the Colonial Office, the Central Office of Information in London, the United Nations Department of Information and other organisations. Suitable material is passed on to the press or distributed to schools, libraries, clubs and institutions. An example was a four-page pamphlet on the history of the Legislative Council in Tanganyika. The department also assists in the designing, drawing and publication of posters covering a wide range of topics from the growing of tobacco to school enrolment figures graphs.

488. Photographic publicity is conducted by the Photographic Division of the Public Relations Department which made over 22,700 photographic enlargements and over 8,100 Ruthurstats. A Microfilm Section was opened during the year and in its two months of operation produced 1,000,000 micro copies. The Division's photographs are used by the local English and Swahili press and are sent overseas, including copies for the United Nations Department of Information. The Division arranges displays and exhibitions and staged or contributed to six during the year. A new venture, that of producing cinematograph news, now regularly supplies footage of important local events to London. The opening of Tanganyika's new High Court was given a two-minute exhibition on British News and on all television networks in Britain.

489. The *Tanganyika Standard* provides to the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation a daily world and local news service in Swahili, and a weekly news digest and a monthly review. Of the other activities of the Public Relations

Department the most important is the answering of requests from all over the world for information.

Local broadcasting facilities have been described in paragraphs 420-424. Programmes are planned mainly with a view to the African listener's enjoyment and information, since the non-African will naturally incline to tune more frequently to the overseas broadcasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation, All-India Radio or of the country of his origin. A considerable proportion of local broadcasts is therefore in the Swahili language, though relays of overseas broadcasts of special interest or importance are not infrequent. Daily Swahili news bulletins are provided by the Broadcasting Service from news supplied by the *Tanganyika Standard* and Press Releases issued by the Public Relations Department.

490. Most towns in the territory and several of the larger industrial concerns and estates have one or more privately owned cinemas which screen 35 mm. films consisting largely of British, American and Indian productions; in addition the Social Development Department operates six mobile cinema units and local authorities own and operate a further nine. Other commercially owned cinemas run programmes appealing to a variety of tastes. The Department maintains a library of 16 mm. information, instructional and entertainment films which are distributed to schools, community centres, institutions, cultural and learned societies and to private individuals. A few locally made and Government financed Swahili films have continued in circulation, and the British News film is distributed regularly each week to 25 cinemas. This film library, which contains 600 films, was transferred during the year to the Public Relations Department from the Social Development Department. No statistics are available of the size of audiences or the frequency of attendance, but it is obvious that the cinema is gradually increasing in popularity (there are six in Dar es Salaam alone), and that this medium of information, together with those referred to in the previous paragraphs, will assist greatly in ensuring that the public is kept fully informed of current developments, the aims and activities of the United Nations and world affairs in general.

Safeguarding of Indigenous Religions

491. The natural religion of the indigenous people, which is animist, enjoys the same protection and safeguards as any other form of religion practised in the territory in the assurance of freedom of conscience and the free exercise of religious worship. It is not controlled or supervised except in the event of any of its practices being inconsistent with the requirements of public order and morality. No new indigenous religious movements have arisen during the year.

Missionary Activities

492. Recognised missionary bodies are granted full freedom to carry on their work, subject only to the right and duty of the Administering Authority to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government, and for the educational advancement of the inhabitants of the territory. No restrictions were imposed on missionary activities during the year.

Details of the medical and educational work of the Missions are given in paragraphs 586 and 668 in the relevant section of the Appendices XIX and XXII.

Financial assistance from territorial funds has continued to increase as may be seen from the following figures of provision made during the past five years:

	<i>Education</i>	<i>Medical</i>
	£	£
1954	639,690	76,725
1955	751,000	102,490
1956	954,000	120,000
1957	1,145,978	132,000
1958	1,225,543	132,000

493. The numbers of Missions, many of them with a number of stations, at the end of 1958 was 37, of which 10 were Roman Catholic, 25 other Christian Missions and 2 Muslim. The number of African Priests, Pastors and other mission workers is steadily increasing and at the end of 1958 exceeded 320. The total number of missionaries from outside the territory was as follows:

	<i>R.C. Missions</i>	<i>Other Missions</i>
American	169	188
British	139	285
Danish	—	44
Dutch	339	2
French	77	—
German	314	59
Italian	176	—
Swedish	—	116
Swiss	260	5
Other	128	87
Total	1,602	786

According to figures supplied by the missions the number of adherents is 1,902,819.

Adoption of Children

494. The legal procedure for the adoption of children and the obligations of the adopter and adopted child towards one another are governed by the Adoption Ordinance, Cap. 335, which is based on United Kingdom law and practice. Upon application by petition to the High Court by any person to adopt a child under the age of twenty-one who has never been married, the Court may, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, make an Adoption Order. An Adoption Order cannot be made in favour of an applicant who is not resident in the territory, nor in respect of any child who is not resident within the East African territories. There is no restriction as to the national status of the child. An adopted child for all purposes, including inheritance, ranks as the child of his adopters and not of his natural parents. The Ordinance contains full provision relating to consent and provides for the registration and control of Adoption Societies. For the purposes of the law relating to marriage, the adopter and the person whom he has been authorised to adopt are deemed to be within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity.

495. Among the indigenous population "adoption" may be said to be practised only to the extent to which native law and custom governs the "inheritance" of children who have lost their fathers. On points of detail local laws and customs vary in different parts of the territory, but as far as is possible

every care is taken to see that the rights and interests of "adopted" children in property are safeguarded. As regards the Muslim community, both African and non-African, procedure and practice in these matters are governed by the Islamic law.

Immigration

496. The entry of persons into the territory is governed by the Immigration Ordinance, 1957 (Cap. 386), and subsidiary legislation made thereunder. This Ordinance contains a basic change in the attitude toward permanent immigrants in so far as they are not, as previously, required to satisfy the authorities of the negative condition that their activities would not prejudice or harm the interests of the territory, but that they would be able to make a positive contribution to the territory's development. In 1958 the Ordinance was amended in respect of certain details in order to clarify some of its provisions and to give better effect to the intentions behind it. Regulations providing for the exemption and exclusion of certain classes of people from the provisions of the Ordinance were also made during the year, in place of the former regulations, made under the old Immigration (Control) Ordinance, 1948, which had been repealed when the latter Ordinance was repealed.

497. The Immigration Ordinance does not apply to Africans who are members of tribes indigenous to any of the other East African territories, Ruanda Urundi, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or Portuguese East Africa. The Ordinance provides, however, that regulations may be made to control the immigration of all or any class of Africans if this should be necessary. The entry of Kenya Africans into the Northern, Eastern and Tanga Provinces, and of the Kikuyu tribe only into the Lake Province is still controlled by the Registration of Persons Ordinance (Cap. 321), the operation of which has to be extended annually by Legislative Council. Such an extension has been made for 1959.

498. Arabs from Zanzibar, Aden and the various States and Skeikdoms of the Arabian Peninsular area enjoy certain exemptions from immigration requirements so that they may enter the territory without having to be in possession of passports or visas. No special control is now exercised over the entry of nationals of ex-enemy states which have not yet become members of the United Nations but regulations passed in 1958 exclude United Nations and Specialised Agency officials from all the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance other than section 18 which relates to offences of refusing to answer an Immigration Officer's reasonable questions or misleading or obstructing him in his duty, etc. Twelve war-time refugees who have not yet found employment are still maintained by the Administering Authority and are not subject to the Immigration Ordinance. With these exceptions, the immigration law makes no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality.

499. Entry into and residence in the territory is authorised by means of permits, passes or certificates issued under the authority of the Principal Immigration Officer. Visitors' passes are issued to persons wishing to spend a holiday, to travel in the territory, to carry on temporarily any business, trade or profession, to investigate the possibility of settlement, or for certain other purposes. A visitors' pass may be issued initially for a maximum period of six months, which period may be extended for two further periods of six months if desired. A visitor may not take up employment without permission. Temporary employment passes are issued to persons wishing to take up employment who satisfy

the Principal Immigration Officer that they are qualified in the occupation, trade, business or profession concerned, and that their engaging in such employment will be in the interests of the inhabitants generally of the territory. The holders of temporary employment passes have the status of temporary residents and may remain in the territory for a period of up to three years. At the end of this period, if the person can satisfy the Immigration Control Board (referred to below) that he is engaged in or has accepted an offer of employment of a type for which there are insufficient experienced candidates among the permanent residents of the territory and that his engagement in such employment will be in the interests of the inhabitants generally, he may obtain permission to remain.

500. Any person who wishes to enter the territory other than temporarily (except employees of Government or the East Africa High Commission, or missionaries in the service of an approved missionary society) and otherwise than as an employee must satisfy the Immigration Control Board (established under the Ordinance) that his engaging in any trade, business, occupation or profession, as the case may be, or his presence will be in the interests of the inhabitants generally of the territory. As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, employees who hold temporary employment passes must similarly satisfy the Immigration Control Board if they wish to remain in the territory after completing three years residence. Members of the Immigration Control Board are appointed by the Governor and include representatives of all races. The Chairman of the Board is a senior Government official. There is a right of appeal from a decision of the Board to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal, established under the Ordinance, consisting of three or more members appointed by the Governor. The President of the Tribunal is a Judge of the High Court nominated by the Chief Justice.

501. The number of immigrants in 1958 was 4,758. These figures include temporary residents on fixed contracts of employment.

The number of permanent emigrants was 1,918.

In addition there were 7,307 visitors and persons who passed through in transit to other destinations.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN

General

502. The laws of the territory recognise no discrimination on grounds of sex against the women of any race and no women are deprived of essential human rights. Among the indigenous population the general position accords with that common to most Bantu peoples, with variations from tribe to tribe, but in the main the social position of women is still regarded as inferior to that of men. Even in the more primitive tribes, however, women have their traditional rights and privileges, which are fully recognised and respected. In one area, for example, the responsibility for choosing a successor to the headship of the clan frequently rests with the women and thus gives them a considerable measure of control over the indigenous political system. Women often have rights over certain fields and crops. In their freedom to appear before the courts and to present their claims in respect of their recognised rights and privileges they stand on an equality with their menfolk. Before marriage a woman is under the authority of her father or guardian and after marriage passes under the authority of her husband. She is

expected to be dutiful and obedient, and to devote herself to her work in the home and fields. The older women, responsible for initiating young women in their duties and responsibilities and instructing them in tribal manners and customs, play an important part in maintaining tribal traditions.

503. In recent years there has been a marked modification in the position and role of women in many parts of the territory. This has been largely due to external influences such as the spread of education, the social and cultural activities of both government departments and voluntary agencies, increasing contact with the manners and customs of other races and the impact of economic developments, but a most important factor is the change in attitude of women themselves. In some areas in particular they are no longer content to play a passive role but are actively exerting themselves in securing improvement in their status. In a number of cases they have been the most enthusiastic participants in adult education and literacy campaigns, or have brought their influence to bear on the acceptance of modern agricultural practices. Participation in public affairs, from parish to district council, is by no means uncommon, and at a territorial level there are now five women members of Legislative Council. Of these, two are Europeans, two are Asians and one is an African. Three sit as nominated members and two were elected. There is no doubt that there is a growing realisation among the indigenous people of how much of the future depends on the educational and social advancement of women.

Legal Capacity

504. Under the laws of the territory women enjoy equal rights with men. They can sue and be sued, own and dispose of property, enter into contracts and practise any profession. Under tribal law their legal capacity varies according to local traditional custom, but in general they are as free to go to court as men. Under English common law as applied to the territory a husband is responsible in certain circumstances for his wife's debts but not *vice versa*.

Public Office and Employment

505. It has in the past often been customary to exclude women from participation in public affairs but as far as the law is concerned women with the necessary qualifications are entitled to hold public office and exercise public functions equally with men. Apart from the instances where women actually hold the position of Chief, there is a general tendency for women to take more share especially in village councils and elections, both as candidates and voters. Over 2,000 women were registered as voters for the first elections to Legislative Council. The only legal restrictions on the employment of women are those contained in the International Labour Conventions as applied to the territory by the Employment Ordinance (Cap. 366). Social and religious customs may, however, place restrictions on the employment of women outside the home. Nevertheless, increasing numbers of African as well as Asian and European women are entering Government, commercial and other services: this applies not only to posts as teachers, nurses and midwives, but also to clerical appointments and light work in agricultural and industrial undertakings such as seed-selection and book-binding. Twenty-five African women are employed at the Government Press and eight African women are members of the Police Force.

Marriage Customs, etc.

506. Polygamy is still practised, but to an ever decreasing extent. Polygamous marriages are recognised by Islamic law and have been a traditional feature of tribal life. The decrease in this practice is due partly to the spread of Christianity and partly to economic pressure. The custom by which a widow is inherited by the heir of her deceased husband is still followed in many areas, as an economic arrangement to provide for the protection and maintenance of the widow rather than as the observance of a social custom. As a general rule no pressure is brought to bear on the widow. She may, if she so wishes, return to her own family or remarry outside her late husband's family. In such cases the question of the repayment of the original bride-wealth becomes a matter for decision in the light of such considerations as the duration of the former marriage, the number of children and the age of the widow.

507. No minimum age for marriage is prescribed by law, but under the provisions of the Marriage Ordinance (Cap. 109) no Registrar's Certificate may be issued nor marriage otherwise solemnized unless each of the parties (not being a widow or widower) is 21 years old, or if under that age, the requisite consent of parent, guardian or, in special circumstances, of the Governor, a Judge of the High Court or Magistrate, has first been obtained in writing. The Ordinance applies to all marriages except those in which each of the parties is a Mohammedan, Hindu or Buddhist, or being a native of Africa is a pagan or professes no generally recognised form of religion. In such cases the validity of and minimum age for marriage is as prescribed by the religion or customary law of either party, as the case may be, but under Section 138 of the Penal Code it is a criminal offence for a husband to have carnal knowledge of his wife if she is under the age of twelve years. It is not, however, an offence for any person of Asian or African descent to marry a girl under twelve years of age in accordance with the custom of tribe or religion, where it is not intended that the marriage shall be consummated until after she has reached that age.

508. No specific legal provision is made regarding the consent of parties to a marriage beyond that implied by the requirement of the Marriage Ordinance that one of the parties must give notice of the intended marriage and that both parties must make the prescribed declaration before the Registrar. The offence of abduction is created by Section 133 of the Penal Code. This refers to a woman of any age where she is taken away or detained against her will. Such practices as child marriage have now almost entirely disappeared. Family negotiations for marriage frequently take place among the indigenous inhabitants before the girl is of marriageable age, but she is not compelled to abide by the arrangements made and frequently declines to do so when she reaches that age.

509. As regards indigenous marriage customs, the position in Tanganyika is similar to that found in many other African territories. The system of bride-wealth is general throughout most of the territory, even in the case of marriages contracted in accordance with Christian or Mohammedan rites. In this system there is no question of the "purchase" of the bride. The payment of bride-wealth, which may take the form of payment in livestock, cash, clothing, agricultural produce, beer or, in some tribes, partly in labour, is regarded as important by both families as evidence of the regularity of the union and the validity of the marriage contract.

Women's Organisations

510. The immigrant races have created a variety of women's organisations to cater for their own needs and in many tribes there exists women's organisations for various purposes. The Tanganyika Council of Women attempts to bring women of all communities together, and Missions, through their Mothers' Unions or other women's groups, encourage the growth of common interests and aspirations among women. With assistance from U.N.I.C.E.F. a project has been launched for training Women's Club Supervisors so as to expand the number of women's clubs, with the object of stimulating and meeting the growing demand amongst African women to better their lot. These widely scattered groups are largely autonomous and meet at regular intervals to learn new skills, such as hygiene, child-care and cooking.

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

General

511. The main objectives of the territorial labour policy are the establishment of equitable working conditions for persons in paid employment; to encourage amicable industrial relations; to afford guidance in the expeditious and peaceful settlement of trade disputes; to promote efficiency and productivity; to facilitate the movement of workers to and from employment; to ensure by legislation and other administrative measures that effect is given to those International Labour Conventions which have been applied to the territory; and to encourage the rationalisation and stabilisation of labour. The general pattern of employment continues to be characterised by a considerable migration of workers proceeding from tribal areas to places of employment and normally returning after a relatively short period in a wage earning economy, whilst in the urban areas there is an increasing tendency towards the establishment of a more stable labour force, which in respect of certain classes of workers in urban areas has resulted in unemployment, and under employment. The major problems confronting industry are probably the assurance of an adequate labour supply throughout the year and the means of increasing the earning and productive capacity of the unskilled African worker. The Employment Ordinance, Cap. 366, and the Trade Unions Ordinance, Cap. 381, were brought into force with effect from the 1st February, 1957. The operation of these Ordinances has been carefully examined during 1958 and it is proposed to introduce such amending legislation as experience has shown to be necessary for the better administration of both Ordinances during 1959; these amendments will not, however, require to be substantial in extent.

Kinds of, and opportunities for, employment

512. As will be seen from the following table, relating to African labour, the incidence of employment does not necessarily coincide with the area of greatest population. One result is that areas in which most employment is available must and do draw a considerable proportion of their labour supply from the areas

in which the percentage of local employment is lowest:

Province	Population 1957	Percentage	No. Employed 1958*	Percentage
Central	879,421	10.2	11,637	2.9
Eastern	1,039,791	12.0	96,890	23.9
Lake	2,228,485	25.7	34,704	8.5
Northern	758,960	8.8	52,659	13.0
Southern	1,008,046	11.6	34,705	8.5
Southern Highlands	1,023,805	11.8	37,156	9.1
Tanga	671,381	7.7	112,233	27.6
Western	1,052,795	12.2	26,275	6.5
	8,662,684	100.0	406,259	100.0

* Excluding domestic servants in private households (approximately 40,000) and unclassified workers (1,089). Unclassified workers are employed by employers of less than five persons and whose work therefore is of too varied a nature to be classified under any one heading.

513. The main areas and kinds of employment, other than employment in public services, trade and commerce, which are well distributed throughout the territory, particularly in the ports and other urban centres, are as follows:

Province	Area	Kind of Employment
Eastern	The belt of country adjacent to the Central Railway from Dar es Salaam to Kilosa.	Sisal, ginneries, industrial undertakings.
Tanga	Most of the province except the Handeni district.	Sisal, mixed farming, tea, some secondary industry, development projects.
Southern	Coastal sector	Sisal, mixed farming.
Northern	Moshi and Arusha districts, Oldeani	Coffee, mixed farming, sisal, sugar and some secondary industry.
Southern Highlands	Iringa district, Mbozi, Rungwe and Njombe.	Mixed farming, tobacco, wattle-bark.
Central	Kongwa and Mpwapwa	Mixed farming.
Lake	Geita, Musoma, North Mara, Shinganya, Karagwe, Sukumaland.	Mining, cotton ginneries.
Western	Mpanda	Mining.

Unemployment and Lack of Labour

514. Statistics of unemployment are not kept at employment exchanges since there are no statutory laws which require workers to seek employment only through the exchange system or forbid employers from engaging labour other than through an exchange. Reports indicate, however, that unemployment as the term is generally understood does not exist over the greater part of the territory. In most areas adequate opportunities continue for persons to enter wage earning employment if they genuinely wish to do so and are willing to accept the type of work offered. Such unemployment as does exist is confined to the urban areas, particularly Dar es Salaam, and, to a lesser extent, Tanga and Mwanza. At the beginning of the year it was estimated that there were some 5,000 adult males unemployed in Dar es Salaam and an equivalent number were estimated to be "under-employed" in that they worked on a casual or intermittent basis. It can be said, therefore, that an unemployment problem is emerging in a few urban areas, to which in the present stage of economic

development it is difficult to provide a solution since secondary industries are not expanding at a rate which can absorb those seeking employment. At the same time employers are paying increasing attention to improving labour utilization to offset increased labour costs which, in the case of Dar es Salaam, result from the statutory fixing of minimum wages in the municipality. Propaganda has been instituted to dissuade Africans from coming into the capital unless they are first assured of employment. Up-country employment exchanges have assisted in this task, and, in addition, a weekly broadcast in Swahili from Dar es Salaam radio includes such advice.

Recruitment of Labour

515. The conditions under which labour recruitment is permitted accord strictly with the requirements of the Recruitment of Indigenous Workers' Convention, 1936, and licences issued for this purpose by the Labour Department contain clauses adequately safeguarding the welfare of the persons recruited, including their right to free transport, repatriation and re-engagement. Where persons are required to be attested on written contracts of service the provisions of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Conventions, 1939 and 1947, are fully observed. No fees of any kind are paid by the workers, but undertakings obtaining labour through professional recruiting agencies pay for this service at mutually agreed rates. Recruitment is undertaken by professional or private recruiters, the latter term including organisations of employers. There are no Government recruiting organisations, although a department such as the Public Works Department may, if necessary, be granted a licence to recruit in the same way as a private employer. During the year three professional recruiters were operating in defined areas of the Central, Southern Highlands and Western Provinces, while private recruiters included the Labour Bureau of the Sisal Growers' Association, operating in most labour-supplying areas, and the Northern Province Labour Utilisation Board, active mainly in the Central Province. The total number of men recruited was 30,916 as compared with 21,575 in 1957—about 9·1 per cent. of the number of Africans in employment. 173,601 persons used the transit centres and posts maintained by Government and a large proportion of these availed themselves of the facilities afforded by the various recruiting organisations and went to a place of employment of their own choice.

Training of Workers

516. Information with regard to facilities for trade training and apprenticeship and also technical education is given in the next part of the report. Many Government and High Commission departments provide training facilities. For example, the Police Force has a training school at Moshi and the Education Department a teachers training college at Mpwapwa. There is a natural resources training school at Tengeru in the Arusha District for agricultural and veterinary staff. The medical training school is in Dar es Salaam. Artisans are trained at the trade school run by the Education Department at Ifunda in the Iringa District. The Posts and Telecommunications Department operates a school for telegraphists and the Railways and Harbours Administration maintains a school for its technicians of all kinds.

Migration of Labour

517. There is a free and long established movement of workers to places of employment outside the territory, mainly to countries to the South, but also

from the north-west districts of the Lake Province to Uganda. There was a notable increase in the number of Tanganyika Africans proceeding from Ngara and Biharamulo districts of the Lake Province to short term employment in Uganda and some 24,700 persons were reported to have entered Uganda at the Mutukulu Post. There is also a customary migration of African workers to seek employment in the Copper Belt of Northern Rhodesia and the gold mines of South Africa which has continued without noticeable alteration in the numbers involved or variation in the factors influencing it. Some 10,500 workers were reported as having been engaged for employment in the gold mines on the Rand during the year. The results of the labour enumeration census held in 1958 show that there were some 55,215 immigrants from other territories in employment, compared with 54,428 enumerated during 1957.

Recruitment from outside the Territory

518. Under arrangements with the Ruanda Urundi authorities 1,924 men, accompanied by 1,549 dependants, were recruited in Ruanda Urundi during the year for employment in Tanganyika on contracts of service of three years duration. Such recruiting is conducted by agents within Ruanda Urundi operating on behalf of associations of employers in the agricultural, sisal and tea growing industries under licences issued by the Belgian authorities. The relationship between these workers and other sections of the indigenous employed population was generally reported as satisfactory. A total of 4,837 male Africans from Portuguese East Africa who entered the territory in search of employment were forwarded by authorised offices established by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association for the purposes of placing volunteers in employment in sisal estates mainly in Tanga and Eastern Provinces. 1,559 Africans from Northern Rhodesia who crossed the border seeking employment were recruited in the Southern Highlands Province in addition to 806 workers from Nyasaland. All recruited labourers are, on completion of their contracts, repatriated to their homes at their employers' expense unless for any reason they do not wish to return there. Casual labour arriving independently on an estate to ask for work and being accepted are also repatriated to such place as they may designate as their home if they have completed twelve months' service.

Compulsory Labour

519. The only use of labour which can in any sense be described as compulsory is the requisitioning of a limited number of workers when the need arises for short periods on certain essential services or in case of emergency. The procedure and conditions governing such requisitioning of labour are clearly prescribed in the Employment Ordinance (Cap. 366), and the Employment (Forced Labour) Regulations, 1957, which strictly conform with the provisions of the Forced Labour Convention which has been fully applied to the territory without reservation. The Ordinance prescribes that no person or authority may exercise any power to call upon people to work except with the prior consent of the Provincial Commissioner, and in all such cases the safeguards laid down by Article 9 of the International Convention must be fully observed. These safeguards are recited verbatim in section 125 of the Ordinance and are:

- (a) that the work to be done or the service to be rendered is of important direct interest to the community called upon to do the work or render the service;

- (b) that the work or service is of present or imminent necessity;
- (c) that it has been impossible to obtain voluntary labour for carrying out the work or rendering the service by the offer of rates of wages and conditions of labour not less favourable than those prevailing in the area concerned for similar work or service; and
- (d) that the work or service will not lay too heavy a burden on the community concerned having regard to the labour available and its capacity to undertake the work.

520. Only able bodied males between the ages of 18 and 45 may be so called upon and no person may be engaged for such work for longer than 60 days in any one year. Labour so engaged must be paid at the prevailing market rates for the work envisaged. The question of the complete abolition of such labour is kept constantly under review and the provisions of the above mentioned legislation impose severe restrictions on the illegal use of forced labour under the deterrent of heavy penalties for contravention. The number of man-days worked has progressively diminished in recent years as may be seen from Appendix XVII.

Indebtedness

521. Indebtedness among wage earners and salaried workers does not constitute a major problem but continues to be prevalent among the lower paid employees in urban areas. As in many more highly developed countries, the pawnshops are freely patronised just before pay day and the pledged goods are often redeemed later at high rates of interest. Two special factors, however, tend to contribute towards this state of affairs in Tanganyika. Firstly there is still some lack of understanding of the savings bank facilities available, all of which are perforce still in non-African hands. This is slowly being overcome. In addition to the Post Office Savings Bank, the commercial banks operate savings banks with a minimum deposit of one shilling and continued advertisement of these facilities is resulting in a gradual increase of depositors. The second factor is the comparative infrequency of wage payments which are still made monthly or fortnightly instead of weekly to most urban employees. This is said to be due to the preference of the employees themselves for larger payments at longer intervals rather than smaller and more frequent ones and there has certainly been no public demand from employees for weekly payments. Extravagance or thrift is an individual, not a racial characteristic and there is no doubt that indebtedness is the result of personal habit rather than economic necessity.

Application of Conventions

522. As indicated in the previous paragraphs of the report, labour legislation and policy is firmly based on the relevant International Labour Conventions and Recommendations which are taken fully into account when preparing amending legislation. The Employment Ordinance in particular conforms strictly with the provisions of the relevant International Conventions. A list of the Labour Conventions applied in the territory is given in Appendix XXIII.

Terms and Conditions of Employment

523. The Employment Ordinance, Cap. 366, together with its comprehensive subsidiary legislation which came into force in February, 1957, revised and consolidated all labour legislation of a non-technical nature. In addition, ordinances relating to trade unions, regulations of wages, settlement of trade

disputes, and apprenticeships deal with other aspects of employment. The provisions of the above mentioned ordinances give detailed legislative effect to those International Labour Conventions which have been applied to the territory and establish terms and conditions of employment for all workers with no distinction between races other than certain provisions for the special protection of the unskilled illiterate African worker.

Negotiating Procedure

524. The development of statutory procedures for conciliation and arbitration has followed the United Kingdom pattern. Apart from trade unions, which are dealt with in a later paragraph, the emphasis has been on the establishment of joint consultative machinery in all the major industries and organisations. By the end of 1958, 188 formally constituted joint consultative committees were in existence, of which 64 covered employees in Government and High Commission Services, and on which it was estimated that some 114,000 workers were represented.

525. Major developments concerning the establishment of joint consultative bodies occurred. The Dar es Salaam Industrial Relations Advisory Committee was established in March, and the Central Joint Council for the sisal industry was set up as the ultimate consultative and negotiating body for this industry. In addition to the Central Joint Council, regional and area consultative councils with estate committees were also established throughout the sisal industry. Three officials of the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers Union hold seats on the workers' side of the Central Joint Council as a token of the recognition accorded to the union by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association.

526. With the establishment of the Southern Province Ports Joint Industrial Council during the year all the principal ports of the territory are now served by formal negotiating bodies. The major port employing concern using non-casual port labour has continued to implement its policy of establishing domestic joint consultative committees. Two such committees were set up in respect of its Southern Province branches during the year.

Labour Contracts

527. The Employment Ordinance, Cap. 366, and the Employment (Contracts of Employment) Regulations, 1957, give full effect to the provisions of International Labour Convention No. 86. Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers), 1947, which has been applied to the territory without reservation. Contracts may be of the following types:

- (i) Oral Contracts. These are contracts at will, which are not required to be in writing under the provisions of the Ordinance, and provide for employment on a daily, weekly, fortnightly or monthly basis.
- (ii) Written Contracts. These are made for six months or more or stipulate conditions of employment differing materially from those customary in the district of employment for similar work or are a foreign contract of service, i.e. a contract which relates to employment in another territory.
- (iii) Ticket Contracts. Under these employees undertake to work for an employer for thirty days (in succession or otherwise at the discretion of the employer). Evidence of a "Ticket Contract" is provided by the issue of a prescribed form of Ticket supplied by the employer.

528. Written contracts have a maximum duration of three years for employees accompanied by their wives and families, and two years in all other cases. Re-engagement contracts may be made for a period of two years where the employment involves a long and expensive journey by land, air or water, or for twelve months in other cases. Additionally these periods may be extended by up to two years where the employee is accompanied by his wife and family or to three years if the employment involves a long and expensive journey by land, air or water.

Hours of Work, Rest Periods, etc.

529. The normal working day rarely exceeds eight hours and the working week is usually limited to forty-eight hours. Task work is common to the agricultural industry and the daily task is normally completed within six hours. The Employment Ordinance and the Employment (Restriction of Employment of Children) Regulations 1957, govern the hours of work of children; the hours of work of vehicle drivers are regulated by the Traffic Rules made under the Traffic Ordinance. The Shop Hours Ordinance governs the hours of employment of shop assistants. In the port industry the two-shift system is worked from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. Section 40 of the Employment Ordinance provides that an employee is entitled once in every twelve months to a holiday with full pay at the rate of at least one day in respect of each period of two months' service, provided that he has worked for his employer on not less than 288 days out of the preceding twelve months.

Remuneration

530. Under the provisions of the Employment Ordinance 1955, and the Employment (Protection of Wages) Regulations 1957, wages must be paid in the currency of the territory at the completion of the contract of service; any agreement to the contrary is void and the legislation imposes severe restrictions on deductions from wages. The provisions of the Ordinance fully implement the requirements of International Labour Convention No. 95, Protection of Wages (1949), which was applied to the territory during 1958. In addition to wages, rations to the prescribed scale must be issued except where the contract otherwise provides and an adequate supply of suitable foodstuffs is available locally. The monthly value of rations on the prescribed scale varies somewhat according to locality, and has been variously estimated at from Shs. 25/- to about Shs. 35/- a month. Free housing must also be provided where workers are employed at such a distance from their homes, lodgings or normal places of residence that it would be impractical for them to return there at the end of the day's work.

531. Provisions exist under the Regulation of Wages and Terms of Employment Ordinance for the statutory fixing of wage rates, and the first Minimum Wage Order was made under this legislation in April 1957. This prescribed statutory minimum wage rates in respect of various classes of employees in the municipal area of Dar es Salaam. Officers of the Department of Labour carry out wages inspections with a view to securing compliance with the provisions of the minimum wage legislation. The Regulation of Wages and Terms of Employment Ordinance implements the Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention (1928) and includes provisions for the setting up of machinery for the fixing of minimum wages by the establishment of minimum wage boards and the setting up of wage councils to fix remuneration and terms of service in specified undertakings. Wages differ from district to district according to local

cost of living, but an upward tendency is general throughout the territory. Full details of typical current wage rates are quoted in Appendix XVII. In 1958 trade unions made a number of demands for wage increases. These demands included sisal estates despite an all round 15 per cent increase awarded by the sisal industry. The unions also demanded the prescription of a standard territorial minimum wage regardless of local conditions, a request to which Government was not able to accede without more expert and unbiased advice than was locally obtainable. Arrangements were accordingly made for a commission of enquiry to be held and the services of Dr. D. T. Jack, Professor of Economics at Durham University were secured for this purpose. Professor Jack arrived in the territory early in 1959.

Provision of Rations

532. The scale of rations, where these are required to be provided by employers, is fully prescribed in regulations made under the Employment Ordinance (Cap. 366). This scale is such as to provide in the case of adult males a balanced diet yielding not less than 3,500 calories per day. The prescribed scale is as follows:—

Foodstuff	Quantity			
	Male Employees	Other Employees	Members of Employee's Family	
	Over the apparent age of 15 years		Over the age of 15 years	Under the age of 15 years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Maize meal	24 per day	20 per day	12 per day	8 per day
or Sorghum or Millet	24 " "	20 " "	12 " "	8 " "
or Rice (unpolished)	24 " "	20 " "	12 " "	8 " "
Dried Beans	4 " "	3 " "	2 " "	1 " "
or Cowpea (Kunde)	4 " "	3 " "	2 " "	1 " "
or Gram (Choroko)	4 " "	3 " "	2 " "	1 " "
Meat (fresh, lean, no bone)	24 per week	18 per week	12 per week	6 per week
or Fresh Fish	24 " "	18 " "	12 " "	6 " "
or Dried Meat or Dried Fish (large)	12 " "	9 " "	6 " "	3 " "
or Dried Sprats (Dagaa)	6 " "	4½ " "	3 " "	1½ " "
or Milk (whole or skim)	1 pint daily	¾ pint daily	½ pint daily	¼ pint daily
Groundnuts	6 per week	4½ per week	3 per week	3 per week
Edible Oil of which at least 50 per cent shall be Red Palm Oil or an alternative approved by a proper authority)	3 " "	3 " "	3 " "	3 " "
Fresh Fruit or Vegetables	24 " "	18 " "	12 " "	6 " "
Sugar or Jaggery	6 " "	4½ " "	3 " "	3 " "
Salt	4½ " "	3 " "	3 " "	3 " "

Quantities are, except for milk, in ounces.

533. The new ration scale was brought into force on the 1st February 1957, and was determined on the advice of medical and dietetic experts. It provides a

choice of alternative foodstuffs any combination of which contains an adequate balance as to fat, protein, carbohydrates, and vitamins as follows:—

Fat	50 grammes.
Protein	100 grammes of which 10 per cent shall consist of animal origin.
Carbohydrates.	500 grammes.
Salt	15 grammes.
Iron	3,000 International units.
Vitamin B	350 International units.
Vitamin C	600 International units.

The ration scale has proved to be popular with African labour.

Housing and Sanitary Conditions

534. The minimum standards for housing and sanitation were revised and prescribed under the provisions of the Employment (Care and Welfare) Regulations which came into force in February 1957. These Regulations include dimensions for dwellings and sanitary requirements per labour unit. The standards of housing for labour are subject to regular inspection by staff of the Department of Labour.

Discrimination in Employment and Remuneration

535. The accepted Government policy that opportunities for employment shall be governed solely by qualifications and experience and that there shall be no form of discrimination is gradually being followed by an increasing number of private employers. The question of equal pay for equal work as between men and women scarcely constitutes a problem, since there is little direct competition between the sexes for employment and most women are employed in types of work confined to women. Where this is not the case, as for example in certain light agricultural operations, payment is normally on a piece-work basis and it is by no means uncommon for women to earn more than the men engaged in the same tasks.

Medical Inspection and Assistance

536. The Employment (Care and Welfare) Regulations 1957 and the Employment (Recruitment) Regulations 1957 ensure that there is proper medical examination of all attested labour prior to their departure from the place of engagement and prescribe the extent to which free medical assistance must be available to employees.

Compensation and Rehabilitation

537. The provisions of international conventions relating to workmen's compensation and to occupational diseases have in general been applied to the territory by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 263) and regulations made thereunder. Except for certain categories of Government employees it has not yet been found administratively or financially practicable to apply the provisions of the International Labour Conventions in respect of the introduction of a system of pensions in the case of workmen who receive fatal injuries or who are seriously or permanently injured, but provision is made for the periodic payment of compensation in certain cases at the discretion of the local administrative authorities. In fatal cases where the dependants are minors compensation awarded is invested by the Labour Commissioner and is held in trust until such time as the money can be spent on the child's education or in some other suitable

way. Provision exists in the Ordinance for compulsory insurance in respect of certain occupations of a hazardous nature. A further development during 1958 was the introduction of a Register for incapacitated persons at the Central Employment Exchange, Dar es Salaam, which was also extended to employment exchanges throughout the territory. Special efforts are made through the medium of employment exchanges to place in suitable employment persons who may have been incapacitated through industrial injuries.

Employment of Women

538. The provisions of the following International Labour Conventions have been complied with by the enactment of the Employment Ordinance, 1955, and its subsidiary legislation:

Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1925.

Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934.

The provisions of the Ordinance and its subsidiary legislation afford full protection for women in employment. The results of the labour enumeration census conducted by the Department of Labour on the 31st July, 1958, showed that 25,303 women were in employment as compared with 23,758 in 1957. There has been no significant change in the industrial distribution of women in employment, the vast majority being employed in agricultural work of a light nature, although an increasing number were employed in light industries or commercial undertakings or as domestic servants. No serious problems have yet arisen from the employment of women.

Employment of Juveniles

539. The provisions of the following International Labour Conventions are complied with by virtue of the enactment of the Employment Ordinance and the Employment of Children (Exempted Occupations) Order, 1957 and the Employment (Restriction of Employment of Children) Regulations, 1957:

Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921.

Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920.

Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921.

Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937.

Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946.

The Ordinance and the subsidiary legislation enacted thereunder afford full protection for juveniles in employment. The great majority of these are engaged on light work of an agricultural nature and a number comprise the families who accompany attested and other workers to their places of employment; many juveniles are in part time employment only. In the case of children, defined under the Ordinance as persons under the apparent age of fifteen years, the rules governing their employment are more comprehensive: no child may be employed except on a daily wage and on a day to day basis and only as long as the child returns each night to the place of residence of his parent or guardian; the law governs such matters as the carrying of weights and maximum hours of work, prohibiting the employment of children between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. No child is permitted to enter any factory or place containing machinery and there is also the general power invested in the Labour Commissioner and all Labour Officers to prohibit the employment of children in any case where the conditions of employment are unsatisfactory. A new development during 1958

was the establishment of the Dar es Salaam Youth Employment Committee which held its inaugural meeting in November to study the problems involved in juvenile employment and to make recommendations which, it is hoped, will ultimately be capable of implementation on a territorial basis through the medium of the employment exchanges operated by the Department of Labour. The Advisory Committee includes representatives of employers and trade unions and the Department of Education. It will meet under the chairmanship of the Senior Labour Officer, Dar es Salaam. Some of the larger sisal estates and other large concerns, notably Williamson Diamonds Ltd., provide schools on their premises for the education of children of their regular employees.

Underground and Night Work

540. The provisions of the following International Labour Conventions have been complied with by the enactment of the Employment Ordinance and its subsidiary legislation:

Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1925.

Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (with modifications).

The Ordinance prohibits the employment of women and young persons (defined as persons of or over the apparent age of fifteen, but under the apparent age of eighteen years), in any industrial undertaking between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., except in very restricted circumstances as prescribed under Section 83 (1) of the Employment Ordinance. There has been no increase of night work during 1958. Only a limited number of industrial undertakings, including mines and bakeries, operate a regular night shift, and, in season, cotton ginneries are also operated on the night shift basis. The Ordinance also prohibits the employment of a young person in mines unless a certificate that he is fit for such work has been given by a Medical Officer approved by the Director of Medical Services. The administration of these regulations is effected by the Labour Department and the Mines Department, whose officers, by frequent and regular inspections, ensure their enforcement.

Freedom of Movement

541. There is full freedom of movement for persons seeking employment either within the territory or in neighbouring territories. (The general position regarding the migration of labour has been reviewed in paragraph 517.) The voluntary flow of labour is facilitated by all legitimate means. At the labour exchanges maintained by the Labour Department, 64 Europeans, 111 Asians and 5,601 African tradesmen were registered during the year, and 3 Europeans, 9 Asians and 7,702 Africans, including non-tradesmen, were placed in employment. 15,315 workers accompanied by 6,811 dependants, most of them proceeding to sisal estates, took advantage of the free transport and other assistance provided by the Sisal Growers' Association for voluntary workers seeking employment in the sisal industry. A comprehensive system of transit centres is operated by the Labour Department for the benefit of migrant workers.

Labour Passes or Work Books

542. Under the provisions of the Employment Ordinance, Cap. 366, and the Employment (Contracts of Service) Regulations, 1957, workers engaged on Ticket Contracts are given a labour card which is in a prescribed form and on

which is marked each day's work performed. A voluntary registration scheme based on the issue of Employment Record Books has operated successfully. The extension of the range of persons eligible for registration created an increased demand for the issue of Employment Record Books which was further stimulated by the issue of explanatory leaflets prepared by the Labour Department for this purpose. Additional photographic equipment has been obtained to enable such issues to be made from each of the 14 major employment exchanges.

Training of Employees

543. The only legislation relating to the training of workers is the Apprenticeship Ordinance (Cap. 81) which regulates apprenticeship agreements and is in accordance with the International Labour Organisation's apprenticeship recommendation of 1939. Trade apprentices receive training at Government Trade Schools at Ifunda and Moshi, where they complete a three year training course in a wide range of trades. On completion of these courses students are placed by the Department of Labour in suitable on-training as indentured apprentices for a further period of two years in either private or Government industrial establishments.

Industrial Homework

544. Apart from the occupation of some of the inhabitants in local handicrafts or a small number of out-workers employed in the grading of mica the practice of out-working or industrial homework is non-existent and the need for the enactment of legislation has not yet arisen.

Industrial Safety

545. The following legislation at present in force is concerned with the prevention of industrial accidents:

- The Factories Ordinance, Cap 297.
- The Electricity (Factories Ordinance) Rules, 1955.
- The Factories (Prescription of Abstract of the Electricity (Factories Ordinance) Rules, 1955), Order, 1958.
- The Factories (Prescription of Abstract) Order, 1958.
- The Factories (Prescription of Standards of First Aid Equipment) Order, 1958.
- The Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Ordinance.
- The Explosive Rules.
- The Mining (Safe Working) Regulations.
- The Petroleum Rules.
- The East African Harbour Regulations.

The two Ordinances and their subsidiary legislation are administered by the Labour Commissioner. The Mining (Safeworking) Regulations and the Explosives Rules are administered by the Commissioner for Mines and a staff of Inspectors, and the Petroleum Rules by the Director of Public Works. Under the Factories Ordinance new factories are registered only after plans have been approved by the Chief Factory Inspector and he is satisfied that the premises when built will be suitable for the purposes for which they are intended. All Labour Officers are inspectors under the Factories Ordinance. In 1958 there were also in posts a Chief Factory Inspector at Headquarters and three Factory Inspectors who were stationed in areas of greatest industrial concentration and who completed inspections on a regional basis throughout the territory. The inspection of pressure plant and lifting tackle is at present undertaken by suitably

qualified private individuals who have been authorised to carry out this work. The Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Ordinance requires all cases to be reported immediately in which an employee is disabled for three consecutive working days. Emphasis is placed on the education of both workers and employers in accident prevention by pamphlets, posters, films, talks by inspectors and broadcasts.

Departmental Organisation

546. The work of the Labour Department falls into four main categories:

- (a) *Headquarters Organisation.* Administration, policy, compiling of reports and statistical data, drafting of new legislation, inter-territorial liaison, etc.
- (b) *Field Inspectorate.* Inspection of conditions of work in employing concerns and factories, ascertaining that contractual and legal obligations are fulfilled, control of recruiting, investigation of complaints by employers or employees, operation of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, inspection of factories for compliance with the Factories Ordinance, conciliation in labour disputes, advice regarding the establishment of joint consultative machinery in industry, advice as required to trade unions, etc.
- (c) *Care of Migrant Labour.* Administration of the transit centres, dispensaries, and transit posts established by the Department on the major routes used by migrant workers.
- (d) *Labour Exchange Organisation.* Operation and co-ordination of the 17 labour exchanges and sub-offices throughout the territory.

547. The Headquarters Organisation consists of the following sections—Policy and Administration, Industrial Relations (including trade unionism), Factory Inspectorate and Workmen's Compensation.

548. The inspection of working conditions on mines and quarries is undertaken by the Mines Department whose Inspectors maintain a close liaison with Labour Officers. The establishment of the Labour Department includes a number of specially trained African Labour Inspectors, and Senior Labour Inspectors, as detailed at Appendix II. Financial provision for the Labour Department in 1958/59 was £137,162, as compared with £136,595 in 1957/58.

Advisory Organisation

549. Sections 3 and 4 of the Employment Ordinance (Cap. 366) makes provisions for the establishment of a Labour Advisory Board to advise Government on any matter concerning which advice is required under the Ordinance and such other matters affecting employment as may be referred to the Board. A reconstituted Labour Advisory Board was appointed in 1958 consisting of public officials and representatives of employers and employees (including trade union officials) and met on two occasions during the year to consider various matters connected with labour administration and legislation. Advice on special problems is available from such non-statutory bodies as the Port Labour Central Advisory Committee and the newly constituted Dar es Salaam Youth Employment Committee. This latter body was established in November to make a preliminary assessment of the Juvenile employment problem in Dar es Salaam, and to secure suitable employment for juveniles in urban areas.

Trade Unions

550. A new Trade Unions Ordinance was brought into force in February 1957 together with comprehensive subsidiary legislation. This Ordinance was enacted with a view to ensuring the better administration of the increasing number of trade unions in the territory. It prescribes rules to afford guidance to the newly formed unions to encourage their proper development and to protect the interests of members.

551. At the end of 1958 a total of 30 trade unions, including 249 branches, were formally registered in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Unions Ordinance, with an estimated total membership of 40,108 persons. This total includes 4 associations of employers registered as trade unions, 2 unions whose membership is composed of European employees, 5 of Asian employees, and 18 of African employees; there is also one union established on a non-racial basis. Details of registered trade unions, Staff Associations and Employers' Associations are listed at (a) below.

(a) Registered Trade Unions

- The Tanganyika Transport and Allied Workers Union.
- The Tanganyika Shoe Makers and Garment Workers Union.
- The Tanganyika Domestic and Hotel Workers Union.
- The Tanganyika Local Government Workers Union.
- The Dar es Salaam Building and Civil Engineering Contractors Association.
- The Tanganyika Railway African Union.
- The Tanganyika Commercial and Industrial Workers Union.
- The Dar es Salaam Port Employers Association.
- The Tanganyika Public Works Department Workers Union.
- The Building and Construction Workers Union.
- The Dockworkers and Stevedores Union.
- The Dar es Salaam Quarry Owners Association.
- The East African Railways and Harbours European Staff Association (T).
- The Railway Asian Union, Tanganyika.
- The Tanga Port Stevedores and Dockworkers Union.
- The Dar es Salaam Asian Commercial Employees' Association.
- The Tanganyika African Government Workers Union.
- The East African Customs Asian Union, Tanganyika Region.
- The Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants Association.
- The Asian Harbour Workers Union of Dar es Salaam.
- The Tanga Province Building and Construction Workers Union.
- The Tanganyika African Customs Union.
- The Tanganyika Union of African Teachers.
- The Tanganyika African Postal Union.
- The Tanganyika Mine Workers Union.
- The Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers Union.
- The African Medical Workers Union.
- The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration European Staff Association (T).
- The Tanga Province Association of Local Government Officers (Senior and Junior Staff).
- The Northern Province (T) Association of Industrial and Commercial Employers.

(b) Staff Associations

- The Tanganyika European Civil Servants Association.
- The Tanganyika Asian Postal Union.
- The European Staff Association (of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration) (Dar es Salaam Branch).
- The European Staff Association of the Landing and Shipping Company of East Africa Limited (Dar es Salaam Branch).
- The Asian Staff Association of the Landing and Shipping Company of East Africa Limited (Dar es Salaam Branch).

(c) Employers' Associations

- The Tanganyika Mining Association.
- The Tanganyika Tea Association.
- The Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association.
- The Tanga Port Employers' Association.
- The Association of Motor Vehicle Imports and Distributors of Tanganyika.
- The Dar es Salaam Hotel Keepers' Association.
- The Lake Provincial Ginners' Association.
- The Usumbara Farmers' Association.
- The Pyrethrum Growers' Association.
- The Papain Growers' Association.
- The Mbulu Farmers' Association.
- The Mbozi Farmers' Association.
- The Oldeani Farmers' Association.
- The Western Province Tobacco Growers' Association.
- The Rift Valley (Tanganyika) Farmers' Association.

Settlement of Labour Disputes

552. The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance, Cap. 296, provides machinery for the investigation and settlement of labour disputes, and the right to strike is recognised by the Trade Unions Ordinance, Cap. 381. The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, enacted on 24th December, has the effect of reducing the number of essential services from fifteen to seven in accordance with the following Schedule:—

- (i) Water Services.
- (ii) Electricity Services.
- (iii) Health Hospital and Sanitary Services.
- (iv) Fire Services.
- (v) Air Traffic Control and Civil Aviation Telecommunications.
- (vi) Meteorological Services of the East African Meteorological Department.
- (vii) Transport Services necessary to the operation of the foregoing Services Nos. 1–6 inclusive or any of them.

Eight disputes in essential services were dealt with under the provisions of the Ordinance during 1958. Of these three were subject to arbitration awards, one to a negotiated agreement endorsed by the Labour Commissioner, three to formal conciliation proceedings and the other was withdrawn by the trade union concerned. Details of the disputes leading to stoppages of work during the year are listed in Appendix XVII.

553. Every encouragement is given by officers of the Department of Labour to industry with a view towards fostering the adoption of joint consultation. Government policy on this issue was declared in a speech made by the Labour Commissioner during the 31st Session of Legislative Council in 1956 to the effect that:—

“The conclusion of freely negotiated collective agreements should be possible between organisations of workers and employers which provide for terms and conditions of employment which are acceptable to the majority of workers in a craft or industry and are also regarded as being economically practicable from the point of view of employers.”

At the end of 1958 there were in existence 188 formally constituted joint consultative committees, of which 64 were established in Departments of Government and High Commission Services, and it was estimated that some 114,000 workers were represented thereon.

Offences against Labour Laws

554. Details regarding the number of employers and workers charged with offences against labour laws are included in Appendix XVII.

CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE**General**

555. The policy of the Administering Authority is to build up and strengthen the efficiency and value of the traditional welfare structure. There is no single agency specially charged with responsibility for social security, and although certain departments such as the Department of Social Development (under which comes the Probation Service) and the Department of Co-operative Development have their special functions, all the Government Social Services Departments, local government authorities and numerous voluntary agencies contribute to the promotion of welfare services.

556. Whilst the need has not yet arisen for some of the insurance and other services which have become necessary in more advanced countries, the social changes brought about by expanding economic development, industrialisation and urbanisation make special measures increasingly necessary. In those areas in which the stabilisation of labour is well established the introduction of pension or provident fund schemes is encouraged and statutory schemes are operated under the provision of the Provident Fund (Government Employees) Ordinance (Cap. 51) and the Provident Fund (Local Authority) Ordinance (Cap. 53). In addition private employers are operating provident fund schemes in accordance with the provisions of the Employment (Provident Fund) Regulations, 1957 as amended by the Employment (Provident Fund) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958. A noteworthy development has been the tendency amongst certain trade union organisations to negotiate for the establishment of provident fund schemes in discussions between employers and employees organisations.

Unemployment Insurance, etc.

557. The incidence of unemployment is largely confined to the three major urban areas and in general the need for insurance and/or assistance for unemployed workers in the greater part of the territory has not yet become apparent since in the majority of districts the demand for labour usually exceeds the supply. Legislative provisions exist for the repatriation of unemployed persons to their districts of origin in certain circumstances. In the event of social problems arising out of unemployment action may be taken to alleviate the problem by such methods.

Medical Insurance, etc.

558. No state services at present exist in respect of such matters as medical insurance and maternity benefits. Under the provisions of Part VIII of the Employment Ordinance, Cap. 366, African employees serving on written contracts of service receive free medical attention and in certain defined circumstances this entitlement also extends to the dependants of such workers who may be living with them. There is also an increasing tendency amongst employers to include the provision of free medical treatment in their contracts of service in respect of employees. As mentioned earlier, provision already exists for the payment of workmen's compensation and most employers insure themselves against

their liabilities under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. Maternity welfare services and assistance are provided at the various hospitals and maternity clinics.

Services for Aged Persons, Widows, etc.

559. As regards the indigenous population, aged persons, widows, and the physically and mentally deficient are normally provided for by the traditional tribal system. When for any reason this system breaks down the care of such persons is undertaken by missions and other voluntary organisations. Alms Houses, where aged or destitute persons who are unable to return to their tribal area can be accommodated, have been established in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Lindi and other towns. Non-indigenous aged or destitute persons may either be given subsistence allowances from Government funds or accommodated in Mgulani Eventide Homes in Dar es Salaam. There are mental hospitals at Dodoma and Lutinde and a small holding unit in Dar es Salaam. The Tanganyika Society for the Blind became affiliated to the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind in 1958. There are at present three institutions which cater for the blind, all of which are assisted by Government grants to supplement funds provided by the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. These are the Wilson Carlile School for Blind Boys at Buigiri, which is run by the Church Army, the Training Centre for the Blind at Kazima, which caters for African adult blind cases and is run by the T.S.B.; and a paupers' camp at Simbo for helpless and aged blind persons, which is run by the Salvation Army.

Orphaned and Abandoned Children

560. The social security provided by the traditional tribal system is particularly effective in the case of orphaned or otherwise handicapped children, with the result that abandoned children are almost unknown, except occasionally in the larger towns. No special legislative or other provisions have therefore yet become necessary in this respect. In both rural and urban areas missions and other voluntary agencies of all communities render assistance whenever it is required. The number of juvenile delinquents brought before the courts is relatively small and their treatment is described in paragraphs 650 to 653.

Self Help, Mutual Aid, etc.

561. The principles of mutual aid and self help are very much a part of the accepted way of life of the tribal African; the aged and infirm or defectives in mind or body are supported by their relatives as part of their recognised duties. This may break down if the individual has severed all ties with his tribe, but this state of affairs is not often reached in Tanganyika. Self help is emphasised by all field officers and is one of the special functions of the Social Development Department. The Co-operative Development Department also, in its various activities, demonstrates the practical value of co-operative effort, while increasing emphasis is being placed by the Agricultural Department on community self-help schemes as a method of improving agricultural practices and productivity.

562. The growth of trade unionism, mutual aid societies and the continuance in modern conditions of associations of individuals in burial clubs and other activities demonstrates a growing awareness of the advantages of mutual aid. Individuals are also able to borrow from Government or from building societies

to build better homes, and to finance agricultural development or other commercial enterprises. The availability of these loan services has been further discussed in paragraphs 202 and 225 of this report.

Community Welfare Services

563. The Department of Social Development is active in both urban and rural areas. In urban areas the policy is to establish active community centres as a basis for activities designed to create good citizens of the newly urbanised class of Africans. Community centres provide adult education, social, cultural and sporting facilities, and are a centre for group activities of every kind. In 1958 a total of £3,700 was issued from the community centre revolving loan fund for the improvement or construction of five community centres. Two more new centres have been completed in Dar es Salaam town itself as part of a scheme to open one in every ward of the town. The plan is that these centres should be self supporting apart from the salary of a full time manager provided and trained by the Social Development Department. In rural areas officers of the Department have as their main objective helping to raise the standards of living of the peasantry, an aim which, as it is also the concern of many other more technical departments of the Government, results in their officers maintaining liaison between other departmental officials and the Africans whom they are seeking to assist. For example, during 1958 Social Development officers assisted the Health Education Section of the Medical Department to put across its health education campaign in the Moshi District dealing with hygiene, nutrition, etc. In Newala District they assisted agricultural officers in a campaign to promote the use of insecticides and of the standard imported hoe instead of the local antiquated short handled hoe. In Moshi District they assisted in a beeswax production campaign and in Rungwe District in a campaign for improving coffee cultivation methods. In the Singida District the Department mounted a mass literacy campaign in co-operation with local Administrative Officers and the Lutheran Mission which resulted in 2,300 adults registering as "learners". Social Development officers gave instruction in the Swahili language and in African customs to a group of newly arrived technical officers from the United Kingdom.

564. The Department works largely through social clubs and village councils. It is especially successful in the establishment of women's clubs and by the end of 1958 there were 248 registered women's clubs with a total membership of 7,519 outside the major towns. The Department concentrates on teaching potential women's club leaders who pass on the instruction they have gained. These leaders are given special courses at the Tengeru Natural Resources Training School in Arusha District in sewing, housecraft, cooking, hygiene, first aid, simple agriculture, poultry keeping and many other subjects. Most valuable aid to this work and that of visiting women's clubs has been given by U.N.I.C.E.F. which has provided both equipment for training centres and clubs as well as bicycles and autocycles for increasing the mobility of staff. This is all part of a two year U.N.I.C.E.F. scheme to provide money and equipment to the total of 50,000 dollars for health, home-craft and mother-craft activities. Financial assistance has also been received from the New Zealand Council for Organisation of Relief Overseas which gave a further £500 in 1958. This was used in providing building materials for club buildings in cases where the local inhabitants themselves had taken the initiative to commence building. There is also a flourishing youth club scheme in Moshi District for boys who left school

after completing primary education only. There are eleven clubs and altogether over 1,000 members regularly attended meetings in 1958. Communal efforts by voluntary unpaid labour for such work as road building are less common than they used to be but 3,000 people turned out for 7 days to dig a link road at Machame in Moshi District and there were similar efforts in Pare, Rungwe, Morogoro and Newala District. A more modern form of communal effort occurred at Kibosho where the parents club collected £1,200 in order to erect a youth club building. Other activities of the Social Development Department include the operation of a fleet of 6 cinema vans, the encouragement of sport and athletics through a Sports Officer who also teaches physical training at Tengeru Training School, the dissemination of literature in co-operation with the United Kingdom Information Office, instruction through visual aids, and assistance in producing local vernacular newspapers. Africans generally have strong traditions of mutual help and the Department assists in canalising these into progressive directions. Many of the various communities and missions also provide community welfare services for themselves or for the general public with or without assistance from Government; these services include community centres, schools, clinics, public libraries and other amenities of various kinds.

Other Services

365. The Probation Service operates in accordance with the Probation of Offenders Ordinance (Cap. 247) and the Probation of Offenders (Local Courts) Ordinance (Cap. 361) in the towns of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Morogoro, Arusha, Moshi and Mwanza and in parts of the Kiserawe and Moshi Districts on the outskirts of the Dar es Salaam and Moshi urban areas. Starting in 1950 with the appointment of a single trained European Probation Officer, the service had, by the end of 1958, a staff of 4 European Officers and 24 African Assistants, all of these Assistants having been trained in the territory. The courts commit to the care of Probation Officers for periods of one to three years persons found guilty whom they consider are likely to benefit by it instead of sending them to prison. If such persons, known as probationers, fail to comply with the probation orders or commit any further offence during their period of probation they are liable to fine or imprisonment. The success of the Probation Service judged by the number of probationers who have remained of good behaviour during their probation has been conspicuous as indicated in the following figures:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of probation orders issued.</i>	<i>No. completing probation satisfactorily</i>	<i>No. failed and sent to prison</i>
1955	593	285	39
1956	746	533	73
1957	923	672	92
1958	907	749	118

Many employers of labour have their own labour relations and welfare staff. Missionary activity in this field is undiminished. Voluntary agencies such as the Red Cross, the British Legion, the R.S.P.C.A. and the Tanganyika Council of Women continue to grow; they provide an opportunity for Africans to appreciate the need for voluntary effort to reinforce Government spending on welfare and to learn the elements of organising charitable welfare work on both a local and territorial scale. Associations for every variety of communal need among the Asian and European Communities continue to thrive without any stimulus from Government.

Research into and co-ordination of Welfare Services

566. No research into or co-ordination of Welfare Services was attempted during the year. The Council of Social Service, which was established in 1956, met twice under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Social Development, but it was clear that this Council was not succeeding in the purposes for which it was set up. The Council therefore considered a new proposal to establish a council or federation of organisations operating welfare services of various kinds in the Dar es Salaam district, where most of these organisations have their bases.

567. There are many agencies engaged in social relief and welfare service in the territory. These include several government departments, all local authorities, churches and missions, the larger industrial and agricultural concerns, and many voluntary organisations run by all communities. There is however, no single agency which is directly concerned with co-ordination and research, although there are many examples of co-operation and mutual assistance between the various agencies. The indigenous population while taking an increasing interest in these organisations, is still encouraged to maintain its customary and traditional methods of mutual assistance. This helps to ensure that, compared with more highly developed countries, the incidence of truly destitute and uncared for persons is very infrequent in Tanganyika.

Finance and Staffing of Welfare Services

568. As is evident from the preceding paragraphs, it would be impossible to estimate or breakdown on a community basis the annual expenditure on welfare. To the financial provision for the Social Development Department made from the territorial revenues and the grants for special purposes made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund must be added a high percentage of the expenditure of the various departments directly concerned with the advancement of the social welfare of the territory's inhabitants and also the funds expended for such purposes by local government administrations and voluntary organisations. No contributions are collected from employers or employees for social insurance or any other system of social security, nor are welfare services financed out of payments by beneficiaries.

569. In addition to the many members of government departments, local authorities and voluntary agencies whose work contributes directly to the development of social services, the Social Development Department itself comprises 18 Social Development Officers (including 7 women); 2 Assistant Social Development Officers (both women) and 50 Social Development Assistants (including 15 women). Apart from the special training in the United Kingdom of qualified members of the staff, training is mainly on the in-service basis though short courses are arranged for special purposes. Although the Department began after the last war as an organisation to provide for the "Welfare" of demobilised "askaris", it has gradually divested itself of the duty to care for the casualties of progress, a duty which is more properly discharged by local organisations, often with a voluntary tribal or kinship basis. These organisations provide for a very great deal of "welfare" in the sense of case work and relief. The Social Development Department concerns itself now with the more dynamic object of the creation of well-knit, self reliant communities, and the only real "welfare" activity now remaining to the Department is the probation service, which is described in paragraph 565.

CHAPTER 6. STANDARDS OF LIVING

Surveys

570. The report on the National Income of Tanganyika for 1952-54 by Professor A. T. Peacock and D. G. M. Dosser was published during the year. It constitutes the first systematic survey made of the territory's national income. The survey is being continued by the Tanganyika Unit of the East African Statistical Department whose report covering the years 1954-57 inclusive will be published in 1959. The report discloses that agriculture accounts for over 50 per cent. of the economy of the territory and for one-third of the cash economy. There are indications that the gross domestic production has risen by 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. from 1954-57 and that, at present, on a *per capita* basis it is about £18 to £20.

571. The East Africa Statistical Department published in 1958 a report of a survey into the East Africa balance of payments. It is not yet possible for this survey to be prepared on a territorial basis as records are only kept on an East African basis. Further consideration is being given to this problem and it is hoped that the advice of the International Bank Survey mission will be of some assistance.

General Standards

572. For all sections of the population recent years have seen a steady improvement due to the economic development of the territory, but conditions vary so widely in different parts of the country that the degree of improvement cannot readily be analysed. Not only is the actual standard of living largely affected by such local conditions as climate, rainfall and soil fertility, but there is in general a wide difference between conditions in the urban and the rural areas. In some parts of the territory favourable conditions make life for the indigenous inhabitants comparatively easy. Valuable economic crops and a wide variety of food crops can be grown with less effort than is required of people in other areas to provide themselves with the bare necessities.

573. In normal conditions the rural inhabitants are normally self-supporting, being able to provide most of their own requirements of food and being able to build the traditional houses of mud and thatch at very little expense. Such surpluses as they are able to produce—and except in times of adverse weather conditions the volume of their production is primarily dependent on the amount of time and effort they are prepared to spend—find a ready market at reasonable prices. Despite the fall in most commodity prices in 1957 and 1958 the high prices obtained for all forms of primary produce in the mid-fifties brought considerably increased wealth to many sections of the rural population leading to increased demands for consumer goods such as clothing, piece-goods, bicycles, radios, etc. The advance in general living standards has not been arrested by the fall in commodity prices as earnings from most cash crops have increased as a result of increased production and higher productivity.

574. The non-producing sections of the population, particularly those living in towns, have not had the same advantages as those in the country since the high primary produce prices have added to the cost of living of town dwellers. It remains true that the town dweller has certain advantages over the rural population, particularly over those in the remoter areas, in that he enjoys more

of the modern amenities of life, has greater opportunities of availing himself of the benefits of social services, and has a greater choice in ways of spending his money.

575. The greater diversity of local production of foodstuffs which has occurred since the second world war has resulted in a diminished reliance on imports. The main foodstuffs now imported are of the prepared and semi-prepared type such as canned and bottled products. Their use is largely confined to the urban and more sophisticated section of the population, the rural section relying almost entirely on local produce, except for sugar, coffee and tea, the first two of which are processed locally to an increasing extent.

576. The housing situation in urban areas, especially Dar es Salaam, has improved in recent years, and the African Urban Housing Loan Scheme has made its contribution towards raising the standard of African housing. In rural areas there is a tendency for housing standards to improve wherever cash crops are firmly established.

Improvement of Standards

577. The steps taken by the Administration with a view to improving general standards of living are a continuing process. The territory's development plans for the improvement and expansion of social services, communications, water supplies, agriculture and industry in general, are all designed to contribute to a general betterment of living standards for all sections of the population.

CHAPTER 7. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) General Organisation

Legislation and Progress

578. During 1958 no major legislation affecting the public health was enacted but minor amendments to existing legislation were made. The implementation of the Medical Five-Year Development Plan has proceeded and the first ten of the forty projected rural health centres were opened during the year. Progress has been made in the improvement of the standard of urban housing and of the standard of food premises in urban areas. The provision of new or improved water supplies both in urban and rural areas has shown steady progress.

Departmental Organisation

579. The Medical Department is organised as a self-contained service and is one of the group of social services for which a Minister is responsible. The Director of Medical Services is the principal medical adviser to the Government and is responsible for the organisation and administration of the Medical Department with headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

580. The Department is responsible for providing, directly or indirectly, a balanced curative and preventive medical service covering the entire country through the medium of a network of hospitals, dispensaries and public health services in each district. It provides hospitals for special purposes such as for the treatment of leprosy, tuberculosis, infectious disease and for maternity as well as a laboratory and dental and other ancillary medical services. It undertakes the training of medical, nursing and public health personnel. It subsidises and co-ordinates much of the medical and medical training work of missionary

organisations, and supervises and co-ordinates the medical and public health services provided by local authorities. Its community health services include rural and urban sanitation, the prevention and control of communicable disease, hygiene for schools, the medical supervision of employed labour (in co-operation with the Labour Department) and health education.

581. The functions of the staff of the Medical Department may be classified under the following headings:—

1. Administrative.
2. General Hospital services.
3. Public health services.
4. Stores and pharmaceutical services.
5. Specialist services.
 - (i) Tuberculosis
 - (ii) Sleeping Sickness
 - (iii) Leprosy
 - (iv) Malaria
 - (v) Mental
 - (vi) Dental
 - (vii) Laboratory services
 - (viii) X-ray
 - (ix) Medical education.

Details of staff are given in Appendix II and XIX.

582. Medical administration in each of the eight provinces is the responsibility of a provincial medical officer stationed at the headquarters of the province. These officers are responsible to the Director of Medical Services for all medical and public health services within their provinces. They also advise the Director in connection with mission and other non-government medical agencies which receive financial assistance for medical work, and assist in the co-ordination of the services provided by these agencies and those provided by Government. They advise the Provincial Commissioners on all health matters within each province, and are members of the provincial teams or councils.

583. District Medical Officers are appointed to local areas, usually administrative districts or groups of districts. They are responsible to the provincial medical officers for the organisation and supervision of all curative and preventive medical services maintained, sponsored or financed by the central and local governments within that area. The District Medical Officer is usually responsible for the district hospital or hospitals and their satellite health centres and dispensaries and, with the assistance of health inspectors, for all public health work within his area. It is the duty of the District Medical Officer to co-operate with and advise administrative and other departmental officers and also non-government medical agencies in every aspect of work bearing on health. He is a member of the local district team of which the District Commissioner is chairman.

584. In the present state of development of the territory a clear distinction cannot be drawn between the curative and preventive medical services. Preventive services can only be built up effectively on a framework of curative medicine, and public confidence and co-operation in preventive medicine can only be secured by the attraction of curative facilities. Further, most of the diseases for which treatment is sought in this country are essentially preventable.

For this reason the duties of the majority of the members of the medical staff are concerned both with the prevention and the cure of disease. Medical Officers of Health are appointed specifically to the municipality of Dar es Salaam and the town council of Tanga. In other townships District Medical Officers undertake the functions of Medical Officers of Health. A member of Medical Headquarters staff also undertakes the duties of Port Health Officer in Dar es Salaam. The Department provides a staff of Health Inspectors who, under the direction of District Medical Officers and Medical Officers of Health, perform public health duties of all kinds in urban and rural areas.

585. The Stores and Pharmaceutical Section of the Department supplies medical and surgical materials and drugs for all Government and local authority medical units. In addition some missions also make use of these facilities and this constitutes a considerable portion of the work of the central Medical Stores. Considerable reorganisation of the stores has taken place in the past two years to ensure that stores are despatched with the minimum of delay. The work of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory was again much curtailed as it was found that local manufacture of many products was no longer economical due to falling world prices. The central government Medical Laboratory is located in Dar es Salaam under the control of a Senior Pathologist, who is also responsible for the organisation of a laboratory service which extends to the main district hospitals, and which is staffed by laboratory assistants trained in the Central Medical Laboratory. The functions of the laboratory service include diagnostic pathology, bacteriology and research into clinical and epidemiological problems. The central laboratory is staffed by three pathologists, three Laboratory Technologists and several Laboratory Assistants. The Dental Section of the Department has a Senior Dental Surgeon with a staff of Dental Surgeons and Dental Mechanics. Of the first six Dental Assistants who completed their three years training at the end of 1957, five were posted to district hospitals and one to the Princess Margaret Hospital, Dar es Salaam. They have proved to be a very successful and popular addition to the services provided by the hospitals. Three Dental Assistants were successful in their final examinations this year. The needs of other centres are catered for by periodic safaris undertaken from the various dental units and also by contractual arrangements with private dental practitioners.

Non-government Medical Services

586. A considerable share in the medical work of the territory is taken by the numerous Christian missions. By the end of 1958 these were maintaining 38 hospitals with resident qualified doctors and 84 other medical units with accommodation for in-patients, as well as many clinics and dispensaries for out-patients. The work of these missions is given practical recognition by a system of government grants being reserved for hospitals with adequate staff and facilities for the treatment of in-patients, for the training of nurses and medical ancillary staff and for mission leprosaria. During the financial year 1957/58 a total of £121,656 was paid as grants to mission hospitals and training centres, including grants for the treatment of tuberculosis.

587. All major industrial organisations and other employers of labour provide medical services for their staff. During 1958 they maintained 26 hospitals with resident doctors and numerous dispensaries for first-aid and minor medical treatment. Dispensaries, nursing homes and maternity clinics are maintained by

several of the Asian communities and nursing homes have been established by private practitioners in Dar es Salaam and a few other centres. A District Nursing Service was started on a voluntary basis in Dar es Salaam. The aim of the service is to provide nursing attention in the home for those who need it.

International and Regional Co-operation

588. A list of the international conventions which have been applied to the territory is given in Appendix XXIII. The provisions of the international sanitary regulations relating to maritime and aerial navigation are fully observed, and the port of Dar es Salaam is now designated for the issue of de-ratting and de-ratting exemption certificates. A Bulletin of Infectious Diseases giving the number of cases notified and number of deaths from the five "quarantinable" diseases (yellow fever, cholera, typhus, plague and smallpox) is circularised weekly. This Bulletin, which also includes particulars of the incidence of cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis and sleeping sickness, is distributed to the neighbouring territories and to the regional offices of the World Health Organisation.

589. Collaboration and co-operation with other territories in all matters relating to public health is fully maintained. Under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Co-operation and Scientific Research for Africa South of Sahara, a Panel of Medical Correspondents is maintained for the promotion of research into the prevention and control of disease, and Tanganyika co-operates with the other East African territories in nominating experts to serve on this panel. During 1958 members of the Tanganyika Medical Department acted as correspondents on the subjects of tuberculosis, leprosy, bilharzia, treponematoses, and mental disease. Full advantage has been taken of the technical facilities offered by the World Health Organisation for health surveys and other projects of a territorial character. Similarly, the facilities offered by the United Nations Children's Fund in the way of vehicles and equipment for the promotion of maternal and child welfare and training of personnel engaged in this work have been accepted and fully utilised.

Local Participation in Health Services

590. In all areas where they have been set up, local government or municipal bodies are responsible for the environmental services within their areas. In each such area the membership of the authority is so designed as to include representatives of all the principal local communities. In the rural areas public health work is carried out largely by Government officers acting in co-operation with native authorities and other specially constituted bodies. As envisaged in the five-year plan for the development of medical services, ten rural health centres were opened in 1958. Each of these is staffed by a Medical Assistant, an Assistant Health Inspector and a Health Nurse, the salaries of the Medical Assistant and the Health Nurse being reimbursed to Government by the local native authority. The United Nations Children's Fund has supplied transport comprising land rovers, motor cycles and bicycles and also equipment and a certain amount of drugs for these centres, which are proving increasingly popular. In addition, twenty dispensaries have been up-graded and drugs and equipment on a simpler scale than those supplied to rural health centres have been provided by the United Nations Children's Fund.

Finance

591. The territorial budget for 1958/59 included provision of £2,065,062 for public health services. This figure excludes allocations for capital projects such as new hospitals and other medical buildings totalling £272,158, and local authority expenditure on public health services. The most extensive non-governmental contribution to health services is that made by missionary organisations. In the maintenance of their numerous hospitals and dispensaries they are assisted by Government grants, and in the 1958/1959 budget £132,000 was allocated for general grants in aid to missions, while a further £8,750 was allocated for mission leprosy institutions. No details are available of the financial provision made from the missions' own resources. The contributions of the British Red Cross Society and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Organisation have been referred to in paragraphs 468 and 469.

(b) Medical Facilities

Hospitals

592. Details of Government and other hospitals in the territory are given in Appendix XIX. During the past few years there has been a steady expansion of hospital services and in 1958 progress continued in the construction of new hospitals and the rebuilding of old ones in accordance with the planned programme of capital works. At Maswa the new hospital was completed and opened, and construction continued at Sumbawanga. The Galanos ward block at Tanga was opened together with new kitchen and laundry units. Improvements to existing hospitals included a new ward at Tarime, the new out-patient block at Mbeya and a new out-patient unit at Moshi on the lines of the Ilala clinic in Dar es Salaam. Work also continued on improvements to buildings and drainage at Mirembe Mental Hospital and Chazi Leprosarium. In Dar es Salaam, at the Princess Margaret Hospital, the boiler house was well advanced by the end of the year and other completed buildings included staff flats, residents' mess, nursing sisters' hostel and mess, and housing for a warden at the Training Centre and a resident engineer. Work was also begun on the new Medical and Health Training Centre together with the Health Education Unit.

Dispensaries

593. Dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients, in many cases with limited accommodation for in-patients, are maintained throughout the territory by Government, local authorities, missions and other agencies, as detailed in Appendix XIX. Native authorities are encouraged to establish dispensaries and as already described in paragraph 590 ten rural health centres were opened, each having two satellite dispensaries. All supervision possible is given by Government and, by arrangement, mission medical officers, although in some instances the remoteness of the dispensaries makes it essential that efforts to improve standards should be made both by the medical assistant or rural medical aid in charge and by the local authorities concerned.

Specialised units and treatment of individual diseases

594. The facilities listed below are open to all sections of the population:

- (i) **Maternity and Child Health.** Government maintains special maternity hospitals at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Nzega, and there are small maternity units in the district hospitals. The general pattern of the ante-natal and infant health service consists of

schemes based upon district hospitals. Health visitors stationed at the hospitals conduct the hospital clinics and supervise satellite centres established at local authority dispensaries. These centres are under the full time control of trained health nurses where these are available, or the clinics may be conducted at regular times by the district health visitor. The ten new rural health centres opened in 1958 provide ante- and post-natal services, and have a small lying-in ward. In addition to the maternity and child health services provided by Government and the local authorities, the missions which undertake medical work place great emphasis on the importance of this service to mothers and children, whilst a number of child health centres are maintained by the Tanganyika Branch of the British Red Cross Society. The United Nations Children's Fund has been of considerable assistance to the maternity and child health services of the territory in supplying equipment to various centres, teaching equipment for training schools and kits and transport for staff engaged on this work. In addition, the United Nations Children's Fund has supplied dried milk in large quantities for distribution through Government, mission and local authority medical units to pregnant women, nursing mothers and under-nourished children.

- (ii) **Malaria.** The East African and territorial malaria research and control units are both controlled from headquarters at Amani in the Tanga Province. The long established work of control of urban and suburban areas by drainage and chemical larvicides is now being supplemented by large-scale experiments in various parts of the territory and the neighbouring Taveta district of Kenya on the determination of the effect of residual disinsectisation on malaria mosquito incidence and consequently on malaria transmission among the population living within the area.
- (iii) **Tuberculosis.** Tuberculosis control work is centred mainly at the hospital sanatorium at Kibongoto on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, which has accommodation for 294 tuberculosis patients and a chain of dispensaries. The infectious diseases hospitals in Dar es Salaam and Tanga are devoted largely to tuberculosis work, and tuberculosis wings have been established at Government hospitals at Kongwa, Mbulu, Oldeani, Muheza, Korogwe and Nachingwea. At Peramiho hospital maintained by the Benedictine Mission in Songea district, a new wing of 60 beds for tuberculosis patients was built and opened in 1958. The Southern Baptist Mission of America built a new tuberculosis hospital at Mbeya which is expected to open in 1959.
- (iv) **Venereal Diseases.** The control of venereal disease among the indigenous population remains a difficult problem, particularly among the nomadic tribes. No specific campaigns have been carried out in recent years. Local authorities are becoming more interested in measures to deal with venereal disease however and there are some indications that the new and quicker methods of treatment, together with expanding medical facilities, are beginning to lower the incidence in certain areas.
- (v) **Treponematoses (Yaws).** Intensive treatment with the newer drugs has been carried out in certain areas with good results. Plans have been made in conjunction with the World Health Organisation to institute surveys with a view to possible future campaigns in Buba (Western Province) and in parts of the Eastern Province where this incidence is known to be high.
- (vi) **Leprosy.** The standard of accommodation and treatment for sufferers from this disease is being constantly raised. During the year the in-patients accommodation at Chazi Leprosarium has been largely rebuilt and a start made on the new institution at Iambi in Iramba (formerly part of Singida) district. This latter will in time replace the present leprosarium at Mkalama. Out-patient services have been steadily expanded and in most districts treatment clinics are being held by staff who have had training at established leprosaria. The care of burnt-out and intractable cases remains a problem; the majority of them are however at present accommodated in homes maintained by local authorities.
- (vii) **Sleeping Sickness.** The control organisation consists of a unit under a special medical officer with headquarters at Tabora, the Department of Tsetse Control, the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation with a research station at Shinyanga in the Lake Province, and a settlement organisation with a staff of field settlement officers under the Provincial Administration. Close liaison is maintained with the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation's headquarters in Tororo, Uganda. During 1958 there was a total of 555 new cases, showing a slight rise compared with the very low figures notified for 1957, even so, the figure is less than half that of four years ago. The major part of the increase is accounted for by a small localised outbreak in the Western Province which was promptly dealt with. Another similar outbreak occurred in the Northern Province but, with these two exceptions, there have been no major epidemics; the general tendency, however, has been towards a rise in incidence throughout the territory and this may mark the beginning of another periodic rise such as that which came to its peak in 1954.

The use of modern drugs is now not only efficacious at the early stages of the disease, but in many late cases where, formerly, the outlook was hopeless. The policy of the Medical Department remains as before, to encourage people to report to the nearest dispensary as soon as they feel ill in order that treatment may be begun as soon as possible.

- (viii) **Smallpox.** This disease is endemic throughout the territory and occasionally epidemic outbreaks occur. During 1958 several localised outbreaks were notified from the Western and Southern Highlands Provinces. Reported cases were 1,157 with 90 deaths, compared with 836 cases and 38 deaths in 1957. In all areas where the infection was encountered, vaccination campaigns were mounted and these were of considerable extent in the areas of greatest incidence. For example 60,000 people were vaccinated in the Ukorewe area, 42,000 in the Singida District, some 38,000 in Iringa District and 70,000 in the Newala District of the Southern Province. The outbreaks mentioned occurred in rural areas and the urban centres were hardly affected at all. No infection was recorded during the year in any of the territory's sea ports.
- (ix) **Plague.** No cases occurred during 1958. Close control is kept of the known foci of the disease, the reservoir of infection of which is the field rodent population. Rat flea indices have been the subject of field work by entomological officers during the year.
- (x) **Helminthic and intestinal infections.** Hookworm, bilharzia, filariasis, dysentery and the enteric group of diseases are widely but variably distributed and responsible for a great deal of ill health and incapacity. In addition to treatment facilities which are available at all medical centres, efforts are made to prevent the spread of hookworm and schistosomiasis infection by encouraging the use of sanitary latrines and by endeavouring to raise standards of personal hygiene in all areas. This is the especial province of the Health Education Section of the Medical Department which, though based on Dar es Salaam has spread its influence wide. During the year important quantities of equipment provided by U.N.I.C.E.F. arrived and by its end the section was adequately equipped for the production of a wide range of audio-visual aids. A number of wall charts and teaching posters were designed, tested and produced to deal with a number of subjects including schistosomiasis hookworm and roundworm. Large quantities of printed leaflets were produced, one of which entitled "Three good reasons for having a latrine" proved so popular as to need the printing of 20,000 copies. A two-colour slide projection series on hookworm was produced. A 16-mm film on hookworm was scripted and production started.
- (xi) **Mental Disease.** There are the following institutions:—
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (a) <i>Dodoma</i> | Mirembe Mental Hospital with accommodation for 618 patients. Isanga Institution for criminals of unsound mind. |
| (b) <i>Lutindi</i> | Mental Hospital for chronic cases (maintained by the Lutheran Mission and financed by Government). |
| (c) <i>Dar es Salaam</i> | Small psychiatric ward at the Princess Margaret Hospital, with accommodation for patients under observation or awaiting admission to Mirembe Hospital. |

Research

595. The research organisation is controlled by the East African Council of Medical Research and its advisory committee, the East African Medical Research Scientific Advisory Committee. Of the several research units of the organisation two are situated in Tanganyika, viz. the Medical Research Institute at Mwanza and the Institute of Malaria and Virus Borne Diseases at Amani. In addition to research carried out by these East Africa High Commission units, investigations, usually more in the nature of applied research, are carried out by the malaria and other units of the Medical Department. The malaria unit once again carried out useful investigational work. A number of the projects pursued are listed below:

- (i) **Larvicides in Fishponds, Korogwe.** The analysis of the effect of various mosquito larvicides upon edible fish continued.
- (ii) **Pyrimethamine Resistance, Tanga Province.** This was an extension of the Mkuzi scheme referred to in the previous report to the rest of the Tanga Province. Susceptibility testing of *Plasmodium falciparum* resistant to pyrimethamine was carried out.

- (iii) **Trials of new anti-malaria drugs, Muheza.** The properties of three new chloroquine preparations were investigated. These were the tasteless tannate which appeared to be almost but not quite as effective as standard diphosphate, the diphosphate granules and enteric-coated pills of diphosphate both of which proved to be effective and were useful in disguising the bitter taste.
- (iv) **Chemoprophylaxis in Premune Adults and Schoolchildren.** This was an investigation of the smallest protective dose of chloroquine amongst the premune Bantu in Tanganyika.
- (v) **Bilharzia and Mollusc Survey, Tanga Province.** This was an investigation of bilharzia and snail incidence in Handeni and Korogwe districts which has been referred to in the section of this report dealing with malaria.
- (vi) **Observations on Rodents and Fleas—Singida and Morogoro.** Further surveys of wild and domestic rodents and their ecto-parasites in a plague focus, Singida, and a non-plague area, Morogoro, were carried out.

Maternity and Child Health Provisions

596. Maternity and infant welfare facilities have been dealt with in Section (i) of paragraph 594. The practice of midwifery is governed by the provisions of the Nurses and Midwives Registration Ordinance, 1952. This legislation provides for the constitution of a Council with powers *inter alia*, to keep a register of nurses and midwives, to prescribe and regulate syllabuses of instruction and hold examinations, to issue certificates of registration, to supervise the professional conduct of nurses and midwives, and to suspend from practice and remove from the register the names of those guilty of unprofessional conduct. The supervision of the health of schoolchildren is part of the duty of district medical officers. Lack of staff has, however, limited the work up to date and only in Dar es Salaam has it been found possible to arrange daily visits to schools by qualified nurses. Children are periodically examined by a doctor wherever possible. In rural areas the practice of visiting nearby schools by staff from rural health centres and dispensaries is being rapidly established. In addition the teaching of hygiene is given prominence in school curricula and educational broadcasts.

Fees

597. Government and local authority hospitals and clinics are graded and fees for accommodation, and attendance scaled accordingly. Free accommodation, attendance and treatment is available for all, although patients may ask for higher grade accommodation and pay the appropriate fees. Fees at Government hospitals are as follows:

Out-patient Fees

Grade I clinics	Shs. 10/-
Grade II clinics	Shs. 5/-
Grade III clinics	Shs. 1/-
Grade IV clinics	Free

In-patient Fees

Grade I accommodation	Shs. 40/- to Shs. 50/- per day
Grade II accommodation	Shs. 20/- to Shs. 25/- per day
Grade III accommodation	Shs. 6/- per 3 days or part thereof
Grade IV accommodation	Free

Fees for operations and special procedures are charged to patients in Grade I and II wards, but not those in Grade III and IV wards. Most missions charge small fees for medical treatment.

Medical Practice

598. The registration of medical practitioners and dentists is governed by the provisions of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, Cap. 313. All

persons holding qualifications entitling them to registration in the United Kingdom are eligible for registration in Tanganyika. The Tanganyika Medical Board, established under the Ordinance, assesses the qualifications of other applicants. The holder of any medical diploma recognised for the time being by the Board as being such as to qualify him for registration in Tanganyika who obtained it after 31st December, 1952, must satisfy the Board that he has acquired post graduate experience in full time employment in a supervised medical capacity in a hospital or institution approved by the Board; the minimum period of such post graduate experience is twelve months. Persons holding qualifications which do not entitle them to registration may in certain circumstances be licensed as medical practitioners to meet the medical needs of the territory. The registration of pharmacists is governed by the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 94). Reference has already been made (paragraph 596) to the registration of nurses and midwives. There were resident in the territory in 1958, 332 registered medical practitioners, six of whom were African and 54 licensed medical practitioners of whom four were African.

Unqualified practitioners

599. Legal provisions regarding the registration of medical practitioners make an exception in the case of "the practice of systems of therapeutics according to native method". There is no recognised standard system of indigenous medicine, but there are many tribal "medicine men" and although their influence is declining and will continue to decline as education spreads and confidence in modern medical science grows, their activities are still widespread.

Personnel Problems

600. Details of the number and distribution of medical personnel are given in Appendix XIX. Despite the considerable increase during recent years numbers are still inadequate for the needs of the territory. Future expansion of medical services will largely depend on the extent to which the inhabitants of the territory can qualify to play their part. The provision made for training facilities is dealt with in paragraphs 609 and 610.

(c) Environmental Sanitation

Conservancy

601. In urban areas where no sewerage system exists the disposal of excremental wastes is by septic tanks, cesspits or deep pit latrines and, exceptionally, pail latrines. In rural areas deep pit or bore hole latrines predominate. Refuse disposal is primarily by controlled tipping, but composting is undertaken in some towns.

Water Supplies

602. The continuing progress made in the development of water supplies in both urban and rural areas has been described in Section 4, Chapter 3. Regular inspections and tests and frequent bacteriological and chemical examinations of water supplies are carried out. All coagulation, pH correction and chlorinating processes are controlled by regular tests with comparators or other apparatus. The orthotoluidine test for residual free and combined chlorine is carried out regularly, in the case of Dar es Salaam at least once daily, and the chlorination

process adjusted if necessary. The incidence of infectious disease transmitted through public water supply systems is conspicuously rare. Control over river pollution is provided by the Water Ordinance (Cap. 257).

Food Inspection

603. All articles of food intended for human consumption are subject to inspection by officers of the Government or local government health services. During the year certain Assistant Health Inspectors have been given full powers of inspection and control as sampling officers under the Food and Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 93). Premises in which food or drink is sold or prepared are inspected; particular attention is paid to the cleanliness of the premises and the employees and to the structural suitability of the buildings. Food control in rural areas is more difficult than in towns and minor settlements; nevertheless many native authorities are showing considerable interest in all aspects of better food production and supply, and a number of town councils have made by-laws in exercise of their powers granted by the Local Government Ordinance (Cap. 333), to enable them to control food handling.

Milk and Meat

604. One of the main difficulties in improving the standard of hygiene in the retail milk trade is the fact that demand is nearly always in excess of supply, with a resulting temptation to adulteration. Complementary to the measures being taken by the veterinary authorities to increase milk production and distribution, unremitting efforts have continued to induce milk producers and retailers to raise their standards of cleanliness and milk purity. The existing regulations relating to dairy hygiene are under review. Special provision is made in townships and minor settlements for the inspection of animals intended for slaughter for human consumption. In the larger towns inspection is under the direct supervision of Veterinary Officers, assisted by trained African personnel. In the smaller urban settlements, the work is carried out by trained Africans. The inspection and control of urban slaughterhouses is a function of the Veterinary Department; when the carcasses leave the slaughterhouses their further inspection and hygienic control become the responsibility of the urban authorities. The Township (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1949, make provision for the enforcement of sanitary rules for the handling of meat in transit. In the rural areas rules made by the native authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance for the regulation and control of markets invariably include provision for the maintenance of cleanliness. A set of comprehensive meat inspection regulations has been drafted and is under consideration.

Control of Pests and Stagnant Water

605. Control measures directed against rodents, mosquitoes and tsetse flies have been referred to in the sections of paragraph 594 dealing with plague, malaria and sleeping sickness. Control of other disease-carrying pests is primarily by the use of the chlorinated hydrocarbons, pyrethrum and their compounds which give satisfactory results. There is a considerable demand for insecticidal powders in small, cheap, sprinkler containers for application by householders; the demand is especially high in those areas in which ticks abound. The systematic control of stagnant water is practicable only in towns and their environs

and other areas of close settlement. The local authority of such areas is responsible, through its health staff, for such control, which is effected by the construction of drainage systems where these are practicable. Where drainage is not possible filling of the depression may be undertaken, as may the application of larvicides or the introduction of larva-eating fish.

(d) Prevalance of Diseases

Principal Diseases

606. The following table gives comparative figures of the number of cases notified or treated in hospitals. Figures for the epidemic diseases and also for poliomyelitis include notifications from all sources; the other figures relate only to patients treated in hospitals.

	1956	1957	1958
<i>Epidemic Diseases</i>			
Smallpox	605	892	1,157
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1,017	687	1,383
Human Trypanosomiasis	646	383	574
Plague	5	5	—
<i>Endemic Diseases</i>			
Malaria	140,962	145,525	158,398
Blackwater Fever	24	13	56
Relapsing Fever (Tick-borne)	1,895	1,713	1,761
Ankylostomiasis	39,645	39,009	43,929
Schistosomiasis	24,935	26,579	28,433
Dysentery (Amoebic)	3,230	2,372	2,254
Dysentery (Bacillary)	7,732	5,694	7,414
Dysentery (Undefined)	16,403	13,393	15,443
Enteric Fever	800	712	906
Pneumonia	28,598	29,666	27,971
Poliomyelitis	194	443	182
<i>Venereal Diseases and Yaws</i>			
Gonorrhoea	34,639	32,595	39,852
Syphilis	31,634	23,538	19,253
Yaws	22,541	15,491	11,549
<i>Tuberculosis</i>			
Pulmonary	8,045	8,192	10,128
Non-pulmonary	2,842	2,137	1,903
A. Total	366,392	349,039	372,546
B. Total all diseases (including A)	1,742,416	1,732,582	1,766,813
C. Percentage of A to B	21.03%	20.14%	21.09%

Mortality and Health Statistics

607. At the present time although some progress has already been made, no accurate health and epidemiological statistics are available for the territory. It is hoped, however, that before long reasonably accurate figures of the causes of death, infant mortality, etc., will become available, at least for selected areas. During 1958 direct encouragement was given through the Provincial Administration to all native authorities to make rules for the compulsory recording of births and deaths in their areas. At the same time emphasis was laid on the

difference between such records and the formal registration of births and deaths by the Registrar-General's Department. It is not intended to make such registration compulsory at present in view of the lack of staff and the need for extreme accuracy in the issue of statutory documents. Registration, however, still remains available for any individual who wishes to avail himself of the facilities offered under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance.

(e) Preventive Measures

Vaccination and Inoculation

608. Vaccination against smallpox is offered free of charge at all Government medical centres and at municipal vaccination centres. The public make fairly good use of this service especially in urban areas and the Health Education Section continues to advertise the importance of being vaccinated. Infants born in Government and voluntary agency hospitals are systematically vaccinated as are school children and others, such as travellers abroad embarking by ship or aeroplane, who are liable to special risk. Mass vaccination is undertaken in special areas as a control measure as indicated in paragraph 594 (viii). The total number of doses of lymph issued in 1958 was 1,607,830. Inoculation against yellow fever is also required by travellers out of East Africa and 29 centres have been designated for the purpose of such inoculations. Inoculation against cholera and against the enteric group of fevers is also available at most medical stations. Anti-poliomyelitis vaccine was offered to those age groups considered to be most seriously at risk, but the response to this was less than was anticipated and this vaccine is now being offered to persons of all ages. By the end of 1958 over 7,000 persons had been protected against this disease.

(f) Training and Health Education

Medical Training

609. The training of medical practitioners for Tanganyika is undertaken at Makerere College in Uganda, and locally trained nurses are regularly sent to the United Kingdom for further training. The Tanganyika Medical Training Board regulates and supervises the local training of other medical and health staff while similar functions in respect of the training of nurses and midwives are exercised by the Nurses and Midwives Council. In recent years there has been a progressive expansion of training services and the construction of the training centre in Dar es Salaam, now well advanced, will result in the concentration of most Government medical, health and nursing training there. Medical Missions undertake the training of medical assistants, rural medical aids, nurses, midwives and village midwives and receive government grants-in-aid to assist them in their work. The United Nation's Children's Fund has made generous gifts of teaching equipment for use in Government and mission training centres.

610. Brief particulars are given below of the various training courses at present conducted by the Medical Department:—

- (a) **Medical Assistants.** A three-year course at the Medical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam, for both males and females covering elementary medicine and surgery, nursing, public health, pathology and pharmacy. There is a final territorial qualifying examination and medical assistants are employed at hospitals, health centres and at some of the larger rural dispensaries. Eight Government and ten Mission trained men passed the final examination and qualified as Medical Assistants in 1958.

- (b) **Ancillary Medical Staff.** These include laboratory assistants, pharmaceutical assistants, dental assistants and hospital stewards assistants. The latter attend a two-year course, while courses for laboratory assistants, pharmaceutical assistants and dental assistants are of three years duration. All students sit a territorial qualifying examination at the completion of their courses. The first batch of dental assistants, numbering six, who completed their training in 1957 were posted to work on their own in 1959. They did very good work and the popularity of this new service already shows signs of becoming so great as possibly to cause embarrassment in the near future.
- (c) **Rural Medical Aids.** Rural Medical Aids undergo a two-year course in elementary medicine and surgery, first aid, microscopy and rural hygiene, for subsequent employment in rural dispensaries. The course has a marked rural and public health bias.
- (d) **Nurses and Midwives.** Nurses are trained in a three-year course and students who are successful in the final territorial examinations are eligible for registration in the statutory register. The Government nursing training centre is at Dar es Salaam with accommodation for 180 female and 75 male students. Up to the present roughly equal numbers of male and female students have been recruited, but it is the intention to increase progressively the intake of females as larger numbers of girls with the requisite standard of education becomes available. Midwives are trained in Dar es Salaam. Girls who have completed the general nursing training can qualify as midwives after one year of midwifery training. Midwives who pass the territorial examination are eligible for registration in the statutory register. Since 1956 two female nurses each year have gone to the United Kingdom for further training and it is hoped they will return to the territory as State Registered Nurses and State Certificated Midwives. Altogether 258 nurses, male and female, were in training at the Government centre in Dar es Salaam and 355 in the various Mission training schools in 1958. One hundred and sixty-seven passed the final qualifying examination and 35 Mission trainees passed the examination for nurse midwives.
- (e) **Assistant Health Inspectors.** The three-year course for assistant health inspectors is at Kongwa. Candidates sit for the examination of the Joint East African Examination Board of the Royal Sanitary Institute and a departmental qualifying examination.
- (f) **Health Nurses.** A two-year course for health nurses is held at Tukuyu in the Southern Highlands Province. Health nurses undergo a course of training in public health for subsequent employment in maternity and child health and domestic and village hygiene in rural areas.
- (g) **Health Orderlies.** Twelve months' courses for health orderlies are held at the Health Training Centre, Kongwa. The training is largely practical, and the qualified health orderlies are engaged in public health work in villages.
- (h) **Malaria Assistants.** Two-year courses in mosquito control are held at the Malaria Unit at Amani under the direction of the Interterritorial Malariologist. The training includes instruction in the identity and bionomics of mosquitoes and details of the methods of control.

611. There are no medical schools in Tanganyika granting registrable medical qualifications, but students from Tanganyika are admitted to the Makerere College Medical School to study for the diploma L.M.S. (East Africa). This qualification entitles the holders to be registered as medical practitioners both in East Africa and (since December 1957) in the United Kingdom after they have satisfactorily completed the prescribed period of one year's internship in an approved hospital.

Public Health Education and Information

612. Public health education and information is an important duty of all medical and health staff. For this reason a Health Education Section of the Department was established in 1956 and has been gradually expanded until by the end of 1958 the Section had a large amount of technical equipment, some of which was supplied by the United Nations Children's Fund, for the production of audio-visual aids. Teaching posters, leaflets, colour slides and numerous black and white photographs were produced and work on a 16 mm movie film was started. Health talks in Kiswahili were prepared and broadcast over the radio.

and maternity and child welfare talks were given at a number of Women's Clubs in Dar es Salaam. The Section instituted a health education pilot scheme at Mwika and also organised stands at agricultural shows.

(g) Nutrition

General

613. Evidence of impaired nutrition, due particularly to protein deficiency in customary types of diet, is common enough among many groups of the indigenous population despite gradually improving tastes and habits, but frank cases of nutritional disease are rarely seen and then only at times of prolonged food shortages. A Central Advisory Committee on Nutrition advises Government on all matters concerning food in relation to health and nutrition and the production and distribution of food supplies of nutritional importance for all sections of the population.

Food Supplies

614. The main staple foods, varying in different parts of the territory, are maize, millet, sorghum, rice and cassava. These are supplemented, again with considerable variation according to area, by beans and pulses, sweet potatoes, yams, groundnuts and green vegetables in season. Bananas (plantains) form a staple article of diet in several areas. As regards animal protein, the wild life of the country provides an important source of food supply, and in many areas insect life—flying ants, locusts and various grubs—provides an acceptable article of diet. Fish, particularly in a sun-dried or smoke-cured form, is extensively consumed and the consumption of meat has steadily increased during recent years. Many tribes, and more particularly their womenfolk, are handicapped by taboos on different kinds of animal foods. Many wild fruits and nuts are eaten in season and various leaves, seeds, roots and fungi are sometimes used. Honey is consumed in considerable quantities by some tribes. As stated in an earlier part of this report, self sufficiency in staple foodstuffs, with the exception of wheat and sugar, has been virtually achieved and quantitatively there is little cause for concern except for local shortages arising from unfavourable weather, which can be readily met from grain storage facilities. The main problem is to broaden the basis of the diet of the population as a whole.

Nutritional Measures

615. Statutory regulations for the proper feeding of labour provide for a minimum scale of rations based on nutrient values and include a schedule giving analyses of local foods with suggested diet. Many employers of labour issue rations in uncooked form, but some provide cooked meals and this practice is increasing. Arrangements for the supplementary feeding of day school children and expectant mothers is still limited. At some schools a mid-day meal is provided and the Tanganyika Branch of the British Red Cross assists in the distribution of dried milks and other protective foods through Government and mission medical centres for expectant mothers and young children. In the past two years considerable quantities of dried milk have been received from the United Nations Children's Fund for distribution under medical supervision to expectant mothers and under-nourished children. This is in addition to the increasing amount of dried milk now being used in hospitals to supplement the diet of patients.

CHAPTER 8. NARCOTIC DRUGS

Legislation

616. All matters concerning narcotic drugs are governed by the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 95) and the Poisons Rules, 1940. Sale is strictly controlled and the Governor-in-Council is empowered to make rules for the control and regulation of sale, manufacture, storage, transportation, importation and labelling of drugs and the compounding and dispensing of poisons. The conventions relating to narcotics applied to the territory are listed in Appendix XXIII.

617. Generally speaking, the inhabitants are not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. In some areas small quantities of "bhang" (Indian Hemp) are still grown, but the use of the drug is confined to a very small percentage of the population and on a decreasing scale. The cultivation of "bhang" is a punishable offence.

618. Normethadone is to be controlled by including it in Part I of the Poisons List and in the list of drugs to which Part V of the Dangerous Drug Ordinance refers.

619. During the year the following quantities of dangerous drugs were imported for medical and research purposes:

	<i>grammes</i>
Opium (as tincture, extract, etc.)	7,666
Morphine	292
Ethylmorphine	1,798
Codein	1,419
Pethidine	5,135
Oxycodone	0.99
Hydrocodone	0.606
Cocaine	113
Thebaine	1
Fluocodine	15
Diethylthiambutene	10.32
Hydromorphone	1
Methadone	20.7
Levorphanol	1.54

CHAPTER 9. DRUGS

Legislation

620. There was no new legislation in 1958. Work continued on the new Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance which it is hoped to introduce into Legislative Council in 1959. Matters concerning drugs and pharmaceuticals continue to be governed by the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 94) and the Poisons Rules, 1940. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of a Pharmacy and Poisons Board which controls the certification and registration of all persons carrying on the business of a pharmacist, and the registration of all premises in which such business is carried on. The powers of the Governor-in-Council referred to in paragraph 616 apply also to the manufacture, production, sale, importation, transport, labelling and distribution of pharmaceuticals. The sale of pharmaceutical preparations not containing scheduled poisons is not controlled by legislation, but provision is made in the Food and Drugs Ordinance for the regulation of such matters as labelling and advertisement of all drugs.

CHAPTER 10. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

Legislative and Other Control Measures

621. Provisions for the regulation of the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors are contained in the Intoxicating Liquors and Native Liquor Ordinances. The new Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance dealing with non-indigenous types of liquor only, which came into force in 1956, established Boards to examine applications for and deal with the granting of licences and removed all the previously existing discriminatory clauses in respect of the indigenous inhabitants, in particular the prohibition of sale to them of spirituous liquor, a protective measure no longer considered necessary. Provisions in respect of indigenous types of liquors are contained in the Native Liquor Ordinance which applies in all townships and may be extended by regulation to other areas; powers are included to prohibit totally the use of harmful indigenous forms of distilled spirit. The Native Liquor Ordinance (Cap. 77) was amended in December 1958 so as to permit sale for consumption off the premises at the discretion of the licensing authority. The absence of such a provision from the Native Liquor Ordinance as contrasted with the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance has been considered discriminatory against Africans. In some urban areas beer markets are established by the local authorities where manufacturers and sellers of indigenous alcoholic beverages may rent stalls. In others, such as Tanga and Mtwara, the local authority itself manufactures and sells the liquor and the proceeds after meeting costs of production are made available to the authorities for spending on amenities for Africans. In rural areas control is effected by rules under the Native Authority Ordinance which may cover manufacture, sale, the operation of licensed premises and conduct of "beer parties" at which, in most areas, the carrying of an offensive weapon is constituted an offence.

Types and Quantities

622. The quantities of non-indigenous liquors imported into, or manufactured in, the territory during 1958 were approximately as follows:—

Bear	.	.	1,599,816	Imperial gallons
Brandy	.	.	25,337	Proof gallons
Gin and geneva	.	.	9,934	Proof gallons
Liqueurs.	.	.	952	Imperial gallons
Rum	.	.	299	Proof gallons
Whisky	.	.	34,254	Proof gallons
Wines	.	.	37,358	Imperial gallons

All these liquors were imported except beer, of which 649,449 gallons were manufactured locally. It is not possible to estimate the quantity of indigenous alcoholic beverages manufactured or consumed: the amount varies largely according to the surplus of staple foodstuffs available for fermenting, for although palm and bamboo wines are made in places where these plants occur and honey beer is favoured in some places, most indigenous liquor is derived from bananas, maize and millets.

Import Duties, etc.

623. The import duties levied on alcoholic liquors for revenue purposes are:—

(a) Spirituous Liquors

- (1) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit—shs. 84/- per imperial gallon.

- (2) Other potable spirits exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit, e.g. brandy, whisky, rum, gin, geneva, rectified spirits and wines containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit—shs. 125/- per proof gallon.

(Note: no allowance in excess of 12½ per cent. is made for underproof.)

- (b) Wines containing more than 3 per cent. but not more than 50 per cent. proof spirit

(1) Still wines imported in bottles—shs. 12/- per imperial gallon (or 66½ per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater).

(2) Still wines imported in casks or containers of 5 gallons or over—shs. 8/- per imperial gallon (or 66½ per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater).

(3) Sparkling wines.

(i) Champagne—shs. 33/30 per imperial gallon (or 66½ per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater).

(ii) Other—shs. 23/40 per imperial gallon (or 66½ per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater).

- (c) Beers, etc.

Ale, beer, cider, perry and stout, all kinds, of a strength containing more than 3 per cent. of proof spirit—shs. 9/- per imperial gallon.

On beer manufactured in the territory there is an excise duty of shs. 180/- per 36 standard gallons of worts. There is no maximum alcohol content for wines or beers and similar fermented beverages.

CHAPTER 11. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Legislation

624. The legislation affecting town planning and housing is contained in the following instruments:

- (1) Town and Country Planning Ordinance (Cap. 378) which provides for a more detailed control of planning and development than the Town Development Control Ordinance (Cap. 103). Under this Ordinance, which has been applied so far to four areas only, control of planning generally is vested in the Town and Country Planning Control Board, while responsibility for the execution of schemes is placed upon the local Area Planning Committees. The Ordinance lays down procedure for the preparation of schemes, the application for and grant of planning consent and the circumstances and terms on which compensation shall be paid.
- (2) The Town Development Control Ordinance (Cap. 103) which provides for:
- The preparation of town planning schemes.
 - The control of sub-division of land into plots.
 - The provision of space for new streets.

- (3) The Development Areas Control Ordinance (Cap. 273) which allows for a limited measure of control of development in areas not subject to the provisions of the Town Development Control Ordinance.
- (4) The Townships Ordinance (Cap. 101) which permits township authorities to make bye-laws governing the standard of buildings and construction.
- (5) The Local Government Ordinance (Cap. 333) under which wider powers are conferred upon local authorities on their promotion to town council status.
- (6) Municipalities Ordinance (Cap. 105) which confers similar powers to those under the Townships Ordinance upon municipal councils.

The Town Development Control Ordinance is progressively ceasing to have effect as the Town and Country Planning Ordinance is applied to more areas by order of the Governor in Council.

625. Collateral legislation which has an incidental effect upon planning and housing includes the Private Street Works Ordinance, the Highways Ordinance, the Water Ordinance (which controls the development of land required for water catchment areas), the Aerodromes Ordinance (which controls development near aerodromes) and the various measures governing the minimum standards of housing for labourers and servants.

Housing

626. The improvement to houses in rural areas continues and is particularly noticeable in such districts as Moshi and Lushoto. In the larger towns, where previously housing shortages affecting all sections of the community have been reported, the situation has improved to the extent that save for, with one or two exceptions there is no longer any housing shortage, the Government has continued, with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, to build houses for renting by Africans, 3,985 houses have either been completed or are under construction; of these 1,747 are in Dar es Salaam. While many of these houses have been built to a quite satisfactory basic design using concrete walls, tiled roofs, with kitchen and lavatory and one to three living rooms at an economic rental ranging from Sh. 12/- to 29/- a month, others, including some double storeyed terraced maisonettes at approximately Sh. 75/- are of a very much higher standard. A four storeyed block of flats has just been completed in Dar es Salaam. In order to encourage self-help, and at the same time a higher standard of building, funds have been made available to enable intending house-owners to obtain loans for building permanent houses in urban areas under easy conditions. Repayment is over 20 years, and the interest rates are now 5 per cent.

627. Outside the urban areas the control of accommodation for African workers is vested in the Labour Department and minimum standards have been prescribed by regulations. These standards apply, with few exceptions, to accommodation for all categories of African workers whether they are employed in agricultural, industrial or mining undertakings. Improvement in the standard of housing is most marked in the older established agricultural industries. There is an increasing appreciation on the part of employers of the fact that permanent buildings are more economical in the long run, despite their higher initial cost. Prejudice against modern types of housing on the part of workers has greatly

lessened and is now not found to any great extent except amongst those coming from some of the less advanced rural areas. At the same time many workers have still to learn how to use and maintain the better type of housing and the other amenities provided for them. Water-borne systems of sewage disposal in particular are often subjected to misuse.

628. The training of workers in building trades is limited to formal instruction, given to pupils in trade schools such as Ifunda and Moshī, and to in-service instruction given to employees who are at work under supervision. In Dar es Salaam and in other towns evening classes have been organised to assist artisans in the latter category to improve their skill. In general, both in town and country there is a steady improvement in building technique and use of materials on the part of private persons, derived from the instruction and example of experienced professional builders and craftsmen.

Town and Country Planning Projects

629. The Department of Town Planning acts as adviser to the Land Officer on the use of urban land, of which over 80 per cent. is public land at the disposal of the Governor. Detailed physical planning of the various zones of residential, industrial, commercial and other forms of development is carried out by the Department and layout designs are prepared for all such public land in complete detail down to individual plots. One of the most important features of the work of the Department is the detailed planning for the redevelopment of overcrowded and obsolescent central areas of towns, usually the traditional trading and bazaar areas, many of which are undergoing continual process of transformation and reconstruction as site values rise and the original buildings, erected when the towns were first founded, decay or become unsuitable.

The Department also acts as consultant and adviser to local authorities and prepares schemes on their behalf to be administered by them with the help and advice of the Department.

630. In many towns the stage has now been reached when the main framework of the town is planned more or less completely and is unlikely to be varied to any great extent over the coming years. In these cases, construction of roads, bridges, railway sidings, open spaces, industrial areas and other skeletal features is required, but fairly heavy public investment of this nature must take place during the next few years if private development is to proceed according to a proper and orderly pattern. The funds available for this "framework" are limited, however, and expenditure must be scrutinised against the background of the very varied and costly development needs of the territory as a whole. Actual development on the framework rests with Government, corporate bodies or individuals, as the case may be. The standard of design or development is not always high, but there are noticeable improvements year by year as more and more developers turn to the services of professional architects. Techniques in many cases are traditional. This is largely due to the fact that local production is so far confined to very elementary building materials. At present all cement, nearly all tiles, all steel and nearly all fittings and embellishments other than joinery have to be imported, but there are prospects of the production of cement being started locally and of the increased production of such articles as tiles. The increased importation of materials and techniques which are superior to the local tradition is engendering a new series of skills in local workers and craftsmen as they learn to handle the new media, and this in itself is a very encouraging sign.

631. The Town and Country Planning Ordinance (Cap. 378) has been applied to four areas—Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Mwanza and Tanga. Before this Ordinance came into operation the powers for making effective planning schemes and for controlling development were so incomplete and so widely diffused among a number of different Ordinances (see paragraph 624) that creative and positive planning was only possible with the active participation of Government as landlord of most of the urban area. An effective measure of control of development could only be achieved by means of estate management methods adopted by Government as landlord in issuing rights of occupancy for building plots. The Ordinance, however, is a comprehensive instrument for active planning and changes the emphasis from Government-landlord influence to local government authority influence and imposes specific duties and responsibilities upon local authorities, which include the financial responsibility of executing planning schemes. This change with its implied responsibilities is not yet fully appreciated by local authorities, some of which (possibly for financial reasons) are unwilling to commit themselves to positive plans.

632. The Town and Country Planning Control Board, established under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Ordinance, consists of four officials and four unofficials. During 1958 the Board has directed its attention primarily to the drafting of subsidiary legislation and making the necessary regulations to control planning and development under the provisions of the Ordinance. The Department of Town Planning has continued to prepare on behalf of the Board schemes for the gazetted planning areas with a view to the declaration of those schemes as statutory town planning schemes (a period of three years from the date of the declaration of a Planning Area is allowed for the preparation of a statutory Planning Scheme). In addition the Department has continued with its day-to-day planning work in about 30 other centres of population to which the Town and Country Planning Ordinance has not yet been applied.

CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION

633. Prostitution presents no problem in the rural areas as a whole, and speaking generally, is confined to the towns and relatively few industrial areas. There is no problem of brothel-keepers, and traffic in persons for such purposes as prostitution is unknown. The great majority of those who resort to prostitution do so for a set economic purpose—in order to acquire funds to buy goods or property, or otherwise to establish their independence. In the few areas where prostitution constitutes a real problem, a solution is being sought through social development measures designed to improve the status of women, details of which are given in paragraphs 502 to 505. Other remedial measures depend largely on the efforts being made to secure stabilisation of the labour force and to encourage migrant workers to take their wives and families with them. The incidence of venereal disease varies considerably in different parts of the territory, but there is no evidence that it is materially affected by prostitution. This disease is compulsorily reportable under the Infectious and Contagious Diseases Ordinance and free treatment is provided at all Government medical centres.

CHAPTER 13. PENAL ORGANISATION

Extent and Nature of Crime

634. The number of true penal code offences show an increase of 5,325 cases over the previous year. This is an increase of 13 per cent. A steady increase of reported crime has been reflected throughout the territory over the last four years.

Departmental Organisation

635. The administration of prisons and the approved school is the function of the Prisons Department under the direction of the Commissioner of Prisons. Officers of the department are recruited both in the United Kingdom and locally. Those selected in the United Kingdom receive a course of instruction and training at various prisons there if they have not already had experience in the United Kingdom Prisons Service before taking up their appointments in Tanganyika. Officers recruited locally receive their training at prisons in the territory. Subordinate ranks are trained at the departmental Prisons Training School at Tabora.

636. The prisons, excluding road, forestry and quarry camps and also remand prisons, are divided into three categories; first class prisons for the detention of all classes of prisoner, second class for those sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding three years and third class for prisoners whose sentences do not exceed six months. There is one prison of the "open" type and many prisons have farms attached to them which are worked by prisoners under fairly open conditions. Prisoners are employed on a heavy reforestation plan in two forestry camps. Earth works for new roads and maintenance of roads is carried out by prisoners who are kept in road camps. There are large workshops in four of the provincial prisons and smaller workshops in many other prisons. Facilities exist for the training of tailors, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, mat makers, and shoe repairers. The scope of the workshops is slowly being extended.

637. The Broadmoor Institution, which was under the directorship of the Commissioner of Prisons, has now been placed under the control of the Director of Medical Services and has been renamed the Isanga Institution. Criminal mental patients are detained and trained in this institution, which is staffed and designed especially for the treatment of the insane. There were 63 admissions to Isanga Institution in 1958.

638. There is one correctional institution for male juvenile offenders—the Malindi Institution. Reference should be made to paragraphs 650 to 653 for further particulars regarding the treatment of juvenile offenders.

Conditions of Prison Labour

639. The policy governing conditions in prisons is that, as far as practicable, all prisoners irrespective of race shall receive treatment in keeping with the mode of life to which they were accustomed before their imprisonment. For instance a prisoner who has never slept in a bed and has never worn footwear is not provided with a bed or boots, but a prisoner regularly accustomed to either is not deprived of them. The officer in charge of each prison classifies prisoners upon admission. He takes into consideration the prisoner's means of livelihood, standard of living and education, dress and personal conduct and, if in doubt,

consults the District Commissioner. An increasing number of Africans are being classified as class II prisoners. No social distinctions on grounds of race are recognised. Almost all long term first offenders are accommodated in prison camps under open conditions, or are employed in workshops following some trade. Convicted criminal prisoners may be employed on any recognised form of manual labour within or outside the prison. Whenever possible labour of a constructive or productive type is given to prisoners. Prison labour is used largely by Government departments including High Commission and local government. It may not be used by private firms. A small wage is paid to medium and long term prisoners who are industrious and of good behaviour after completion of eighteen months of their sentence.

640. An alternative to imprisonment is the extra mural penal labour scheme which, subject to certain conditions, is available for all classes of offenders sentenced to periods not exceeding six months or for non-payment of a fine or costs. Offenders choosing this form of punishment are permitted to sleep at their homes or are housed in open camps. They are employed by Government departments and are not paid for their labour. They are, however, given rations daily or a ration allowance. During the year 4,877 persons were released to extra mural penal labour.

Legislation

641. New legislation was enacted during the year which broadly has the following effects:

- (a) Convicted criminal prisoners may, by industry and good conduct, earn remission of one-third of their substantive sentences.
- (b) The licence system whereby a convicted criminal prisoner could be released on licence after completing two-thirds of his sentence has been revoked. This system operated during the time when a prisoner by good behaviour in prison could not earn remission of his sentence for a period exceeding one-quarter of its total term. It permitted such a prisoner to be released from custody when he still had one-third of his sentence to serve provided that he reported himself to a stated police station at regular stated intervals. Failure so to report earned a further period of imprisonment. It was a system difficult to operate when prisoners failed to report and with the amendment the law as at (a) above the licence system became superfluous.
- (c) Any non-pensionable subordinate prison officer who has served previously in a similarly constituted prison service of any British administered territory or the Tanganyika Police Force, and enlists in the Service within six months after having received his discharge shall be allowed to count his period of previous service as though it had been served in the Prisons Service.
- (d) Subordinate Prison Officers may, with the Commissioner's consent, be made pensionable after twelve years' continuous good service.
- (e) All prison officers are forbidden to become members of any trade union.
- (f) Convicted persons who elect to serve their sentences extra murally may now be released direct from court. They are also now eligible for remission of sentence at the same rate as convicted criminal prisoners.

642. The prison discipline regulations apply equally to all prisoners without discrimination on racial grounds. Prisoners are normally unlocked at daybreak and after the morning meal are put to work. The evening meal is served an hour before sunset when all prisoners are locked up for the night.

643. For the commission of any of the offences declared by the Prisons Ordinance to be prison offences a prisoner is liable to any of the following punishments:

- (a) solitary confinement up to four days;
- (b) penal diet not exceeding four days;
- (c) loss of remission not exceeding four days.

In the case of repeated offences any of the following punishments may be imposed:

- (a) solitary confinement with or without penal diet for a period not exceeding 28 days, subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Prisons of any sentence in excess of 14 days;
- (b) loss of remission not exceeding 28 days;
- (c) corporal punishment;

subject to the following provisions:

- (a) solitary confinement not to be continuous for more than seven days, and an interval of seven days to elapse before a further period of such confinement;
- (b) solitary confinement and penal diet not to be inflicted unless and until the prisoner is certified medically fit to undergo it by the medical officer or, where no medical officer is available, by the officer in charge;
- (c) solitary confinement may be combined with penal diet but penal diet not to be combined with hard labour;
- (d) if an offender is sentenced to penal diet for a longer period than seven days, the penal diet not to be imposed for more than seven days continuously without an interval of three days before it is again imposed;
- (e) a sentence of corporal punishment not to be imposed on any prisoner other than a convicted criminal prisoner and not to be awarded except for:
 - (i) mutiny or incitement to mutiny,
 - (ii) gross personal violence to a prison officer.

In practice it is quite exceptional for corporal punishment to be awarded. There were no such punishments in 1958 and only one case has occurred since 1955. No sentence of corporal punishment can be carried out until it has been confirmed by the Commissioner of Prisons.

644. The need for the maintenance of a high standard of discipline in prisons is self-evident, but the question of disciplinary measures is kept constantly under review in its relation to the general question of prison reforms. Such a measure as solitary confinement is only resorted to in cases of aggravated or repeated offences when other disciplinary action has proved ineffective.

645. All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment who are industrious and of good conduct earn remission at the rate of one-third of their sentence. Special

remission may be granted on grounds of exceptional merit and early release on medical grounds can be arranged.

646. All prisons are visited daily by medical officers or other medical staff. When adequate treatment cannot be given in the sick bays in the prisons, sick prisoners are removed to civil hospitals for treatment. Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Judges of the High Court are *ex officio* Visiting Justices of all prisons in the territory. Provincial Commissioners are *ex officio* Visiting Justices of all prisons in their respective provinces. District Commissioners in their districts and Resident Magistrates in the districts which lie within their jurisdiction are Visiting Justices. Other persons are appointed as Visiting Justices for specified prisons. The powers of Visiting Justices are prescribed by the Prisons Ordinance. A record of the remarks, suggestions and recommendations made by Visiting Justices is maintained and the Commissioner of Prisons examines all the records monthly. It is the practice to obtain wherever possible at least one Visiting Justice for each prison who is not a Government official. Missionaries and prominent African citizens often serve in this capacity. Provision is made under the Prisons Ordinance for visits to prisons by prisoners' relatives or friends. Ministers of religion also visit the prisons regularly.

647. A Discharged Prisoners Aid Society operates in Dar es Salaam under the guidance of Senior Probation Officer, who intends to extend the Society's activities to other towns as and when Probation Officers are able to take over the duty. Administrative Officers and Labour Officers, when called upon to do so, assist the discharged prisoner, but most prisoners require little assistance as they return to their farms when released. On discharge prisoners are given a small sum of money to assist them in their immediate needs and to see them safely back to their homes. Those who have qualified as craftsmen are provided with tools, if they require them, by the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.

648. When it is necessary for prisoners to be moved long distances within the territory they are transferred under the escort of prison staff and the journey is normally undertaken by rail or road transport. In certain circumstances and where other suitable transport facilities are not available air transport is used. European prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding three years may be sent to the United Kingdom to serve their sentences. Prisoners are not sent out of the territory except under a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in accordance with the provisions of the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act or the Colonial Prisoners Removal Order-in-Council.

Prison Reforms

649. The emphasis in prison policy is on measures designed for the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners. It is difficult to apply such measures to the many prisoners who have been committed to prison for short sentences. Suitable short term prisoners are released to Extra Mural Penal Labour. The details concerning this scheme are to be found in paragraph 640. Other short term offenders are, as far as possible, employed in road camps on work of national importance. Facilities exist for the training of all other classes of prisoners and the segregation of the first offenders from recidivists under training is satisfactory.

Juvenile Delinquency

650. In the laws of the territory a "child" is a person under the age of twelve years and a "Young person" is one over twelve and under sixteen. The incidence of juvenile delinquency, from such figures as are available from the District

Courts, is not high and at present it does not present any serious problem to the Administrating Authority.

651. There are at present no specially constituted courts for juveniles, but under the Children and Young Persons Ordinance (Cap. 13) special provisions are made regarding the procedure to be followed by subordinate courts when hearing the charges against juveniles. Unless the juvenile is charged jointly with an adult, the court must, if practicable, sit in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held. In practice this invariably means that the case is heard in Chambers which is practicable and satisfactory. Provision must be made to prevent juveniles whilst being conveyed to or from Court, or whilst waiting before or after their attendance in court, from associating with adults charged with or convicted of an offence. Further, in a court hearing a charge against a juvenile, described in the Ordinance as a "juvenile court", no person other than the accused and the parties to the case, their advocates and other persons directly concerned in the case may, except by leave of the court, be allowed to attend. The same conditions and restrictions in respect of the reporting of juvenile court hearings are imposed as in the United Kingdom.

652. Under the Penal Code rules and the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance no child under the age of seven is criminally responsible for any act or omission, unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission, and no child under the age of twelve years is criminally responsible for an act or omission he had the capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission.

653. In areas where the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, Cap. 247 apply, the court may, in any case in which it is of the opinion that the circumstances make it expedient to release a juvenile offender on probation, make a probation order in lieu of any other punishment. Other sanctions available to the court are committal to the care of a fit person, binding over, with or without sureties, caning with a light cane or committal to an approved school. The court may order that he be committed to the custody of an approved school for 3 years or until he reaches the age of eighteen, whichever is the earlier. Whilst at the approved school inmates are classified according to age groups. Any inmate whose period of detention has exceeded six months but not exceeded twelve months may be discharged with the approval of the Board of Managers to the care of a trustworthy and responsible person to be named in the order of release, who is willing to receive and take care of him and place him in suitable employment. The manager of the approved school may order any child or young person whose period of detention has exceeded twelve months to be discharged on licence under the same conditions; i.e., to a fit person. No inmate may be detained at the school beyond the age of 18 years. Up to the age of 14, inmates of the approved school receive full time primary education; inmates over the age of 14 are given vocational training with a daily period of classroom training. All inmates are given instruction in elementary hygiene. On discharge every effort is made to provide suitable after care. In those areas where the Probation Service is functioning, these duties are the responsibility of the Probation Staff, otherwise an officer of the Administration or other suitable person is selected. Juvenile offenders are liable to imprisonment but this is now rarely necessary; when it is found necessary to commit a juvenile to prison every possible care is taken to ensure his complete segregation from adult prisoners.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Legislation and Policy

654. The educational system is governed by the provisions of the Education (African) Ordinance (Cap. 71) and the Non-Native Education Ordinance (Cap. 264) and the rules and regulations made thereunder as amended from time to time. Both these Ordinances were amended in 1958 in the same manner, principally to give the Director of Education a greater measure of control over schools. To this end the amendments provided that no person should be permitted to establish or maintain a school without approval, including approval of the school manager in cases when the applicant did not propose to manage the school himself. Also the power of the Director of Education to close schools was extended so that he may do so if necessary in the public interest or in the interest of the pupils without preliminary warning. Closure by the Director of Education became subject to appeal to a tribunal appointed by the Minister for Education instead of the further approval of the Governor as before.

655. Educational policy is directed towards building up a community which will be well equipped by the advancement of education to assume full social, economic and political responsibility.

656. A Five Year Plan for African education started in 1957 aims at providing more opportunities for more pupils to climb higher up the educational ladder after the primary course has been completed and lays emphasis on insistence on quality in the education provided, whether at primary, middle, secondary or post-secondary level. During the years, 1957-61, the main emphasis is intended to be on measures designed to improve the standard of teaching and attainment in primary schools, to provide additional facilities for a larger proportion of pupils to complete the primary-middle school course, and to provide the big expansion in secondary and post-secondary education which is considered vital to the sound economic, social and political development of Tanganyika. At the same time, in view of the continued dependence of the territory on the immigrant communities, appropriate educational facilities are provided for their children.

657. Africans participate in the formulation of the educational policy of the territory through their representatives on the Legislative Council, the Territorial Advisory Committee on African Education, the Provincial Advisory Councils, and the Native Authority Education Committees. There are ten African members of the Advisory Committee of African Education. Africans form a large part of each of the Native Authority Education Committees which manage many schools in their districts; each Committee meets at least once, some as many as three times a year and their deliberations are becoming year by year noticeably more important and constructive.

658. Africans act as supervisors for inspection of the work of primary schools; five Africans have been appointed Educational Assistants and one is an Education Secretary. Two African Officers have been appointed Assistants to Provincial

Education Officers. There are seven African men Education Officers and one Woman Education Officer who is also a Member of Legislative Council. In 1959 the secondary school at Mpwapwa will have an African headmaster and, with a single exception (for the purpose of language teaching), the staff will be entirely African.

Departmental Organisation

659. The headquarters of the Education Department are at Dar es Salaam, where the head of the department, the Director of Education, and central administrative staff are stationed. For the purposes of administration in respect of African education the staff of the department is divided into provincial units in charge of Provincial Education Officers who are responsible to the Director for all educational activities in their respective provinces. As a result of the expansion of these activities in recent years, a number of Assistants to Provincial Education Officers have been appointed in charge of districts under the guidance and direction of the Provincial Education Officer of the province concerned. Provincial Education Officers and their Assistants deal directly with the educational secretaries of the voluntary agencies who are specially appointed to act as the representatives of the agencies in their dealings with Government on all educational matters. The Roman Catholic and the non-Roman Catholic group of Christian missions each has an Education Secretary General with whom the Director of Education deals on major matters likely to affect all the missions included in the group. Most of the voluntary agencies have well established education committees which deal with their particular educational activities.

660. Comparative figures of financial provision for recurrent and capital expenditure on all branches of education from public funds given below indicate the progressive expansion of educational activities.

	£
1956/57	3,718,009
1957/58	3,899,701
1958/59	4,056,766

661. Many Asian schools are conducted by local school committees. About half of these schools are known as "Indian Public Schools" providing for children of all Asian communities. These schools have no central organisation. An almost equal number are administered through local committees by H.H. The Aga Khan's Department of Education for Tanganyika, and provide primarily for children of the Ismaili community. There are also a few Asian schools conducted by other community educational boards. Most of the smaller European schools are conducted by local committees of parents.

662. The Advisory Committee for African Education, established under the authority of Section 3 of the African Education Ordinance (Cap. 71), includes, as *ex-officio* members, the Director of Education, the Provincial Commissioner, Local Government and Administration, and the two Education Secretaries General. Members nominated by the Governor include eight persons to represent the Missionary Societies, bodies or corporations engaged in educational work in the territory, and two to represent the Chambers of Commerce and the Planters' Association. Two of the African members of the Committee are women.

663. European and Indian education is the concern of the European and Indian Education Authorities respectively. These are executive, not advisory,

bodies of which the Director of Education is chairman and whose members are nominated by the Governor or by the Minister for Social Services. Education for the other non-African (including Goan) section of the community is administered by the Director of Education with the assistance of an advisory committee, the members of which are appointed by the Minister for Social Services to represent the more important groups concerned.

664. Supervision of African voluntary agency schools is carried out by specially delegated members of the societies concerned and by African supervisors attached to the staff of the Provincial Education Officers. The inspection of African schools at the headquarters level is carried out by the Assistant Director of Education and by members of the inspectorate. At the provincial level, school inspection is the responsibility of the Provincial Education Officer and is carried out by the Provincial Education Officer, the Assistant Provincial Education Officers and Education Officers who are on school staffs in the province. Schools for non-Africans are inspected by the Assistant Director concerned and by the inspectorate, which includes Asian inspectors.

665. The relationship between the Department of Education and mission and other private schools is defined in the appropriate Ordinances and is concerned with the registration, opening and closing of schools and the payment of grants-in-aid when the requisite conditions have been fulfilled.

Programmes and Plans

666. Educational programmes are organised largely on a racial basis. Educational facilities for the indigenous population are regarded as of prime importance as a first stepping stone towards the achievement of the ultimate objective of educational policy, while the need for providing educational facilities for the non-African communities is also fully appreciated. During the year a committee was set up to consider the problems involved in the closer integration of present systems. Its terms of reference are:

- (a) To review the organisation and financing of the existing educational provision for the various races in Tanganyika; and
- (b) to consider how, within the financial provision envisaged in the existing development plans for education, the present systems may best be integrated in the interests of all the peoples of the territory, so as to lead to the development of a single system of education for the territory; and to make recommendations regarding the nature and timing of the steps to be taken in order to bring about this development.

667. The Ten Year Plan for African education covering the period to 1956 provided for a considerable increase in the target figure for pupils attending schools, increased provision for girls' education, teacher-training facilities, technical education and agricultural work in schools and for inspection and supervision. The new plan, which was started in 1957, while providing for a comparatively small extension of primary school facilities, concentrates at this level on improvement in the quality of education and the introduction of instruction in English. It provides for considerable development at the middle, secondary and technical education levels and for improvements in inspection and supervision.

Non-Governmental Schools

668. The establishment and operation of schools for Africans is governed by the provisions of the African Education Ordinance. No person may open or maintain a school within the meaning of the Ordinance unless and until such school is registered by the Director of Education in the register of schools, nor unless the owner of the school has been approved by the Minister for Social Services, nor unless all the teachers are registered under the provisions of the Ordinance. Part II of the register comprises such of the schools, often referred to as "bush" schools, as offer, in addition to religious studies, a course of secular instruction roughly equivalent to that of Standards I and II. The schools which give no secular instruction and which are solely classes for religious instruction are not registered, nor are institutions maintained by a religious society for the purpose of training persons for the ordained ministry or for admission to a religious order. An Advisory Committee for African Education has been established under the Ordinance, consisting of official and non-official members, the latter including representatives of the voluntary agencies and official members. Members of the Committee are among those empowered under the Ordinance to visit schools to examine records required to be kept by the Ordinance and to listen to the secular instruction being given. As mentioned in paragraph 654 the Director is empowered in certain circumstances to order the closing of schools.

669. The provisions of the Non-Native Education Ordinance (Cap. 264) govern the establishment and operation of schools for the education of children of the non-indigenous communities. In addition to prescribing the constitution and functions of the Education Authorities this legislation provides for the appointment of managers of non-government schools, for the registration of schools and teachers, and for the inspection of schools. Provision is also made for the closing of any school conducted in a manner detrimental to the physical, mental or moral welfare of the pupils attending it.

670. Grants to private schools for the education of the Africans are governed by the provision of the African Education Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder. Grants to schools for Asian and European children are made in accordance with Regulations made under the Non-Native Education Ordinance. The main conditions attaching to such grants are as follows:

(a) African Schools

1. The school must be officially registered in Part I.
2. The school must be conducted and maintained with reasonable efficiency.
3. The school must be necessary for the educational needs of the locality.
4. The scales of salaries of the African staff must have been approved.
5. No pupil may attend religious instruction against the wishes of his or her parent or guardian.

(b) Asian Schools

1. The school must meet the educational needs of the local Asian community and be properly controlled and managed.
2. The school must not refuse to admit Asian children for reasons of caste or creed.
3. All the teachers must be registered.
4. The syllabuses must be approved by the Director and in a secondary school English must be the medium of instruction and in a primary school the English language must be taught at the earliest stage considered possible by the Director.
5. The school buildings must be properly constructed and equipped and be maintained in a satisfactory state of repair and sanitary condition.
6. The school must be conducted with reasonable efficiency.

(c) European Schools

1. The school must meet the educational needs of the local European community and be properly controlled and managed.
2. The school must not refuse to admit European children for reasons of creed.
3. All the teachers must be registered.
4. The syllabuses must be approved by the Director and the language of instruction must be English or the English language must be efficiently taught as a subject.
5. The school buildings must be properly constructed and equipped and be maintained in a satisfactory state of repair and sanitary condition.
6. The school must be conducted with reasonable efficiency.

(d) General. All grant-aided schools are under an obligation, as a condition of the grant, to maintain a standard of education equivalent to that provided in a Government school of the same category, and are subject to inspection by the Education Department to ensure that this condition is fulfilled.

671. The basis on which grants-in-aid are made is as follows:

(a) African Schools. Block grants to voluntary agency schools are calculated as a percentage of the salaries of the certificated African teachers employed. The rate payable is 100 per cent of the salaries paid. Staff grants for qualified European staff are made at rates laid down in the regulations governing the payment of grants-in-aid. Building and equipment grants are payable at certain fixed amounts for the various types of middle schools and at a sum not exceeding £50 a classroom for the erection, and £50 for the equipment thereof, in primary schools. With regard to secondary schools and teacher training centres the building and equipment grant is paid at a rate not exceeding 100 per cent of the approved expenditure on buildings and equipment. Maintenance grants are payable in respect of pupils at post-primary and vocational schools and teacher training centres.

(b) Asian Schools. Grants are paid at a rate not exceeding 70 per cent of the certified salaries, passage expenditure and provident fund contributions of approved teaching staff. Capital grants in respect of new buildings and equipment for them are payable at a rate not exceeding two-thirds of approved expenditure. Grants are also made towards the maintenance of boarders in approved hostels.

(c) European Schools. Grants to day schools towards the cost of teachers' salaries and school materials are payable as a capitation grant for each pupil. Grants to boarding schools are paid at a rate not exceeding 70 per cent of the certified salaries, passage expenditure and provident fund contributions of approved staff together with a capitation grant in respect of boarders. Capital grants are payable at a rate not exceeding two-thirds of approved expenditure on buildings.

Basis of Establishment of Schools

672. Schools in the territory continue to be, with certain minor exceptions, separately organised and administered on the basis of the main racial groups. Within these groups there are certain denominational and community schools conducted by religious societies or other bodies concerned. Racial and denominational differences do not affect in any way the eligibility of schools to receive assistance from public funds provided that the necessary conditions for receiving these grants are fulfilled. Three entirely non-racial educational institutions are already in existence: the Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam operated by Government and described in detail in paragraph 701; the St. Joseph's Convent School in Dar es Salaam conducted by the White Fathers Roman Catholic Mission for many years and attended by children of all races; and the more recently opened Katoka Preparatory School in Bukoba District run by the Church Missionary Society, a Protestant Mission. Government also intends to establish a non-racial school at Rungemba in the Iringa District and work on the school buildings is well advanced. A committee has recently been set up to investigate the problems of the closer integration of education (see paragraph 666).

Religious Instruction

673. The study of religion or attendance at any religious service is not obligatory in any Government or native authority school. In these schools periods are allocated for voluntary religious study and during this time instruction may be given by accredited teachers from Missions and other religious bodies. In the case of assisted voluntary agency schools the position is governed by the relevant grant-in-aid regulations, which do not permit day schools to be grant aided unless they are prepared to admit children of all religious persuasions for enrolment.

Information about United Nations

674. Information material received from the United Nations Department of Public Information, and pamphlets concerning the United Nations and the Trusteeship System in both English and Swahili, are distributed to schools throughout the territory. Instruction on these subjects forms part of the syllabus in citizenship in all schools.

Compulsory Education

675. There is no provision for compulsory education in respect of the non-African population. As regards the African population provision exists under the Townships Compulsory Education Rules, 1947, and compulsory attendance Orders made under the Native Authority Ordinance, Cap. 72. The general introduction of compulsory education will not be practicable until adequate educational facilities are available for all children of school age. At the present stage of development compulsory attendance orders are confined to certain townships where conditions are particularly favourable and school accommodation is adequate. A considerable expansion of primary schools for Africans within the Dar es Salaam municipality is taking place, and it is expected that the position should be reached in the fairly near future, provided that the necessary staff can be trained, when consideration can be given to the introduction of compulsory education in this important area.

School Fees

676. Fees are charged in most African primary schools as a contribution towards the cost of the materials supplied. The amount of the fees varies from Sh. 1/- to Shs. 10/- per annum. Boarding fees at boys' middle schools range from £10 to £14, the average being £12 10s. per annum. In girls' middle schools the rate of boarding fees differs according to agencies and districts, ranging from £6 to £13 10s. In Government secondary schools, a boarding fee of £15 per annum and in teacher training centres of £10 per annum is charged. Similar but often higher boarding fees are charged in voluntary agency schools. The fees payable in primary and middle schools in each district are decided by the education committees of the local authorities which are also empowered to grant remissions of fees in whole or in part as may be appropriate. These committees fix standard rates of fees for primary and middle schools, bearing in mind the costs of the education provided and the degree of prosperity of the local inhabitants. The variations between individual parents in ability to pay are covered by the operation of sliding scale remissions. As a rule fees are not varied for different classes of the same school. In the case of voluntary agency schools the local authorities make up to the agencies concerned the loss of income resulting from

the remission of fees. Remission of fees is also granted, on the advice of District Commissioners, at secondary schools. The consequential loss of income to voluntary agency schools is reimbursed by Government up to a maximum of 20 per cent. of the potential fee revenue.

677. Except in the case of a very small number of Asian assisted schools, fees are charged at all schools, primary and secondary and both Government and non-Government, for all sections of the non-African population. The scales at Government schools are:

European Primary (day)	£30 per annum
European Primary (boarding)	£105 per annum
European Secondary (day)	£35 per annum
European Secondary (boarding)	£125 per annum
Indian Primary (day)	£6 per annum
Indian Secondary (day)	£12 per annum

Girls' Education

678. There is no restriction under local laws upon facilities for the education of girls. Although in some parts of the territory there was in the past considerable opposition on the part of the people and native authorities to African girls' education, this attitude has in general changed in recent years, and there is now widespread and keen enthusiasm for such education. The curriculum for academic subjects is the same for both girls and boys, but whereas boys are taught handiwork and agriculture, at girls' schools emphasis is laid upon domestic and homecraft subjects.

Scholarships

679. There is no form of scholarship entrance to any of the schools in the territory, but scholarships and bursaries are awarded for higher education outside the territory. The former post-secondary Bursaries Fund has ceased to exist, and unallocated monies in that Fund have been transferred to the Government Bursaries Fund which was set up in 1957, and which is administered by the Government Bursaries Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Social Services. The Committee is assisted by the Bursaries Advisory Board, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education, which gives advice regarding awards of untied bursaries. Bursaries are in two categories—"Tied" bursaries, i.e., for candidates who will enter or continue in Government Service when qualified, and "Untied" bursaries, which entail no obligation to enter Government Service. Bursaries may be given for courses in East Africa or overseas (normally the United Kingdom) and the Fund may also be used to supplement scholarships donated by foreign governments or private donors.

Transport Facilities

680. Children who for good reason attend boarding schools at a distance from their homes are provided with free travel concessions by available transport services.

School Buildings

681. Under the revised Five Year Plan it was estimated that capital expenditure on African education in 1957/58 would be £484,950 and £552,000 in 1958/59. Work carried out during 1958 included extensions to a number of secondary schools to enable them to proceed to Standard XII, the building and furnishing

of laboratories at three Government secondary schools, the installation of electricity at the Government teacher training centre, the boys' secondary school and girls' middle school at Mpwapwa and the construction of a number of boys' and girls' middle schools. Third classrooms were constructed at a large number of primary schools, so that by the introduction of single sessions for Standards III and IV in those schools the standard of work might be improved. The new Government Indian Secondary School at Lindi was completed and additional buildings were provided at Government Indian schools in Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Moshi. The first phase of the European secondary boarding school (St. Michael's and St. George's) at Iringa was completed at the end of the year and will be occupied in 1959.

Text Books

682. Text books for schools and pupils are obtainable in adequate quantities either locally or through suppliers in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. Such books are available in English, Swahili, Hindi, Gujerati, Urdu and Punjabi. Libraries are maintained in nearly all post-primary schools. The supply of books from overseas is augmented by the Swahili and vernacular publications of the East African Literature Bureau. This Bureau also publishes a magazine in English for post-primary pupils. Plans are under way for the revision of the primary and middle school syllabuses and the subsequent production of text books and teachers' handbooks.

Youth Organisations

683. The most important youth organisations are the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides and a company of one or other of these is organised at many schools, both African and non-African. Various activities in connection with youth organisations and the provision of social amenities for young people are undertaken by missions and other voluntary agencies and the organisation of youth movements is one of the duties of welfare workers of the Department of Social Development.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS

(a) Primary Schools

Structure and Organisation

684. The great majority of African primary schools now cover Standards I to IV, though in a few district schools classes up to Standard VI are still provided. Primary schools fall into four categories, three registered under Part I of the register (Government and native authority schools, grant-aided voluntary agency schools and unaided voluntary agency schools), and one (the so-called "bush" schools) registered under Part II. In the latter the primary syllabus is followed as far as possible, usually up to about Standard II. The majority of primary schools in Part I of the register follow the double session system but under the programme now being carried out third classrooms and third teachers are being added to permit Standards III and IV to follow single sessions. For Asian and European children primary education consists of a six-year course.

Policy

685. The objective is to ensure that children having completed the primary education course are fully literate and, in the case of those not proceeding to other schools, that their literacy is permanent and that they will be able to pursue intelligently and in a progressive manner their normal activities in the daily life of the country and take an active and intelligent interest in public affairs. For those who show themselves fit for secondary education the aim is, of course, to bring them fully up to the required standard when they can take fullest advantage of the next stage of education.

Curriculum

686. (a) *African*. The curriculum includes a thorough grounding in Swahili in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and civics. A daily period is allowed for voluntary religious instruction irrespective of creed. Gardening, handwork, physical training and singing are taught normally as out-of-class activities. English has now been introduced as a second language into the curriculum in 220 primary schools. In 1959 it is estimated that English will be taught in Standard III in more than 400 primary schools. By June 1959 single sessions will be in operation in 1,049 out of the 2,660 primary schools.

(b) *Asian*. English is now the medium of instruction in all H.H. The Aga Khan's schools and is being introduced in all Asian schools at an increasingly early age. At the four schools for other non-Africans (including Goans) the medium of instruction has always been English. In most of the Indian schools, other than H.H. The Aga Khan's schools, one of the vernaculars (usually Gujarati) is taught and a general grounding in basic subjects is given. Physical training and games are included as out-of-class activities.

(c) *European*. The curriculum includes English, arithmetic, history, art, geography, singing and nature study. Religious instruction is included as a voluntary subject. Handwork, games and physical training are taught, largely as out-of-class activities.

Ages of Pupils

687. At present the age at which African children enter primary schools ranges from six to ten years with eight years as the normal age of entry. Thereafter the child normally advances to a higher standard each year. No child is allowed to spend more than six years in the four-standard primary school or more than two years in any one standard. The age range in primary schools may therefore be from six to fourteen years with the majority of the pupils between eight and twelve years. The age range at Asian primary schools is generally from five to about twelve. Most European children enter school soon after they have reached the age of five and the primary school course normally covers the age range five to eleven plus.

Attendance

688. The regularity of attendance at African primary schools varies considerably in different parts of the territory and may be largely affected by local and seasonal conditions. The conditions experienced in some areas during the rainy season are not conducive to regular attendance, particularly where children have some distance to go to school, and seasonal agricultural activities are often an important factor. Much depends not only on the general attitude of the local community towards education but also on the individual energy and enthusiasm

of teachers and native authorities in maintaining attendances at a high average figure. The same considerations apply to the question of "educational wastage" but speaking generally this is becoming progressively less of a problem. Provision exists for the enforcement of the regular attendance of enrolled pupils in compulsory attendance orders made under the Native Authority Ordinance. Non-attendance and wastage do not present problems in non-African primary education.

(b) Middle Schools

689. Middle schools with accommodation for Standards V to VIII provide the intermediate stage between primary and secondary education for Africans. The four-year course in a middle school is designed to be complete in itself so that those who pass through it, whether they proceed further or not, will have received an education which will fit them to play a useful part in the development of the locality to which they belong. It has been considered desirable to have separate middle schools for boys and girls to give some scope for the separate activities and bias that can be developed from Standard V onwards but a number of co-educational day middle schools are also being built; in these schools the bias for the girls will still be on domestic subjects and for the boys on agriculture and science. The purpose of the middle school is to provide a four-year course for those who have done relatively well in the primary school course, to fit them either to return fully equipped for a progressive life in the normal occupations of their home area or to go straight into paid employment or to take professional and technical courses at teacher training centres, trade schools and agricultural or other vocational training centres or to go on to secondary education. The curriculum includes English, Swahili, arithmetic, geography, history, civics, agriculture, animal husbandry and handwork.

CHAPTER 3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Structure and Organisation

690. For Africans the secondary course begins at Standard IX. In 1958 there were 48 streams for boys and six streams for girls at this level. Eleven of the boys' streams and one of the girls' continued up to Standard XII, at which stage the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate is taken. There are plans for the progressive extension of all these streams up to Standard XII and for the opening of Higher School Certificate classes in three boys' and one girls' school. The schools comprising the above-mentioned streams total twenty-four for boys and four for girls and are managed both by Government and by voluntary agencies. It should be noted that according to the classification used in the United Kingdom Standards VII and VIII of the middle schools would be reckoned as secondary classes, so adding 14,540 children to the 3,529 in Standards IX to XII making a total of 18,069 African children undergoing secondary education. For the Asian community there are four Government and nine non-Government schools providing a course to School Certificate and, in the case of two Government schools, to Higher School Certificate. A further twenty schools provide a varying number of secondary classes from Standards VII to X. There is one Government secondary school for Europeans providing a course to Higher School Certificate.

Policy

691. The aim of the secondary schools is to impart a broad general education which will equip the pupil to make his individual contribution to the life and development of the community. Pupils who do not proceed beyond Standard X are eligible for numerous posts in Government and non-Government service which require only a Standard X qualification or can proceed to courses of further training for more specialised posts in Government service. Employment is readily available for pupils who have gained the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate who also, with this qualification, may proceed to further training courses. Opportunities are also available for pupils who show particular promise to proceed to courses of higher education at universities or similar institutions in East Africa and elsewhere.

Curriculum

692. The secondary schools themselves do not provide occupational training. The courses are so designed, however, that pupils completing them may conveniently enter courses of occupational training, such as teaching, clerical work and specialist training under various Government departments. English is the medium of instruction in all secondary schools, but Swahili is taught as a subject in African secondary schools, while one or more foreign languages are studied (with the addition in some cases of a classical language) in the one European secondary school. The curricula differ slightly in emphasis as between schools catering chiefly for African, European and Asian students, but in general aim to bring the pupil up to Cambridge Overseas School Certificate standard, with mathematics, science, history and geography as the principal subjects, and full opportunities for religious instruction, art and music, language and vernacular studies, handwork, gardening, physical training and games.

Ages of Pupils, Attendance and Wastage

693. The age range of pupils attending secondary standards is from 12 to 20 years. Non-attendance and wastage do not constitute any problem at the secondary stage of education as far as African and European schools are concerned, but there is considerable wastage in the Indian secondary schools, many pupils leaving from Standards VIII, IX and X to take up employment.

CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Facilities Available

694. As an interim arrangement until such time as a University College of Tanganyika is established the Tanganyika Higher Education Trust Fund Board has agreed to the use of two-thirds of the annual interest on its fund or £25,000 per annum (whichever is the less) for bursaries to assist students proceeding overseas for post-secondary education. During 1957/58 the amount paid to the Government Bursaries Fund was £19,577 15s. 18c. Tanganyika students going outside the territory for higher education, go either to the University College of Makerere in Uganda or to colleges in the United Kingdom. In 1958 there were 216 students at Makerere and 27 at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi. Ninety-two Africans are known to be at institutions of higher education outside East Africa. The Tanganyika Students Unit in London deals with the increasing

number of post-secondary students from Tanganyika applying for courses in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic. In general, it can be said that opportunities for higher education at universities and other institutions abroad have kept pace with the number of Tanganyika candidates of the requisite standard to benefit from them coming forward.

Scholarships

695. During 1958 the following scholarships were taken up:

African Students

- (i) 18 Government Scholarships or bursaries to the United Kingdom (including in-service courses).
- (ii) 55 Government Scholarships to Makerere (in addition to 158 held in previous years).
- (iii) 7 Government Scholarships to the United Kingdom for Teacher Training courses.
- (iv) 2 Government Scholarships to the United Kingdom for Nursing courses (leaving Tanganyika in January, 1959).
- (v) 2 Government Scholarships to the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, in addition to 6 held in previous years.
- (vi) 5 Scholarships awarded by Co-operative Societies
- (vii) 1 Scholarship awarded by an organisation in Eire, and further aided by Tanganyika Government Grant.
- (viii) 4 Scholarships to the United Kingdom awarded by Native Authorities.
- (ix) 8 Scholarships awarded by the Ethiopian Government for study in Ethiopia.
- (x) 3 Scholarships awarded by the Government of India.
- (xi) 3 Scholarships awarded by the Government of Pakistan.
- (xii) 4 Scholarships awarded by non-government organisations for Koranic studies in Pakistan.
- (xiii) 2 United States Government Scholarships to colleges in the United States of America.
- (xiv) 6 Scholarships to the United States of America awarded by non-government organisations.
- (xv) 2 Scholarships awarded by the British Council for study in the United Kingdom.
- (xvi) 4 students were paid their travel expenses by the World Assembly of Youth to enable them to attend Aloka Training Centres in Ceylon or the United States of America.
- (xvii) 5 Scholarships awarded by non-government organisations to Cuttington College, Liberia.
- (xviii) 1 Scholarship awarded by a non-government organisation to Ghana.
- (xix) 2 Scholarships awarded by non-government organisation for study in the United Kingdom.

Non-African Students

- (i) 6 Government Scholarships for study in the United Kingdom (including in-service courses).
- (ii) 8 Government Scholarships to the Royal Technical College (in addition to 11 held in previous years).
- (iii) 1 Government Scholarship to Makerere (in addition to 3 held in previous years).
- (iv) 14 Scholarships to Teacher Training Centres, Nairobi.
- (v) 1 Government Scholarship to Melbourne University, Australia.
- (vi) 1 East African Railways and Harbours Scholarships to a Technical College in the United Kingdom.
- (vii) 1 United States of America Government Scholarship to a College in the United States of America.
- (viii) 1 Government Scholarship to India.
- (ix) 1 Scholarship to the United Kingdom awarded by a non-government organisation.

Monetary Regulations

696. In no case have monetary regulations for the transfer of funds from the territory debarred any students from proceeding to an institution of higher education outside the territory to which he had gained admission.

Scope of Courses, etc.

697. At Makerere College, which is affiliated to London University, the degrees of M.Sc. and M.A. (London) may be taken as well as the London external general degrees in Arts, Science and Economics. The B.A. (Honours) degree may be taken in English, History, Geography and Mathematics. B.Sc. (Economics) and B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree courses are also available. The Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery (East African) which has been since 1951 the title of the final award in the faculty of medicine, admits holders to the register of medical practitioners in the East African Territories and this is recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Diploma courses are available for students who are studying agriculture, veterinary science and education. There is also a Diploma Course in Fine Arts. Makerere College is well equipped to conduct basic research in medicine, agriculture, veterinary science, sociological science and linguistics. All teaching at the College is conducted in the English language.

CHAPTER 5. OTHER SCHOOLS**Children Below School Age**

698. There are no Government or grant-aided facilities for children in this category. In most larger townships private unassisted nursery schools are maintained by voluntary effort with or without fees to cover expenses on a community basis, and the care of young children is, of course, one of the concerns of missions and other voluntary agencies whenever the need arises.

Schools for the Physically and Mentally Handicapped

699. The Wilson Carlile School for Blind Boys at Buigiri, run by the Church Army, gives 45 boys between the ages of 8 and 18 a primary education supplemented by training in handicrafts designed to enable them to contribute to their support on their return home. The Tanganyika Society for the Blind, founded in 1957, runs a training centre for 50 blind adults at Kazima.

Professional and Vocational Training Institutions

700. Two trade schools and one Technical Institute are established within the territory. All three are being built and equipped largely from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The trade schools are designed to give a course of three years' full-time training immediately following satisfactory completion of eight years general education. This three years trade training is part of a five-year apprenticeship scheme, the remaining two years of which are spent in indentured apprenticeship "on-training" within industry. Both trade schools, one situated at Ifunda in the Southern Highlands Province and the other at Moshi in the Northern Province, are designed to train in the skills of the allied trades associated with the building and engineering industries. Each school can accommodate 600 trade pupils—the one at Ifunda was running at full strength in 1958 whilst the one at Moshi had the first and second year students of trades allied to the building industry in training, a total of 220 pupils. At the end of 1958 some 160 trade pupils left Ifunda Trade School to enter "on-training" in industry as indentured apprentices. The scheme of indentured apprenticeship has proved to be very successful; 120 of the apprentices (i.e. over 80 per cent.) successfully

completed the two-year training course in 1958 and were issued with certificates of apprenticeship prior to entering industry as skilled craftsmen. This compares with 70 in 1957.

701. The Technical Institute is planned to be constructed in a number of phases. This planning has been done in such a manner that classes can be held as soon as a phase is completed. A portion of Phase I, consisting of classroom, drawing office, administration and library blocks, was completed towards the end of 1957. Classes in commercial and clerical subjects were begun in 1958. These classes are open to both sexes of all races; they are of different types to meet different needs. Seventy-five students, male and female, drawn from three of the four main racial groups attended a full-time course throughout the year, whilst 144 male students attended full time short intensive training courses. Part-time evening classes were established in July and in the remaining five months of the year 512 students of both sexes from all four main racial groups attended completing a total of 15,357 student hours. A grant of \$25,000 was made by the Ford Foundation for the purchase of books to form a nucleus for the library. Phases II and III consisting of science laboratories, workshops and hostels are now under construction. The Technical Institute is planned to train the technician, i.e. that very necessary group of skilled semi-professional staff which acts as the link between the skilled craftsmen from the trade school and the professional man at present trained outside the territory. The College of Commerce, Moshi, sponsored by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, had 74 full-time and part-time day students in attendance during the year. Part-time evening classes were also run to meet the needs of office workers. Besides these institutions there are additional facilities for training provided by various Government Departments as well as by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration and Posts and Telecommunications Administration. There is also the Natural Resources School at Tengeru which caters for students who intend to take up employment in the Agricultural, Veterinary and Forest Departments. Eighty-two students successfully completed the course at this school in 1958. A full list of the pre-service and in-service training courses run by Government departments in 1958 is given in Appendix D to the Annual Report of the Public Service Commission and runs into eleven pages of print. It indicates that the total number of trainees who passed out of all such courses during 1958 was 2,086.

Other Special Educational Institutions

702. A conference was held in Dar es Salaam in November to discuss problems of Moslem education. It was attended by thirty-five delegates from twelve African and Asian countries. The Conference decided to set up a Working Party to consider the establishment in Zanzibar of a Moslem institute for the teaching of religion, history and Arabic to Moslem students from East Africa and Nyasaland. In 1957 Professor R. B. Serjeant of the School of Oriental Studies in London and Mr. V. L. Griffiths of the Department of Education, Oxford University were engaged at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on a mission to study Moslem education in East Africa. They visited the Sudan, Aden, Somaliland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar and published a report. The Dar es Salaam conference which originated from this report brought Muslims of different sects and different races together round the conference table for discussion of common problems and the interchange of

views. Its recommendations mark an advance towards the improvement of Muslim education and the increase of mutual understanding.

703. The Royal Technical College at Nairobi holds courses in commerce, surveying, architecture, science, domestic science and engineering varying in length from two to five years. Ten students from Tanganyika joined the college at the beginning of the academic year in October, 1958, and seventeen returned for second or third year studies.

CHAPTER 6. TEACHERS

Professional Qualifications

704. The required professional qualifications of teachers in schools are as follows:

- (a) Masters and Mistresses in Government schools must have a university degree or an education diploma, teaching certificate, Froebel or Montessori diploma. In the case of teachers in non-Government schools their qualifications must be approved by the Director of Education before they can be registered and permitted to teach.
- (b) Certificated African teachers, both men and women, are classified in two grades, Grade I and Grade II. The latter, with two years' professional training after completing the academic course up to at least Standard VIII, may teach in primary and middle schools. Grade I certificates are awarded to teachers who successfully complete two years' professional training after attaining at least Standard X.

Up-grading courses are held to enable holders of Grade II certificates who subsequently pass the Standard X examination to become Grade I teachers. A limited number of Grade II teachers of exceptional merit are considered for the award of honorary Grade I certificates with due financial benefit. Teachers in sub-grade schools must have reached Standard VIII and have been awarded a permit to teach.

Recruitment and Supply

705. Expatriate teachers for Government schools are normally recruited from the United Kingdom. Expatriate teachers in non-Government schools are recruited by the voluntary agencies concerned. Asian teachers for Government schools are mostly recruited through the Government agents in India and Pakistan, assisted schools making their own arrangements. African teachers are selected for training from pupils completing the middle school course, from secondary schools or from students who have completed academic courses at Makerere College. Professional courses at different levels are then followed at teacher training centres and at Makerere College.

Training

706. The training of an adequate number of African teachers is one of the most important factors in the programme of educational advancement and stress is laid upon this requirement. During 1958 some 114 men and women obtained Grade I certificates and 867 were awarded Grade II certificates. The increase in the number of Grade I teachers and the slight decrease in the Grade II category

is a result of the policy to improve quality. In addition to teachers from local training centres, there are those who qualify for entrance to Makerere College on a Government bursary to cover the courses leading to the Makerere Diploma in Education. Provision is made for selected students to be granted scholarships for further study and training overseas. To date there have been no facilities for the training of non-African teachers in the territory but in March, 1959, a new teacher training college will open in Dar es Salaam and the first intake for the two year course will be 25 Asian men and women.

Refresher Courses, etc.

707. Refresher courses for serving African teachers, including all grades from both Government and voluntary agency schools, are held at provincial and teacher training centres. Special courses are also held for school supervisors. The inspectorate organises vacation courses and until the opening of the Dar es Salaam Teacher Training College in March, 1959, is concentrating on arranging courses for Asian primary school teachers. It has also developed courses for secondary school staff to supplement those organised by Makerere College. The length of all these courses varies but is usually about two weeks.

708. Annual allocations, or grants in the case of voluntary agencies, are made for the purchase of periodicals and professional reading material for the staffs at post primary African schools. Similar allocations are made to Government European and Indian schools. In African primary schools, Provincial Education Officers receive an allocation for the purchase of professional reading material for the use of teaching staffs. Teaching materials and visual aids are provided by the managing agencies in all cases and for all races.

Salary Scales

709. Salary scales for certificated teachers range from £124 10s. per annum as the starting point for Grade II African teachers to £1,137 per annum as the maximum for holders of the Makerere teaching diploma. Handwork teachers and industrial instructors draw salaries corresponding to those of Grade I and Grade II teachers according to length of training, experience and ability. Graduate teachers' salaries range from a minimum of £678 to £1,308 per annum and an African graduate Education Officer can reach a maximum salary of £1,518 per annum. These scales are fully set out in Appendix II.

CHAPTER 7. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Extent of Illiteracy

710. No accurate figures are available to show the extent of illiteracy in the territory. If the criterion of literacy is taken to be an ability to read and write a letter or a newspaper report in simple terms in a vernacular language it is probably true to say that there are several areas of some size, such as the whole of the Moshi and Bukoba Districts and the Unyanja Chiefdom on the shores of Lake Nyasa in the Songea District, where there is virtually 100 per cent. literacy. On the other hand in a recent survey in Dar es Salaam it was found that only 20 per cent. of the African population were literate, while it was calculated that only 5 per cent. literacy obtained in the Singia District before the mass literacy

campaign mentioned in paragraph 563 started there. Many tens of thousands must have acquired, through primary and "bush" schools or in catechist centres, the ability to read and write simple literature in the vernacular, but how far this literacy is retained or followed up it is impossible to say on present information. As a result of the great expansion in formal education, the activities of missions and the availability of reading material in Kiswahili and vernaculars there is an increasing body of literate African men and women. An adult literacy campaign, started in 1956 by a team of experts sent by the Committee of World Literacy and Christian Literature in Singida, was reinforced during the year by the posting of a Social Development Officer to the area to assist the Augustana Lutheran Mission. Literacy charts were also provided for another campaign, organised by the Church Missionary Society amongst the Wagogo in the Central Province. Generally speaking, there are very few completely illiterate persons among the European and Asian communities.

Adult Education

711. Education of the general population is an integral part of the administration of the territory and the constant preoccupation of the leading members of all Government departments at both district and provincial level. There has been, in many districts, a remarkable increase in the demand for adult literacy, fostered to a large extent by the Missions and by groups of prominent local citizens. There has also been a pronounced increase in the demand for formal instruction in English from adults living in the urban areas. This demand is being catered for by the Social Development Department and by voluntary agencies. Classes are held at the new urban community centres and in school buildings. In Dar es Salaam alone there are 1,000 adults attending these classes which are so arranged that women can attend in the mornings and afternoons, and the men in the evenings. Several clubs have been opened for working adults. Literacy classes are fostered by women's clubs, sometimes with the assistance of African teachers or students in the vicinity. Cookery, needlework and child welfare classes are also organised by women's clubs. At Tengeru Natural Resources School a full course in house-wifery, cookery, laundry, and child and infant welfare is held for the wives of the teachers at the school. Instruction on varied topics is given to adults by means of audio-visual aids by the Social Development Department, the Health Education Section of the Medical Department and the British Council.

Development of Intellectual and Cultural activities

712. Paragraphs 563 and 564 give some description of the Social Development Department's contribution to the development of intellectual and cultural activities. But there are many other agencies at work. Amongst the most powerful and beneficial is the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation whose transmitters are now sufficiently strong to enable its programmes to be heard even on the cheapest types of receiving sets all over the territory. Its direct contact with, and growing appeal to, literates and illiterates alike, is evidenced by the increasing sales of radio receivers and the increasing bulk of correspondence from listeners received by the Corporation itself and by the editors of various newspapers. Newspapers themselves contribute towards intellectual, if not always cultural activities. While the circulation figures of individual newspapers fluctuate, there is no doubt that the total consumption of newsprint in the territory is going up.

The "Tanganyika Standard" has a virtual monopoly of the English press and amongst newspapers in other languages the Tanganyika African National Union's "Mwafrika", published in Swahili, is undoubtedly the most popular at present. This paper began as a fortnightly but is now a weekly and is believed to have a circulation of 25,000. Particulars of other newspapers are given in paragraphs 482-484. Tanganyika Africans have a penchant for poetry and every vernacular newspaper publishes poems, sometimes of considerable length, as a regular feature.

713. The publications of the East African Literature Bureau, of Missions and of certain commercial overseas firms also contribute toward cultural activities. The Bureau maintains libraries, book boxes and personal postal book services. Co-operative societies, clubs and associations devoted to art, dramatics, debating and music supply further important influences. Amongst these may be mentioned the Tanganyika Society which publishes the fruits of local research in a journal entitled "Tanganyika Notes and Records", the Dar es Salaam Cultural Society and the British Council.

714. The British Council has its representative and headquarters staff in Dar es Salaam and one provincial office in Moshi. The Council takes a prominent part in furthering cultural and intellectual activities and arranged an exhibition of Modern British Art early in the year. It made presentations of books, periodicals and reproductions of works of art to training colleges, schools, social centres and cultural societies. During the year, five bursaries were awarded by the Council to enable African people in different walks of life to visit the United Kingdom, and the Council also organised residential introduction courses for the practical assistance of all students going overseas for the first time and arrangements for the reception and general welfare of students after their arrival in the United Kingdom. The Council maintains a lending library which has over nine hundred regular members. A very active circulating library of plays is operated mainly for the benefit of provincial dramatic groups. Study tours for local government officers and chiefs were arranged in the United Kingdom and librarianship courses were arranged locally. Throughout its work much use was made of documentary films. During 1958 one African schoolmistress, one African Headmaster, one African Social Development Officer, one African farmer and one African Local Government Officer were awarded British Council bursaries to study their special subjects in the United Kingdom. Preliminary introduction courses were arranged for all students proceeding from the territory to the United Kingdom. The number of regular borrowers using the British Council Library was more than nine hundred, of whom half are African and Asian readers.

715. The United Kingdom Government opened an Information Office at Dar es Salaam in May.

CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RESEARCH

Research

716. Activities in the wider fields of research including the work done and assistance rendered by such specialised agencies of the United Nations as the F.A.O., W.H.O., U.N.I.C.E.F. and U.N.E.S.C.O. have been the subject of frequent and detailed references in Chapter 3 of Part VI and Chapters 5 and 7 of

Part VII of this report. Reference to the East Africa High Commission research services has also been made in these parts and in paragraphs 67 and 68 of Part III. The following paragraphs cover local research projects of importance. Apart from local and inter-territorial research, Tanganyika shares with other territories the advantage of the services of the specialist staff of the Secretary of State and his advisory bodies. Use is also made of the services of such research and technical organisations in the United Kingdom and elsewhere as the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, the Imperial Institute, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, the School of Oriental and African Studies, the International Institute of African Languages and Culture, the Imperial Forestry Institute, the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Disease, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Rothamsted Experimental Station.

Basic Services

717. *Geological Survey.* The Department of Geological Survey, with territorial headquarters at Dodoma, Central Province, carries out the basic regional geological mapping of the territory, and also the investigation and assessment of mineral occurrences, as well as providing a service in engineering geology. Well-equipped chemical, mineralogical, petrological and mineral-dressing laboratories are maintained as well as a reference library, drawing office and all other necessary facilities. Technical advice and assistance, which includes laboratory work and research, is available to the general public and the mining industry.

718. *Meteorological Survey.* Research is included in the work of the East African Meteorological Department described in paragraphs 442 and 443.

Economic Research

719. *Land Survey.* Survey work in the territory is conducted by the United Kingdom Directorate of Overseas Surveys and the Survey Division of the Lands and Surveys Department. Work undertaken during the year under the headings of triangulation, topography, cadastral survey and map reproduction included:

- (a) Completion of the triangulation spur from Nachingwea to Mtwara. Control for photography in the irrigation areas of the Kilombero River and the Dodoma block continued. Ground control commenced in the Buhora Flats in the Southern Highlands Province.
- (b) Cadastral Surveys checked amounted to 3,505 plots in urban areas and 132 estates in rural areas.
- (c) The number of new maps reproduced from either local compilation or kodelines supplied by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys was as under:

Scale 1/50,000	.	.	.	.	10 sheets
Scale 1/125,000	.	.	.	.	3 sheets
District Maps	-	-	-	-	2 sheets
Scale 1/2,500	.	.	.	.	17 sheets (Townships)

These totals do not include many reprints or sheets completed but not yet reproduced.

Agricultural Research

720. *General.* With funds allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare resources, three Regional Research Centres have been developed at Tengeru, Nachingwea and Ilonga, and a fourth at Ukiriguru is nearing completion. The complement of specialist staff is not complete owing to difficulties in recruiting senior specialists. Sub-stations will be set up in the various ecological zones as money and staff become available. The main line of research being followed generally is that of maintaining and improving soil productivity by means of manures, fertilisers, fallows, inter-cropping and crop succession with an emphasis on cash crops rather than on subsistence crops. Pasture studies and work on the integration of grazing and arable systems of agriculture is receiving more attention. Promising new varieties of sesame, Polysora-rust resistant maize, groundnuts and sorghum are being produced locally or introduced. Special attention is also being paid to research work on irrigation schemes run by the Department of Agriculture and the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation in connection with the Rufiji Basin Survey. Close co-operation is maintained with research workers in neighbouring territories and with the research organisations of the East African High Commission.

721. *Western Research Region.* The main station, Ukiriguru, is situated near Mwanza and is staffed by the Department of Agriculture and by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. The Lint and Seed Marketing Board contributes to both recurrent and capital expenditure. Cotton is the main crop being studied but work has started to find out the best methods of growing other crops since it is inadvisable that a large area should depend on one crop principally for its cash economy. Research continues on the general improvement of the United Kingdom strains of cotton. Work on pasture research, varieties, management and integration with arable cropping has been increased. Work on cotton pests and pests of other crops of local importance is continuing. At the Urambo Experiment Station the programme of research on tobacco has been expanded both as regards the best way of growing and producing tobacco itself and as regards tobacco as one crop in a general system of farming. Work on soil fertility and general crops continues. At the Mwanhala Experimental Station further useful information has been obtained on the value of manures, fertilisers and inter-cropping for improving the production of cash crops. Work on new crops and new varieties of established crops continues.

722. *Central Research Region.* Ilonga, the main station for this region, is situated near Kilosa. A multi-strain variety of cotton with great promise as regards yield and lint characteristics was produced there in 1957, was bulked in one small area in 1958 and will presently be further distributed. Work on the control of cotton pests has proved successful and economic on well grown cotton. More attention is now being paid to the biology of pests of cotton. Control of the pests of castor-bean by dusting has not proved as successful as was hoped and so the breeding programme has not progressed very rapidly; spraying will now be tried. It is possible that two factors of resistance to sucking bugs have been found, one depending on the thickness of the husk, the other on a physiological factor of as yet unknown nature. The general agronomic programme on inter-cropping, inter-relationships of rainfall, plant population and time of planting on yield, soil management problems, groundnut varieties and the growing of soya beans as a commercial crop continues. At the Coast Experiment Station, Chambezi, the main crop is coconuts. Fertiliser trials on adult palms

are in progress and a study on the biological control of a bug causing premature nut fall. Agronomic work on a wide range of crops is also in progress. There are a number of sub-stations attached to the main station for studying problems of local importance.

723. *Southern Research Region.* Nachingwea is the main station in this region. The programme on the experimental farm is directed towards the improvement of productivity by means of manures, fertilisers, fallows and improved varieties. Good progress is being made in the breeding programme and it is hoped that improved varieties of soya bean, sesame and sorghum will be ready for issue shortly. A good collection of local and introduced cashew has been planted. Entomological studies are being done on the biology and control of cashew pests and also on termites which do considerable damage to soya bean. A new sub-station is being developed at Mtopwa to carry out work on the Makonde plateau and work is continuing at the coastal sub-station Mtwara. Soil surveys of potential irrigation areas in the Rufiji Basin are undertaken from this centre.

724. *Northern Research Region.* The main station is situated at Tengeru near Arusha. Work is continuing on the production of a short season maize variety for areas of low and erratic rainfall. Material for this has been obtained from the Americas, India and other parts of Africa. At the West Kilimanjaro sub-station a wheat breeding scheme is in progress to produce a short season rust resistant wheat. In 1958, 640 varieties of wheat were tested and 580 rejected. A few varieties from Northern Rhodesia may be promising as far as resistance is concerned. Entomological work includes biological and control studies on cotton pests, control of chafer-grubs, thrips and red spider on pyrethrum, and a number of minor pests. The Pathologist is studying diseases of coffee, papaw, pyrethrum, beans and groundnuts. Agronomic work includes a study of retting of hibiscus, suitability of soya, groundnuts and haricot beans as a crop for certain areas and time of planting studies. Pasture research is also carried out using the station as a working base.

725. *Sisal.* The Sisal Research Station at Ngomeni is financed and operated by the sisal industry through the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. Particular attention is paid to the important problem of maintaining soil production by means of cultural treatments, fertilisers and sisal waste.

726. *Coffee.* Research on *Arabica* coffee is carried out at Lyamungu on Kilimanjaro mountain, at Mbozi in the Southern Highlands Province where much drier conditions prevail and at a number of out-station sites. These stations are staffed by the Department of Agriculture. The Lyamungu station is financed by the Coffee Board of Tanganyika. At Lyamungu the following main lines of work are proceeding:

- (a) improvement of planting material by selection and breeding;
- (b) improvement of growing conditions by means of mulches, irrigation, fertilisers and pruning;
- (c) control of insect pests of importance.

At Mbozi the research programme is being revised; here the environment is not ideal and ways must be found of tempering the local climate by means of shade, windbreaks, mulches, irrigation and also of improving the fertility status

of the soil. Research on *Robusta* coffee is done at Maruku in Bukoba; the lines of work are similar to those for *Arabica* coffee but the emphasis on particular points varies.

727. *Beeswax*. This is carried out at Tabora by a staff comprising 1 Beeswax Officer, 2 Assistant Beeswax Officers, 7 Beekeeping Instructors and 20 Beekeeping Auxiliaries. Following up the past research on bee botany the Beeswax Officer ascertained the principal sources of surplus honey in the miombo woodland. In the Western Province it was found that the main flow is from *Julbernardia globiflora* and *J. paniculata* from the end of April until June or even later. *Leucas* spp. may also be a major source of nectar at that time. In the latter part of the dry season, which extends from June to October, flowering of *Brachystegia*, *Lannea* and *Combretum* may produce a flow at any time between September and December. The periodicity and intensity of the rainfall are the major factors governing nectar flow. Considerable attention has also been given to the problems associated with primitive bee houses and as a result some valuable information has been brought to light.

728. *Tobacco*. Tobacco research is being carried out at the Southern Highlands Tobacco Board's experimental station at Iringa. Mainly Virginia tobacco is grown now, although a little work is also done on Turkish tobacco. The main lines of work are on fertilizer practice, varietal choices, cultural practices and pest and disease control.

Veterinary Research

729. *The Veterinary Laboratory, Mpwapwa*. The main research laboratory at Mpwapwa was supplemented by three regional diagnostic laboratories during the year, of which one was operational by November. These laboratories will integrate with their parent laboratory to give closer and more efficient coverage of the territory. Research work conducted from Mpwapwa during the year covered a variety of subjects, principally the testing of trypanophylactic drugs, dip chemistry, mineral deficiency surveys and trials, rinderpest and immunisation against East Coast Fever. A division of parasitology was set up.

Livestock Research

730. Research in this field was mainly centred at Mpwapwa. Breeding work is directed to the development of an Indo-African cross bred animal which is selected for dual purpose (meat and milk production) coupled with high disease resistance. Comparative work on beef breeds has started and various aspects of productivity of the Boran and African Zebu are to be compared. Work on physiology of lactation of Indo-African cattle continues.

Fisheries Research

731. In addition to the work carried out by the territorial fisheries organisation, detailed in paragraphs 358 to 362, the territory makes an annual contribution to the East African Marine and Inland Fisheries Research Organisations. The former, based on Zanzibar, paid particular attention in 1958 to the possibility of establishing a long line fishery for tunny and other oceanic fish in the territory's offshore waters. The latter's main work was concerned with the important *tilapia* fisheries with especial reference to those of Lake Victoria.

Forestry Research

732. The principal research organisation is the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation, in which the territory participates and which co-ordinates research on an inter-territorial basis. The main lines of silvicultural research carried out by the Tanganyika Forest Department are increment plots, nursery techniques, softwood planting, pruning and thinning, and replacement problems affecting four important timber species; mvule, camphor, loliondo, and podo (at Minziro). Utilisation investigation and research by the Department deal with the collection and preparation of authentic timber samples, amenability to preservation treatment, efficacy and cost of preservative treatment, natural durability tests, field tool trials, costs of felling, logging and hauling timber, kiln drying, woodworking and saw-milling tests, and mill conversion studies.

Trade and Economic Development Surveys

733. During 1958 the Tanganyika Unit of the East African Statistical Department carried out a further survey of industrial production, for the year 1956. On the basis of this survey, it is hoped to carry out a full survey in 1959. A survey team from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will carry out an Economic Survey in Tanganyika in 1959. An Industrial Directory covering all secondary and many primary industries was published by the Department of Commerce and Industry in 1958.

Social Research

734. *Sociological.* Sociological research workers at present engaged on investigations in Tanganyika fall into three categories: the Government's own research staff, workers from the East African Institute of Social Research at Makerere College, and workers from overseas sponsored by certain external institutions. The research undertaken by Government Sociologists during the year included a study of the Safwa in Mbeya District and studies leading to recommendations for the manner of electing a new Chief in Musoma District. A visiting research worker made a study of matrilineal tribes.

735. *Medical.* The subject of medical research has been dealt with in paragraph 595.

Other Research

736. *Industrial and Applied Chemistry.* Much routine research is undertaken by the Department of the Government Chemist, the staff under his direction consisting of five Chemists, six Associate/Assistant Chemists and twenty-four Chemical Assistants. Facilities consist of a central laboratory at Dar es Salaam and two smaller laboratories for chemists seconded to the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments.

737. In addition to routine chemical analyses, connected with food, drugs and toxicology, etc., the Government Chemist's Department assists in the investigation of three important natural resources of the country: water, soils and plants. In regard to waters the main problems are suitability for irrigation and silt loads. Other problems are the fluorine content of waters and their improvement for industrial and domestic use.

738. As a result of investigation over the past few years, general soil conditions throughout the country are now fairly well known and two main

problems emerge—the removal of salinity from otherwise highly fertile, irrigable soils and the improvement of impoverished but naturally well watered soils. The impoverishment of the latter is essentially due to the environment in which they were formed. Plant investigations, mentioned in the next paragraph, have contributed to the understanding of these soils and with the risks of micro-nutrient deficiency now well appreciated, attention is being paid to the improvement of their macro-nutrient status.

739. Plant investigations have been mainly concerned with the analyses of leaves from coffee and pyrethrum, following monthly the variations in nutrient levels over a fruiting or flowering cycle. This has given some interesting indications, for example a high pre-flush demand for potassium in pyrethrum and the possibility of a calcium shortage in high yielding coffee even on fertile soils during the development of the cherry. The application of fertiliser by leaf-spraying is being tested on pyrethrum, and this either alone or in combination with the adjustment of calcium, potassium and iron content of the soil appears to offer possibilities of improved crop quality and yield.

740. *Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis.* The East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation is well equipped at its Central Research Laboratory, Shinyanga, for carrying out biological and physiological studies on tsetse under confined and controlled conditions. Close at hand to the laboratories there is a game and tsetse reserve, where field experiments are done. Temporary sub-stations are run from time to time in different places throughout the territory so that observations and experiments may be carried out to elucidate the behaviour of each species of tsetse under varied natural conditions when some special information is required. It is hoped the Organisation's studies will lead to new or improved cheaper methods of tsetse reclamation and of human and animal trypanosomiasis control. Trypanosomiasis research is carried out on the *T. rhodesense* forms of sleeping sickness at Tinde in the Shinyanga District. Tinde is a sub-station of the headquarters at Tororo in Uganda and consideration is being given to closing down the Tinde station and concentrating the work at Tororo with a view to greater efficiency.

741. *Tsetse Survey and Reclamation.* The territorial department is concerned primarily with tsetse reclamation. No long term research is done, but research in the field is involved when special ecological studies are required to solve new problems as they arise. Trials with insecticides and arboricides are carried out with the advice of Colonial Pesticides Research Unit. Particulars of the field work of the Department are given in paragraphs 346 and 347.

742. *Insecticides.* Much valuable work in connection with the use of insecticides in the tropics is carried out by the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit, which is based on Arusha and is financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. In collaboration with scientists in the United Kingdom, detailed work is carried out on the effects and methods of use of various types of insecticides, fungicides, arboricides and herbicides under tropical conditions. A great deal of the work is in the medical and veterinary fields, on the control of mosquitoes, tsetse and other biting flies and with special emphasis on the study of development of resistance to insecticides. Recently work has started on the use of molluscicides to control bilharzia. In the agricultural field most work has been done on the control of pests of cotton, coffee and coconuts, on the application of fungicides and the use of arboricides and of herbicides in crops.

Encouragement of Indigenous Art and Culture

743. East Africa as a whole is relatively poor in indigenous art. In the past the settlements of the coast, colonised from Arabia and the Persian Gulf, attained a relatively high standard of civilisation, drawing on the common pool of Islamic culture. In the interior of the country, the numerous prehistoric rock paintings deserve mention; those of the Kondoia region were first fully described in the July, 1950 number of *Tanganyika Notes and Records*, the journal of the Tanganyika Society. Since that date measures have been taken for their preservation and for making them accessible to the public. It has been the particular concern of the Tanganyika Society, which is referred to in paragraph 474, to record and preserve the various aspects of indigenous culture. At the same time the latent artistic aptitude of the people has been encouraged by Government and voluntary agencies. Handwork, art, folklore, drama and music figure in the curricula of the schools; dancing displays and competitions are frequently organised; the African Music Research Society has undertaken the recording of songs; and the Tanganyika Council of Women has opened a shop in Dar es Salaam for the sale of local crafts. Several native authorities, notably the Chagga Council, have become keenly interested in encouraging local artistic effort and the work of one Chagga artist on the staff of the Art Department at Makerere, who was awarded a Colonial Development and Welfare scholarship for study in the United Kingdom, has attracted considerable attention. African songs and stories are frequently broadcast over the network of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, whose officers travel in various parts of the territory to record material. Gramophone records of songs and stories were also made for sale to the public by arrangement between the Corporation and a private company. Exhibitions of native crafts are held at the agricultural shows that take place periodically in the various Provinces of the territory.

744. *Preservation of Historical Monuments: Archaeology.* Provisions for the protection and preservation of areas and objects of archaeological, palaeontological and historical interest are contained in the Monuments Preservation Ordinance, (Cap. 327). This Ordinance makes it an offence to destroy, remove, injure, alter, deface or imperil any object falling within the definition of a monument and declared to be a protected monument, and also provides for the declaration of "reserved areas" in which cultivation, building, felling of timber, mining operations and excavations are prohibited except under special permit. Provisions dealing with the preservation of objects of archaeological interest are also contained in the National Parks Ordinance (Cap. 253).

745. The Department of Antiquities which was established in May, 1957, with its headquarters at Bagamoyo is responsible for the protection of the Historical Monuments and Antiquities. A general survey of the antiquities of the territory is being undertaken, and investigation of the coastal sites, including some excavation, continued. Conservation work on the more important of the mediaeval ruins, particularly at Kilwa Kisiwani, is in progress. An expedition from the University of Chicago continued excavations, begun in 1957, under licence from the Government at the important Isimila River site, a Palaeolithic (Acheulean) site south of Iringa. The excavations of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, of the Coryndon Museum Nairobi, were continued in 1956 and 1957, but not in the year under review.

746. *Museums, Parks, etc.* The King George V Memorial Museum at Dar es Salaam is a general museum with ethnographical, archaeological, historical,

geological and natural history sections. This museum, which is mainly financed by an annual Government grant, concentrates on the collection and preparation of material for exhibition, and full use is made of it by local schools as well as by numerous visitors to Dar es Salaam.

747. The conservation of fauna for scientific and aesthetic purposes is provided by the Fauna Conservation Ordinance, Cap. 302, modified by an amending Ordinance of 1958, and the National Parks Ordinance, Cap. 253, which also has been modified during the year. The former concerns all matters relating to wild animals and birds and is designed to give complete protection to rare species and to control the hunting of all game species, both in the interests of the preservation of stock and in the interests of an effective check on the depredation of wild animals in settled areas. Under the National Parks Ordinance the control of the Serengeti National Park, which is generally acknowledged to be one of the finest nature reserves in existence, is vested in a Board of Trustees. During the past two years the Board was chiefly concerned with reconciling the interests of game preservation and visitors with those of the Masai herdsmen whose traditional grazing grounds include most of the area of the park. In the past these interests have scarcely conflicted but Masai development has made the problem more urgent. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed to investigate this problem and this Committee has produced an equitable solution, shortly to be implemented.

748. *Languages.* The general picture in regard to languages in use in the territory has been described in paragraphs 24 and 25. The position in schools, where text books are as a rule confined to the English, Swahili, Urdu and Gujerati languages, is described in paragraphs 686, 692 and 697. Swahili as the most generally understood of these languages has naturally received most attention and is the special concern of the East African Swahili Committee. Study of other languages has been encouraged by Government by the award of interpretership bonuses to officers acquiring proficiency. The recording of tribal languages whether in the form of grammars or readers has largely been the result of Missionary effort, but much remains to be done in this field of research. Government has established a Languages Board to maintain general control over language examinations and to advise it on all related questions concerning interpreterships and courses of study.

749. *Supply of Literature.* In 1958 the sales in Tanganyika by the East African Literature Bureau of books in Swahili and English distributed by them were 51,969. This does not include the sales of books published by the Literature Bureau through commercial firms nor sales of these firms' own publications. The loans of books from the Bureau's 90 libraries were 52,095. The membership of the postal library service increased to 512; loans to these members were 4,178.

750. *Libraries.* A territory-wide network of libraries is now fairly well established, with natural emphasis on the main centres of population, in community centres, schools, clubs and other institutions, under the aegis of the Social Development Department, the British Council or through the enterprise of such bodies as the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union or the members of individual social clubs. Rates of subscription where applicable are kept as low as possible. The King George V Museum Library contains a fine collection of books concerned with African topics, available to all persons free of charge, and including a postal service for lending books to up-country readers for two

months at a time. The Secretariat Library is open to all Government officials and other readers on application, and a separate section is maintained for United Nations records, reports and other publications.

751. *Publishing Establishments.* The Government Press in Dar es Salaam, which undertakes the printing of all Government and some High Commission Services' publications, is equipped with modern mechanical composition and letterpress printing machinery, with book-binding plant and disc and pen ruling machines. The Tanganyika Standard Press, also in Dar es Salaam, is equipped with full type-setting linotype and process-engraving plant, a rotary news press and flat bed presses, which enable it to undertake the printing of the territory's daily and Sunday English newspapers and of the vernacular papers, *Mambo Leo* (monthly) and *Baragumu* (weekly). There is a large number of smaller presses in Dar es Salaam and other centres such as Arusha, Tanga and Moshi, the last-named run by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union. Several Missions have their own printing presses, some of which undertake commercial printing in addition to the printing required for their own religious, medical and educational work. Publishing is undertaken locally by the Inter-territorial Literature Bureau, by the Dar es Salaam Bookshop, which is controlled by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and by the Church Missionary Society's bookshops.

752. *Theatres and Cinemas.* The Dar es Salaam Players have built and opened their own theatre in Dar es Salaam this year. Several other institutions including the Indian Secondary School and the Arnautoglu Community Centre have stages suitable for the production of plays and amateur dramatic societies flourish in several centres. There are cinemas in nearly all the larger towns up country; the number of licensed cinemas has grown from 24 in 1955 to 33 by the end of 1958. The Department of Social Development uses cinema vans in support of its work and some of the wealthier native authorities also operate cinema vans using 16 mm projection equipment. A small film library is run by the Department of Public Relations and films are also available through the British Council, the United Kingdom Office of Information and business firms. The cinema is also used for training and entertainment in missions, training schools and clubs. The managements of mines and estates make increasing use of this medium of entertainment for their labour forces.

753. *Non-governmental organisations.* References to the many organisations, such as the Missions, learned and scientific, musical, dramatic, art and photographic societies, and the British Council, which contribute to cultural and intellectual activities in the territory, are to be found in paragraphs 467-475.

PART IX

Publications

754. Annual volumes of all the legislation enacted in the territory are sent each year to the library of the United Nations. Copies of departmental annual reports and of other reports and reviews relating to the territory are also transmitted as published.

PART X

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

755. The Administering Authority continued during the year to co-operate to the fullest possible extent in implementing the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Trusteeship Council.

756. Two petitions raising general questions were taken into consideration by the Council during its examination of the Annual Report of the Territory for 1956. In addition the Council examined, according to the established procedure, eight petitions, seven of which came from individuals and one from a trade union. In its resolutions on six petitions, the Council drew the attention of the petitioners to the Observations of the Administering Authority or to the statements of the Special Representative. Four of these petitions contained a series of personal grievances and one concerned the question of the pursuit of studies abroad, the Council drawing the attention of the petitioner to the Observations of the Administering Authority and in particular to the fact that measures were being taken by the Administering Authority to satisfy the aspirations of the petitioner for higher education. In the last of these six petitions the petitioner complained about difficulties encountered in the registration of the Tanganyika Government Trade Union. The Council drew the attention of the petitioner to the Observations of the Administering Authority and, in particular, to the fact that there was in the territory a registered Tanganyika Domestic and Hotel Workers Union with local branches catering for the needs of the people whom the petitioners wished to represent, and to the statement of the Special Representative that so far as he was aware no request for registration under the Trade Union Ordinance had been received from the petitioners. The Council further drew the attention of the petitioner to the provisions of the Trade Union Ordinance and to the fact that it was always open to the petitioner to make application for registration in accordance with its provisions. The Council noted that a dispute relating to the infiltration of another petitioner's farm by unauthorised persons had been satisfactorily settled.

757. On the eighth petition, concerning the disposal of a church plot by the trustees without the express consent of the members of the congregation, the Council noted that the Attorney General of the territory had certain rights and duties in relation to charitable trusts and expressed the hope that it would be furnished with information regarding the results of the further investigations which were being made. The Council has since been informed that the Attorney General found no ground for intervention.

758. In its report to the General Assembly for the period 30th January, 1958, to 26th March, 1958, the Trusteeship Council dealt with the Report of the Administering Authority for the year 1956, which had been debated at its 21st Session together with the observations of U.N.E.S.C.O., W.H.O. and F.A.O.,

the Report of the Visiting Mission of 1957 and the Observations of the Administering Authority on that Report. In the examination of these documents questions were put to and answered by the Special Representative of the Administering Authority. The following paragraphs summarise the action taken during 1958 in respect of the Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the Trusteeship Council in its report, references being given to the paragraphs in which details of the action taken or progress made have been recorded.

GENERAL

759. The Council urged the Administering Authority to ensure that the full meaning of its policies and intentions as declared in the territory and as explained to the Trusteeship Council are made known to all sections of the population of Tanganyika in readily understandable terms. The Administering Authority ensures, by a variety of ways, that its policies and intentions are made known to the widest possible public in the territory. Explanatory pamphlets written in simple language are issued and Government officers on tour are always ready to help the public to a correct understanding of the Administering Authority's policies and intentions with regard to the territory. Moreover, the texts of all major pronouncements on policy are translated into Swahili and are distributed free by the Public Relations Department. Over 25,000 Swahili copies of the Governor's address to the Legislative Council on the 14th October, 1958, were thus distributed. In that address the Governor said:

"A belief appears to exist amongst some people that a 'multi-racial'—or, as I would prefer to call it, and intend to call it, a 'non-racial'—policy will, in some way or other prevent the Africans of Tanganyika from reaching their full political stature and from playing their proper part in the government of this country. This is not so, and in view of the many statements that have been made about Her Majesty's Government's intentions for the future of the territory I cannot understand why this misunderstanding should still persist. May I remind Honourable Members of what, a short eighteen months ago, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs said at the General Assembly of the United Nations in February, 1957. He said: 'As the educational, social and economic progress of the African community in Tanganyika continues, the participation of the African in both legislative and executive branches of government is bound to increase'. It seems to me that this categorical statement of Her Majesty's Government's policy in this matter should reassure all Africans in Tanganyika as to the pattern which future developments in Tanganyika will take. In terms of population the Africans are and always will be an overwhelming majority in Tanganyika and, as the country progresses, it is right and proper, as indeed it is natural and inevitable, that African participation both in the legislature and in the executive should steadily increase. It is not intended, and never has been intended, that parity should be a permanent feature of the Tanganyika scene. On the other hand it is intended, and always has been intended, that the fact that when self-government is eventually attained both the legislature and the government are likely to be predominantly African should in no way affect the security of the rights and interests of those minority communities who have made their homes in Tanganyika. I am glad to note that the responsible leaders of major political parties in the territory are in

complete agreement on this important matter; and that there is therefore a good prospect that in due course there will exist in Tanganyika a government to which Her Majesty's Government will be able to devolve their trust as being a government under which responsible people of all races would feel secure".

In the course of the debate in reply to the Address the Chairman of the Unofficial Members Organisation said: "This statement . . . has implications, because once you have made this statement you remove the fears of the Africans".

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) Central Government

760. In welcoming the inclusion of a review of the parity system in the terms of reference of the Post Elections Committee to be established after the elections, the Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would lose no time in appointing this Committee. The Council noted the reasons given by the Administering Authority why it would not be practicable to advance the date of the elections so as to expedite the appointment of the Committee and hoped that the composition of the Committee would be as representative as possible and in particular that the Administering Authority would ensure that there was substantial African representation in the Committee. The Council further noted with interest the attention being given by the Administering Authority to proposals for decentralising administration from Dar es Salaam and welcomed the appointment of one of the African Assistant Ministers as an additional African Member of Executive Council. On 20th August, 1958, the Governor announced that the date of the second half of the elections to Legislative Council would be advanced from September 1959 to February 1959. In his Address to Legislative Council on the 14th October, 1958, the Governor said: "It is my intention to appoint as soon as possible after March next year the Post Elections Committee and to announce its terms of reference." He added that Members of the Legislative Council would have an important part to play in carrying forward the work of the Committee to a fruitful conclusion. Further consideration was given during the year to the problem of decentralisation from Dar es Salaam. Administrative instructions were issued which, it is hoped, will lead to a decentralisation of administrative authority from Dar es Salaam to the Provinces.

(b) Development of Universal Adult Suffrage and Direct Elections

761. The Council noted the statement of the Administering Authority that the tripartite voting system will be reviewed by the Post Elections Committee, and expressed the hope that the electoral qualifications would be reviewed, taking into account the experience gained from the elections and the wishes of the African population with a view to promoting the introduction of universal suffrage with the least possible delay. The exact terms of reference of the Committee have yet to be formulated but as indicated in paragraph 760 above, it is the Governor's intention to announce them as soon as possible after March 1959.

(c) Local Government

762. In recalling the importance attributed by it and by the 1957 Visiting Mission to the development of local government institutions the Council noted

with satisfaction that the Administering Authority fully concurs that a rapid increase in the rate of establishment of modern local government bodies is called for. It expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue its efforts to accelerate the pace of development of local government and the progressive introduction of direct elections based on the widest possible franchise. The Council further expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue to foster the development of indigenous councils, particularly at the lower level.

763. In the great majority of Districts, as recorded in paragraph 70 of the 1957 report, representative councils have been set up. In all there is a measure of elected representation varying according to local custom. One more Town Council was created in 1958. Difficulties have been encountered with regard to certain District Councils. The results of an investigation into rural and local government in the Geita District, arising out of African opposition to the establishment of a District Council, may well prove a useful guide for application elsewhere in the territory.

(d) Civil Service

764. In noting, with satisfaction, the efforts of the Administering Authority to develop the civil service on a non-racial basis, the Council referred to the importance of an adequate programme of technical training and general education in order to increase more rapidly the number of Africans in senior posts. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority should spare no effort to continue and develop further the existing training programme. In his Address to the Legislative Council on the 14th October, 1958, the Governor said: "I attach the greatest importance . . . to the training of local people to occupy senior posts not only in the Civil Service but also in commerce and in industry". Solid progress was achieved in 1958. The Tanganyika Staff List for that year contains the names of 225 local officers, of which 181 are Africans. In 1954 the Staff List contained the names of only 5 African officers. As may be seen from paragraph 137, of the total of 27,962 members of the Civil Service working on 31st December, 1958, 24,606 were locally domiciled persons and 3,356 were expatriates from Europe and Asia. More comprehensive machinery is now available to enable local candidates to secure the qualifications required for the senior posts of the Service. There is the Government Bursary Scheme, the provisions for higher education at Makerere and at the Royal Technical College, the development of facilities for technical training at the Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam, and the intra-Departmental training schemes. There are over 200 applications for post-secondary and post-graduate training for the academic year 1959/60. In order to make better known the opportunities for advancement in the Civil Service a booklet was published during the year describing in detail each of the principal departments of government and each of the more important cadres of senior posts. It sets out, too, the qualifications required for admission to each cadre and the way local candidates may seek to acquire those qualifications.

(e) East African Inter-Territorial Organisation

765. The Council expressed the hope that it would be found possible to convene further sessions of the Central Legislative Assembly in Tanganyika. The Council invited the Administering Authority to keep it informed of the results

of the adoption of a policy of protecting secondary industries through the Customs tariff, and hoped that the Administering Authority would find ways and means of appointing an African from Tanganyika to the East African Industrial Council. The Council further expressed the hope that both the East Africa High Commission and the Tanganyika Government would continue to disseminate adequate information on the purposes and operation of the High Commission in the territory. Finally, the Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue to ensure that a fair and reasonable share of the High Commission institutions were established in the territory.

766. A meeting of the Central Legislative Assembly is scheduled to take place in Dar es Salaam in 1959. The High Commission itself met in the territory in 1958. During the year the East African Industrial Council granted licences for the establishment of two textile factories in Dar es Salaam and the Tanganyika Government appointed a Tanganyika African as one of its representatives on the Council. He is the Manager of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union. Further publicity to the activities of the East Africa High Commission was afforded by the Tanganyika Government during the year in a variety of ways, including the distribution of a special issue, in both English and Swahili, of the Public Relations Department pamphlet "What's the Answer?", and an address in Dar es Salaam by the Economic Secretary to the High Commission to the local Cultural Society on the working of the High Commission. With regard to the location of High Commission Services in the territory, it is to be noted, as stated in paragraph 657 of the 1955 report, that while, for the general convenience, the headquarters of many, though not all, services are in Nairobi, most of the main services are decentralised and represented by regional offices. In this way it is ensured that the interests of the territory and its inhabitants receive the fullest attention.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

767. In sharing the Visiting Mission's satisfaction at signs of considerable economic activity and expansion in certain areas the Council urged the Administering Authority to continue its efforts to secure greater African participation in the development of irrigation facilities, water development, the expansion of tenant farming schemes, destocking, the improvement of livestock and the growth of secondary industries. The Council noted the importance which the Visiting Mission attributed to the need for effective co-operation on the part of all political leaders.

768. The success of African productivity schemes and of most irrigation and water conservation schemes depends on local co-operation. The plans for such schemes are therefore discussed at great length at meetings attended by the technical and administrative officers of Government, the representatives of local authorities and the people themselves. There have, regrettably, been instances during the year when the full co-operation of local political leaders has not been forthcoming in connection with certain natural resources projects. Nevertheless there has on the whole been close co-operation by and association with the local people in schemes designed for the improvement of economic projects affecting the life of the African population. Indeed, the increased productivity schemes referred to in paragraph 769 below were formulated as a direct result of the

initiative taken by an African member of Legislative Council in a memorandum on the subject to the Governor. African participation in measures for combatting livestock diseases has been forthcoming to an increasing extent, though the compulsory dipping scheme in the Iringa district, designed to eradicate the East Coast Fever, had to be discontinued during the year owing to the objections of African cattle owners. It is now being continued on a voluntary basis.

769. The Council expressed the hope that, in the light of experience gained from a number of African productivity schemes, the Administering Authority would find ways and means of financing additional schemes of this nature, and expressed the hope that it would further stimulate the agricultural and other development of less accessible areas, particularly by the provision of improved communications. Twenty-six increased productivity schemes were in operation during the year. It is necessary, however, to emphasise that if the present trend of falling commodity prices, more difficult world markets, and over-production continues, increased productivity is unlikely to do more than keep up the present pace of economic progress, and then only if more attention is paid by producers to the improvement of quality. During the year further steps were taken to improve communications in less accessible areas in the Southern Highlands and Southern Provinces of the territory. In particular the Mtwara/Nachingwea railway was extended by some 23 miles and a decision taken to build a branch line southwards from a point at or near Mikumi on the central railway. Where available funds continued to be devoted to the improvement of road communications in that part of the territory and also to areas elsewhere whose productivity is at present hampered by lack of adequate road access.

770. The Council, noting that the Government of Tanganyika expected shortly to announce a new policy in regard to African land tenure, expressed the hope that the application of this policy would lead to a progressive transformation of customary tenure as recommended by the East Africa Royal Commission, but at the same time expressed confidence that the Administering Authority would continue its policy of caution in regard to the alienation of land both as regards the areas alienated and the terms of alienation. The Council expressed the view that where it was considered desirable to alienate land for agricultural or pastoral purposes preference should, where circumstances rendered this practicable, be given to large scale enterprises with which local people should be given the opportunity to be associated. In June, 1958, the Government of Tanganyika published, as Government Paper No. 6 of 1958, its proposal for a land tenure policy in relation to land held in customary tenure in rural areas. The proposals are briefly that in rural areas where land is already held in suitable individual holdings and in which there is a general desire for individual ownership, individual Africans shall be able to convert their unwritten customary titles into registered freehold titles. The proposals have not yet been debated in Legislative Council and therefore have not been formally adopted as Government policy. They are regarded as preliminary proposals designed to secure a reaction from the African population. The proposals have met with different receptions in various localities and there are indications that some of the African political leaders would prefer the grant of leasehold titles for individual holdings rather than freehold titles. In any event it is the Government's intention to take fully into account the wishes of the African population as expressed through their representatives before proceeding with the proposals for individual land tenure for Africans. As in the past Government will continue to proceed with

caution in this matter. The main feature of land alienation in 1958 was that the net increase in alienated land was the lowest since 1948. Sixty-one new alienations, covering 119,000 acres, were made, while 36 alienations, covering 63,110 acres, were surrendered or revoked during the year. The net increase in holdings was, therefore, 25, covering 55,911 acres. Of these 61 alienations, 15 were re-grants (a re-grant is a renewal of a right of occupancy on its expiry). Nine alienations were minor extensions and 2 replaced a single large right of occupancy which was surrendered. Of the new grants, 6 were to Africans and 2 to public or semi-public bodies.

771. The Council looked forward to receiving in the 1957 and subsequent Annual Reports further and more detailed information on the growth of mining and mineral exploration in the territory. Paragraphs 219-221 of the 1957 report and paragraphs 367-382 of this Report give more detailed information on these activities.

772. The Council suggested that the Administering Authority should use its influence to encourage all enterprises operating in Tanganyika to undertake the training of Africans for managerial posts and to associate Africans in every possible way with such enterprises. In his speech to the Legislative Council on the 14th October, 1958, the Governor referred to the urgency of the task of ensuring that local men and women, of ability and integrity should fill responsible posts in the commercial life of the territory. He said: "I am glad to learn that many commercial enterprises in the territory are increasingly including local men in responsible posts as members of their staff". The Committee administering the Local Development Loans Fund has now been empowered to approve loans for capital equipment for African commercial enterprises and steps were taken during the year to relate more closely the administration of the African Loans Fund to the functions of the Department of Commerce and Industry. An officer of the African Loans Fund Division was posted to the West Lake and another to the Northern Province.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

773. The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue to encourage trade union leaders to take advantage of the training facilities provided for them by the Government of Tanganyika, and also of the Government's advisory services. The Council requested the Administering Authority to keep constantly under review the possibility of increasing wage levels by such means as training in basic techniques and courses in personnel efficiency methods and the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation training programme for agricultural workers.

774. Courses for trade union leaders organised by the Tanganyika Government have been discontinued at the request of the trade unions themselves. Trade union leaders, however, attend the new Trade Union College established by the I.C.F.T.U. at Kampala, Uganda. The unions themselves run courses in Tanganyika for their members, and officers of the Labour Department lecture on these courses at the request of the Trade Unions. The Tanganyika Labour Department advises and educates union members in the principles and methods of trade unionism. Moreover an officer of the Department trained in personnel efficiency methods gives courses whenever possible. An inquiry into the wage-fixing machinery in the territory is planned for early in 1959.

775. The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would encourage suitably qualified Africans to take higher medical training in order that the fullest use might be made of the facilities which Makerere College offers for the training of medical practitioners. The Council requested the Administering Authority to take all appropriate steps to combat tuberculosis and commended to the attention of the Administering Authority the observations of W.H.O. on the medical and health services in the territory.

776. Suitably qualified Africans who wish to enter Makerere College to study medicine are encouraged to do so by the payment in really necessitous cases of the total fees and expenses by the Tanganyika Government and by the guarantee of employment in the Tanganyika Government service on graduation. There were at the end of 1958 eight African doctors in Government service, in addition to three who qualified at Makerere who were serving their internships. Twenty-one students from Tanganyika were studying medicine at Makerere. If there is no wastage of serving officers, and if all those now studying qualify in due time, there will by 1964 be a total of 32 African doctors in the Government service. This will mean that 2 out of 9 medical officers in the total establishment of medical practitioners of all races in non-super scale posts, which at present stands at 147, will be filled by Africans within 5 years. During 1958 there was some expansion of the out-patients tuberculosis schemes operated at various centres throughout the territory. During the year a new tuberculosis section of the Benedictine Hospital at Peramiho was opened and progress made in the construction of the new tuberculosis hospital at Mbeya being undertaken by the American Baptist Mission. A successful mass inoculation scheme, the largest ever undertaken in East Africa, was completed at the end of the year when more than 32,000 children were inoculated against tuberculosis in the Kilimanjaro area. The Southern Province Tuberculosis Control Scheme started in 1957 was well established. The Administering Authority has noted and is grateful for the observations of W.H.O.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

777. The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would take a more positive lead in introducing multi-racial education as soon as possible. The Council urged the Administering Authority to make every effort to ensure that the increased post-primary facilities which are a feature of the current Education Plan, are provided as rapidly as possible. The Council hoped that ultimately there would be a sufficient number of schools to enable at least primary education to become compulsory and free. Referring to higher and vocational training the Council trusted that the Administering Authority would continue to give close attention to the problem of increasing opportunities for vocational training and commended to the Administering Authority the suggestion that in determining the courses of study to be provided at the projected university college careful consideration should be given to providing courses leading to professional qualifications in the applied sciences and other fields, for which courses are not available at Makerere College.

778. During the year a Committee, fully representative of all interests, was set up by the Tanganyika Government to examine the problem of integrated education. Its terms of reference are "to review the organisation and financing of the existing educational provision for the various races in Tanganyika and to consider how, within the financial provision envisaged in the existing develop-

ment plans for education, the present systems may best be integrated in the interests of all the peoples of the territory so as to lead to the development of a single system of education for the territory, and to make recommendations regarding the nature and timing of the steps to be taken in order to bring about this development". The Committee held its first meeting at the end of the year. As is indicated in paragraphs 666 and 667 of this report, progress continued to be made in 1958 in the implementation of the current Education Plan, which, owing to the limitations of finance has, however, had to be modified: the period within which the new school building programme is planned for completion is now seven years. The introduction of compulsory education will not be practicable until adequate educational facilities are available for all children of school age. In this connexion it is to be noted that, in 1958, there were over 105,000 unfilled places in primary schools and over 5,000 in middle schools. Fees are charged as a contribution towards the considerable cost of materials but there is ample provision for remission in cases of necessity. No child is denied the opportunity to go to school through his parents' inability to pay the fees. The attention given during the year to vocational and technical training is referred to in paragraphs 700 and 701 of the report. The courses to be provided at the projected University College will be considered against the background of the report of the Working Party on Higher Education which visited the territory in July and August, 1958. The report was under examination at the end of the year.

ATTAINMENT

779. The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue to adopt plans in all fields of development of the territory, where appropriate with dates for their fulfilment, whenever it was satisfied that this would help to create the preconditions for the attainment by the territory of self-government or independence. The relevant paragraphs of the report bear witness to the manner in which the Government of Tanganyika has adopted plans, in all fields, for the development of the territory.

APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

1. *General.* Statistical services are provided by the East African Statistical Department, which is one of the scheduled services of the East African High Commission. The Department is headed by a Director who is, at the same time, Statistical Adviser to the East African Governments, and is divided into five Units:

- (a) The office of the Statistical Adviser.
- (b) The East Africa Unit.
- (c) The Kenya Unit.
- (d) The Tanganyika Unit.
- (e) The Uganda Unit.

2. The territorial Units are headed by Deputy Government Statisticians. The Tanganyika Unit has an establishment of 32 posts, of which 3 are for qualified economists/statisticians. The work of the Unit ranges over the whole field of economic statistics in Tanganyika. Apart from the collection and publication of regular series of statistics, special studies and surveys are carried out at the request of the Government.

3. The collection of all statistics in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda is made under the authority of the Statistics Act. The Act also defines the duties and responsibilities of the Director of the East African Statistical Department. The duties relating to the collection of statistics and initiation of new studies in each Territory, as well as those relating to the direction and control of the territorial Units, are delegated to the Deputy Government Statisticians. There is thus a considerable measure of decentralisation in the work of the Department, designed to ensure close co-operation of the territorial Units with their respective Governments.

4. The Director, in his capacity as Statistical Adviser to East African Governments, has the right to initiate discussions on statistical matters and advise Governments and Departments of Government where changes in statistical activities are required.

5. The East African Statistical Department works in close conjunction with the Statistical Department of the Colonial Office and with the Central Statistical Office of Her Majesty's Government. Technical assistance is given wherever possible by these Departments. Close co-operation is also maintained with the statistical services of neighbouring territories outside East Africa and with various Departments of the United Nations Organisation.

6. Owing to the improved staff position there was a large increase in the number of studies carried out by the Tanganyika Unit in 1958. The most important of these was the calculation of Tanganyika's national income for the years 1954/57 and the setting up of a system enabling regular annual computations of these estimates. This was followed by the preparation of estimates of capital formation for the same period. A report called, "Domestic Product of Tanganyika, 1954/57" was prepared, giving details of the

estimations. A comprehensive functional and economic analysis of the Central and Local Government Accounts was also prepared. The completion of this study coincided with the appearance of a manual setting out United Nations recommendations for such analyses and it was gratifying to learn that Tanganyika's study was conducted along very similar lines to those recommended by United Nations experts. A booklet entitled, "Public Finance in Tanganyika, an Analysis" was prepared, describing the methods used in these analyses.

7. Results of the 1957 family budget survey carried out among African unskilled workers in Dar es Salaam were analysed in 1958 and a report on the survey was prepared. Two more family budget surveys were carried out in Tanga and in Mwanza in February and September 1958 respectively, and reports on them were handed over to the Government. The results of a survey of industrial production, carried out in 1957, were also analysed and shown in report form. The census of non-African agriculture was carried out in October 1958, and analysis of the data obtained from it began towards the end of the year. The results of the 1957 population censuses were analysed by the Department's Hollerith installations in Nairobi and the reports on these censuses were prepared by the East African Unit of the Department.

8. Throughout the year routine collections of statistical information were maintained and the Dar es Salaam Cost of Living Index and the Retail Price Index of Goods Mainly Consumed by Africans were compiled. A survey of Tanganyika's economy was prepared and published in time for the Budget Session in May 1958. The Tanganyika Unit continued to publish the Monthly Statistical Bulletin, which was considerably expanded towards the end of the year and now includes a Quarterly Economic Review. The Tanganyika Statistical Abstract was also revised and a more comprehensive and larger volume was published in the second half of 1958.

9. The Dar es Salaam Cost of Living Index and the Retail Price Index of Goods Mainly Consumed by Africans were compiled throughout the year. The Tanganyika Statistical Abstract for 1958 was published and work begun on a complete revision of the Abstract for the next year's issue. The Tanganyika Unit continued also to publish the Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

10. *Censuses.* A complete census of the population was taken in 1957, the non-African population being enumerated in February and the African in August. The African census was held in two parts: first a general enumeration of the entire population alive on census night was made which classified the population by tribe, sex and age group; this was followed by a sample census of about 5 per cent. of the population for whom more detailed information was collected.

11. The African census was the second to be taken since the War, a previous census having been held in 1948. The non-African census was the fifth since the beginning of the British administration of the Territory and the third since the War, previous censuses having been held in 1948 and 1952; the 1952 census also included an enumeration of Africans in townships.

12. The total African population revealed by the 1957 census was 8,665,336, showing an increase of 1,255,067, or 16.9 per cent., on the 1948 total of 7,410,269, and giving an average geometric rate of growth of 1.75 per cent. per annum.

When based on the figures of land area shown in Part I, paragraphs 1 and 2, a mean population density of just over 25 persons per square mile is obtained; but the provincial densities show substantial variations: Lake Province, with over a quarter of the population of the Territory on little more than a tenth of the surface area, shows the highest mean density of 57 persons per square mile, while Southern Province, with only 18 persons per square mile, has the lowest density. The provincial totals for 1948 and 1957, with the net and percentage increases, are shown in Appendix I, table A (ii).

13. The analysis of the total African population by sex and age (children and adults) including persons in transit is as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children (0—15 years) ..	1,920,148	1,920,797	3,840,945
Adults (over 15 years) ..	2,246,598	2,577,793	4,824,391
Total	4,166,746	4,498,590	8,665,336

14. The tribal analysis showed that the largest tribe, the Sukuma, numbered 1,093,767—12.6 per cent. of the total population of the Territory and three times the size of any other tribe. Seven other tribes showed totals of over a quarter of a million: Nyamwezi 363,258; Makonde 333,897; Haya 325,539; Chagga 318,167; Gogo 299,417; Ha 289,792; Hehe 251,624.

15. The total non-African population given by the 1957 census was 123,130. The analysis of this population by race, sex and age is shown in Appendix I, table C (a).

16. The European population totalled 20,598 persons: an increase of 2,713 or 15 per cent. on the 1952 total of 17,885. Nearly 70 per cent. were of British nationality, and of the 6,195 aliens, 1,300 were Greeks and 1,174 Italians. About 20 per cent. of the European population were recorded as having been born in East Africa, and some 50 per cent. were enumerated in the 34 gazetted Townships of the Territory; of these 4,479 were in Dar es Salaam.

17. The Indian and Pakistani populations numbered 65,461 and 6,299 respectively: together they showed an increase of 27 per cent. on the 1952 figure of 56,499. The Goan population totalled 4,776: an increase of 47 per cent. on the 1952 figure of 3,240. Two-thirds of the Indo-Pakistani and just over half of the Goan populations were shown as having been born in East Africa, and both communities were highly urbanised: 83 per cent. of the Indo-Pakistani and 90 per cent. of the Goan were enumerated in the townships. The crude birth rate of the combined Indo-Pakistani and Goan populations was about 35 or 36 per thousand, and the crude death rate about 9 or 10 per thousand, giving a rate of natural increase of about 2.6 per cent. per annum. This high rate of natural increase, combined with heavy and sustained immigration, accounts for the rapid growth of the Asian population in the Territory.

18. The Arab population numbered 19,100, but this figure includes some persons of mixed Arab-African descent, since such persons are generally classified as Arabs.

19. The remainder of the non-African population consisted of 3,114 Somalis, 2,257 Coloured and 1,525 others.

20. The analysis of the populations of the main towns by race is shown in Appendix I, table A (iv). The non-African population is much more highly

urbanised than the African: 68.7 per cent. of the former were enumerated within the gazetted townships, as opposed to only 3.2 per cent. of the latter. The populations of all the major towns have grown rapidly during the past decade: Dar es Salaam, with over three times the population of any other township, showed an increase of some 86 per cent. between 1948 and 1957; Tanga, Mwanza, Morogoro and Moshi all showed increases of between 70 and 80 per cent., while that for Arusha was 89 per cent.

21. *Problems involved in improving Statistics.* To explain all the problems would require a full scale work but, in general, they are those of obtaining statistical material from populations which are not numerically minded and are to a considerable extent illiterate, and who live in scattered communities throughout a large area. Other problems are connected with the difficulty of obtaining qualified staff. In organizing statistical services in East Africa, it has been found that many of the techniques and systems in developed countries have had to be adapted or re-planned to fit local conditions. It is necessary for professional staff to undertake this work, and it is a long process. Progress must be slow until more professional staff is available.

22. *Methods of Measuring Births and Deaths.* Births and deaths are registered compulsorily by all non-Africans. The same methods of registration are available to Africans, but save in a few areas are not compulsorily enforced. No comprehensive figures for African births and deaths can be compiled, although some Native Authorities record births and deaths in their areas.

23. *Migration.* For the non-African population, full statistics of immigration are shown in Appendix I, table D. The information provided is checked against the various documents which have to be obtained before a person can enter the Territory. For the collection of statistics of emigrants, the responsibility is placed on the companies transporting the persons, and it is thought that for all the land routes the information is nearly complete. The information on migration between the East African territories is not accurate. No full scale records of internal migration are maintained except in regard to contract labour, for which information is collected by the Labour Commissioner.

APPENDIX I

POPULATION

A. (i) Population as at Census Dates

<i>Race</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>1948</i>	<i>1957</i>
African	4,106,890	5,022,640	7,410,269 ⁽¹⁾	8,665,336 ⁽²⁾
European	2,447	8,228	10,648	20,598
Indian/Pakistani	9,411	23,422	44,248	71,760
Goan	798	1,722	2,006	4,776
Arab	4,041	7,059	11,074	19,100
Somali	—	—	—	3,114 ⁽²⁾
Coloured	—	208	1,335	2,257
Other	741	381	849	1,525
TOTAL	4,124,328	5,063,660	7,480,429	8,788,466

Note: the totals of African population for 1921 and 1931 are thought to be too low on account of substantial under-enumeration.

(¹) Includes persons in transit, 2,752 in 1948 and 2,652 in 1957.

(²) In the censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1948, Somalis were included in the African population.

PROVINCE	AFRICAN POPULATION				NON-AFRICAN POPULATION			
	1948	1957	Net Increase	% Increase	1948	1957 ⁽¹⁾	Net Increase	% Increase
Central	815,941	879,421	63,480	7.8	5,206	6,885	1,679	32.3
Eastern	908,662	1,039,791	131,129	14.4	24,458	44,693	20,235	82.7
Lake	1,844,950	2,228,485	383,535	20.8	9,304	17,237	7,933	85.3
Northern	584,993	758,960	173,967	29.7	7,307	12,466	5,159	70.6
Southern	914,049	1,008,046	93,997	10.3	3,599	6,219	2,620	72.8
Southern Highlands	845,476	1,023,805	178,329	21.1	3,984	6,236	2,252	56.5
Tanga	547,212	671,381	124,169	22.7	10,033	16,465	6,432	64.1
Western	946,234	1,052,795	106,561	11.3	6,269	9,618	3,349	53.4
Territory (Including Persons in Transit)	7,410,269	8,665,336	1,255,067	16.9	70,160	120,016	49,856	71.1

(¹) Excluding Somalis who were not enumerated in the 1948 Non-African Census.

A. (iii) Non-African Population by Race and Place of Birth in 1957

PLACE OF BIRTH	European	Indian	Pakistani	Goan	Arab	Somali	Coloured	Other	Total
Born in Tanganyika	3,422	36,500	3,865	2,001	11,684	1,884	1,997	577	61,930
Born in East Africa (Excluding Tanganyika)	847	6,334	981	420	921	375	96	142	10,116
Born outside East Africa	16,108	22,027	1,418	2,296	6,376	839	152	788	50,004
Not Stated	157	504	31	40	107	12	12	16	879
TOTAL	20,534	65,365	6,295	4,757	19,088	3,110	2,257	1,523	122,929

Persons in transit are excluded.

A. (iv) Population of Main Towns in 1957

MAIN TOWNS	NON-AFRICAN							AFRICAN	TOTAL ALL RACES
	<i>European</i>	<i>Indian⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Goan</i>	<i>Arab</i>	<i>Somali</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Dar es Salaam	4,479	24,981	2,460	2,545	11	903	35,379	93,363	128,742
Tanga	768	6,628	784	1,414	239	247	10,080	27,973	38,053
Tabora	340	2,333	110	307	113	153	3,356	12,005	15,361
Mwanza	366	3,886	70	231	12	71	4,636	15,241	19,877
Dodoma	350	2,192	77	273	107	50	3,049	10,386	13,435
Lindi	100	1,744	60	26	Nil	15	1,945	8,370	10,315
Moshi	441	3,483	165	74	76	88	4,327	9,399	13,726
Arusha	878	3,282	214	71	267	165	4,877	5,161	10,038
Morogoro	281	1,475	50	215	2	44	2,067	12,440	14,507
Mikindani	2	367	3	41	Nil	11	424	4,383	4,807
Mtwara	207	534	59	4	Nil	38	842	9,617	10,459
Mbeya	266	838	58	11	78	40	1,291	5,641	6,932
Iringa	304	1,184	54	159	48	46	1,795	7,792	9,587

(1) Including Pakistani.

B. Population Estimates⁽¹⁾

As at 30th June	Non-African					African	Total
	European (²)	Indo- Pakistani and Goan	Arab	Other	Total		
1948 ..	11,300	47,500	11,100	2,200	72,100	7,389,000	7,461,000
1949 ..	13,100	50,800	11,400	2,400	77,700	7,518,000	7,596,000
1950 ..	14,900	54,200	11,900	2,500	83,500	7,649,000	7,732,000
1951 ..	16,700	57,600	12,500	2,700	89,500	7,783,000	7,872,000
1952 ..	18,100	61,000	13,300	2,800	95,200	7,920,000	8,015,000
1953 ..	18,600	64,300	14,300	3,000	100,200	8,058,000	8,158,000
1954 ..	19,100	67,600	15,400	3,200	105,300	8,199,000	8,304,000
1955 ..	19,700	71,000	16,700	3,400	110,800	8,343,000	8,454,000
1956 ..	20,200	74,300	18,100	3,600	116,200	8,489,000	8,605,000
1957 ..	20,700	77,600	19,700	3,900	121,900	8,637,000	8,759,000
1958 ..	21,200	80,900	21,400	4,100	127,600	8,788,000	8,916,000

(¹) Estimates have been revised by parabolic formula based on three censuses. Somalis are excluded from the non-African estimates (in 1957 they numbered about 3,300).

(²) Excludes Polish refugees in official camps, numbering approximately 4,000 in mid-1948, 2,000 in mid-1949, 1,000 in mid-1950 and negligible numbers thereafter.

C. (a) Age Composition of Non-Native Population in 1957

AGE GROUP	TOTAL																TOTAL		TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE
	European		Indian		Goan		Pakistani		Arab		Somali		Coloured		Other		Male	Female	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
0-4	1,258	1,166	5,125	4,982	370	320	512	486	1,839	1,818	263	279	252	269	117	92	9,736	9,412	19,148
5-9	1,097	1,060	5,121	4,711	293	291	488	478	1,559	1,378	197	234	235	242	101	91	9,091	8,485	17,576
10-14	510	438	4,059	3,882	174	194	390	373	1,103	661	119	134	143	162	63	48	6,561	5,892	12,453
15-19	184	215	3,290	3,229	176	194	350	303	1,058	778	131	122	129	128	74	54	5,392	5,023	10,415
20-24	499	437	2,763	3,183	235	240	293	342	947	713	162	139	68	129	45	60	5,012	5,243	10,255
25-29	1,073	990	2,895	2,760	305	241	277	248	992	707	166	127	61	98	68	68	5,837	5,239	11,076
30-34	1,396	1,268	2,415	2,078	253	171	224	178	897	474	135	107	36	70	68	62	5,424	4,408	9,832
35-39	1,301	1,134	2,118	1,707	188	117	168	158	822	392	128	50	38	48	78	53	4,841	3,659	8,500
40-44	1,260	888	1,776	1,342	124	107	135	119	559	234	116	51	24	25	80	36	4,074	2,802	6,876
45-49	903	626	1,607	1,023	153	86	150	94	453	140	83	26	17	14	51	31	3,417	2,040	5,457
50-54	648	414	1,228	663	156	56	121	68	374	116	86	26	18	5	39	19	2,670	1,367	4,037
55-59	392	311	750	353	95	23	79	39	252	50	49	8	12	2	32	11	1,661	797	2,458
60-64	252	180	498	321	68	9	32	34	204	72	44	19	2	5	16	9	1,116	649	1,765
65-69	158	121	304	199	44	6	24	19	116	25	37	8	2	—	17	4	702	382	1,084
70-74	85	63	188	137	21	5	13	18	116	37	18	7	2	1	3	5	446	273	719
75-79	44	51	72	83	4	3	8	6	41	9	19	—	1	—	2	2	191	154	345
80 and over	35	32	68	87	4	—	6	7	55	18	17	1	2	1	3	3	190	149	339
Not stated	56	53	203	241	24	26	26	33	54	37	3	3	5	11	9	11	380	415	795
TOTAL	11,151	9,447	34,480	30,981	2,687	2,089	3,296	3,003	11,441	7,659	1,773	1,341	1,047	1,210	866	659	66,741	56,389	123,130

[to face page 208

C (b). Approximate Age Composition of African Population in 1957

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-15	1,919,779	1,920,469	3,840,248
16 and over	2,245,322	2,577,114	4,822,436
TOTAL	4,165,101	4,497,583	8,662,684

Excluding population in transit.

C. (c) Composition of Economically Active Population in 1957 According to Occupation

(i) Non-Africans

Industry	European		Indian		Goan		Pakistani		Arab		Somali		Coloured		Other		Total		Total Male and Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,458	105	703	19	88	2	86	—	295	25	45	1	25	1	75	4	2,775	157	2,932
Mining and Quarrying	558	63	111	5	17	1	15	—	5	—	6	—	13	—	24	—	749	69	818
Manufacturing Industries	359	41	1,603	20	206	13	149	8	95	2	16	1	37	1	76	4	2,541	90	2,631
Construction	290	15	738	8	16	3	43	1	12	—	—	—	4	—	20	1	1,123	28	1,151
Light and Power	60	13	69	3	27	7	6	1	3	—	—	—	4	1	19	—	188	25	213
Wholesale and Retail Trade	516	191	7,233	366	303	81	690	34	4,287	39	700	32	98	18	70	8	13,897	769	14,666
Banks, Insurance Companies, etc.	119	40	361	14	139	11	13	2	12	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	645	70	715
Transport and Communications	514	75	1,311	22	283	26	209	1	165	2	22	—	35	—	34	4	2,573	130	2,703
Public Services	2,140	766	1,328	84	354	60	121	6	85	1	4	—	20	7	119	11	4,171	935	5,106
Education Services	30	36	267	133	15	38	14	15	25	1	6	—	1	2	2	—	360	225	585
Medical and Health Services	38	25	46	29	9	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	100	63	163
Other Services	1,541	1,101	717	52	72	19	45	5	212	1	46	—	15	8	10	17	2,658	1,203	3,861
Not stated	250	98	1,368	92	107	14	128	6	602	20	96	3	24	5	48	11	2,823	249	3,072
	7,873	2,569	16,055	847	1,636	280	1,521	81	5,799	93	941	37	278	44	500	62	34,603	4,013	38,616
Persons Not Gainfully Occupied	413	4,214	4,120	16,559	214	1,004	385	1,585	1,141	3,709	253	656	139	493	85	366	6,750	28,586	35,336
TOTAL	8,286	6,783	20,175	17,406	1,850	1,284	1,906	1,666	6,940	3,802	1,194	693	417	537	585	428	41,353	32,599	73,952

C (c). Composition of Economically Active Population According to Occupation

(ii) Africans in 1958

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Employees</i>
Clerical	11,031
Shop, Office and Store Hands	8,750
Mechanics, Fitters and Drivers	15,522
Carpenters and Joiners	5,986
Masons and Bricklayers	7,078
Teachers	5,783
Other Services (excluding Domestic Servants in private households)	4,443
Headmen (Foremen)	14,388
Other Skilled Workers	39,551
Unskilled Workers	226,656
TOTAL	339,188⁽¹⁾

(1) In addition to the above there were approximately 40,000 domestic servants in private households and 1,089 unclassified workers, of which the majority were male workers.

Other Africans in Employment

At the Labour Enumeration in 1958 there were 25,303 females and 24,967 juveniles reported in employment, mainly in agriculture. To these must be added a small percentage of those domestic servants in private households, and unclassified workers as stated in the footnote above.

With the exception of employees, the major part of the adult population is engaged in agricultural work to provide for its subsistence. Detailed statistics are not available.

D. Migration

(a) Numbers Reporting to Immigration Authorities

<i>Year</i>	<i>Returning Residents</i>	<i>New Immigrants</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1954 .	5,851	6,114	6,209	18,174
1955 .	7,009	6,516	7,925	21,450
1956 .	7,147	5,641	9,501	22,289
1957 .	7,966	5,453	10,595	24,014
1958 .	7,919	4,758	7,307	19,984

(b) New Immigrants Classified According to Country of Departure

<i>Country</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
Aden	90	94	114	137	166
Germany	35	30	44	40	56
Goa	143	117	46	114	60
India	1,553	1,537	1,231	930	811
Italy	186	192	160	97	90
Kenya	1,251	1,518	1,192	1,433	1,271
Netherlands	61	103	107	96	67
Pakistan	45	127	78	73	64
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	122	92	79	74	65
Saudi Arabia	129	109	113	68	127
Seychelles	38	13	25	24	14
Uganda	270	228	161	215	209
Union of South Africa	183	225	163	105	68
United Kingdom	914	1,262	1,090	1,132	857
United States of America	60	55	59	89	121
Zanzibar	490	445	522	467	375
Other Countries	544	369	457	359	337
TOTAL	6,114	6,516	5,641	5,453	4,758



*Voting in the elections for
Legislative Council*

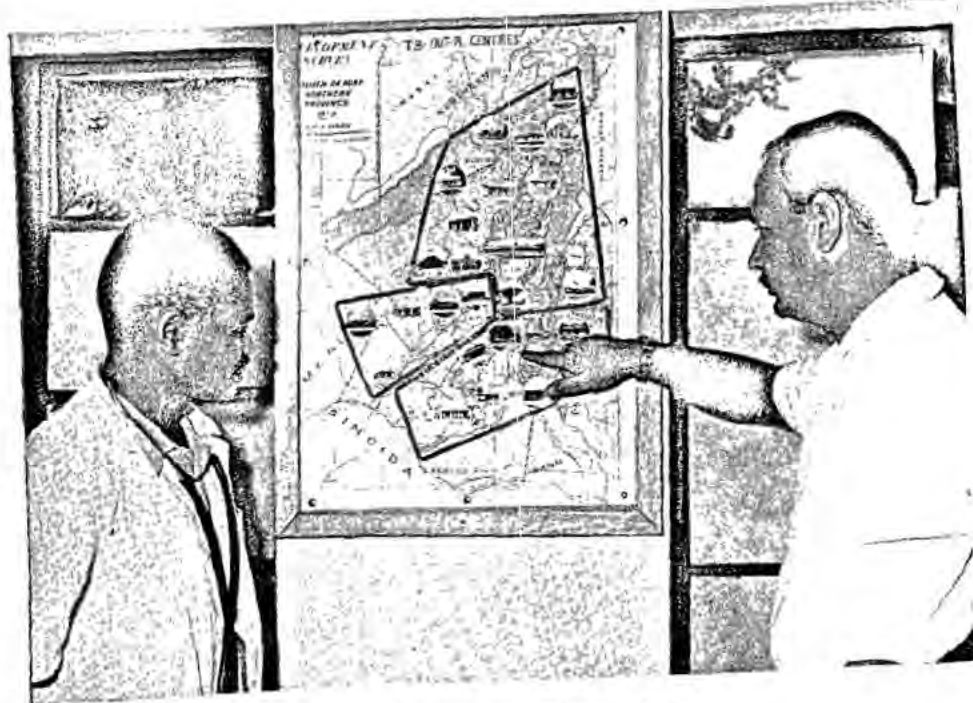


*Mr. Nyerere taking the oath
after election to Legislative
Council*

(76925)



A district nurse on her rounds



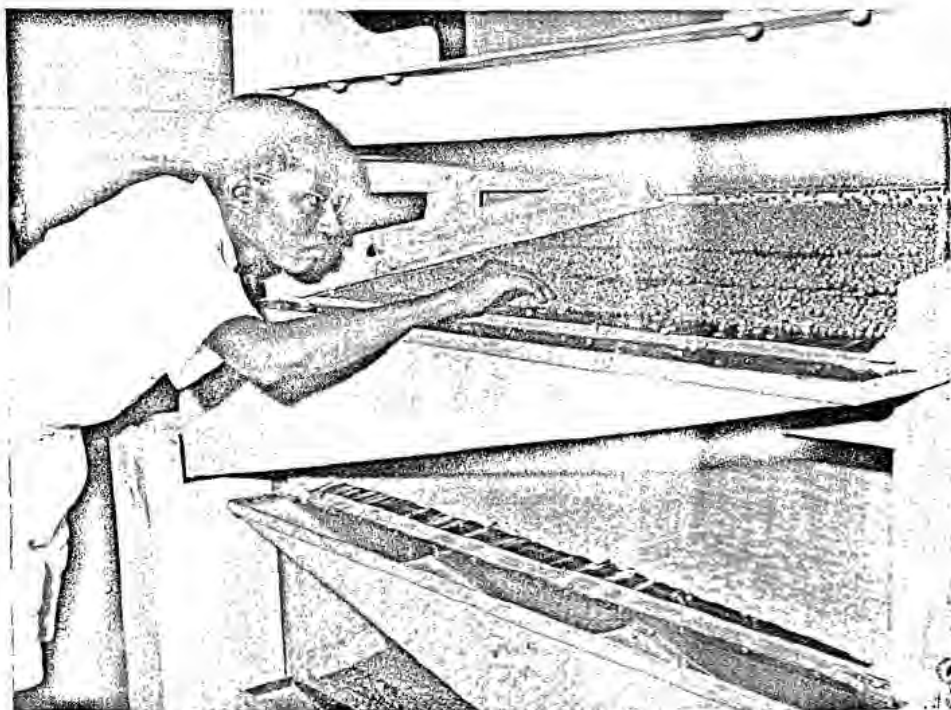
The campaign against tuberculosis



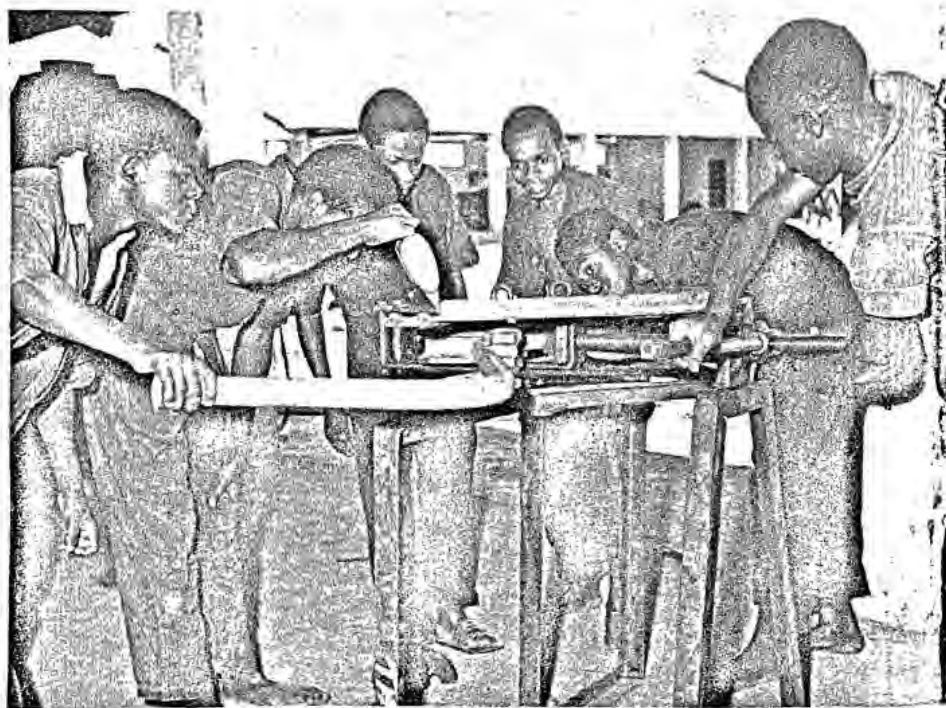
The editor of an independent Swahili newspaper checks the final proof



Trainees at the Government Survey School, Morogoro



Automatic sorting machine at the Coffee Curing Works, Moshi, Northern Province



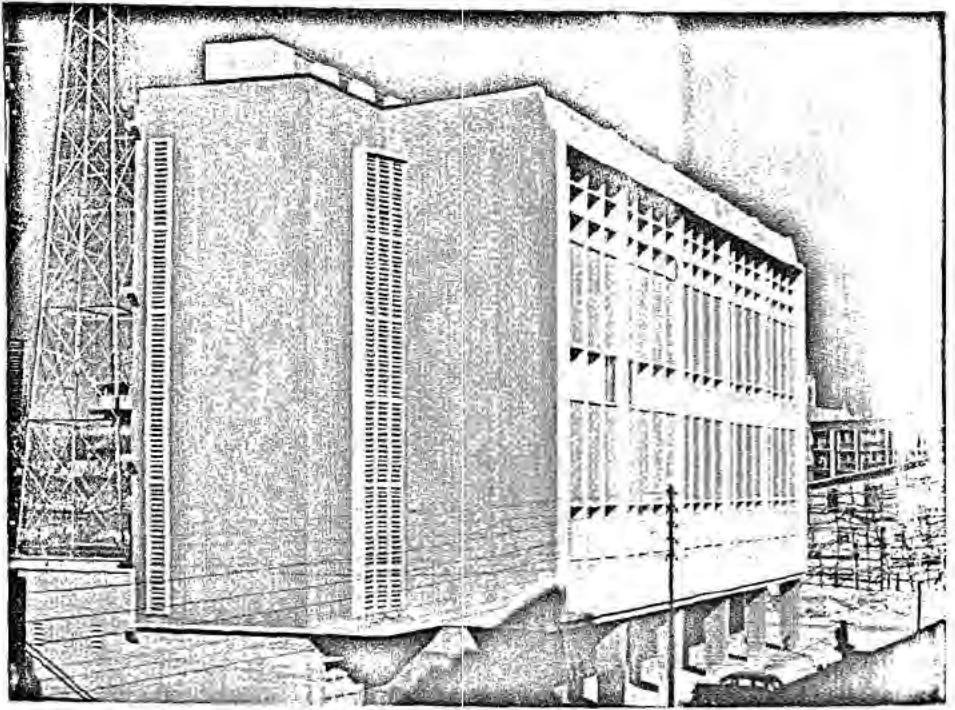
A plumbing class at Moshi Trade School



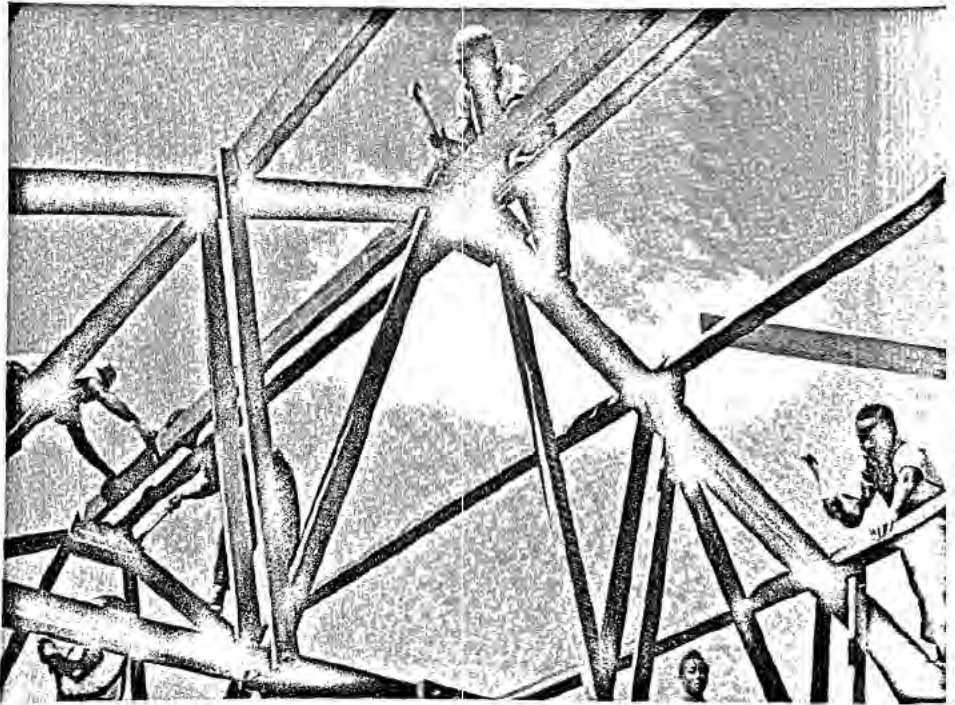
Road construction between Morogoro and Dodoma



The new Princess Margaret deep water berths at Dar es Salaam



The new telephone exchange, Dar es Salaam



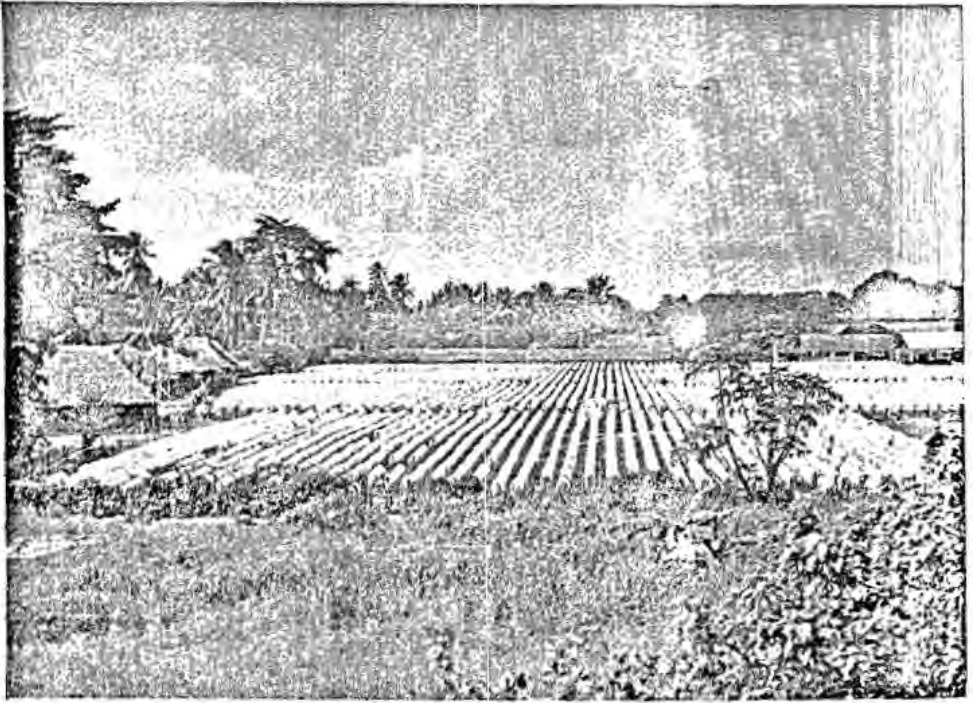
Instruction in house building at Moshl Trade School



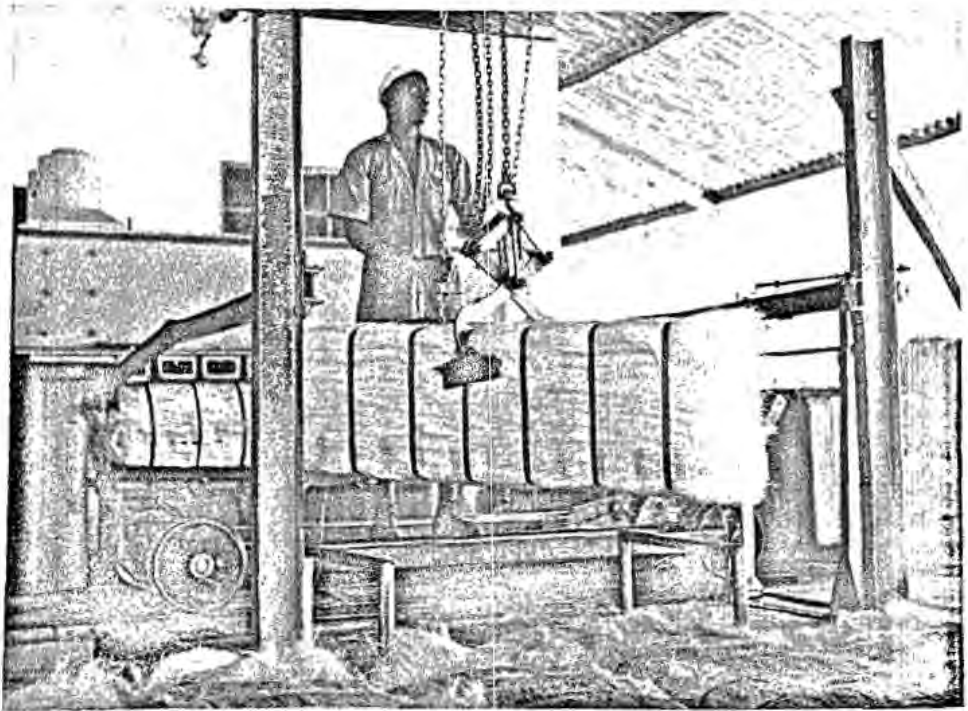
Pyrethrum growing on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, Northern Province



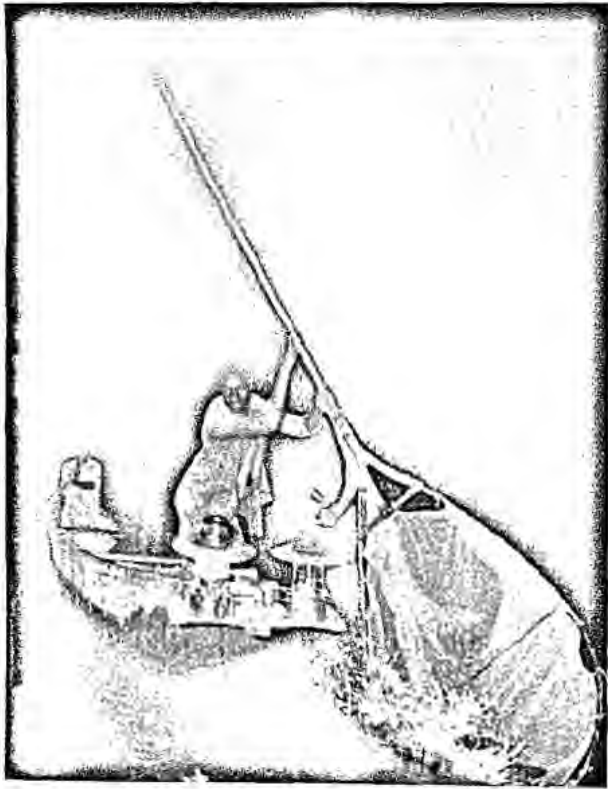
Tea fields in Tanganyika Province



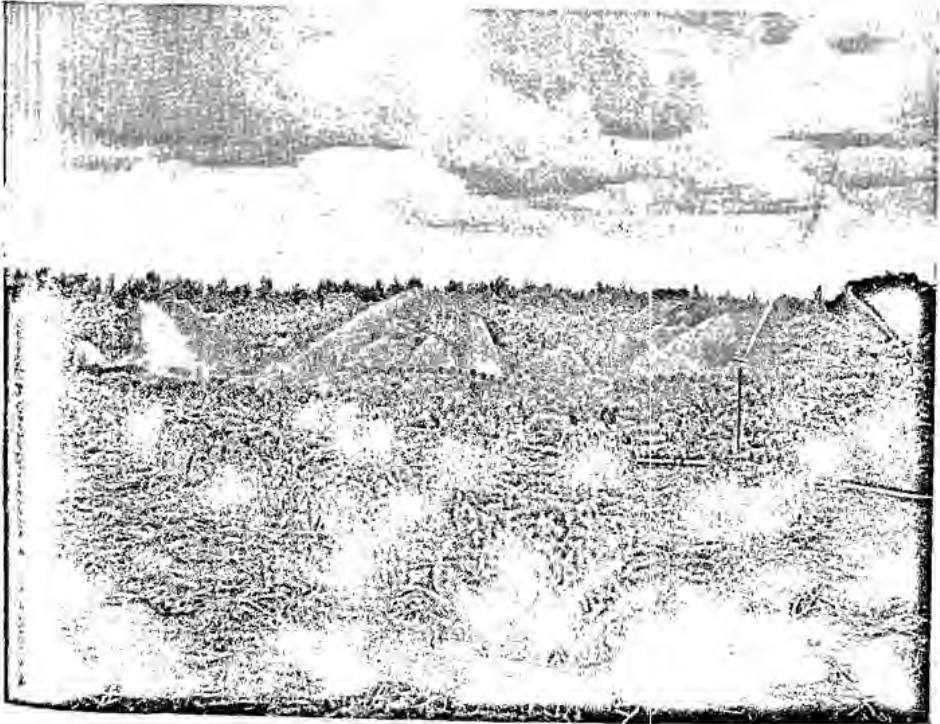
Sisal fibre drying, Tanga Province



Baled sisal being hoisted for loading



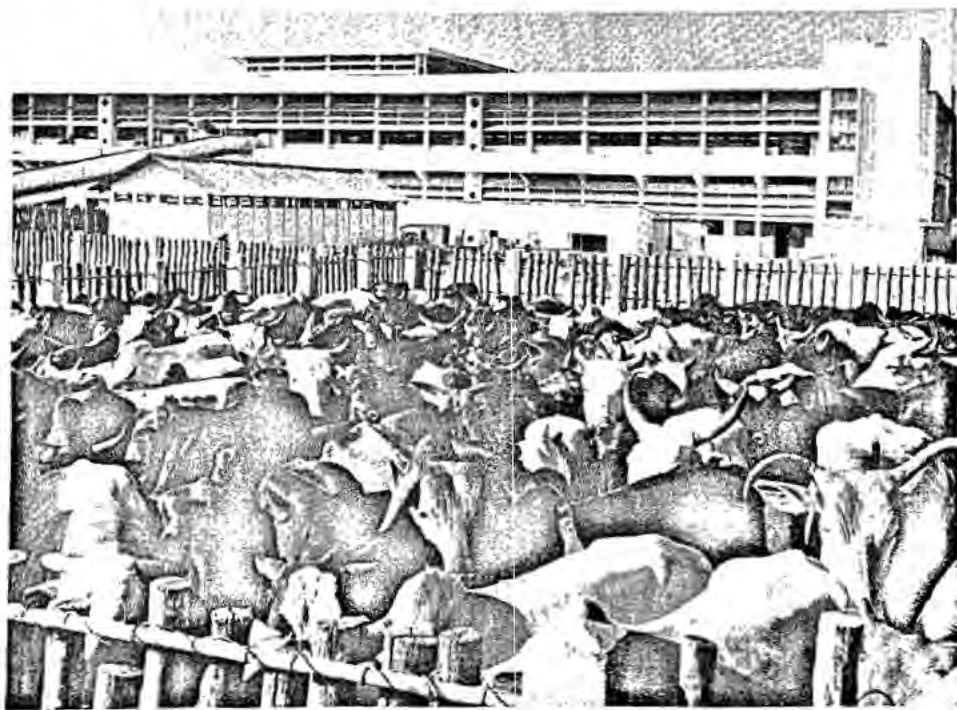
Dagoa fisherman on Lake Tanganyika, plunging the net in the water. While he does so his companions beat the bottom of the boat with their feet



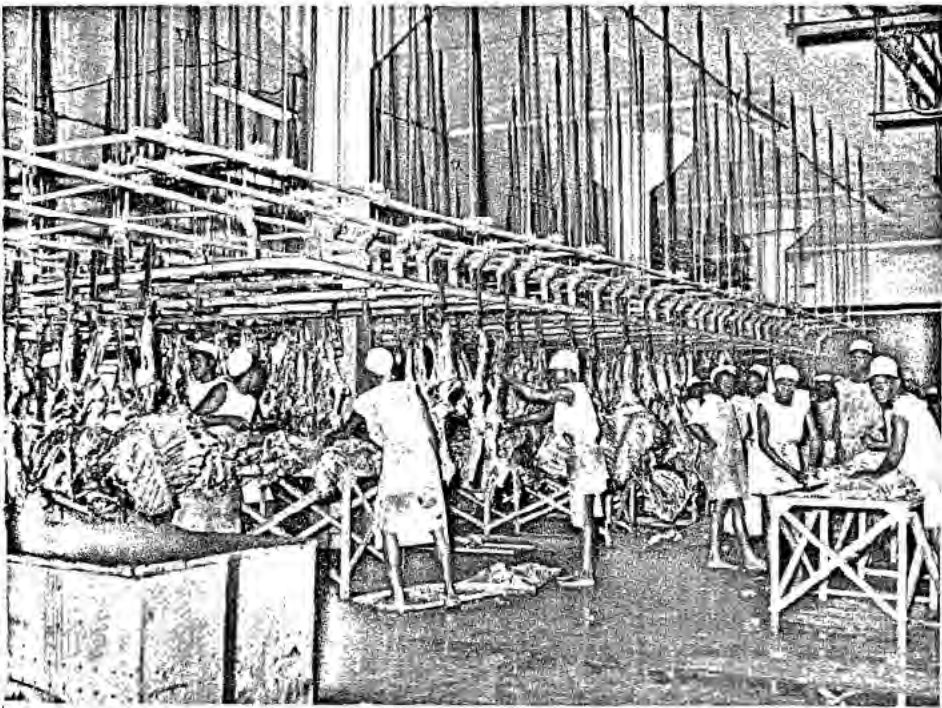
Overhead irrigation at a coffee farm, Northern Province



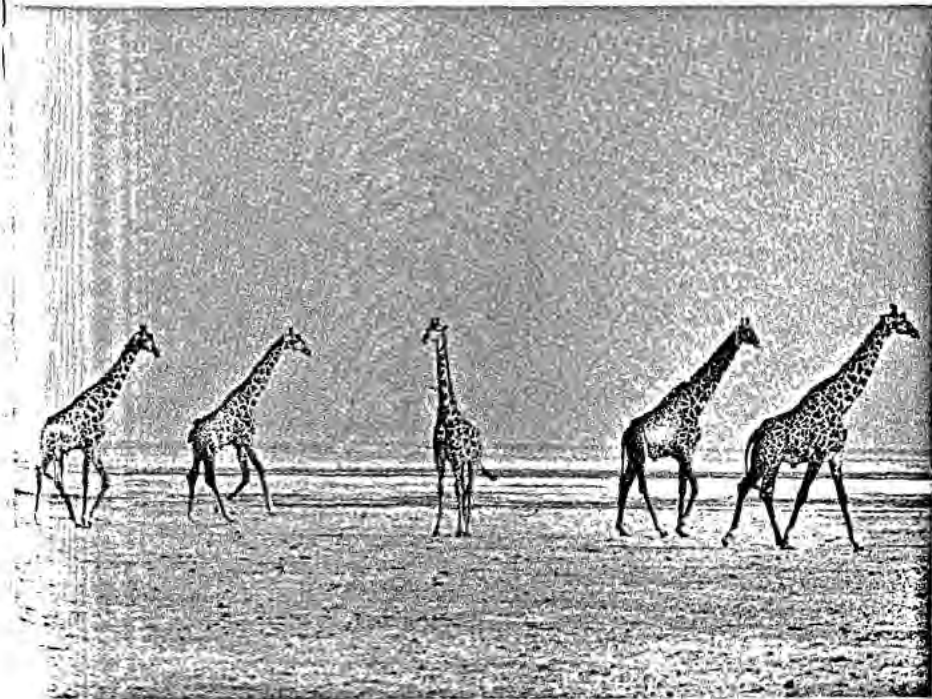
Watering point for cattle in the Kisaki Development Area, Central Province



Cattle at Tanganyika Packers Ltd., Dar es Salaam



Carcases at Tanganyika Packers Ltd.



Giraffe in Lake Manyara Game Reserve, Northern Province



*Gogo tribesman, Central
Province*



Mount Kilimanjaro

D. (c) Occupation of New Immigrants

<i>Occupational Group</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	334	644	1,035	640	493	463
Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers (Including all government employees)	528	269	204	189	288	387
Clerical, Office and Related Workers	263	258	253	182	133	170
Salesmen and Related Workers	893	837	513	536	529	405
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters and Loggers, etc.	139	94	67	85	120	58
Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	68	32	14	36	57	49
Workers in Transport and Communications	61	16	13	32	45	21
Craftsmen, Production, Process Workers, etc.	630	433	375	309	358	228
Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	59	63	20	46	45	39
Workers Not Classifiable by Occupation (Including housewives and children)	3,550	3,468	4,022	3,586	3,385	2,938
TOTAL	6,525	6,114	6,516	5,641	5,453	4,758

D. (d) Reported Number of Emigrants*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Temporary</i>	<i>Permanent</i>
1953	3,982	996
1954	4,778	1,120
1955	5,882	946
1956	5,460	978
1957	5,630	966
1958	6,647	1,918

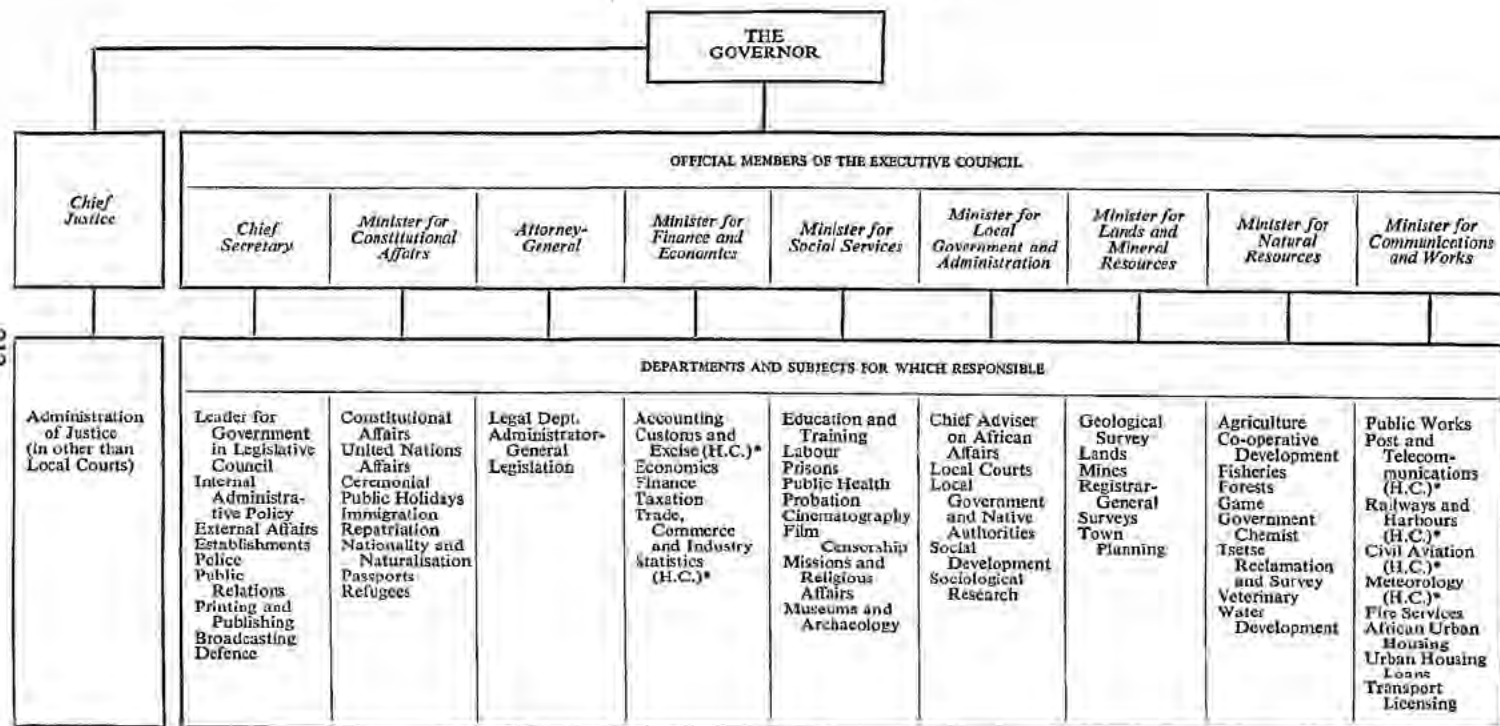
* A permanent emigrant is defined as a person who has resided in the territory and who on departure states that he does not expect to return. Statistics of visitors and persons in transit leaving the territory are incomplete.

D. (e) Occupation of Permanent Emigrants

<i>Occupational Group</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	58	78	95	101	70	201
Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers (Including all government employees)	104	127	70	69	91	285
Clerical, Office and Related Workers	64	36	48	47	48	74
Salesmen and Related Workers	81	107	90	63	69	60
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters and Loggers, etc.	28	24	13	14	7	32
Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	10	7	4	4	8	14
Workers in Transport and Communications	12	14	16	5	17	14
Craftsmen, Production, Process Workers, etc.	144	83	96	62	71	91
Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	7	6	9	7	3	10
Workers Not Classifiable by Occupation (Including housewives and children)	488	638	505	606	582	1,137
TOTAL	996	1,120	946	978	966	1,918

APPENDIX II

A. The Structure of Government



* H.C. indicates an East African High Commission service.

APPENDIX II

B. Administrative Structure of Government

DEPARTMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT 1958/59

Table showing by Departments of the Territorial Administration the positions (both principal and subordinate but exclusive of employees on temporary and Works Staff terms and on daily rates of pay) for which provision was made for the financial year 1958/59 and the number of such positions held as at 31st December, 1958, showing the domicile, race and sex of the officers concerned.

NOTES:

- (1) In most cases the salaries of the posts shown below are on incremental scales, particulars of which are given in Appendix II C. Fixed salaries and the super-scales are quoted in £ per annum.
- (2) Staff is not normally allocated to a specific administrative region and is liable to transfer to any station in the territory.
- (3) Column (h) in the table represents the total of all overseas officers (i.e. the total of columns (e), (f) and (g)). "Others" in column (g) include Seychellois, Mauritians, Comorians, Africans from South Africa, etc., who retain their overseas domicile.
- (4) Column (l) represents the total of all locally domiciled officers (i.e. the total of columns (i), (j), and (k)). "Others" in column (k) include locally domiciled Arabs, Seychellois, Mauritians, Comorians, Somalis, persons of mixed race, etc.
- (5) Column (m) gives the total number of officers serving as at 31st December, 1958 (i.e. the total of columns (h) and (l)).

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Governor	Governor	£5,500 plus £2,500 duty allowance fixed	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Private Secretary (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)	"A"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Secretary and Aide de Camp	£850	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Housekeeper	C(W)5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Personal Secretary	C(W)6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerk U.D.	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Driver/Mechanic	E3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Motor Drivers	E6-4	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5
	Head Gardener	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub. Staff	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	61	61
Judiciary	Chief Justice	£3,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Judges	£2,900	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Registrar	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Registrar	"A"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Senior Resident Magistrates	£2,000 × 70—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Resident Magistrate	£2,140	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Reporters	"A"	28	—	25	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	25
	Section Officers	C(W)5-4	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Personal Secretaries	C6-4	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
		C6-5	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

(76925)	Chief Clerks	C6-5	7	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	7
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	29	24	—	—	24	2	—	—	3	27
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	75	4	—	—	4	59	—	—	59	63
	Caretaker	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	High Court Interpreter	E4-3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	Telephone Operator	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Sub. Staff	—	58	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	58	58
Legislative Council	Speaker	£1,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerk of Legco.	£1,656	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerk—Assistant of Council	B5-3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Personal Secretary	C(W)6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerk U.D.	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Sub. Staff	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Audit	Director	£2,700	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Director	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Principal Auditors	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Senior Auditors	"B1"	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
	Auditors and Asst. Auditors	B5-2	10	1	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
	Sten. Personal Secretary	C(W)6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Chief Examiner of Accounts	C5-3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Senior Examiner of Accounts	C5-4	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Examiner of Accounts	C6-5	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
	Clerk U.D.	E2-1	11	10	—	—	10	—	—	1	1	11
	Clerk G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	27	11	—	—	11	6	—	1	7	18
	Sub. Staff	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	7
Public Service Commission	Chairman	£3,100	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Secretary	B5-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Personal Secretary	C(W)6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerk U.D.	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Sub. Staff	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958										
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)		
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers			
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)		
Transport Licensing Authority	Chairman	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Deputy Chairman	£2,000	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Member/Secretary	£2,000	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Personal Secretary	C(W)6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Clerk U.D.	E2-1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sub. Staff	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
Office of the Chief Secretary	Chief Secretary	£3,400	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Minister for Constitutional Affairs	£3,100	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Ministerial Secretary (Adm. Officer Class I)	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Principal Asst. Secretaries													
	Adm. Officers Class II A or B	£2,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sec. from Prov. Adm.													
	Asst. Secretaries	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Adm. Officers Class III (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)													
	Personal Secretaries	"A" or B(W) 5-2	3	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Personal Secretaries													
	Clerks U.D.	C(W)6-5	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E2-1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Telephone Operator	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sub. Staff	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
			69	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	67	67	

(76925)	Establishment Division	Director of Establishments	£2,900	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
		Principal Asst. Secretary	£2,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Adm. Officer Class II A or B	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Senior Organization Officer	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Establishment Officers	B2-1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Organization Officer	B3-1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
		Government Employees		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Welfare Officer	"C2"	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Assistant Establishment Officers	B5-3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Establishment Assistants	C6-4	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	C6-5/E3-1	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
		Registry Assistant	C6-5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Clerks U.D.	E2-1	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
		Passages Division	Government Passages Agent	C3-2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asst. Govt. Passages Agent	C4-3		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Office Assistant	C6-5		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Clerks U.D.	E2-1		9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1		7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Elections	Supervisor of Elections	} £2,500	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Adm. Officer Class I		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Chief Registration Officer	B2-1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Clerk U.D.	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Common Services	Clerk G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S.S.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Chief Office Superintendent	"C2"	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Office Superintendent (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)	C4-3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Cypher Officer	C4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Common Services (contd.)	Reporters	C(W)5-4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Junior Accounts Officer	C5-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Cypher Assistant	C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Registry Assistant	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Assistant	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Personal Secretaries and Stenographers	C(W)6-5/E3-1	5	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	9	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	16	2	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	8	10	
Immigration	Prin. Immigration Officer	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Immigration Officer	"B1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Immigration Officers	B5-2	10	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
	Office Superintendent	C4-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Stenographer/Personal Secretaries	C(W)6-5	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	9	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	18	5	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	4	9
Sub. Staff	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	9	
Police (including Motorised Companies)	Commissioner	£2,900	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Commissioner	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Asst. Commissioners	£2,300	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

Asst. Commissioners	£2,000 × 70—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Civil Secretary	£2,140											
Adm. Officer Class II A or B (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)	£2,300 or £2,000 × 70 —£2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Adm. Officer Class III (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)	"A"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pathologists (Sec. from Medical)	"A"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sr. Superintendents	"B1"	10	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Superintendents	"B2"	29	1	28	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	29
Treasury Acc. (from Acgen's Dept.)	B5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Registry Suptd.	B(W)5-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asst. Suptd.	B5-3	135	13	114	—	127	5	1	—	—	6	133
Asst. Suptd. Band Master	B5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sr. Asst. Engineers	"C2"	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asst. Engineers, Grade I & II	C4-3 and C5-4	11	3	5	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	9
Storekeeper	C4-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Traffic Officers	C5-3	6	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Stock Theft Preventive Officers	"P1"	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	E3-1 or C6-5	15	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Office Supervisor	C5-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stores Officer, Grade II	C5-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jr. Acc. Officer	C5-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Office Assistant	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accounts Assistant	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Arms Registry Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Senior Armourer	C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Clerks U.D.	E2-1	46	17	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	3	20
Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	77	6	—	—	6	31	—	—	3	34	40
Inspectors	"P3"	65	28	—	—	28	37	—	—	—	37	65
Sub. Inspectors	"P4"	136	18	—	—	18	87	—	—	13	100	118
Armourer	E4-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

	Artisans, Grade I	E4-3	25	1	—	—	1	24	—	—	24	25
	Artisans, Grade II	E6-5	50	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	49	49
	Sub. Staff	—	160	—	—	—	—	158	—	—	158	158
Public Relations	Director	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Director	£2,000 × 70—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Director	£2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Public Relations Officers (one Sec. from Prov. Adm.)	"B1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Public Relations Officers (two are Sec. from Prov. Adm.)	"C1"	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Supt. Photographic Div.	C4-2	10	—	8	—	8	1	—	—	1	9
	Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	C3-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks U.D.	E3-1W	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	C(W)6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Public Relations Assts.	E2-1	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Public Relations Assts.	E6-3/S2-1	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13	13
	Asst. Photographer	E2-1	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Sr. Photographer Asst.	E6-3	17	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16	16
	Photo. Assts.	E1/C6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Jr. Photo. Assts.	E2-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Telephone Operator	E4-3	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	
		E6-5	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	4
		E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Office of the Attorney General	Attorney General	£3,200	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Secretary	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Adm. Officer, Class III (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)	A:B(W)5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Personal Secretary	C(W)6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	
Administrator General	Administrator General	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Adm. General	"A"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Bankruptcy Officer	C5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958								Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers					
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Administrator General (contd.)	Junior Accounts Officer	C5-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Probate Assistant	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Accounts Assistant	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Personal Secretary	C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
	Sub. Staff	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4
Legal	Solicitor General	£2,700	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Legal Draughtsmen	£2,500	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Asst. to the Law Officers	£2,300	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Crown Counsel	"A"	10	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Legal Assistants	B4-2	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Office Assistant	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Stenographer/Personal Secretary	C(W)6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
Sub. Staff	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5	
Office of the Minister for Finance and Economics (Finance)	Financial Secretary and Minister for Finance and Economics	£3,200	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Secretary for Finance	£2,700	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

Commerce and Industry Division	Principal Asst. Secretaries . . .	£2,300	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2											
	Adm. Officers, Class II A or B . . .	£2,000 × 70— £2,140																					
	Asst. Secretaries . . .	A, B(W)5-2											3	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	3	
	Adm. Officers, Class III (Sec. from Prov. Adm.) . . .																						
	Estimates Asst.	C6-4											1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Personal Secretaries	C(W)6-5											3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1											1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1											1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Sub. Staff	—											1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Commerce and Industry Division	Principal Asst. Secretary . . .											£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Adm. Officer, Class II A or B . . .		£2,000 × 70— £2,140																					
Asst. Secretary		A or B(W)5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1											
Adm. Officer, Class III (Sec. from Prov. Adm.) . . .																							
Personal Secretary		C(W)6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1										
Clerks U.D.		E2-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1										
Clerks G.S./S.S.		E6-3/S2-1	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3										
Telephone Operator		E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1										
Jr. Comm. Assts.		E6-3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Stores Asst., Grade I		E2-1/C6	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1										
Stores Asst., Grade II		E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1										
W. & M. Assts.		E6-5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1										
Sub. Staff	—	17	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	15											
Accountant General	Accountant General	£2,700	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1											
	Deputy Accountant General . . .	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1											
	Chief Accountant	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1											
	Estate Duty Commissioner . . .	"B1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1											
	Sr. Treasury Accountants	"B1"	9	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	7											
	Treasury Accountants	B5-2	37	4	32	—	36	—	—	—	—	36											

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishments 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Accountant General (contd.)	Stock Verifiers	B5-2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	C(W)6-5	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Chief Bookkeeper	C5-3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Supervisor	C5-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Chief Examiner	C5-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Section Officer (Salaries)	C6-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Chief Bookkeeper	C6-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Section Officer (Pensions)	C6-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Accounts Assistants	C6-5	7	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Motor Vehicle Registry Asst. Clerks U.D.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E2-1	37	28	—	—	28	—	—	—	4	4	32
	Telephone Operator	E6-3/S2-1 E6-5	53 1	7 —	—	—	7 —	—	11 1	—	24 —	35 1	42 1
Hollerith	Hollerith Supervisor	C4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asst. Hollerith Supervisor	C5-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Hollerith Operator	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Hollerith Operators	E4-1	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	3
	Hollerith P. & Verifiers	E6-5	14	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	2	14	14
	Sub. Staff	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11	11
Commerce and Industry Department	Commissioner	£2,700	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Commissioner	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Office of the M.L.G.A. (contd.)	Sr. District Officer: Adm. Officer, Class II A or B Sec. from Prov. Adm.	£2,300: £2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Local Courts Adviser Adm. Officer Class II A or B,	£2,300: £2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Principal Asst. Secretary: Adm. Officer, Class II A or B (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)	£2,300: £2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Asst. Secretaries, Adm. Officers, Class III (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)	A:B(W)5-2	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
	Local Govt. Finance Officer	B2-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Executive Officer	C4-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Personal Secretaries	C(W)6-5	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	Sub. Staff	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Township Authorities													
Bukoba	Executive Officer	C4-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kigoma and Ujiji	Township Foreman	C5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mikindani and Mtwara	Executive Officer	C4-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Provincial Administration (contd.)	Adm. Officers Class II A or B (Sr. District Officers).	£2,300 or £2,000 × 70—£2,140	20	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
	Adm. Officers, Class III, District Officers and Cadets and Women Administrative Assistants	A-B(W)5-2	237	—	223	—	223	4	—	—	—	4	227
	District Officers, Training Grade	D:A Scale	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Adm. Officers, Class IV Asst. District Officers	C5-3	47	1	—	—	1	38	—	—	—	38	39
	Sr. Treasury Accountant (Sec. from Agen's Dept.)	"B1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Treasury Accountants (Sec. from Agen's Dept.)	B5-2	12	1	11	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
	Sr. Dist. Assts.	C3-2	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Dist. Assts.	C5-3	31	—	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
	Dist. Foremen	C5-4	26	4	5	—	9	—	—	—	5	5	14
	Office Superintendents	C5-3	11	2	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Office Supervisors	C5-4	5	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Office Assistants	C6-5	5	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Jr. Accounts Officers	C5-4	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Accounts Assts.	C6-5	18	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
	Field Officer	C5-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Liwali	C5-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	C6-5	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16

Central Province	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	10	6	—	—	6	4	—	4	10
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	—	1	—	—	1	59	—	3	61
	Tax Clerks, Gr. I	E4-3	12	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	3
	Tax Clerks, Gr. II	E6-5 S.S.	53	—	—	—	53	—	—	53	53
	Market Masters	E6-4	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Liwali	"E1"	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Town Headman	E5-4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Town Headman	"E6"	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	Sub. Staff	—	82	—	—	—	80	—	—	80	80
	Eastern Province	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	15	7	—	—	7	8	—	8	15
Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	78	1	—	—	1	59	—	—	59	60
Tax Clerks, Gr. I	E4-3	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Tax Clerks, Gr. II	E6-5 S.S.	90	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	85	85
Liwali	C5-4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Liwali	"E1"	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Asst. Liwali	"E1"	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Wakilis, etc.	E3-2	10	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	6
Wakilis, etc.	E5-4	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3
Town Headmen	"E6"	14	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	10
Jr. Building Insp.	E5-4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub. Staff	—	229	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	218	218
Lake Province	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	15	8	—	—	8	5	—	5	13
Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	82	3	—	—	3	61	—	2	63	66
Tax Clerks, Gr. I	E4-3	13	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3
Tax Clerks, Gr. II	E6-5 S.S.	97	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	97	97
Liwali	"E1"	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Asst. Liwali	E3-2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Town Headmen	E3-2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Town Headmen	E5-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Town Headmen	"E6"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone Operator	E4-3 S.S.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub. Staff	—	174	—	—	—	165	—	—	1	165	165
Northern Province.	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	9	2	—	—	2	5	—	5	7
Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	46	4	—	—	4	34	—	1	35	39
Tax Clerks, Gr. I	E4-3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958								
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and other	Total Locally Domiciled Officer	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Provincial Administration (contd.)	Tax Clerks, Gr. II	E6-5 S.S.	42	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	36	36
	Market Master	E6-4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Liwali	"E1"	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Liwali	E3-2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Town Headmen	"E6"	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Telephone Operators Sub. Staff	E6-5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	124	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	110	110
Southern Province.	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	9	6	—	—	6	3	—	—	3	9
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	50	1	—	—	1	49	—	—	49	50
	Tax Clerks, Gr. I	E4-3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tax Clerks, Gr. II	E6-5 S.S.	58	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	58	58
	Labour Supervisor	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Jr. Labour Supervisor	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Liwali	"E1"	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Liwali	E3-2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Asst. Liwali	E5-4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Town Headman	E5-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Town Headman Sub. Staff	"E6"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	210	—	—	—	—	210	—	—	210	210
Southern Highlands Province	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	6	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	6
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	31	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	27	27
	Tax Clerks, Gr. I	E4-3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tax Clerks, Gr. II	E6-5 S.S.	22	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	22	22

	Liwali	"E1"	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Town Headmen	E5-4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Town Headman	"E6"	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Sub. Staff	—	78	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	76	76
Tanga Province	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	7	3	—	—	3	4	—	—	4	7
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	54	2	—	—	2	42	—	2	44	46
	Tax Clerks, Gr. I	E4-3	7	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3
	Tax Clerks, Gr. II	E6-5 S.S.	66	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	65	65
	Labour Supervisor	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Hakimu	"E1"	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Akida	"E1"	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Asst. Akida	E5-4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Town Headmen	E5-4	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	Town Headman	"E6"	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Sub. Staff	—	141	—	—	—	—	141	—	—	141	141
Western Province	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	7	6	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	7
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	47	2	—	—	2	41	—	—	41	43
	Tax Clerks, Gr. I	E4-3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tax Clerks, Gr. II	E6-5 S.S.	70	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	65	65
	Liwali	"E1"	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Asst. Liwali	E5-4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Town Headman	"E6"	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Settlement Assts.	E6-5	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Sub. Staff	—	196	—	—	—	—	196	—	—	196	196
Sociological Research	Sociologists	"A"	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Social Development	Commissioner	£2,700	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Commissioner	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Social Development Officers	"B1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Social Development Officers	B5-2	12	—	5	—	5	3	—	—	3	8
	Women Social Development Officers	B(W)5-2	6	1	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
	Sports Officer	B5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Social Development (contd.)	Visual Aids Officer . . .	C4-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Social Development Officers, Training Grade	D:C5-3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Office Assistant	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Personal Secretary . . .	C(W)6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks U.D. . . .	E2-1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S. . . .	E6-3/S2-1	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	5
	Films Librarian . . .	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sr. Social Dev. Assts.	E2-1	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	5
	Social Dev. Assts.	E6-3	60	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	43	43
Sub. Staff . . .	—	20	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	16	
Probation	Sr. Prob. Officer . . .	B2-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Probation Officers . . .	B5-2	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Sr. Prob. Asst. . . .	E2-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Prob. Assts. . . .	E2-1	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	5
	Prob. Assis. . . .	E4-3	19	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	19	19
	Film Prob. Assis. . . .	E6-3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office of the Minister for Natural Resources	Minister . . .	£3,100	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Ministerial Secretary Adm. Officer, Class I . . .	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Secretaries, Adm. Officers, Class III (Sec. from Prov. Adm.) . . .	A or B(W)5-2	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Agriculture (contd.)	Tobacco Officers	"C3"	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Coffee Grader	C4-3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Inspector, Produce Inspection Service	C4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Field Officers	C5-3	117	1	100	—	101	—	3	—	—	3	104
	Asst. Agri. Officers	C5-3	14	1	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	10	11
	Asst. Surveyors	C5-3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Agricultural Foremen	"C5"	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3
	Asst. Inspector, Produce Inspection Service	C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Research Assistant	C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Office Suptd.	C4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jr. Accounts Officer	C5-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Assistants	C6-5	5	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	4
	Accounts Assistants	C6-5	4	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Wardens	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	E2-1:C6-5	4	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	4
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	30	15	—	—	15	8	—	—	—	8	23
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	110	1	—	—	1	98	—	1	—	99	100
	Asst. Field Officer	E2-1:C6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sr. Field Assts.	E2-1	12	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	6
	Field Assts.	E6-3	566	—	—	—	—	532	—	—	—	532	532
	Fisheries Assts.	E6-3	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4
	Pasture Asst.	E6-3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Chemical Assts.	E4-3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee Gra. Asst.	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

	Medical Asst.	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Labo. Assts.	E4-3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Jr. Labo. Assts.	E6-5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Telephone Operator	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Wami Farm School	Sr. Field Asst.	E2-1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Jr. Foreman (Mech.)	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Research	Labo. Assts.	E4-3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Field Assistants	E6-3	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jr. Survey Assts.	E6-5	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Increased Productivity	Sr. Field Asst.	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Field Assts.	E6-3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub. Staff	—	1,704	—	—	—	—	1,097	—	—	1,097	1,097
Co-operative Develop- ment	Commissioner and Registrar	£2,700	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Registrar	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Commissioner and Asst. Registrar	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Co-op. Officers	"B1"	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
	Co-op. Officers	A:B5-2	22	—	13	—	13	5	—	—	5	18
	Co-op. Officer, Training Grade	D:	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Personal Secretary	C(W)6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	20	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	10
	Co-op. Inspectors	E2-1	11	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	6
	Asst. Co-op. Inspectors	E6-3	85	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	79	79
Increased Productivity	Co-op. Officers	A:B5-2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Co-op. Inspectors	E2-1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asst. Co-op. Inspectors	E6-3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub. Staff	—	13	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	12

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Forest	Chief Conservator	£2,700	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Conservator	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Conservators of Forests	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Asst. Conservator of Forests (A) and Asst. Conservator of Forests (Tang.)	C5-1	33	—	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
	Utilization Officer	"A"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Silviculturist	"A"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Beeswax Officer	"A"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Secretary	B3-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Treasury Accountant (Sec. from Acgen's Dept.)	B5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Chief Forester	"C1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Senior Foresters	"C2"	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Foresters	C5-3	15	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
	Asst. Beeswax Officers	C5-3	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Asst. Utilization Officers	C5-3	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Forest Surveyor	C5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Statistical Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Asst.	C6-5	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Accounts Asst.	C6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	13	6	—	—	6	—	5	—	1	6	12
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	53	1	—	—	1	—	42	—	1	43	44
	Jr. Survey Asst.	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Entomo. Asst.	E6-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Herba. Asst.	E6-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

	Utilization Assts.	E6-3	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	Sr. Forest Ranger	E2-1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Forest Ranger	E6-3	150	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	130	130
	Probation Rangers	E6-5	15	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Jr. Draughtsman Assts.	E6-5	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	Beekeeping Instru.	E4-3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Jr. Beekeeping Instru.	E6-5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5
	Sr. Forest Guards	E6-5	28	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	28	28
Increased Productivity	Forest Rangers	E6-3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub. Staff	—	784	—	—	—	—	728	—	—	728	728
Game	Game Warden	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Game Warden	"C1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Biologists	"A"	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Game Rangers and Game Rangers	C5-2	14	—	12	—	12	—	1	—	1	13
	Elephant Control Officers	C5-3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	Office Suptd.	C4-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Accounts Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16	16
	Game Assts.	E4-3	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	Head Game Scouts	E6-3	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5
	Sr. Game Scouts	E6-5	25	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	20
	Sub. Staff	—	433	—	—	—	—	388	—	—	388	388
Govt. Chemist	Govt. Chemist	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Chemists	"A"	5	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
	Asst. Chemists	B5-2	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	6
	Clerk U.D.	E2-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	Sr. Chemist Assts.	E2-1	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	Chemical Assts.	E4-3	21	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15	15
	Sub. Staff	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Pesticides Research	Officer-in-Charge, Sr. Principal Scientific Officer	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Pr. Scie. Officers	£1,410 × 54— £1,518 × 63— £1,896	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Sr. Scie. Officers	£1,023 × 45— £1,068 × 48— £1,038; £1,359	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Scie. Officers	£726 × 36— £870 × 75— £945 × 39— £984	7	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Executive Officer	"C2"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Laboratory Technicians	C5-2	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Asst. Physicist	C5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Pilot (Field Officer)	C5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Field Officers	C5-3	10	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Technical Field Officer	C5-4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Stenographer	E3-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Clerk U.D.	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Sr. Labo. Asst.	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Labo. Asst.	E4-3	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
	Jr. Labo. Asst.	E6-5	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
	Works Overseer	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Works Foreman	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub. Staff	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	—	93

Tsetse Survey and Reclamation	Director	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Survey Entomologist	"A"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Tsetse Officers	"A"	8	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
	Field Officers (Tsetse)	C5-3	8	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
	Office Supervisor	C5-4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	7
	Sr. Tsetse Assts.	E6-5	16	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	8
	Jr. Draughtsman Asst.	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Sub. Staff	—	—	211	—	—	—	211	—	—	211	211
Increased Productivity	Tsetse Officer	"A"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Field Officer	C5-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary	Director	£2,900	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Director	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Directors	£2,300	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
	Chief Veterinary Research Officer	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Veterinary Officer	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Treasury Accountant (Sec. from Acgen's Dept.)	B5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Woman Adm. Asst.	B(W)5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Suptd.	C4-3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	E3-1 or C6-5 and C(W)6-5	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Accounts Assistants	C6-5	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	13	10	—	—	10	2	—	—	2	12
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	69	4	—	—	4	55	—	2	57	61
	Sub. Inspector	E2-1:C6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asst. Field Officers	E2-1:C6	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	Sr. Vet. Assts.	E2-1	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	10
	Vet. Assts.	E6-3	200	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	200	200
Field Assts.	E4-3	20	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	18	

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Veterinary (contd.)	Sr. Vet. Guards	E6-5	50	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	48	48
	Sr. Pasture Asst. . . .	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jr. Pasture Assts. . . .	E6-3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3
	Sr. Chem. Asst.	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chem. Asst.	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Jr. Labo. Assts.	E6-5	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4
	Computing Asst.	E6-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Market Masters	E6-4	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3
Library Asst.	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Research Division Central Laboratory	Veterinary Research Officers	"A"	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Experimental Officer . .	B5-2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Labo. Technologists . . .	C5-2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Labo. Tech. Training Grade Chemist (Sec. from Govt. Chemist)	D:C5-2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Asst. Chemist (Sec. from Govt. Chemist)	"A"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		B5-2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vet. Diseases Investi- gation Centres	Veterinary Officers	"A"	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Veterinary Officers and Live- stock Officers	"A"	38	—	28	—	28	—	1	—	—	1	29
	Veterinary Suptd.	"C2"	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Field Officers	"C2"	7	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Field Officers	C5-3	57	—	52	—	52	—	2	—	—	2	54

	Meat Inspectors	C5-3	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	
	Asst. Veterinary Officers	C3-3	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	
	Veterinary Assts.	E6-3	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	
	Sub. Staff	—	960	—	—	—	—	858	—	—	—	858	
Water Development and Irrigation Dept.	Director	£2,900	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Deputy Director	£2,500	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Asst. Director	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Chief Planning Eng.	£2,300	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Irrigation Engs.	£2,000 × 70—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		£2,140	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Sr. Executive Engs.	£2,000 × 70—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		£2,140	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Executive Engs. and Pupil Engs.	"A"	21	—	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
	Eng. Geologist	"A"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Geologists	"A"	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Mech. Engineers	"A"	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Sr. Treasury Acct. (Sec. from Acgen's Dept.)	"B1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Treasury Acct. (Sec. from Acgen's Dept.)	B5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Secretary	B3-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sr. Eng. Assts.	"C2"	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Chief Inspectors, Mechanical	"C2"	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Drilling Suptd.	"C2"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chief Draughtsman	C3-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Dept. Accountant	C4-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Inspectors, Mechanical	C4-3	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
	Drill Foremen	C4-3	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Draughtsmen	C4-3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Inspectors (Works)	C4-3	6	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Office Suptds.	C4-3	8	4	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Stores Officers, Grade I	C4-3	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Eng. Assts., Grade I	C4-3	35	4	23	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	27

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Water Development and Irrigation Dept. (contd.)	Eng. Assts., Grade II	C5-4	30	4	1	—	5	—	2	—	—	2	7
	Jr. Accounts Officer	C5-4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Supervisor	C5-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Estab. Asst. (Sec. from Office of the Chief Sec.)	C6-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Accounts Assts.	C6-5	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Sr. Works Foremen	C5-4	20	—	8	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	9
	Asst. Insp. (Mech.)	C5-4	14	2	8	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	11
	Asst. Computer Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	C6-4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Clerks U.D.	E3-1/C6-5	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E2-1	20	9	—	9	—	—	3	—	—	3	12
	Works Foremen	E6-3/S2-1	78	2	—	2	—	—	57	—	—	57	59
	Sub. Insp. (Mech.)	E2-1:C6	20	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
	Foremen (Mech.)	E2-1:C6	7	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	3	5
	Jr. Eng. Assts., Grade I	E4-3	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5
	Jr. Eng. Assts., Grade II	E2-1:C6	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	3
	Jr. Eng. Assts., Grade III	E4-3	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4
	Sr. Computing Assts.	E6-5	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	6
	Computing Assts.	E4-3	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Stores Assts., Grade I	E2-1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
	Stores Assts., Grade II and III	E6-3	12	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	9
	Sr. Draughtsman Assts.	E2-1:C6	8	4	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	5
	Draughtsman Assts.	E6-3	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	6	6
		E2-1	6	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
	E4-3	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	

(76923)

	Jr. Draughtsman Assts.	E6-5	25	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13	13	
	Telephone Operator	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	
Water Control Executive	Water Officer	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Water Registrar	C3-2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Water Wardens	C5-3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Stenographer/Personal Secretary	E3-1/C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Water Guards	E6-3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
	Sub. Staff	—	105	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	73	73	
Office of the Minister for Communications and Works	Minister	£3,100	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Ministerial Secretary	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Asst. Secretary	} A or B(W)5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Adm. Officer, Class III (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)		1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Personal Secretaries	C(W)6-5	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1		
African Housing and Loan Secretary	Officer-in-Charge, African Housing, Loans and Investment, Adm. Officer, Class II, A-B (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)	} £2,300: £2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	African Housing Officer		C2-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	
	Director	£2,900	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Public Works Dept.	Deputy Director	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Asst. Directors	£2,300	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	
	Sr. Executive Engineers	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	
	Chief Architect	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Chief Quantity Surveyor and Contracts Officer	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
				1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
				1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

32

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Public Works Dept. (contd.)	Chief Accountant (Sec. from Acgen's Dept.)	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Exec. Engineers	"A"	45	2	43	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45
	Mech. Engineers	"A"	6	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Elec. Engineers	"A"	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Pupil Engineers	"A"	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	3	4
	Architects	"A"	7	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Surveyors (Quantity)	"A"	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Secretary	B3-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Treasury Accountants (Sec. from Acgen's Dept.)	B5-2	8	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Departmental Accountants	C4-3	9	1	3	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	5
	Manager, Dar es Salaam Water Supply	"C1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Manager, M.T. Depot, Dar es Salaam	"C1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Labour Relations Office	"C2"	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Chief Inspectors	"C2"	14	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
	Inspectors, Works General	C4-3	66	—	61	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	61
	Inspectors, Mech.	C4-3	32	—	31	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	31
	Inspectors, Water	C4-3	12	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
	Inspectors, Elec.	C4-3	5	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Eng. Draughtsmen	C4-3	3	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Arch. Draughtsmen	C4-3	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Office Suptd.	C4-3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Inspectors, Mech.	C5-4	13	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Asst. Inspectors, Elec.	C5-4	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

	Asst. Inspectors, Water	C5-4	5	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
	Asst. Inspectors, Buildings	C5-4	4	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
	Asst. Inspectors, Plant Operators	C5-4	13	1	5	—	6	—	2	2	—	10
	Asst. Inspectors, Roads	C5-4	17	14	2	—	16	—	1	—	—	17
	Estab. Assistant (Sec. from Office of the Chief Sec.)	C6-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eng. Assistants	C6-4	19	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
	Office Supervisors	C5-4	9	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
	Office Assistants	C6-5	7	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
	Accounts Assistants	C6-5	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
	Personal Secretaries	C(W)6-5	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	56	35	—	—	35	1	—	—	—	36
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	177	22	—	—	22	94	—	7	—	123
	Jr. Foremen (Blgs.)	E6-5	14	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
	Jr. Foremen (Mech.)	E6-5	16	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
	Jr. Foremen (Elec.)	E6-5	10	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
	Jr. Foremen (Water)	E6-5	19	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
	Sr. Draughting Assistants	E2-1	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Draughting Assistants	E4-3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Jr. Draughting Assistants	E6-5	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Sub. Asst. Quan. Surveyor	E2-1:C6	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Quantity Surveyor	E4-3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Jr. Quantity Surveyor	E6-5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Telephone Operator	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Timekeeper and Tally Clerks	E2-1	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
	Timekeeper and Tally Clerks	E4-3	17	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16
	Foreman, Transport	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Architects	"A"	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Engineers	"A"	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Eng. Draughtsman	C4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Works	C4-3	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
	Inspector, Mech.	C4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Arch. Draughtsmen	C4-3	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Inspector	} C5-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Plant Operator											
	Asst. Inspector, Mechanical	C5-4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Superintendent of Stores	£2,000 × 70— £2,140										

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Public Works Dept. (contd.)	Deputy Suptd. of Stores	C2-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Treasury Accountant (from Aegen's Dept.)	B5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Stores Officers	"C2"	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Office Suptd.	C4-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Stores Officers, Grade I	C4-3	6	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Stores Officers, Grade II	C5-4	4	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Personal Secretary	C(W)6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Jr. Accounts Officer	C5-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Accounts Assistant	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	46	7	—	—	7	12	—	—	5	17	24
	Stores Assistant, Grade I	E2-1:C6	14	9	—	—	9	3	—	—	2	5	14
	Stores Assistant, Grade II	E4-3	23	3	—	—	3	8	—	—	7	15	18
	Stores Assistant, Grade III	E6-5	27	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	1	16	16
	Sr. Security Asst.	E2-1:C6	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Security Asst.	E6-3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	Sub. Staff	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	226	—	—	226	226
(Aerodromes)	Airport Foreman	C5-4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Township and Aero-drome Fire Services	Territorial Fire Officer	"C1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Fire Officer	C5-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asst. Fire Officer	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2

(76025)

	Aerodrome Asst.	E4-3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Drill Instructor	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Jr. Aero. Assts.	E6-5	10	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
	Sub. Staff	—	166	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	140
Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources	Minister	£3,100	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Ministerial Secretary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Adm. Officer, Class I	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Secretaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Adm. Officer, Class III (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)	A or B(W)5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Personal Secretaries	C(W)6-5	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Geological Survey	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sub. Staff	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Director	£2,700	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Director	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Records Officer	"A"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Chief Draughtsman	"C2"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Geological Cartographers	C4-3	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
	Office Suptd.	C4-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Stores Supervisor	C4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Inspectors, Mech.	C4-3	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Drill Foremen	C4-3	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Works Foremen	C5-4	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	Accounts Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Library Asst.	C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	E3-1 or C6-5	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Mining Geologist	£2,000 × 70—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		£2,140	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geologists	"A"	21	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	
Chief Research Officer	£2,000 × 70—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	£2,140	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clerks U.D.	E2-1	4	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	

K 3

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958								
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	9	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	7
	Asst. Works Foreman	E2-1:C6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Photo. Operator	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	Geog. Assts.	E2-1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Labo. Assts.	E6-3	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	6
	Field Assts.	E6-3	21	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11	11
	Draughtsman Assts.	E4-3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Jr. Draughtsman Assts.	E6-5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub. Staff	—	150	—	—	—	—	141	—	—	141	141
Laboratory Services	Metallurgist	"A"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mineralogist	"A"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chemists	"A"	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Asst. Chemists	B5-2	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Mineral Exploitation Team	Mining Geologist	£3,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lands and Surveys	Director	£2,900	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Woman Adm. Asst.	B(W)5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Treasury Accountant (from Agen's Dept.)	B5-2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Suptd.	C4-3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	C6-5	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2

	Registry Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Accounts Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	22	12	—	—	12	2	—	—	2	14
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	73	7	—	—	7	29	—	3	32	39
	Telephone Operator	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Jr. Draughtsman Asst.	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jr. Asst. Surveyors	E2-1: C6	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Field Assts.	E6-3	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4
	Survey Assts.	E4-3	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Jr. Survey Assts.	E6-5	18	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	9
	Computing Assts.	E4-3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Sr. Draughtsman Assts.	E2-1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Sr. Draughtsman Assts.	E4-3	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	8
	Jr. Draughtsman Assts.	E6-5	15	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15	15
	Photolitho Assts.	E4-3	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	Jr. Photolitho Assts.	E6-5	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	7
	Aircraft Asst.	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jr. Aircraft Assts.	E6-5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2
	Sr. Photo. Asst.	E2-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Valua. Asst.	E2-1	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
	Jr. Draughtsman Asst.	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Sub. Staff	—	186	—	—	—	—	161	—	—	161	161
Lands Division	Land Officer	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Asst. Land Officer	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asst. Land Officers	"A"	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
	Sr. Land Assts.	"C2"	7	1	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
	Land Assts.	C5-3	21	4	12	—	16	—	—	—	—	16
	Stenographer/Personal Secretary	E3-1 or C6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Survey Division	Chief Surveyor	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Suptd. of Surveys	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Surveyors/Computers and Surveyors (T)	A/B5-4 and C5-1	30	—	25	—	25	—	—	—	—	25

Registrar General's Division	Registrar General	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Registrar General	"A"	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Registry Suptd.	C4-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Registry Suptd.	C5-4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Draughtsman	C6-4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Registry Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Valuation Division	Chief Valuer	£2,000 x 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Valuers	"A"	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hydrographical and Topographical Surveys Division	Staff Surveyor	£1,850	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Computer	A: B5-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eng. Surveyors	C4-3	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Cartographic Draughtsman	C4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mines	Commissioner	£2,700	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Commissioner	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Inspectors of Mines	"A"	9	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Woman Adm. Asst.	B(W)5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Suptd.	C4-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Mining Wardens	C5-3	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Office Suptd.	C5-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Mines Statistical Assistant	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Assistants	C6-5	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Stenographer/Personal Secretary	E3-1 or C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
	Sr. Mines Asst.	E2-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Mines Assts.	E6-3	10	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sub. Staff	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	
Town Planning	Director	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Town Planning Officers	"A"	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958								Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers					
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Town Planning (contd.)	Draughtsmen	C4-3	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Asst. Draughtsman	C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Executive Asst.	C6-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stenographer/Personal Secretary	E3-1 or C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Draughtsman Asst.	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jr. Planning Asst.	E4-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub. Staff	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4
Office of the Minister for Social Services	Minister	£3,100	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Ministerial Secretary Adm. Officer, Class I	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Secretaries	"A" or B(W)5-2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Adm. Officer, Class III (Sec. from Prov. Adm.)												
	Personal Secretaries	C(W)6-5	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Clerk U.D.	E2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Clerk G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Telephone Operator	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Sub. Staff	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	
Antiquities	Conservator of Antiquities	"A"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Clerk G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Sub. Staff	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1

Education	Director	£2,900	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Director	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Directors	£2,300	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Senior Inspector	£2,700 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Education Officers	A3-1:B5-1	5	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Woman Education Officer	A(W)3-1: B(W)5-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Secretary	B3-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Education Officer	A3-1:B5-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Woman Education Officer	A(W)3-1: B(W)5-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Examination Secretary	A3-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Treasury Accountant (Sec. from Acgen's Dept.)	"B1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Treasury Accountant (Sec. from Acgen's Dept.)	B5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Suptd.	C4-3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	E3-1:C(W)6-5	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Jr. Accounts Officers	C5-4	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Establishment Asst. (Sec. from Office of the Chief Sec.)	C6-4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Assts.	C6-5	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	23	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	1	9	17
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	117	3	—	—	3	89	—	—	—	89	92
	Telephone Operator	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Technical Instructors	E4-1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Jr. Asst. Tech. Instructors	E6-3	84	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	83
	Teachers	E6-3:E4-1	2,755	—	—	—	—	2,508	—	—	—	2,508	2,508
African Education	Sr. Education Officers	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	11	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
	Education Officers and Masters	A3-1:B5-1 or A3-2:B5-2 or B6-3	138	—	56	—	56	49	—	—	—	49	105

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958								
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
African Education (contd.)	Women Education Officers and Mistresses	A(W)3-1; B(W)5-1 or A(W)3-2; B(W)5-2 or B(W)6-3	62	—	46	—	46	3	1	—	4	50
	Sr. Asst. Technical Instructor	C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nurse/Matron	C(W)5-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education (Technical Training)	Principal, Technical Institute	£2,000 × 70—£2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Principals	"A1" or "B1"	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Education Officers and Masters	A/B5-1	6	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Tech. Masters, Tech. Mistresses and Tech. Instructors	A3-2; B5-2; A(W)3-2; B(W)5-2; C5-3; C(W)5-3	52	—	32	—	32	—	—	—	—	32
	Bursars	C4-3	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Camp Manager	C4-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Eng. Asst. (Sec. from P.W.D.)	C6-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	E3-1 or C6-5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sr. Asst. Tech. Instructor	C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jr. Asst. Tech. Insts.	E6-3	50	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	34

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
European Education.	Headmasters	"A1" £2,000 × 70— £2,140	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Masters	A3-2, B5-2 or B6-3	21	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
	Mistresses	A(W)3-2, B(W)5-2 or B(W)6-3	77	—	43	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	43
	Bursar	C4-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Senior Matrons	C(W)5-3	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Nurse Matrons	C(W)5-4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Caterers	C(W)5-3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Maintenance and Upkeep Inspectors	C5-4	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Assistant Caterers	C(W)6-5	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Assistant Matrons	C(W)6-5	36	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
	School Secretaries	C5-4	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Stenographer/Personal Secretary	E3-1 or C6-5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Indian Education	Principals	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Principals	A1 or A(W)1	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Education Officers	A3-1:B5-1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Headmasters of Primary Schools	B3-2	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3

Masters and Mistresses	A3-2 or A(W)3-2, B5-2 or B(W)5-2, B6-3 or B(W)6-3	213	99	5	—	104	—	—	6	6	110
Assistant Matron	C(W)6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers	E4-1	69	49	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	49
Lab. Attendants	E4-3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. Lab. Attendants	E6-5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub. Staff	—	1,023	—	—	—	—	987	—	—	987	987
Labour											
Labour Commissioner	£2,900	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Deputy Labour Commissioner	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asst. Labour Commissioner	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chief Factory Inspector	£2,000 × 70— £2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sr. Labour Officers	"B1"	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Labour Officers	B5-2	21	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	18
Labour Officer (Training Grade)	D:B5-2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Factory Inspectors	A:B5-2	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Boiler Inspectors	B5-2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	E3-1 C(W)6-5	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Statistics Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Accounts Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Office Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Clerks U.D.	E2-1	10	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	69	3	—	—	3	58	—	2	60	63
Fingerprint Inspector	E2-1:C6	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fingerprint Inspector Asst.	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sr. Labour Inspector	E2-1	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Labour Inspector	E6-3	29	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	28	28
Overseers/Dresser	E6-5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5
Telephone Operator	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Sub. Staff	—	130	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	125	125

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers					Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Medical	Director	£2,900	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Director	£2,600	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Assistant Directors	£2,400	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Matron-in-Charge	"N1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Secretary	B3-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Women Adm. Assts.	B(W)5-2	5	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Sr. Treasury Accountant (Sec. from Acgen's Dept.)	"B1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Treasury Accountant (Sec. from Acgen's Dept.)	B5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Accounts Officer	C5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Accounts Asst.	C6-5	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Office Supervisor	C5-4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Assts.	C6-5	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Stenographers/Personal Secretaries	C(W)6-5	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	41	—	20	—	20	—	10	—	—	10	30
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	204	—	7	—	7	—	161	—	7	168	175
	Telephone Operators	E4-3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone Operators	E6-5	15	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11	11	
Stores Services	Chief Storekeeper	C2-1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Instrument Mechanic	C5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Stores Officer, Grade II	C5-4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Supervisor	C5-4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Accounts Asst.	C6-5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

Hospital and Health Services

Head Packer	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Security Asst.	E6-3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Senior Specialists	£2,600	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Specialists	£2,300 × 50— £2,400	6	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	5
Medical Suptd.	£2,400	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sr. Medical Officers	£2,300	8	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	7
Special Grade Medical Officers and Medical Officers, Asst. Surgeons and Medical Officers (East Africa)	"A" E.P. £1,023	117	24	54	—	78	8	—	2	10
Asst. Medical Officers	C5-3	23	23	—	—	23	—	—	—	23
Matrons, Grade I	"N2"	6	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	5
Matrons, Grade II	"N3"	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6
Nursing Sisters	"N5"	144	—	73	—	73	—	—	—	73
Nursing Sisters (Training Grade)	D:N5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sister Housekeepers and Housekeepers	"N5"	7	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Physiotherapists	"N5"	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Male Charge Nurse	C5-4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Chief Medical Assts.	C5-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Pharmacist	"B1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pharmacists	B5-2	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Pharmacist (Training Grade)	D:B5-2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sr. Hospital Secretaries	C2-1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hospital Secretary	C4-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laundry Manager	C5-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Welfare Officer	"N4"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Stewards	C5-4	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Chief Health Inspector	"C1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Health Inspectors	C5-2	32	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	24
Sr. Health Visitors	"N2"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Health Visitors	"N5"	26	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	18
Asst. Caterer	C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asst. Nursing Sisters	E2-1:C6	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sr. Staff Nurse	"E3"	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Hospital and Health Services (contd.)	Nurses/Midwives	E6-3	445	—	—	—	—	302	—	—	—	302	302
	Sr. Medical Assts.	E2-1 : C6-5	20	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	19	19
	Medical Assts.	E4-3	183	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	133	133
	Rural Medical Aids	E6-5	106	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	30	30
	Sr. Phar. Assts.	E2-1	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3
	Phar. Assts.	E4-3	31	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	23	23
	Sr. Hos. Steward Asst.	E2-1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hos. Steward Assts.	E5-3	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	10
	Hospital Welfare Officer	E4-3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreman (Transport)	E4-3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Sr. Asst. Health Inspector	E2-1	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Asst. Health Inspector	E4-3	77	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	37	37
	Sanitary Inspector	E6-3	45	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	39	39
	Sr. Staff Health Nurse	"E3"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Health Nurses	E6-3	58	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	31	31
	Ambulance Men	E6-5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jr. Draughtsman Assts.	E6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laundry Foremen	E3-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dental	Sr. Dental Surgeon	£2,300 × 50— £2,400	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Special Grade Dental Surgeons and Dental Surgeons	"A"	7	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
	Sr. Dental Mechanic	C5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Dental Mechanic	C5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Tuberculosis	Specialist-in-Charge	£2,300 × 50— £2,400	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Medical Officer (Special Duty)	"A"	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Nursing Sisters (Special Duty)	"N5"	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Steward (Technical)	C5-4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Medical Assts.	E4-3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sleeping Sickness	Specialist	£2,300 × 50— £2,400	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Jr. Sleeping Sickness Asst.	E6-5	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4
Laboratory Services	Sr. Pathologist	£2,300 × 50— £2,400	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Pathologists	"A"	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Laboratory Technologists	C5-2	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Sr. Laboratory Assts.	E2-1	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5
	Laboratory Assts.	E4-3	44	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	39	39
	Jr. Laboratory Assts.	E6-5	49	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	36	36
X-Ray	Specialist Radiologist	£2,300 × 50— £2,400	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Radiological Technician	C5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

	Radiographers	C5-3, C(W)5-3	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Radiographer (Training Grade)	D:C5-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sr. Radiographer Asst.	E2-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	X-Ray Mechanic	E4-1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Radiographic Assts.	E4-3	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
	Jr. Radiographic Assts.	E6-5	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Medical Education	Sr. Medical Officer (Special Duty)	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Medical Officer (Special Duty)	"A" E.P. £1,284	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Sister Tutor	"N2"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sister Tutors and Mid-wifery Tutors	"N4" E.P. £945	8	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
	Medical Instructors	C5-3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Wardens	C5-4, C(W)5-4	6	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
	Sr. Medical Assts.	E2-1:C6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Medical Assts.	E4-3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub. Staff	—	3,638	—	—	—	—	3,413	—	—	—	3,413
Health Education	Sr. Medical Officer	£2,300	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Health Inspector	C5-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Health Visitor	"N5"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prisons	Commissioner	£2,500	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Deputy Commissioner	£2,140	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Sr. Superintendents	"B1"	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
	Superintendents	"B2"	8	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
	Asst. Superintendents	B5-3	24	3	17	—	20	1	—	—	1	21
	Treasury Accountant (Sec. from Acgen's Dept.)	B5-2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Farm Manager	C4-2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Inspectors, Works	C4-3	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2

Department	Designation	Salary or salary scale	Establishment 1958/59	Officers in post as at 31st December, 1958									
				Overseas Officers				Locally Domiciled Officers				Total (Overseas and locally domiciled.)	
				Asian	European	Other	Total Overseas Officers	African	European	Asian and Other	Total Locally Domiciled Officers		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Prisons (contd)	Sr. Tech. Instructor	"C2"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Tech. Instructors	C5-3	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Mech. Instructors	C5-3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Office Asst.	C6-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Accounts Asst.	C6-5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Superintendent, Malindi Institution	"B1"	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Asst. Superintendent, Malindi Institution	B5-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Clerks U.D.	E2-1	11	8	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	2	10
	Clerks G.D./S.S.	E6-3/S2-1	38	4	—	—	4	36	—	—	—	26	30
	Asst. Prison Officers, Grade I	"PR3"	15	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	10
	Asst. Prison Officers, Grade II	"PR4"	55	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	40	40
	Teachers	E6-3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asst. Tech. Instructors	E4-1	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3
	Jr. Asst. Tech. Instructors	E6-3	34	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23	23
	Armourer	E4-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jr. Veterinary Asst.	E6-3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wardens	PR5-PR7	1,703	—	—	—	—	—	1,602	—	—	1,602	1,602
	Wardresses	PR5-PR7	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	18
	Wardens	PR2-PR7	33	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	26	26
Sub. Staff	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5	

C. Civil Service Salary Scales

(NOTE: Where there are separate special scales for women officers these are indicated by the prefix (W).)

Super Scale I £2,300 × 50—£2,400

Super Scale II £2,000 × 70—£2,140

A. Scale

A. 3. £726 × 36—£870

A. 2. £945 × 39—1,023 × 45—

1,068 × 48—£1,308

A. 1. £1,359 × 51—1,410 × 54—£1,518

A.(W) 3. £726 × 36—£870

A.(W) 2. £906 × 39—1,023 × 45—

1,068 × 48—£1,308

A.(W) 1. £1,359 × 51—1,410 × 54—
£1,518

Medical/Scientific Extension

£1,581 × 63—£1,770

Medical/Scientific Extension

£1,581 × 63—£1,770

B. Scale

B. 6. £534 × 21—597 × 27—£624

B. 5. £678 × 27—759 × 30—£789

B. 4. £879 × 33—912 × 36—£984

B. 3. £1,020 × 36—1,056 × 39—

1,095 × 42—£1,137

B. 2. £1,179 × 42—1,263 × 45—£1,308

B. 1. £1,359 × 51—1,410 × 54—£1,518

B.(W) 6. £534 × 21—597 × 27—£624

B.(W) 5. £678 × 27—759 × 30—£789

B.(W) 4. £819 × 30—879 × 33—£912

B.(W) 3. £948 × 36—£1,056

B.(W) 2. £1,095 × 42—1,263 × 45—
£1,308

B.(W) 1. £1,359 × 51—1,410 × 54—
£1,518

C. Scale

C. 6. £576 × 21—£597

C. 5. £624 × 27—£732

C. 4. £825 × 33—£924

C. 3. £960 × 36—£1,068

C. 2. £1,104 × 36—1,140 × 39—

1,179 × 42—£1,263

C. 1. £1,308 × 51—1,410 × 54—£1,518

C.(W) 6. £576 × 21—£597

C.(W) 5. £624 × 27—£732

C.(W) 4. £762 × 30—792 × 33—£858

C.(W) 3. £891 × 33—924 × 36—£996

C.(W) 2. £1,032 × 36—1,140 × 39—

1,179 × 42—£1,263

C.(W) 1. £1,308 × 51—1,410 × 54—
£1,518

D. Scale (Men and Women)

£471 × 21—£555

E. Scale

E. 6. £104.5 × 6.15—£138

E. 5. £152.5 × 6.15—172.10 × 7.10—£180

E. 4. £187.10 × 10.10—208.10 × 13.10—

£262.10

E. 3. £290.5 × 13.10—330.15 × 14.5—

345 × 21—£366

E. 2. £387 × 21—£450

E. 1. £471 × 21—£555

E.(W) 6. £104.5 × 6.15—£138

E.(W) 5. £145.10 × 6.15—172.10 × 7.10—
£180

E.(W) 4. £187.10 × 10.10—
208.10 × 13.10—£262.10

E.(W) 3. £276.15 × 13.10—
330.15 × 14.5—£345

E.(W) 2. £366 × 21—£450

E.(W) 1. £471 × 21—£555

N. Scale

N. 5. £624 × 27—732 × 30—792 × 33—£924

N. 4. £678 × 27—732 × 30—792 × 33—924 × 36—£996

N. 3. £996

N. 2. £1,104

N. 1. £1,308

Police Scales

- P. 9. £83.8 × 2.14—105 × 3—111 × 3 (Biennial)—114 × 3.6 (Biennial)—
117.5 × 3.12 (Biennial)—£124.10
- P. 8. £111 × 5.8—£138
- P. 7. £152.5 × 6.15—172.10 × 7.10—£195
- P. 6. £198
- P. 5. £201.15 × 6.15—£235.10
- P. 4. £208.10 × 13.10—262.10 × 27.15—290.5 × 13.10—330.15 × 14.5—345 × 15—£360
- P. 3. £372.15 × 14.5—387 × 21—£555
- P. 2. £576 × 21—597 × 27—732 × 30—£792
- P. 1. £825 × 33—924 × 36—£1,032

Prisons Scale

- PR. 7. £83.8 × 2.14—105 × 3—111 × 3 (Biennial)—£114
- PR. 6. £116.8 × 5.8—£138
- PR. 5. £152.5 × 6.15—172.10 × 7.10—£202.10
- PR. 4. £208.10 × 13.10—£262.10
- PR. 3. £290.5 × 13.10—330.15 × 14.5—345 × 15—£360
- PR. 2. £372.15 × 14.5—387 × 21—£555
- PR. 1. £576 × 21—597 × 27—732 × 30—£792

Subordinate Service Scales

- S. 7. Shs. 56/- × 2/50—Shs. 66/- per month.
- S. 6. Shs. 68/- × 2/50—Shs. 78/- per month.
- S. 5. Shs. 79/50 × 3/50—Shs. 93/50 per month.
- S. 4. Shs. 97/- × 3/50—107/50 × 5/-—Shs. 112/50 per month.
- S. 3. Shs. 118/- × 5/-—Shs. 138/- per month.
- S. 2. Shs. 145/- × 7/-—166/- × 10/-—Shs. 176/- per month.
- S. 1. Shs. 188/- × 10/-—Shs. 228/- per month.

D. LEGISLATIVE ORGANS

Membership of Legislative Council at 31.12.1958

SPEAKER

Sir Barclay Nihill, K.B.E., M.C.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Chief Secretary to the Government.

The Minister for Constitutional Affairs.

The Attorney-General.

The Minister for Finance and Economics.

The Minister for Natural Resources.

The Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources.

The Minister for Communications and Works.

The Minister for Local Government and Administration.

The Minister for Social Services.

NOMINATED MEMBERS (In alphabetical order)

Liwali H. Saleh el Busaidy, O.B.E.

Mr. I. C. Chopra, C.B.E., Q.C.

Mrs. Joan Davis.

Mr. W. E. M. Dawson, Q.C.,
Solicitor-General.

Chief Amri Dodo.

Mr. C. J. W. Hodgson, O.B.E.

Mr. G. N. Houry, O.B.E., Q.C.

Mr. Amir Karimjee, Assistant Minister (Commerce and Industry).

Mrs. Bertha Kinguri.

Mr. E. S. Lakamoyo.

Mr. A. L. Le Maitre, O.B.E.

Mr. W. W. Lewis-Jones, C.B.E.,
Director of Education.

Dr. J. M. Liston, C.M.G., M.B.,
B.Ch., Director of Medical Services.

Chief H. M. Lugusha, M.B.E.,
Assistant Minister (Social Development and Rural Councils).

Sub-Chief E. Luhanga.

Mr. C. Mace, O.B.E., Director of Lands and Surveys.

Mr. D. P. K. Makwaia, O.B.E.,
Assistant Minister (Lands).

Chief John Maruma, M.B.E.

Chief Charles Masanja.

Mr. A. Mwanjesa.

Mr. V. M. Nazerali, C.B.E.

Chief S. L. Ntare.

Sir Charles Phillips, C.B.E.

Mr. F. H. Woodrow, C.B.E.,
Director of Public Works.

Chief Humbi Ziota II, M.B.E.,
Assistant Minister (Agricultural Production).

REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS

Dar es Salaam

3 seats vacant pending election.

Central Province

3 seats vacant pending election.

Eastern Province

Mr. A. H. Jamal.

Mr. G. T. Lewis.

Mr. J. K. Nyerere.

Lake Province (South-east)

3 seats vacant pending election.

Lake Province (West)

3 seats vacant pending election.

Northern Province

Mr. D. N. M. Bryceson.

Mr. S. N. Eliufoo.

Mrs. Sophia Mustafa.

Southern Highlands Province

Mr. A. S. Bajaj.

Marion, the Lady Chesham.

Mr. J. B. M. Mwakangale.

Southern Province

3 seats vacant pending election.

Tanga Province

Mr. R. N. Donaldson.

Mr. John Keto.

Dr. Baldev Krishna.

Western Province

Mr. J. H. Baker.

Chief A. S. Fundikira.

Mr. M. N. Rattansey.

GENERAL INTERESTS

Mr. M. K. Bargash.

Mr. R. C. J. Maslin.

1 seat vacant pending appointment.

APPENDIX III

A. PRINCIPAL OFFENCES FOR WHICH INDIVIDUALS WERE CHARGED OR CONVICTED DURING 1958 AND THE PENALTIES IMPOSED

(a) Before the High Court

Nature of Crime	Number		Sex		Abated	Not tried Nolle-Prosequit etc.	Found insane before trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Sentences					
	Total	Male	Female	Death						Imprisonment	Corporal punishment	Corporal punishment with or without imprisonment or fine or both	Bound over or otherwise disposed of	Both fine and imprisonment	Fine
I. <i>Against Lawful Authority</i> Against public order, perjury, escape and rescue	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
II. <i>Against Public Morality</i> Rape, indecent assault, unnatural offences and others	14	14	—	—	1	—	8	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
III. <i>Against the Person</i> (a) Murder and manslaughter	385	367	18	—	44	6	65	270	50	203	3	—	13	—	1
(b) Attempted Murder	35	35	—	—	2	—	14	19	—	17	—	—	2	—	—
(c) Attempted Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Grievous harm, wounding, assaults and others	121	117	4	2	13	—	36	70	—	52	—	7	7	2	2
IV. <i>Against Property</i> (a) Thefts, other stealings, robbery, extortion, burglary, house and store breaking, false pretences, cheating, fraud, receiving stolen property, praedial larceny and others	125	123	2	—	12	—	23	90	—	89	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Arson	41	36	5	—	8	—	8	25	—	22	—	—	3	—	—
V. <i>Against the Penal Code</i> (a) Forgery and coinage	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other	15	14	1	—	13	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
VI. <i>Against Local Laws</i> Against traffic ordinance, township ordinance, liquor ordinance, gambling ordinance and others	19	19	—	—	5	—	2	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	760	730	30	2	98	6	158	496	50	405	3	8	25	2	3

A. (b) Before the Subordinate Courts

Nature of Crime	Number		Sex		Discharged		Abated	Found insane	Committed for trial	Convicted	Sentences							
	Total	Male	Female	For insufficiency of prosecution evidence	On merits of the case	Imprisonment					Corporal punishment	Fine	Bound over or otherwise disposed of	Probation	Imprisonment in lieu of fine	Both fine and imprisonment	Corporal punishment with fine or imprisonment or both	Death
I. <i>Against Lawful Authority</i> Against public order, perjury, escape and rescue	2,235	2,191	44	451	179	—	1	2	1,602	920	12	71	138	7	451	3	—	—
II. <i>Against Public Morality</i> Rape, indecent assault, unnatural offences and others	561	561	—	76	84	—	—	10	391	279	19	4	13	4	22	5	45	—
III. <i>Against the Person</i> (a) Murder and manslaughter	620	590	30	194	—	—	—	6	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Attempted Murder	49	46	3	14	—	—	—	6	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Attempted Suicide	116	77	39	4	8	—	—	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Grievous harm, wounding, assaults and others	3,983	3,883	100	532	420	—	7	76	103	6	—	—	93	1	3	—	—	—
IV. <i>Against Property</i> (a) Thefts, other stealings, robbery, extortion, burglary, house and store breaking, false pretences, cheating, fraud, receiving stolen property, praedial larceny and others	14,992	14,882	110	2,472	1,752	—	—	97	10,663	7,634	417	117	683	597	1,014	137	64	—
(b) Arson	320	296	24	96	45	3	5	42	134	115	5	—	6	1	5	2	—	—
V. <i>Against the Penal Code</i> (a) Forgery and coinage	453	452	1	29	27	—	—	7	390	309	—	4	22	16	33	6	—	—
(b) Other	1,580	1,505	75	297	168	—	—	17	1,098	563	13	54	166	18	270	11	3	—
VI. <i>Against Local Laws</i> Against traffic ordinance, township ordinance, liquor ordinance, gambling ordinance and others	37,794	37,285	509	5,753	1,511	1	—	—	390	563	13	4	22	16	33	6	—	—
TOTAL	62,703	61,768	935	9,918	4,194	4	25	14	30,513	24,311	622	7,666	1,360	114	18,612	203	—	—
						4	25	720	47,842	13,647	622	8,087	2,841	783	21,336	396	130	—

[backing Appendix III A (ii)]

A. (c) In the Local Courts

No. of criminal cases heard	No. of criminal cases pending at end of year	No. of persons convicted in criminal cases	Sentences of Persons Convicted in Criminal Cases*										Analysis of Criminal Offences		
			Convicted but not punished	Fine	Imprisonment		Corporal Punishment				Compensation	Customary law	a Customary law	b Rules and Orders	c Applied laws
					(i) 6 months or under	(ii) Over 6 months	(i) Indecent assaults	(ii) Other assaults	(iii) Stock theft	(iv) Juveniles					
87,867	2,559	104,191	3,658	84,093	14,483	869	26	41	28	1,279	23,758	409	56,242	29,346	18,603

* In some cases a combination of sentences, e.g., fine and compensation, was imposed. The sum of the figures in these columns is therefore greater than the number of persons convicted.

No. of civil cases heard	No. of civil cases pending at end of year	Analysis of Matters in dispute in Civil Cases						Appeals (all courts)				Revision (all courts)				
		Divorce	Other matrimonial	Inheritance (other than land)	Land	Debt	Other	To	Heard	Allowed	Pending	Sentence enhanced	Sentence reduced	Proceedings quashed	Retrial ordered	Other orders
56,825	4,348	10,720	13,354	1,037	3,512	26,983	1,219	Central Court of Appeal from Local Courts	98	62	7	—	—	—	—	—
								District Commissioner	1,796	477	470	227	753	470	234	68
								Local Appeal Courts	6,748	2,342	825	—	—	—	—	—

(to face Appendix III A (b))

Explanatory Notes

1. Ninety-eight persons who were committed for trial in respect of one-hundred-and-forty-six offences before the 1st January, 1958, were dealt with during the year.

2. The table does not include figures for one-hundred-and-fifty-five persons committed for trial in respect of two-hundred-and-one offences before the 31st December, 1958, whose trials were still pending at that date.

3. Cases concerning twenty-eight of the total number of persons committed for trial in respect of thirty-one offences were subsequently returned to the Subordinate Courts for trial in original jurisdiction.

4. Ninety-eight informations were filed in respect of charges additional to those on which the accused were originally committed.

5. Capital sentences were imposed on fifty persons during the year. Of these fifty, fifteen were executed; seven sentences were commuted by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council; two persons were detained during the Governor's pleasure, in one of which the original sentence of death was quashed by the Court of Appeal and the Order substituted therefor; in two cases the convictions of the accused persons were altered to manslaughter; four appeals against conviction and sentence were allowed and nineteen appeals were pending at the end of the year. One appeal was withdrawn and the accused person petitioned to the Governor for mercy, which too was pending at the end of the year.

6. With regard to the appeals of eight persons which were shown as pending in the Report for 1957 for decision by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, all the appeals were dismissed and five accused persons were executed, in three cases the death sentences were commuted by the Governor to varying terms of imprisonment.

7. Of the sentences of corporal punishment passed in the Subordinate Courts, twenty-seven were quashed by the High Court in its revisional jurisdiction. Five-hundred-and-fifty-nine of the seven-hundred-and-sixteen persons sentenced were juveniles.

The tables A and B in Schedule II give the number of offences charged against accused persons. In respect of the year 1958, the following statistics show the number of persons charged, the figures for 1957 being shown by way of comparison:

B. Table of Persons Charged in 1958 Compared with 1957

	<i>In Subordinate Courts</i>		<i>In High Court</i>	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
Total No. of persons charged	41,088	44,855	485	508
Male	40,611	43,902	460	481
Female	477	953	25	27
Discharged	5,153	6,129	67	55
Acquitted	1,996	2,047	88	69
Committed to High Court	495	536	—	—
Found insane before trial	8	22	13	6
Convicted	33,435	36,118	315	377
Abated owing to death of accused	1	3	2	1
TOTAL	41,088	44,855	485	508

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

A. (a) (i) Territorial Revenue: Part I

<i>Heads of Revenue</i>	1956/57	1957/58	<i>Estimates 1958/59</i>
Customs and Excise	6,847	7,432	8,885
Licences, Taxes, etc.	6,680	7,233	7,066
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	1,104	1,303	1,352
Reimbursements	629	—	—
Revenue from Government Property	977	1,349	1,268
Miscellaneous	320	846	673
Interests and Loans	568	461	348
Widows' and Orphans Pensions Schemes	122	124	125
Land Premia	173	86	70
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	71	—	—
TOTAL	17,492	18,834	19,787

(ii) Territorial Revenue: Part II

<i>Source</i>	1956/57	1957/58	<i>Estimates 1958/59</i>
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	922	899	1,575
Transfer from Development Plan Reserve	149	611	—
Loans (including Advances in anticipation of Loans)	3,200	2,887	1,082
Miscellaneous	1,011	—	—
Development Fund	—	1,057	2,425
TOTAL	5,282	5,454	5,082

A. (b) (i) Territorial Expenditure: Part I

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1956/57	1957/58	<i>Estimates 1958/59</i>
	£	£	£
Public Debt	715,018	1,004,866	1,185,964
Pensions and Gratuities	821,707	855,026	921,000
Governor	30,957	30,674	38,853
Judiciary	163,526	178,756	190,027
Legislative Council	46,283	41,972	56,868
Audit	51,757	56,753	65,589
Public Service Commission	7,297	8,784	9,133
Office of the Chief Secretary	—	99,855	164,174
Defence	652,453	661,641	673,183
Immigration and Passports	35,734	39,625	37,302
Police	1,242,557	1,264,464	1,367,993
Printing and Stationery	132,901	136,558	146,394
Public Relations	59,107	79,407	62,450
Office of the Attorney-General	—	4,638	1,259
Administrator-General	12,133	12,340	13,800
Legal	35,563	38,451	44,607
Office of the Minister for Finance and Economics	—	40,788	32,968
Accountant-General	101,048	107,283	113,962
Commerce and Industry	21,933	32,432	45,444
Contribution to Development Fund	250,000	—	—
Contribution to Non-Native Education Funds	352,182	387,400	426,089
East Africa High Commission	834,700	1,039,603	1,057,835
Loans from Territory Funds	32,593	20,345	22,100
Miscellaneous Services	549,576	799,331	—
Subventions	137,954	120,327	126,581
Transferred Revenue	487,252	520,362	563,020
Transfer to Reserves	60,414	3,170	—
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	58,390	83,347	69,000
Office of the Minister for Local Government and Administration	—	34,385	34,836
Local Government	576,250	593,452	615,112
Provincial Administration	998,995	1,004,906	1,149,885
Provincial Development Schemes	—	—	—
Social Development	88,374	81,792	92,166
Office of the Minister for Natural Resources	—	22,522	23,120
Agriculture	646,956	610,799	738,398
Co-operative Development	69,940	75,885	101,743
Forest	278,449	299,786	329,696
Game	82,318	88,306	101,946
Government Chemist	22,723	22,127	25,520
Grain Storage	23,905	3,573	—
Pesticides Research	78,665	—	—
Tsetse Survey and Reclamation	70,360	80,875	93,312
Veterinary	465,920	456,135	498,317
Water Development and Irrigation	346,887	313,994	426,311
Office of the Minister for Communications and Works	—	19,844	15,849
Public Works Department	697,313	389,467	770,110
Public Works Recurrent	1,445,445	1,627,796	1,783,024
Township and Aerodrome Fire Services	36,950	23,457	29,332
Transport Licensing Authority	8,267	11,247	11,303
Office of the Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources	—	18,477	12,952
Geological Survey	126,924	144,218	151,602
Lands and Surveys	318,874	312,773	339,420
Mines	44,323	49,078	52,040
Mining Consultant	2,660	67	3,850
Town Planning	20,242	19,459	22,397
Office of the Minister for Social Services	—	24,513	22,394
Antiquities	2,718	3,586	6,388
Education	2,110,082	2,246,135	2,582,376

A. (b) (i) Territorial Expenditure: Part I—contd.

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1956/57	1957/58	<i>Estimates 1958/59</i>
	£	£	£
Film Censorship	2,119	2,172	2,386
Labour	105,771	120,440	139,654
Medical	1,665,437	1,722,957	2,065,062
Prisons	611,031	564,925	617,822
Development Organisation	8,131	—	—
Land Tenure Adviser	1,939	—	—
Public Works Extraordinary	97,027	—	—
Miscellaneous Services:			
Office of Chief Secretary	—	—	75,910
Ministry of Finance and Economics	—	—	274,970
Ministry of Local Government and Administration	—	—	17,631
Ministry of Communications and Works	—	—	279,305
Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources	—	—	15,260
Ministry of Social Services	—	—	18,850
Custodian of Enemy Property	—	—	—
Provincial Councils	—	—	—
Secretariat	209,230	—	—
Subsidisation and Temporary Bonus	—	—	—
Contribution to Development Plan Reserve	—	—	—
Contribution to Self-financing Local Authorities	—	—	—
Water Court	—	—	—
TOTAL	18,157,260	18,697,346	20,975,844

(ii) Territorial Expenditure: Part II

£ thousand

	1956/57	1957/58	<i>Estimates 1958/59</i>
	£	£	£
Capital Works	5,282	5,454	6,020

A. (c) Revenue from Direct and Indirect Taxation

£ thousand

<i>Type of Tax</i>	1956-57	1957-58	<i>Estimates 1958-59</i>
Direct:			
Income Tax	4,066	4,283	4,227
Estate Duty	65	50	70
Native House and Poll Tax	64	31	23
Local Government Tax	38	39	41
Non-Native Poll Tax	2	1	—
Personal Tax	1,096	1,381	1,400
Non-Native Education Taxes	284	289	323
Municipal Tax	25	26	20
Indirect:			
Import Duties	4,999	5,312	6,770
Export Duties	24	25	25
Excise Duties	1,824	2,095	2,090
Stamp Duties	149	172	175
Trade Licences	106	102	100
Vehicle Licences	403	458	430
Other Indirect Taxes, Cesses, etc.	382	400	257

B. Native Administration

(a) REVENUE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Local Rates</i>	<i>Produce Cesses</i>	<i>Other Revenue</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>
	£	£	£	£
1956	1,443,342	437,932	1,222,275	3,103,549
1957	1,634,614	471,117	1,295,965	3,401,696
1958 (estimates)	1,833,496	536,229	1,101,106	3,470,831

(b) EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Local Administration</i>	<i>Social Services</i>	<i>Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary, Water</i>	<i>All Other Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Expenditure</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1956	925,728	541,459	152,275	1,165,386	2,784,848
1957	1,081,568	681,234	178,261	1,215,223	3,156,286
1958 (estimates)	1,245,970	850,977	254,302	1,527,658	3,878,907

C. (a) (i) Dar es Salaam Municipality

REVENUE

£ thousand

<i>Revenue Head</i>	1957	1958 (Estimates)	1959 (Estimates)
<i>Government Grants:</i>			
Administrative and General	6.5	7.1	6.9
Public Health Measures	77.7	97.0	96.0
Road Works, etc.	29.9	26.0	33.8
<i>Government and East African High Commission Contribution in lieu of Rates</i>	81.7	83.1	86.2
<i>Licences:</i>			
Trades	12.8	12.8	12.9
Liquor	9.9	9.6	9.9
Vehicles	39.1	38.5	43.5
Other	2.3	2.2	3.2
<i>Fees, Charges, etc.:</i>			
Markets	12.5	13.4	12.7
Cesspit emptying	7.8	8.2	16.3
Other	64.8	98.8	95.1
<i>Local Taxes</i>	21.1	10.4	13.3
<i>General Rate</i>	133.1	134.1	120.0
TOTAL .£	499.0	541.2	549.8

(ii) Dar es Salaam Municipality

EXPENDITURE

£ thousand

<i>Expenditure Head</i>	1957	1958 <i>Estimates</i>	1959 <i>Estimates</i>
<i>Administrative and General:</i>			
Town Clerk and Finance Department	46.5	68.5	52.3
Public Health Department	21.8	26.0	27.5
Engineering Department	22.4	26.1	25.6
Miscellaneous	36.9	15.5	25.0
<i>Public Health Measures:</i>			
Mosquito Control	29.7	32.1	32.1
Refuse Collection and Disposal	40.6	41.4	32.4
Street Cleaning	12.6	14.4	14.9
Drains, Sewers, Cesspits, etc.	55.4	74.3	76.0
Other	14.7	12.5	16.1
<i>Road Works, etc.:</i>			
Highways, Bridges and Sea Walls	120.0	171.3	133.2
Markets	12.0	13.5	12.3
Public Lighting	12.7	18.6	20.0
Fire Brigade	20.6	26.3	26.6
Miscellaneous	19.7	28.6	22.8
Loan Charges and Revenue Contribution to Capital Expenditure	32.4	77.6	85.7
TOTAL	499.0	646.8	602.5

C. (b) (i) Town Councils:(¹)

REVENUE

£ thousand

<i>Revenue Head</i>	1957	1958 <i>Estimates</i>	1959 <i>Estimates</i>
Total revenue			
Government grants	73.5	88.6	100.8
Proportion of revenue			
Traffic Ordinance	48.0	44.9	52.7
Local Government tax	14.1	12.9	15.3
Licences, fees and other	119.0	116.9	203.3
Rates and house taxes	154.6	176.6	188.2
Appropriations from surplus	—	18.3	30.4
TOTAL	409.2	458.2	590.7

(¹) Town councils are included as from their dates of inauguration: Tanga 1.8.54; Arusha, Lindi and Mwanza 1.1.55; Dodoma and Iringa 1.7.55; Moshi and Morogoro 1.7.56; Mbeya 1.1.57; Tabora 1.7.58.

(ii) Town Councils:(¹)

EXPENDITURE

£ thousand

<i>Expenditure Head</i>	1957	1958 <i>Estimates</i>	1959 <i>Estimates</i>
Total expenditure			
Traffic, fire and lighting	28.4	33.6	44.1
Health	112.2	149.0	158.9
Markets	13.9	17.3	21.5
Highways and works	80.9	118.5	113.3
Finance and general purposes	66.9	87.0	111.2
Special and capital expenditure	56.2	52.8	141.7
Surplus	50.7	—	—
TOTAL	409.2	458.2	590.7

(¹) Town councils are included as from their dates of inauguration: see footnote to Revenue table.

C. (c) County Council: South East Lake

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

£ thousand

<i>Revenue</i>	1957	1958 <i>Estimates</i>	1959 <i>Estimates</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	1957	1958 <i>Estimates</i>	1959 <i>Estimates</i>
<i>Finance and General Purposes:</i>				<i>Committees:</i>			
Fees, licences, etc.	32.3	21.5	24.1	Finance and general purposes	69.9	75.8	94.1
Grants	66.9	67.0	44.2	Natural resources	127.3	172.3	143.8
<i>Sukumaland Development:</i>				Social services	8.5	14.5	18.4
Subsidies from Native Treasuries	6.0	2.0	1.2	Sukumaland Development	28.6	30.7	10.7
Grants	27.2	25.3	10.4	<i>Surplus</i>	90.8	82.4	22.5
Other	2.4	3.4	4.8				
<i>Lint and Seed Marketing Board Fund</i>							
Grant from Board and Other Revenue	119.5	165.7	123.5				
<i>Balance Brought Forward</i>	70.8	90.8	81.3				
TOTAL REVENUE	325.1	375.7	289.5	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	325.1	375.7	289.5

C. (d) Township Authorities: Expenditure⁽¹⁾

£ thousand

Year	Recurrent Expenditure on		Special Expenditure	Total Expenditure
	Personal Emoluments	Other Charges ⁽²⁾		
1955-56	41.3	60.9	11.7	113.9
1956-57	29.8	42.2	15.1	87.1
1957-58	31.2	43.0	14.2	88.5
1958-59 (estimates)	28.1	35.1	9.1	72.2 ⁽³⁾

NOTE:

(1) Township Authorities are financed wholly from territorial revenue. The expenditure of the smaller Authorities is not distinguished from similar expenditure elsewhere by the Government Departments who act on their behalf and is therefore excluded from the above table.

(2) Includes expenditure on public health, road maintenance and pombe markets.

(3) The reduction in expenditure compared with previous years is matched by a corresponding increase in Appendix C (b) (ii) as Township Authorities assume Town Council status.

D. Internal and External Debt

£ thousand

As at	Loans from Imperial Funds	Government Loans	Inscribed Stock 1970/73	Tanganyika Stock			Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Loan	Lint and Seed Marketing Board	Total	Sinking Funds
				1967/72	1975/79	1978/82				
30.6.54	853.5	500.0	4,030.0	4,410.0	—	—	210.0	1,000.0	11,003.5	374.0
30.6.55	779.0	500.0	4,030.0	4,410.0	—	—	210.0	1,000.0	10,929.0	468.3
30.6.56	702.3	500.0	4,030.0	4,410.0	—	—	210.0	1,000.0	10,852.3	527.9
30.6.57	623.4	500.0	4,030.0	4,410.0	1,500.0	4,000.0	210.0	1,000.0	16,273.4	644.7
30.6.58	542.0	500.0	4,030.0	4,410.0	1,500.0	4,000.0	210.0	1,000.0	16,192.0	782.3

APPENDIX V

TAXATION

A. Direct Taxes

(a) INCOME TAX RATES

(Cap. 318 as amended by Ordinance No. 14 of 1958)

Resident Individuals

Income Tax and Surtax are merged and are charged on chargeable income at the following rates:

On the first	£400	at Shs.	2/-	in the £
.. .. next	£400	.. ..	3/-	.. ..
..	£400	.. ..	4/-	.. ..
..	£400	.. ..	5/-	.. ..
..	£400	.. ..	6/-	.. ..
..	£500	.. ..	7/-	.. ..
..	£500	.. ..	8/-	.. ..
..	£1,000	.. ..	9/-	.. ..
..	£1,000	.. ..	10/-	.. ..
..	£1,000	.. ..	11/-	.. ..
..	£1,000	.. ..	12/-	.. ..
..	£1,000	.. ..	13/-	.. ..
..	£1,000	.. ..	14/-	.. ..

and on every pound after £9,000 at Shs. 15/- in the pound.

Non-Resident Individuals

When the chargeable income does not exceed £800, tax is charged at the rate of two shillings in respect of each pound of chargeable income.

When the chargeable income exceeds £800, tax on the whole chargeable income is charged at the resident individual rates above.

Details are not available of the number of individual income tax payers and the amount of tax collected according to income brackets.

Effective rates of income tax for persons with different family status are determined by the personal allowances laid down in the first schedule to the above quoted Ordinance. Space will not permit the inclusion of full details in this Appendix, but the allowances fall under nine heads as follows:

- I. Married Allowance
- II. Child Allowance
- III. Education Allowance
- IV. Dependant Allowance
- V. Insurance Allowance
- VI. Single Allowance
- VII. Old Age Allowance
- VIII. Non-Resident Primary Allowance
- IX. Non-Resident Secondary Allowance

The former Age Allowance is now, in effect, contained in the increased Old Age Allowance.

Limited Companies

The rate is Shs. 5/50 in the pound. Details are not available of companies paying income tax to the territory and to the metropolitan country.

Personal Tax Ordinance (No. 3 of 1955)

(b) PERSONAL TAX

Ordinance No. 25 of 1957 amended the Personal Tax Schedule under Ordinance No. 3 of 1955 as follows, the new rates becoming effective in 1958:

	<i>Shs.</i>
(a) Where the person's chargeable income does not exceed £100 per annum	12/-
(b) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £100, but does not exceed £150 per annum	20/-
(c) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £150, but does not exceed £200 per annum	30/-
(d) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £200, but does not exceed £250 per annum	45/-
(e) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £250, but does not exceed £300 per annum	60/-
(f) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £300, but does not exceed £400 per annum	100/-
(g) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £400, but does not exceed £600 per annum	150/-
(h) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £600 per annum	180/-

(c) LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX

(Local Government (Tax) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1955))

Taxpayers who are liable to pay tax under the Personal Tax Ordinance and who are ordinarily resident within an area which is excluded from the jurisdiction of local councils or native authorities, such as townships and minor settlements, are also liable to pay tax under the Local Government (Tax) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1955). The amount payable is in effect the difference between the former Poll Tax and the amount of Personal Tax paid under the new Personal Tax Ordinance, with the addition of 2s. added by Ordinance No. 45 of 1957. This increase was necessitated to correspond with the additional 2s. on the minimum rate of Personal Tax (Appendix V.A. (b)) which would otherwise have had the effect of reducing Local Government Tax by an equivalent amount.

(d) NATIVE AUTHORITY RATE

(Native Authority (Rating) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1955))

Every adult African male ordinarily resident within the area of jurisdiction of a native authority is liable to payment of a rate levied under the Native Authority (Rating) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1955). Authorities impose varying rates, according to the services rendered. A list of rates by area is given below. It should be noted that many of these rates are graduated according to the income of the taxpayer, and the figures shown represent the minimum rate in every case.

Province	District	Rate (Annual)
		Payable
		Shs.
Central	Iramba	14/-
	Kondoa, Singida	12/-
	Dodoma, Manyoni, Mpwapwa	10/-
Eastern	Bagomoyo, Kilosa, Kisarawe,	
	Mafia, Rufiji	18/-
	Ulanga	16/-
	Morogoro	15/-
Lake	Bukoba, Karagwe	29/-
	Ngara, Ukerewe	24/-
	Geita, Kwimba, Maswa,	
	Mwanza (Rural), North Mara,	
	Shinyanga	20/-
	South Mara (Musoma)	18/-
	Biharamulo	15/-
Northern	Moshi	28/-
	Arusha	27/-
	Masai, Mbulu	20/-
Southern	Songea	24/-
	Masasi	23/-
	Lindi, Tunduru	20/-
	Kilwa, Mtwara	18/-
	Nachingwea	16/-
	Newala	12/-
Southern Highlands	Tukuyu	24/-
	Mbeya	22/-
	Iringa, Njombe	20/-
	Chunya	18/-
Tanga	Lushoto	25/-
	Handeni	22/-
	Pare	20/-
	Pangani, Tanga (Rural)	15/-
Western	Tabora	20/-
	Kibondo	18/-
	Kasulu, Nzega, Ufipa	15/-
	Kahama, Kigoma	13/-
	Mpanda	12/-

(e) NATIVE TAX ORDINANCE (Cap. 183)

Certain provisions of the Native Tax Ordinance remain in force in respect of house taxes which are paid by house owners who are not liable to pay Personal Tax, Local Government Tax or Local Rate. The rates of tax vary according to area but approximate to the minimum rate of Personal Tax together with Local Government Tax or the appropriate Local Rate for the area.

(f) NON-NATIVE EDUCATION TAX (Cap. 265)

<i>Income in £ per annum</i>	<i>Tax payable</i>		
	<i>Non-natives other than Asians</i>	<i>Indians</i>	<i>Goans and Asians other than Indians</i>
	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
Up to £100	60/-	45/-	45/-
£100-£200	90/-	67/50	67/50
£200-£300	150/-	120/-	120/-
£300-£400	200/-	150/-	150/-
Over £400	300/-	240/-	150/-

(g) MUNICIPAL HOUSE TAX (Cap. 185)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>1959 Percentage of Net Annual Value</i>
Central	Kongwa	3
	Singida	6
Eastern	Bagamoyo	10
	Kilosa	10
	Kimamba	7½
Lake	Bukoba	10
	Musoma	10
	Shinyanga	10
Southern	Mtwara	8
	Mikindani	6
	Nachingwea	6
	Songea	6
Southern Highlands	Chunya	6
	Tukuyu	10
Tanga	Korogwe	10
	Lushoto	10
	Pangani	10
Western	Kahama	6
	Kigoma	10
	Tabora	10
	Ujiji	6

(h) COMPANIES NOMINAL CAPITAL TAX (Cap. 188)

The rate is Shs. 5/- for every £50 of nominal capital or part thereof.

(i) ESTATE DUTY (Cap. 187)

Where the principal value of the Estate						<i>Estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent. of:</i>	
Exceeds	£					£	cent. of:
	100 and does not exceed					500	1
28	500	21	27	23	29	1,000	2
29	1,000	21	28	24	30	5,000	3
30	5,000	21	29	25	31	10,000	4
31	10,000	21	30	26	32	15,000	5
32	15,000	21	31	27	33	20,000	6
33	20,000	21	32	28	34	25,000	7
34	25,000	21	33	29	35	30,000	8
35	30,000	21	34	30	36	40,000	9
36	40,000	21	35	31	37	50,000	10
37	50,000	21	36	32	38	60,000	11
38	60,000	21	37	33	39	70,000	12
39	70,000	21	38	34	40	90,000	13
40	90,000	21	39	35	41	110,000	14
41	110,000	21	40	36	42	130,000	15
42	130,000	21	41	37	43	150,000	16
43	150,000	21	42	38	44	175,000	17
44	175,000	21	43	39	45	200,000	18
45	200,000	21	44	40	46	225,000	19
46	225,000	21	45	41	47	250,000	20
47	250,000	21	46	42	48	300,000	21
48	300,000	21	47	43	49	350,000	22
49	350,000	21	48	44	50	400,000	23
50	400,000	21	49	45	51	450,000	24
51	450,000	21	50	46	52	500,000	25
52	500,000	21	51	47	53	600,000	26
53	600,000	21	52	48	54	800,000	27
54	800,000	21	53	49	55	1,000,000	28
55	1,000,000	21	54	50	56	1,250,000	30
56	1,250,000	21	55	51	57	1,500,000	32
57	1,500,000	21	56	52	58	2,000,000	35
58	2,000,000	21	57	53	59	-	40

B. Rates of Indirect Taxes

NOTE: These do not vary from locality to locality.

(a) EXCISE DUTIES

(Cap. 332 as amended by No. 20 of 1954, No. 34 of 1955 and No. 16 of 1958)

Beer Shs. 180/- per 36 standard gallons of worts.

Sugar (not including Jaggery) Shs. 6/72 per cwt.

Cigarettes, Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos Shs. 11/- per lb.

Manufactured Tobacco Shs. 11/- per lb.

Matches:

(i) In boxes or packages containing not more than 100 matches, per gross of boxes or packages Shs. 1/44

(ii) In boxes or packages containing more than 100 but not more than 200 matches, per gross of boxes or packages Shs. 2/88

(iii) In boxes or packages containing more than 200 matches, for every gross of 100 matches Shs. 1/44

(b) SALT TAX (Cap. 201)

On all salt imported, except rock or crushed rock salt in bulk or curing or dairy salt in bulk Shs. 2/50 per 100 lb. and *pro rata*.

(c) STAMP DUTY (Cap. 189)

For reasons of space the rates of Stamp Duty are not given. They are contained in the Stamp Ordinance (Cap. 189) as amended from time to time.

The Sugar Consumption Tax was abolished by Ordinance No. 18 of 1958. The Coffee Tax was abolished by Ordinance No. 37 of 1957, and replaced by a levy to be collected by the Tanganyika Coffee Board.

C. Customs Duties, etc.

(a) IMPORT DUTIES

For reasons of space, details of the rates of import duties are not given. They are contained in the Customs Tariff Ordinance, No. 15 of 1958. The general rate of import duty is 22 per cent. There are numerous exceptions to this rate, including higher rates on a number of luxury items and lower rates on a number of more essential items. There is a considerable free list, including producers' materials, implements and tools, which are exempted in order to encourage local industry and development. A protective rate of 30 per cent. (in some cases with a minimum specific rate as the alternative), is imposed on a number of items, including clothing and textiles.

Tobacco, spirits, and certain other items are subject to specific duties.

C. (b) EXPORT DUTIES

- (i) Beeswax produced in Tanganyika . . . Shs. 500/- per ton net weight and *pro rata* for every part thereof.
- (ii) (a) Goat Skins, ground dried and suspension dried . . . Shs. 13/- per 100 lb. avoirdupois net weight and *pro rata* for every part thereof.
- (b) Sheepskins, ground dried and suspension dried . . . Shs. 3/- per 100 lb. avoirdupois net weight and *pro rata* for every part thereof.

NOTE: There is no variation of import or export duty according to country of origin or destination. The rates of export duty quoted above are those in force at 31st December, 1958.

APPENDIX VI

MONEY AND BANKING

A. Money Supply

The East African currency circulates freely between Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, the total in £'000 circulating in the four territories at 30th June being as follows:

1954	.	.	.	.	45,538
1955	.	.	.	.	53,713
1956	.	.	.	.	54,152
1957	.	.	.	.	54,277
1958	.	.	.	.	52,156

An approximation to the amount of notes and of coin circulating in Tanganyika can be obtained from records of issues and cancellations made within the territory, i.e., by assuming that the net movement of currency across frontiers is nil. Figures in £'000 for the last five years, at 30th June, are as follows:

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Coin</i>	<i>Total</i>
1954	13,169	2,524	15,693
1955	14,879	2,357	17,235
1956	16,279	2,100	18,379
1957	17,058	2,008	19,066
1958	17,958	1,949	19,907

B. Exchange Resources

No separate gold and foreign exchange resources are held by the Territory itself, but as a member of the sterling area, it has access to the central reserve. The various banks have small holdings of sterling and other currencies for day to day transactions.

C. Banks

The capital and reserves of the commercial banks operating in the territory were as follows, at 31st December, 1958:

- (1) The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Authorised Capital	.	.	.	.	£17,000,000
Subscribed Capital	.	.	.	.	£9,160,000
Paid-up	.	.	.	.	£9,160,000
Reserve Fund	.	.	.	.	£8,850,000

- (2) National Overseas and Grindlays Bank, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital	.	.	.	.	£4,562,500
Paid-up Capital	.	.	.	.	£2,851,563
Reserve Fund	.	.	.	.	£3,168,579

(3) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Authorised Capital: Ordinary Shares	
£15,000,000 of £1 each	
Issued Capital: 12,932,250 Ordinary	
Shares Converted into stock	£12,932,250
Reserve Fund	£10,000,000

(4) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V., (Head Office, Amsterdam).*

Authorised Capital, Netherlands guilders	75,030,000
Capital fully paid-up, Netherlands guilders	60,030,000
Reserve, Netherlands guilders	31,515,000
Extraordinary Reserve, Netherlands guilders	25,000,000

(5) Bank of India, Limited (Incorporated in India).

Capital Authorised and Issued	Rs.55,000,000
Capital subscribed	Rs.55,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs.30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.31,000,000

(6) Bank of Baroda, Limited (Incorporated in India).

Capital Authorised	Rs.35,000,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs.25,000,000
Capital Called-up and Paid-up	Rs.12,500,000
Reserves	Rs.15,950,000

(7) Ottoman Bank (Incorporated in Turkey with limited liabilities).*

Authorised Capital	£10,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£5,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

(8) Lombard Banking Limited (Head Office, London, W.1.).*

Authorised Capital	£5,000,000
Capital Issued	£1,007,425
Reserve Fund	£1,011,854

* 1957 figures

It should be noted that all these banks operate in other territories as well. The above figures are the totals available to support their banking operations everywhere.

D. Commercial Banking Statistics: Tanganyika

E'000

<i>LIABILITIES</i>									
<i>As at</i>	<i>Deposits⁽¹⁾</i>				<i>Balances due to banks</i>		<i>Other Liabilities</i>	<i>Total⁽²⁾</i>	
	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Saving</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In the Territory</i>	<i>Abroad and E.A. Branches</i>			
31st December, 1954	17,353	2,443	1,039	20,835	4	2,849	548	24,236	
31st December, 1955	16,942	2,735	1,521	21,198	98	5,820	1,235	28,352	
31st December, 1956	14,608	3,791	1,836	20,235	111	4,944	1,294	26,585	
31st December, 1957	13,798	3,514	2,010	19,321	123	5,492	1,129	26,066	
1958:									
31st March	13,986	4,159	2,080	20,225	199	6,414	1,169	28,006	
30th June	12,885	3,217	2,101	18,203	197	8,465	988	27,852	
30th September	13,477	3,464	2,216	19,157	87	4,442	1,548	25,233	
31st December	14,457	3,360	2,244	20,061	392	5,342	1,229	27,024	

⁽¹⁾ Demand deposits are those which are subject to transfer or cashing by cheque, whilst time deposits are not normally transferable by cheque and are lodged for a definite period subject to notice of withdrawal. Saving deposits are lodged for no fixed period of time and are not subject to transfer by cheque.

⁽²⁾ The sum of the constituent parts may not in all cases agree with totals due to rounding.

£'000

ASSETS

As at	Cash	Balances due from banks		Loans, advances and bills discounted				Investments in E.A.	Other Assets	Total ⁽¹⁾
		In the Territory	Abroad and E.A. Branches	Industry	Agriculture	Other	Total			
31st December, 1954 . . .	2,064	48	12,909	2,152	2,652	3,143	8,596	50	568	24,236
31st December, 1955 . . .	1,690	125	14,302	1,499	2,625	5,572	10,751	50	1,434	28,352
31st December, 1956 . . .	1,499	136	14,249	2,175	2,047	3,549	9,234	50	1,417	26,585
31st December, 1957 . . .	1,290	80	11,305	4,173	2,445	4,116	12,049	57	1,285	26,066
1958:										
31st March	1,347	82	14,633	3,409	1,863	3,835	10,273	207	1,464	28,006
30th June	1,739	156	13,315	3,896	1,982	4,624	11,104	208	1,331	27,852
30th September	1,582	28	9,147	3,105	3,184	4,160	12,055	58	2,362	25,233
31st December	1,583	365	12,769	1,982	2,637	4,224	10,152	58	2,097	27,024

(1) The sum of the constituent parts may not in all cases agree with totals due to rounding.

E. The Tanganyika Land Bank

Short-term loans are available to assist in cost of farming operations or minor improvements. Long-term loans may be up to a maximum of 70 per cent. of land value but not exceeding £15,000 and are repayable in not more than 30 years. Short-term loans may be up to a maximum of £15,000 repayable in 5 years.

£'000

<i>Year</i>	<i>Balance of Loans outstanding as at 31st December</i>	<i>Loans Issued during the Year</i>		<i>Repayments during the Year</i>
		<i>Long Term</i>	<i>Short Term</i>	
1958	915	224	258	284

APPENDIX VII

COMMERCE AND TRADE

A. Balance of payments statistics are not available.

B. The first table below summarizes external trade, which excludes trade between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda in the produce and manufactures of the three territories. In arriving at net imports, inward or outward transfers between Tanganyika and the other two territories of goods originating outside East Africa are added or subtracted, as the case may be, at time of transfer.

The second table below summarizes the inter-territorial trade excluded from the first table.

(a) Volume and Balance of External Trade⁽¹⁾

£'000

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Net Imports:					
Commercial	27,881	38,228	30,839	35,683	30,616
Government	4,080	5,301	5,046	3,592	2,953
Gold Bullion	2	2	—	—	—
Total Net Imports	31,962	43,531	35,885	39,275	33,568
Domestic Exports:					
Exports excluding Gold	35,328	35,335	44,142	38,753	41,001
Exports of Gold	901	864	742	678	705
Total Domestic Exports	36,229	36,199	44,884	39,431	41,707
Re-exports	1,545	1,214	1,423	1,614	2,098
Volume of Trade	69,736	80,945	82,192	80,320	77,373
Visible External Trade Balance	+ 5,812	- 6,118	+ 10,422	+ 1,771	+ 10,237
Visible Trade Balance for E.A. local produce	- 4,802	- 3,912	- 4,262	- 5,695	- 6,435

(¹) Figures have been rounded off, causing slight discrepancies between the sum of constituent items and totals as shown.

(b) Value of Inter-territorial Trade in East Africa Local
Produce and Manufacture

£'000

Year	Transfers from		Transfers to	
	Kenya	Uganda	Kenya	Uganda
1954	2,819	3,036	818	236
1955	2,545	3,068	1,225	477
1956	4,408	1,941	1,517	570
1957	5,393	2,333	1,521	510
1958	6,681	2,357	1,526	1,077

B. (c) Domestic Exports—(i) Value

MAIN ITEMS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

£'000

Item	Year	Principal Countries of Destination										Total Domestic Exports
		U.K.	U.S.A.	India	South Africa	West Germany	Australia	Netherlands	Belgium	Canada	All other Countries	
Sisal	1954	3,904	2,288	99	255	792	503	861	624	88	1,488	10,902
	1955	3,729	1,164	117	254	848	523	623	867	161	1,670	9,956
	1956	3,698	686	150	254	978	558	792	1,012	184	2,511	10,823
	1957	3,061	638	76	129	808	558	785	1,006	73	2,407	9,481
	1958	3,373	439	108	157	560	727	1,243	742	73	2,927	10,349
Coffee	1954	1,766	2,020	—	303	2,130	300	289	189	881	2,125	10,003
	1955	1,857	1,775	—	158	849	298	548	143	356	921	6,905
	1956	2,087	2,534	—	182	1,700	398	559	103	456	1,218	9,237
	1957	1,682	2,078	—	145	1,413	433	160	51	235	945	7,142
	1958	1,631	2,285	—	104	1,528	284	479	101	255	909	7,576
Cotton	1954	377	—	1,026	170	248	—	33	—	—	1,503	3,357
	1955	751	—	469	122	617	4	71	166	—	3,334	5,534
	1956	875	—	1,286	56	1,666	—	50	410	—	3,143	7,486
	1957	225	—	1,066	—	1,067	—	—	58	—	4,162	6,578
	1958	380	—	248	106	1,807	—	499	223	—	3,987	7,249
Diamonds*	1954	3,107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,107
	1955	3,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,189
	1956	2,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,865
	1957	3,242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,242
	1958	4,392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,392

Oilseeds and Nuts	1954	173	—	21	4	210	53	276	14	—	603	1,354
	1955	372	—	51	—	104	20	209	62	—	903	1,721
	1956	641	—	72	—	338	7	467	180	12	1,546	3,263
	1957	607	—	84	38	458	70	177	44	—	1,924	3,402
	1958	504	1	70	1	156	59	96	95	6	1,828	2,814
Hides and Skins	1954	580	227	7	—	23	—	89	23	—	582	1,531
	1955	436	251	7	—	35	—	96	3	—	407	1,235
	1956	504	170	3	—	22	—	151	6	—	343	1,199
	1957	468	185	1	—	16	—	160	18	—	375	1,223
	1958	407	195	6	—	10	1	119	19	—	444	1,200
Others	1954	2,810	278	713	227	102	17	164	510	122	1,032	5,975
	1955	2,910	261	1,127	265	287	47	530	773	154	1,294	7,648
	1956	3,367	211	1,050	226	586	23	913	1,773	125	1,736	10,010
	1957	2,869	242	1,675	317	437	35	265	1,198	79	1,246	8,363
	1958	3,437	308	1,152	273	404	9	342	949	82	1,166	8,127
Total	1954	12,717	4,813	1,866	959	3,505	873	1,712	1,360	1,091	7,333	36,229
	1955	13,255	3,451	1,771	799	2,740	892	2,077	2,014	671	8,529	36,199
	1956	14,037	3,601	2,561	718	5,290	986	2,932	3,484	777	10,497	44,884
	1957	12,094	3,143	2,902	629	4,199	1,096	1,547	2,375	387	11,059	39,431
	1958	14,124	3,228	1,584	641	4,465	1,080	2,778	2,129	416	11,261	41,707

* The figures for diamonds exported in 1958 are provisional, the final figures depending on realization sales outside Tanganyika.

B. (c) Domestic Exports—(ii) Quantity

Item	Unit	Year	Principal Countries of Destination										Total Domestic Exports
			U.K.	U.S.A.	India	South Africa	West Germany	Australia	Netherlands	Belgium	Canada	All other Countries	
Sisal	'000 tons	1954	57	36	2	4	13	7	14	8	1	24	168
		1955	62	23	2	4	15	9	11	15	3	29	174
		1956	62	14	3	4	17	9	13	18	3	43	186
		1957	56	14	2	3	15	10	15	19	2	46	182
		1958	63	10	2	3	11	13	23	14	2	56	198
Coffee	'000 cwt.	1954	71	78	—	14	66	12	10	9	33	96	388
		1955	107	102	—	10	34	16	26	8	17	50	370
		1956	124	113	—	9	61	19	21	4	21	61	433
		1957	105	109	—	8	59	23	7	2	11	46	370
		1958	108	137	—	7	78	18	26	5	14	52	445
Cotton	'000 centals of 100 lb.	1954	29	—	87	13	22	—	2	—	—	118	271
		1955	58	—	42	9	50	0·3	5	14	—	279	456
		1956	67	—	116	4	133	—	4	31	—	270	625
		1957	19	—	100	—	101	—	—	5	—	385	610
		1958	35	—	23	10	178	—	51	20	—	400	718
Diamonds	'000 carats	1954	330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330
		1955	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323
		1956	358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358
		1957	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	373
		1958	516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	516
Oilseeds and Nuts	'000 tons	1954	4	—	0·3	0·1	6	1	7	0·4	—	11	30
		1955	8	—	1	—	3	0·5	5	1·1	—	22	41
		1956	11	—	1	—	10	—	10	3	—	27	62
		1957	11	—	2	1	14	1	5	1	—	35	70
		1958	13	—	1	—	5	1	3	2	—	36	63
Hides and Skins	'000 cwts.	1954	47	9	0·8	—	2	—	8	2	—	44	113
		1955	41	10	0·8	—	3	—	9	0·3	—	35	99
		1956	41	6	0·4	—	2	—	15	0·6	—	27	92
		1957	41	7	—	—	1	—	14	2	—	29	94
		1958	34	8	1	—	1	—	12	2	—	39	97

B. (d) Direct Imports 1958
MAIN CLASSES BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Class	Country of Origin										Total
	U.K.	India	West Germany	South Africa	Hong Kong	Netherlands	U.S.A.	Italy	Bahrain Islands	Other	
Food	643	45	3	162	4	381	8	30	—	593	1,871
Beverages and Tobacco	119	—	5	13	—	10	—	9	—	67	222
Crude Materials inedible except fuels	11	11	7	11	—	1	—	3	—	51	96
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	140	1	2	37	—	14	135	2	323	2,580	3,234
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	4	5	—	1	—	128	—	2	—	14	154
Chemicals	826	32	73	224	3	84	35	6	—	159	1,442
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	3,872	1,787	633	367	158	230	27	154	—	4,234	11,463
Machinery and Transport Equipment	4,692	37	924	223	5	167	511	122	—	688	7,370
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	704	96	98	27	194	68	56	16	—	565	1,825
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	952	953*
TOTAL	11,012	2,015	1,746	1,066	365	1,082	773	345	323	9,904	28,630

* Mainly consists of Parcel Post entries which are not classified by Country of origin.

C The number of establishments which were reported at the Labour Enumeration of July, 1958, to be engaged in commerce and trade was 2,687. They are widely distributed geographically as the following analysis shows:

Central Province	~	.	.	.	169
Eastern	..	.	.	.	446
Lake	..	.	.	.	707
Northern	..	.	.	.	204
Southern	..	.	.	.	216
Southern Highlands Province		.	.	.	218
Tanga Province	.	.	.	.	577
Western	..	.	.	.	150
					<hr/>
					TOTAL .. 2,687
					<hr/>

APPENDIX VIII

AGRICULTURE

A. Land Distribution

<i>Type of Land</i>	<i>Million acres</i>	<i>Thousand square miles</i>
(a) Arable land including temporary meadows and fallows	20.4	32.9
(b) Land growing trees, vines and fruit-bearing shrubs	2.6	4.1
(c) Permanent meadows and pastures	22.4	35.0
(d) Productive but uncultivated land	43.7	68.2
(e) Wood or forest land	89.8	140.3
(f) All other land (e.g. desert, rock, swamp, bush, built-up land, highways and aerodromes)	40.4	62.2
(g) TOTAL LAND AREA	219.3	342.7

B. (a) Long Term Rights of Occupancy over Agricultural and Pastoral Land as at 31st December, 1958

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Land Area*</i>
British (other than British of South African Origin)	470	1,414,283	0.6448
Greek	269	344,126	0.1569
Indian or Pakistani	287	245,800	0.1121
British South African Origin	105	185,110	0.0844
German	46	31,920	0.0155
Dutch	14	32,654	0.0149
Swiss	24	31,189	0.0142
Danish	11	30,555	0.0139
Missions	266	16,850	0.0076
African	30	16,471	0.0075†
Arab	30	8,937	0.0041
Goan	11	5,519	0.0025
Italian	8	4,792	0.0022
Syrian	4	2,897	0.0013
French	4	2,695	0.0012
American	3	548	0.0002
Others	61	157,620	0.0719
TOTAL	1,643	2,533,966	1.1552

* The total land area of the Territory is estimated to be 219,331,840 acres.

† This figure refers to land held by Africans otherwise than in accordance with local law and custom.

B. (b) Long Term Rights of Occupancy over Agricultural and Pastoral Land granted during the year 1958

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
British (other than British of South Africa origin)	18	76,191
Greek	9	14,106
Indian or Pakistani	6	12,379
German	5	6,007
African	8	4,756
British of South Africa origin	1	4,149
Missions	4	295
Arab	1	180
Swiss	1	10
Others	8	948
TOTAL	61	119,021

NOTE: The Land area of the territory is 219,331,840 acres.

C. Estimated Agricultural Production and Value 1958

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Total Production</i>	<i>Value</i>
	Tons	£'000
Wheat	6,561	216
Coffee	22,080	7,706
Tea	3,432	919
Copra	10,955	635
Sisal	196,567	10,349
Cotton Lint	31,700	7,196
Tobacco	2,449	754
Pyrethrum	625	175
Cashew nuts	20,556	713
Groundnuts	9,706	601
Castor Seed	6,973	327

NOTES

GENERAL: the above table shows statistics for those crops, mainly export crops for which current reliable estimates are available and excludes statistics of African subsistence.

APPENDIX IX

LIVESTOCK

A. Livestock Enumeration

A complete census was not undertaken. The following figures are compiled from such censuses as were carried out during 1958 and estimates from the 1957 figures.

Cattle	7,452,000
Sheep	2,968,000
Goats	4,238,000
Donkeys	129,000
Pigs	17,500
Horses	152
Mules	—

The exact number of livestock used for draft purposes is not known, but is relatively small.

B. Livestock Production

(a) Output of Meat

(i) Beef	65,095,000 lbs.
(ii) Mutton	729,300 lbs.
(iii) Goat meat	1,757,000 lbs.

(Estimate based on sales of livestock at primary markets. No details of stock slaughtered for private consumption are available.)

(b) Output of Milk

10 million gallons

(Estimate based on production figures of clarified butter and ghee and on known dairy output. No figures available of unmarketed production privately consumed.)

(c) Hides and Skins

(i) Hides—Dry	6,358,500 lbs.
(ii) Hides—Wet Salted	1,660,700 lbs.
(iii) Goatskins	1,590,400 lbs.
(iv) Sheepskins	873,600 lbs.

(The above are export figures from the territory, less the quantities of known re-exports. Figures of internal consumption of hides and skins are not known.)

(d) Wool Negligible.

(e) Hair Negligible.

APPENDIX X

FISHERIES

There is no organization for the comprehensive collection of reliable statistics of fish landings. The figures which follow are based on a combination of actual statistical returns from some producing areas and on estimates from others. Quantities are on a fresh weight (round weight) basis; values in pound sterling.

	<i>Quantity</i> <i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Value</i> <i>£</i>
Freshwater	50,000	2,500,000
Sea Fisheries	5,000	250,000
TOTAL		2,750,000

Consumption

It is not possible to give an estimate of *per capita* fish consumption in view of the large volume of subsistence fishing and the considerable quantity of unrecorded exports of smoked fish to neighbouring territories. The consumption of fish in the fresh form is negligible except amongst the non-indigenous population. In the main, fish is used as a relish with the staple foodstuffs and is preferred smoked or dried. In the latter forms, fish from the main producing centres has a wide distribution throughout the Territory.

Exports 1958

	<i>Quantity</i> <i>tons</i>	<i>Value</i> <i>£</i>
Fish (fresh, salted, dried or smoked)	172	14,092
Marine shells	195	5,764
Seaweed	24	1,250

APPENDIX XI

FORESTS

A. Area of Productive and Other Forests

Latest available figures.

(a) Productive forests	140,161 sq. miles
(b) Other forests	873 sq. miles

NOTE: No separate estimates of exploited and non-exploited forests are possible; most forests having been exploited by Africans at some time or other.

B. Area of Forest Estate and Farm Forest

(a) Forest Estate (Forest Reserves)	42,051 sq. miles
(b) Farm Forests (Private Forests)	290 sq. miles

C. Forest Products by Categories and Value

<i>Kind of Produce</i>	<i>Unit of measurement</i>	<i>Out-turn in 1957</i>			<i>Royalty Collections*</i>
		<i>Hardwoods</i>	<i>Softwoods</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Timber, sawlogs, solid veneer, logs, sleepers	'000 cub. ft. solid volume	3,678·2	992·2	4,670·4	£ 118,637*
Poles	"	450·6	—	450·6	6,376
Fuel Wood	"	6,661·5	—	6,661·5	13,234
Raffia Fibres	tons	—	—	167·5	437
Bamboos	Nos.	—	—	110,241	204
Withies	loads	—	—	113,608	214
Seeds, plants, etc.	Nos.	—	—	133,879	356

NOTES:

* Excludes free issues valued at:

Timber	£398
Poles	£58,191
Firewood	£4,237

* Excludes:

Timber valued at £153,450 issued under special agreement.

APPENDIX XII

MINERALS

A. Areas held under mining titles by sections of population on 31st December, 1958

<i>Section of Population</i>	<i>Claims (Acres)</i>	<i>Mining Leases: (Acres)</i>	<i>Total (Acres)</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Indigenous	2,783	87,040	89,823	57.29
Asian	2,876	2,146	5,022	3.20
Non-British European	3,774	856	4,630	2.95
British	16,219	41,087	57,306	36.66

NOTES:

- (i) The above figures are approximate.
- (ii) Missions hold no mining titles.
- (iii) The Government has a majority share-holding in the largest salt-producing concern and several Government departments work quarries for public purposes. The latter are not included in the above figures.
- (iv) Of the 556 prospecting rights held on 31st December, 1958, 221 were held by Africans (204 indigenous), 140 by Asians and 195 by persons of European extraction.

B. Mineral Reserves

There are no exact figures of the total workable reserves of various minerals but it is known that there are useful reserves of gold, silver, lead, diamonds, coal, iron ore, kaolin, phosphate, rock salt and niobium-bearing pyrochlore. It is expected that the production of tin and mica will continue unless the prices for these minerals fall very considerably. Copper, silver and gold are produced from lead concentrates.

C. Mines

Judged by size, there are few mines in Tanganyika in the usually accepted sense of the word "mine", but there are a large number of small worker operations, besides a number of mines which though small at present show promise of development.

The following is a list of the concerns which produced minerals to the value of £50,000 or more during 1958. All are companies and the share holding is believed to be predominantly British:

Williamson Diamonds, Ltd.	.	.	.	Diamonds
Alamasi, Ltd.	.	.	.	Diamonds
Uruwira Minerals, Ltd.	.	.	.	Lead
Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	.	.	.	Gold
Buhemba Mines, Ltd.	.	.	.	Gold
Nyanza Salt Mines (Tanganyika) Ltd.	.	.	.	Salt

The above six concerns produced in value about nine-tenths of the minerals produced in Tanganyika during 1958.

A large number of smaller concerns, especially quarrying, are companies owned and operated by Asians.

MINERALS

A. (b) Distribution of Mining Titles by Sections of the Population on 31st December, 1958

	GOLD			DIAMONDS			LEAD			TIN		
	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims
Indigenous	11	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	24
Asians	5	2	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Non-British Europeans	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7
British	16	18	161	2	3	12	2	3	1	14	3	60
TOTAL	35	20	226	2	3	12	2	3	1	25	3	94

	MICA			SALT			BUILDING MINERALS AND LIME			MISCELLANEOUS		
	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims
Indigenous	15	2	24	—*	—*	—*	113	—	347	13	—	30
Asians	5	—	5	8	8	3	150	2	1,170	3	—	8
Non-British Europeans	5	—	9	—	—	—	43	—	197	5	1	6
British	16	1	35	5	5	2	32	1	235	22	1	164
TOTAL	41	3	73	13	13	5	338	3	1,949	43	2	208

* There is a considerable unrecorded production of salt by Africans under native rights from various salt springs and salt pans. No mining rights are granted over such sites.

D. (a) Mineral Exports and Local Sales (Domestic Production)

Item No.	Mineral	Unit	1956		1957		1958		Item No.
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	Artstone	long tons	—	£	1	£ 321	15	£ 2,495*	1
2	Building Minerals†	cu. ft.	16,721,293	293,598	17,103,614	265,841	15,514,978	252,495	2
3	Coal	long tons	1,488	2,429	1,046	1,538	1,109	1,908	3
4(a)	Copper from copper ore	long tons	1,30	362	—	—	—	—	4(a)
4(b)	Copper from lead concentrates||	long tons	1,138	308,968	1,052	201,765	¶	¶	4(b)
5	Diamonds	metric carats	357,537	2,865,136	372,602	3,241,984	515,762	4,391,647*	5
6	Garnet	long tons	15	525	80	4,000	120	3,600*	6
7(a)	Gold (refined) from reef and alluvial bullion	troy oz.	59,293	741,582	54,088	678,287	56,299	705,180	7(a)
7(b)	Gold (refined) from lead concentrates||	troy oz.	11,871	148,515	9,192	114,660	¶	¶	7(b)
8	Graphite (crude)	long tons	23	553	—	—	—	—	8
9	Gypsum	long tons	9,450	18,167	9,707	21,319	9,212	21,856	9
10	Kaolin	metric tons	18	165	—	—	100	1,080	10
11(a)	Lead (metallic, in concentrates)||	long tons	5,116	578,439	4,851	416,630	¶	¶	11(a)
11(b)	Lead concentrates||†	metric tons	(14,251)	—	(12,625)	—	(13,501)	972,062*	11(b)
12	Lime	long tons	5,204	19,947	4,026	19,073	4,136	18,772	12
13	Magnesite	long tons	243	597	254	565§	301	562	13
14	Magnesium Bentonite	long tons	—	—	50	851	77	774	14
15	Meerschaum (crude)	long tons	6	290*	3.51	177*	4.92	248*	15
16(a)	Mica: sheet	long tons	57	58,734*	66	69,128*	48	51,226*	16(a)
16(b)	Mica: waste	long tons	125	925	—	—	11	104	16(b)
17	Phosphate	long tons	3	30	3	39	—	—	17
18	Salt	metric tons	27,961	232,943	25,593	215,423	29,584	243,011	18
19(a)	Silver (refined) from reef and alluvial bullion	troy oz.	35,020	11,504	20,520	6,739	18,552	5,887	19(a)
19(b)	Silver (refined) from lead concentrates||	troy oz.	527,860	174,410	500,945	161,084	¶	¶	19(b)
20	Tin concentrates	long tons	21	11,741	20	10,755	26	13,471	20
21	Tungsten concentrates	long tons	15	10,929	—	—	—	—	21
22	Vermiculite	long tons	—	—	—	—	82	570	22
	Total Value (Exports and Local Sales)	—	—	5,480,489*	—	5,430,279*§	—	6,686,948*	

For footnotes see page 306.

D. (b) Local Sales (Extracted from D. (a))

1	Building Minerals	cu. ft.	16,721,293	293,598	17,103,614	265,841	15,514,978	252,495	1
2	Coal	long tons	1,488	2,429	1,046	1,638	1,109	1,908	2
3	Gypsum	long tons	—	—	40	150	60	202	3
4	Kaolin	metric tons	8	60	—	—	95	1,025	4
5	Lime	long tons	4,422	16,471	3,542	16,649	3,641	16,072	5
6	Phosphate	long tons	3	30	3	39	—	—	6
7	Salt	metric tons	18,602	140,330	17,021	130,217	20,735	153,882	7
8	Vermiculite	long tons	—	—	—	—	45	202	8
	Total Value (Local Sales only)		—	452,918	—	414,534	—	425,786	

* Provisional: some account sales outstanding.

† Expressed in terms of metal content and value under items Nos. 4(b), 7(b), 11(a) and 19(b).

‡ Excluding production from Government quarries.

§ Amended figure.

|| Mpanda Mine concentrates.

¶ Not yet available.

NOTE: The above-mentioned minerals are valued as follows:—

Building minerals (including artstone and lime), coal, gypsum, magnesite, magnesium bentonite, meerschaum, phosphate, salt vermiculite: ex-quarry, mine or works.

Copper, gold, lead, silver, tin and tungsten concentrates: gross amount realised before deduction of any charges.

Diamonds: in accordance with valuation for royalty by the official valuer to the Government.

Garnet: f.o.b. Lindi.

Graphite: c.i.f. New York.

Kaolin: f.o.r. or f.o.b. Dar es Salaam.

Mica: f.o.b. Dar es Salaam.

E. Exclusive Prospecting Licences held on 31st December, 1958

(i) Normal Licences

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area Sq. miles</i>
Non-precious minerals, Lode	3	21.70
Precious metals and non-precious minerals	1	1.05
Vermiculite and Mica	1	4.90
TOTALS	5	27.65

(ii) Special Licences

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area Sq. miles</i>
All minerals except diamonds, coal, salt	1	30
All minerals except diamonds, iron, salt, coal	3	169
All minerals except diamonds, iron, salt, coal, helium, meerschaum and sepiolite clay	1	12
All minerals except diamonds, iron, salt, coal, helium, building minerals, mica and vermiculite	2	24
Carbonatite and associated minerals	1	17
Garnet	1	8
Mica	1	44
Precious metals	1	123
Precious metals and rare earth minerals	1	85
Precious and base metals	1	9
Radio-active minerals, precious and base metals other than iron	1	34,000
TOTAL;	14	35,521

APPENDIX XIII

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

A. No estimates are available of the gross or net value of industrial production.

B. Particulars of establishments registered under the Factories Act, as at 31st December, 1958, are as follows:

<i>Industry</i>	<i>No. of Factories</i>		
	<i>With Power</i>	<i>No Power</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aerated Water Manufacture	32	26	58
Agricultural Plant Maintenance and Repair	33	6	39
Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration, Equipment Assembly and Repair	3	—	3
Aircraft Maintenance	1	1	2
Aluminium Ware Manufacture	2	—	2
Bacon Manufacture	3	—	3
Bicycle Assembly and Repairs	1	31	32
Boat Building and Repairing	4	1	5
Bread and Flour Confectionery	30	57	87
Breweries	2	—	2
Brick and Tile Manufacture	9	7	16
Can Manufacture	2	—	2
Cashew Nut Processing	1	1	2
Chemical Products Manufacture	3	1	4
Coffee Curing	11	—	11
Coffee Pulping	108	25	133
Coir Fibre Processing	3	2	5
Copra Drying	2	2	4
Cotton Ginning	38	—	38
Cotton Weaving	1	—	1
Crop Processing	13	1	14
Dairy Produce	4	2	6
Dock Equipment Repairs	1	1	2
Dry Cleaning	2	2	4
Edible Oil Refining	5	—	5
Electrical Repairs	16	3	19
Electrical Power Generation	32	—	32
Electro-Plating	1	—	1
Engineering General	94	11	105
Essential Oil Extraction	4	—	4
Fez Cap Manufacture	—	4	4
Fish Curing	1	1	2
Flour Milling	840	6	846
Food Canning	6	—	6
Fruit Cordial Manufacture	2	—	2
Gunsmith—Gun Repairing	1	—	1
Hides and Skins Processing and Baling	3	39	42
Honey Processing	1	—	1
Ice Manufacture	8	—	8
Industrial Gas Manufacture	2	—	2
Jaggery Manufacture	56	—	56
Jewellers and Goldsmiths	3	25	28
Kapok Ginning	13	1	14
Laundrying	6	2	8

Industry	No. of Factories		
	With Power	No Power	Total
Leather Goods Manufacture, etc.	3	—	3
Letterpress Printing	29	1	30
Locomotive and Rolling Stock Repairs	14	—	14
Macaroni—Paste Making	1	—	1
Marine Engineering	2	1	3
Mica Cutting and Grading	—	2	2
Milk Pasteurizing	5	—	5
Motor Vehicle Repairing	197	49	246
Nail Manufacture	2	—	2
Paint Manufacture	1	—	1
Papain Manufacture	—	3	3
Petrol, Oil and Lubricants Packing	32	8	40
Pharmaceutical Manufacture	1	—	1
Photographic Developing and Printing	9	3	12
Pre-cast Concrete Works	8	1	9
Pyrethrum Drying	11	21	32
Rice Mills and Hulleries	100	—	100
Rubber Processing	1	1	2
Saw Milling	103	2	105
Scrap Metal Processing	1	—	1
Sewage Pumping	5	—	5
Sheet Metal Work	4	21	25
Shoe Making and Repairing	3	118	121
Sisal and Sansevieria Processing	236	—	236
Soap Manufacture	38	23	61
Stone Grading and Crushing	9	—	9
Sugar Confectionery	8	1	9
Sugar Manufacture	6	—	6
Tailoring and Dress Making	43	817	860
Tanneries	2	—	2
Tea Manufacture	16	—	16
Textile Dyeing and Bleaching	2	—	2
Tobacco Processing	25	24	49
Typewriter and other Light Repairs	2	3	5
Tyre Re-treading	6	—	6
Vegetable Oil Extraction	84	1	85
Watch Repairing	1	6	7
Water Supply	176	—	176
Wood Working—General	294	76	370
Wrought Iron Works	4	—	4
TOTAL	2,887	1,440	4,327

APPENDIX XIV

CO-OPERATIVES

As at 31st December, 1958

<i>Type of Society</i>	<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Membership</i>			<i>Share Capital</i>	<i>Surplus and Reserves</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Total Assets/ Liabilities</i>
		<i>African</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>European</i>				
Building	1 ^(*)	60	—	—	£	£	£	£
Consumers	6 ^(*)	19,660	—	—	17,660	247	95,757	49,049
Credit (Loan)	5	—	3,049	—	31,287	13,951	—	82,787
Agricultural Marketing (including agricultural requisites supply, pests and disease control, saving facilities, etc.)	534 ^(*)	295,592	20	519	179,303	2,250,664	10,897,538	4,763,878
TOTAL	546	315,312	3,069	519	228,250	2,264,862	10,993,295	4,895,714

(*) Newly registered society. Membership estimated.

(*) Two newly registered societies. Membership estimated.

(*) Eighty-two newly registered societies. Membership estimated.

APPENDIX XV

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Postal Services

As at 31st December, 1958

(a) Number of postal establishments classified according to category	89 Post Offices providing a full range of services. 85 Postal Agencies.									
(b) (i) Number of letters handled	26,721,948*									
(ii) Declared value letters	922									
(iii) Parcels	270,186									
(iv) Money Orders	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>No.</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Value</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Issued</td> <td style="text-align: right;">92,021</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£847,153</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paid</td> <td style="text-align: right;">65,894</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£630,023</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i>	Issued	92,021	£847,153	Paid	65,894	£630,023
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i>								
Issued	92,021	£847,153								
Paid	65,894	£630,023								

* Includes periodicals.

B. Telephone Services

As at 31st December, 1958

(a) Number of local systems (i.e. Exchanges)	65
(b) Length of single local wires	25,682 miles
(c) Length of inter-urban lines (Trunk and Junction)	11,655 miles
(d) Number of subscribers (working lines)	7,460
(e) Number of apparatus and public call stations	145

C. Telegraph Services

As at 31st December, 1958

(a) Number of telegraph establishments	215
(b) Number of telegrams: inland	448,524
foreign	62,743

D. Broadcasting Services

As as 31st December, 1958

(a) Number of stations	1
(b) Number of (registered) radio sets, private and public	20,695

It is estimated that the total number of sets imported into the Territory between 1950 and the end of 1957 was 77,850 and that of this number approximately 51,900 were in use at the end of 1958.

E. Road Transport

As at 31st December, 1958

(a) Mileage of roads classified according to type:

Territorial Main Roads	3,593
Local Main Roads	4,521
District Roads	11,029
Village Roads	8,500 (approx.)
Roads in Municipalities and Townships	490
Roads in Other Settlements	135
TOTAL	28,268

(b) Number of private cars licensed (including vans, pick-ups, box-bodies, Jeeps and Landrovers) 20,426

(c) Number of buses, lorries, etc., licensed (whether publicly or privately owned) 8,571

(d) Length of Motor Bus lines as at 31st December, 1958:

	<i>miles</i>
Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Co. Ltd.:	
Town Services	61.9
Country Services	1,906
E.A. Railway and Harbours Road Services	2,207

Services of other private bus companies not available.

(e) Number of passengers conveyed by buses in 1958:

Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Co. Ltd.:	
Town Services	8,700,640
Country Services	78,008
E.A. Railway and Harbour Road Services	500,000

Services of other private bus companies not available.

F. (i) Railways

(a) Length of Railway lines at 31st December, 1958:

Total Mileage (including Sidings) 1,790

For details see the E.A. Railways and Harbours Annual Report for 1958.

(b) Number of locomotives at 31st December, 1958 (excluding Tanga Line)* 114

*Locomotives and rolling stock on the Tanga Line are inter-changeable with Kenya and Uganda and can be supplemented as necessary.

(c) Number of goods wagon units at 31st December, 1958 (excluding Tanga line)*	3,144
(d) Number of coaching stock vehicles at 31st December, 1958 (excluding Tanga line)*	267
(e) Number of rail passengers conveyed in 1958 (including Tanga line)	2,564,600
(f) Originating tonnage of goods traffic during 1958 (rail only):	
	<i>tons</i>
Public tonnage originating from Central Line and Southern Province stations, including traffic booked through to Kenya and Uganda	839,000
(g) Total freight ton miles operated during 1958 (excluding Tanga line)	285,000,000

F. (ii) Railway Road Services

(a) Route mileage at 31st December, 1958	2,207
(b) Total mileage of services operated at 31st December, 1958	2,945
(c) Number of goods service vehicles at 31st December, 1958:	
5 ton capacity	33
6 " "	38
7 " "	1
8 " "	2
10 " "	30
	—
Trailers	104
Tankers	17
	18
(d) Number of passenger vehicles at 31st December, 1958	66
(e) Number of domestic vehicles at 31st December, 1958	14
(f) Number of passengers carried during 1958	500,000
(g) Number of passenger miles operated during 1958	35,000,000
(h) Tonnage of freight carried during 1958	54,000
(i) Freight ton mileage operated during 1958	12,000,000

*Locomotives and rolling stock on the Tanga Line are inter-changeable with Kenya and Uganda and can be supplemented as necessary.

G. Air Transport:

1. TRAFFIC HANDLED AT THE THREE MAJOR AIRPORTS—1958

<i>Airport</i>	<i>No. of Movements</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>			<i>Passengers in transit (added twice)</i>	<i>Departures</i>		
		<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Freight (Kgms)</i>	<i>Mail (Kgms)</i>		<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Freight (Kgms)</i>	<i>Mail (Kgms)</i>
Dar es Salaam	5,709	30,913	593,636	107,359	8,474	31,124	577,535	109,461
Tanga	3,604	8,458	139,646	19,050	37,774	8,456	55,221	13,608
Tabora	892	699	23,035	5,636	4,384	763	12,721	3,699

2. CIVIL AERODROMES—1958

Government	47
Private (licensed by Government)	5
TOTAL	52

Scheduled services call at 19 of these aerodromes.

H. Meteorological Services

	<i>Territorial H.Q.</i>	<i>Forecast Office</i>	<i>1st Order Observing Station</i>	<i>2nd Order Observing Station</i>
Dar es Salaam (New Airport)	x	x	x	
Arusha				x (P.T.)
Bukoba				x (P.T.)
Dodoma				x
Iringa				x
Kigoma				x
Mafia				x (P.T.)
Mbeya				x
Mombo				x
Morogoro				x
Moshi				x
Mtwara				x
Musoma				x (P.T.)
Mwanza				x
Nachingwea				x (P.T.)
Same				x
Songea				x
Tabora Airfield				x
Tanga				x

NOTES: 1. P.T. denotes part-time observers.

2. Although Dar es Salaam is the only Forecast Office, forecasts may be obtained at any stations by telegram or telephone to Dar es Salaam or, if more convenient, Nairobi.

In addition to the above list of stations there are 71 stations at which temperature and rainfall readings are made by voluntary observers and 726 additional stations, at which daily rainfall readings are taken also by voluntary observers.

I. Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways

(a) Maritime vessels registered in Tanganyika as at 31st December, 1958 68

(b) Tonnage discharged from and loaded at maritime ports in all ships during 1958:

Discharged 661,300 tons
 Loaded 659,450 tons

(c) Number and net Registered Tonnage of Ships entered in Internal and External Trade during 1958 (maritime ports)*

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of Ships</i>	<i>Net Registered Tonnage</i>
British	1,265	2,451,469
Dutch	602	1,008,201
American	97	431,145
French	102	495,783
German	93	237,131
Italian	61	315,459
Norwegian	72	219,276
Belgian	31	136,324
Japanese	50	164,646
Indian	10	43,505
Swedish	28	81,468
Zanzibarian	76	35,124
Panamanian	5	31,338
Greek	5	16,608
Israel	13	7,534
Danish	6	6,227
South African	2	12,674
Liberian	1	6,271
Ethiopian	1	1,170
	2,520	5,701,353

* Previous statistics have counted ships twice, once as entered and once as cleared.

(d) Number of passengers embarked and disembarked during 1958 (maritime ports):

Embarked	33,900
Disembarked	34,800

(e) Length of navigable inland waterways:

Lake Tanganyika	337 miles
Lake Victoria	830 miles

(f) Vessels used on inland waterways at 31st December, 1958:

Lake Tanganyika

- 1 Steamer of 1,200 tons displacement.
- 1 Diesel tug of 40 tons displacement.
- 3 Lighters each of a capacity of 100 tons of cargo.
- 1 bulk oil lighter of a capacity of 150 tons.
- Large number of native vessels not registered.

*Lake Victoria**:

- 3 Steamers each of approximately 1,300 tons displacement.
- 3 Motor vessels of 800 tons, 320 tons and 190 tons displacement.
- 1 Motor vessel (tanker) of 600 tons displacement.
- 4 Steam tugs, 3 of 200 tons and 1 of 160 tons displacement.
- 2 Motor tugs of 90 and 20 tons displacement.
- 7 Motor launches and motor vessels of various displacements less than 100 tons.
- 1 Motor ferry of 40 tons displacement.
- 8 Small motor boats and launches.
- 41 Lighters of different capacities.
- 58 Native vessels (sail) of a total of 960 tons displacement.

(g) Number of fishing vessels in inland waterways registered and un-registered as at 31st December, 1958:

No craft are registered as fishing vessels only, but many of the native vessels registered undertake fishing, together with large numbers of unregistered canoes.

(h) Tonnage loaded on inland waterways during the year 1958:

Lake Tanganyika	.	.	.	.	.	7,331 tons
Lake Victoria†	.	.	.	.	.	244,000 tons

(i) Number of passengers carried on inland waterways during 1958:

			I	II	III
Lake Tanganyika	.	.	603	310	16,295
Lake Victoria†	.	.	11,758	19,101	510,878

*Operating in all three East African Territories except in the case of native vessels, the number of which is for Tanganyika Territory only.

†For the whole lake (i.e. not only for places in Tanganyika).

APPENDIX XVI

COST OF LIVING

A. Table Showing Average Retail Prices of Chief Staple Foodstuffs and Certain Other Items in Dar es Salaam

Commodities (showing groups by which mainly consumed)	Unit Weight or Size	Prices in Dar es Salaam (Shillings and Cents)					
		31st Dec. 1953	31st Dec. 1954	31st Dec. 1955	31st Dec. 1956	31st Dec. 1957	31st Dec. 1958
<i>(a) African</i>							
Mixed meal	Kg.	·70	·66	·64	·65	·60	·52
Beans	lb.	·43	·46	·45	·39	·38	·40
Groundnuts	"	·90	·70	·80	·85	·90	·90
Coconut oil	"	1·25	1·27	1·15	1·25	1·25	1·50
<i>(b) Asian</i>							
Flour (Atta)	lb.	·50	·51	·51	·51	·55	·53
Dhall gram	Kg.	2·15	1·82	1·82	2·25	2·50	2·04
Bajri (Miller)	"	·54	·60	·90	·90	1·00	1·00
Simsim oil	"	3·26	3·45	3·63	4·00	3·50	3·68
Ghee	lb.	3·20	3·77	3·75	4·00	3·75	3·50
Garlic	Kg.	3·58	2·69	3·63	2·90	3·17	3·23
Jaggery	"	·70	1·12	1·34	1·30	1·50	1·45
<i>(c) European</i>							
Flour (wheaten)	lb.	·56	·56	·56	·56	·60	·66
Bread	"	·61	·61	·61	·61	·70	·70
Bacon	"	3·30	3·30	3·60	3·78	4·10	4·10
Cheese	"	3·20	3·24	3·36	3·47	3·57	3·60
Lard	"	2·75	2·77	3·62	3·83	3·01	2·86
Coffee	"	7·35	7·35	6·59	7·28	7·61	7·30
<i>(d) European and Asian</i>							
Eggs	Each	·26	·25	·32	·29	·27	·26
Butter	lb.	4·10	4·10	4·10	4·10	4·07	3·59
European potatoes	"	·41	·46	·39	·46	·49	·49
<i>(e) General</i>							
Rice	lb.	·59	·59	·60	·74	·78	·79
Sugar (white)	"	·60	·55	·60	·64	·70	·67
Salt	Kg.	·37	·33	·35	·40	·40	·74
Tea	lb.	4·25	5·84	5·95	5·81	5·93	5·87
Milk (fresh)	Pint	·70	·70	·90	·90	·90	·80
Meat	lb.	1·20	1·20	1·10	1·10	1·20	1·20
		to 3·75	to 3·75	to 3·75	to 3·75	to 4·50	to 4·50
Vegetables (mixed)	"	·67	·69	·70	·67	·79	·90
Water	4 gall.	·10	·10	·10	·10	·10	·10
Charcoal	Bag	6·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	6·00	5·50
Kerosene	Gall.	2·50	2·37	2·69	2·75	2·75	3·06
Soap, blue	lb.	·67	·67	·66	·66	·66	·64
Soap, white	"	·71	·65	·88	·88	·88	·88

B. Dar es Salaam Cost of Living Index (excluding Rent)⁽¹⁾

(Base: 31st December, 1950 = 100)

Date	GROUP								Average Weighted Index for all Groups
	Food, Drink and Tobacco 42	Clothing and Footwear 14	Household Items 14	Domestic Servants' Wages 17	Transport 2	Pharmaceutical Products 3	Amusements 7	Miscellaneous 1	
1947: 31st December	80	85	93	77	77	85	96	91	83
1948: 31st December	85	91	93	86	94	94	97	93	88
1950: 31st December	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951: 31st December	116	109	112	117	106	110	107	107	114
1952: 31st December	131	107	122	126	111	116	117	108	123
1953: 31st December	134	101	126	132	111	115	117	107	125
1954: 31st December	137	103	126	139	109	114	118	107	128
1955: 31st December	140	107	126	148	112	115	120	108	132
1956: 31st December	144	108	128	159	111	116	119	109	135
1957: 28th February	145	108	129	161	119	116	119	109	136
30th April	146	108	129	163	119	117	119	110	138
30th June	147	109	131	167	125	118	119	111	139
31st August	146	109	131	168	125	119	119	111	139
31st October	147	109	131	171	128	119	119	111	140
31st December	147	109	132	172	128	119	119	112	140
1958: 28th February	147	109	132	170	128	120	119	112	140
30th April	148	109	132	172	127	120	120	112	140
30th June	147	110	132	175	127	120	120	112	141
31st August	147	111	132	174	128	121	120	112	141
31st October	149	112	131	173	128	122	121	112	142
31st December	149	112	132	177	128	122	121	125	143

⁽¹⁾The Dar es Salaam cost of living index is based on the European family budget survey carried out in 1947. The prices are collected from 55 representative dealers for 419 articles.

The weights allocated to the major groups are as follows:

<i>Group</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Weight</i>
(1) Food, Drink and Tobacco	42	(6) Wages	17
(2) Household Goods	14	(7) Transport	2
(3) Pharmaceutical Products	3	(8) Amusements	6
(4) Clothing and Footwear	14	(9) Miscellaneous	1
(5) Papers and Periodicals	1		
		TOTAL	100

The weights allocated within the food, drink and tobacco group are set out below. The items in this group number 87.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
(1) Groceries	27	(5) Fruits	7
(2) Meat and Fish	14	(6) Vegetables	7
(3) Dairy Produce	12	(7) Beverages and Tobacco	27
(4) Bakery	6		
		TOTAL	100

C. Dar es Salaam Retail Price Index of Goods

Mainly Consumed by Africans

(Base: 31st December, 1951 = 100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Date</i>					
	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
1951	—	—	91	92	98	100
1952	101	102	102	105	109	110
1953	112	121	123	123	123	119
1954	119	119	119	118	115	114
1955	116	115	113	112	112	112
1956	114	113	112	112	111	111
1957	112	116	119	119	121	119
1958	120	121	122	126	124	125

The retail price index of goods mainly consumed by Africans in Dar es Salaam, is based on a survey carried out in 1950 of "The Pattern of Income, Expenditure and Consumption of African Labourers in Dar es Salaam".

The main items together with their weights are shown in the following table:

<i>Weight</i>	<i>Weight</i>
(1) Food:	(2) Fuel and Soap:
Posho	Fuel
Vegetable and Fruit	Soap
Meat	(3) Clothing
Fish	(4) Household Articles
Bread	
Rice	
Other items	TOTAL
	100

The retail price index of goods mainly consumed by Africans in Dar es Salaam is based on prices of 36 articles collected from various dealers.

APPENDIX XVII

LABOUR

A. (a) Non-African Population according to Employment Status (Population over 14 years of age)

<i>Type of Employment</i>	<i>European</i>		<i>Asian</i>		<i>Arab and Others</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male and Female</i>
Employers	661	80	2,354	80	940	15	3,955	175	4,130
Employees	6,771	2,422	11,153	813	2,735	103	20,659	3,338	23,997
Own Account	297	36	4,526	233	3,266	86	8,089	355	8,444
Not stated, but stating industry	144	31	1,179	82	577	32	1,900	145	2,045
Unemployed	25	1	282	20	230	5	537	26	563
Total Economically Active	7,898	2,570	19,494	1,228	7,748	241	35,140	4,039	39,179
Housewives, students and retired persons	388	4,213	4,437	19,128	1,388	5,220	6,213	28,561	34,774
TOTAL	8,286	6,783	23,931	20,356	9,136	5,461	41,353	32,600	73,953

SOURCE: Population Census held in February, 1957.

323

A. (b) Labour Enumeration of African Employees in 1958

<i>Major Industrial Divisions</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>* Young Persons and Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing .	169,719	20,935	22,438	213,092
Mining and Quarrying	11,787	135	260	12,182
Manufacturing	18,296	602	803	19,701
Construction	10,221	52	165	10,438
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation .	1,623	1	1	1,625
Commerce	11,146	483	171	11,800
Transport (excluding Railways), Storage and Communication	7,878	—	13	7,891
Services (excluding Domestic Service) .	13,708	1,116	735	15,559
Public Services	94,810	1,979	381	97,170
TOTAL	339,188	25,303	24,967	389,458
Add Unclassified workers and those employed by employers of less than 5 persons .				1,089
Domestic Servants in Private Households (estimated)				40,000
TOTAL NUMBER IN EMPLOYMENT				430,547

* Persons whose apparent age does not exceed 18 years.

NOTES:

(a) The great majority of the African population is engaged in subsistence activities on their own account and does not come within the scope of labour enumerations.

(b) Public services include industrial activities, e.g., construction, to the extent that they are publicly owned.

(c) Labour enumerations were held in July, 1952, and in August, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 and in 1957 at which the totals in employment were reported to be 443,597, 448,271, 439,094, 413,109, 424,209 and 430,470 respectively. Owing to changes in coverage and classifications, the results cannot be compared in detail with those given above.

B. Number of persons from whom compulsory labour was exacted and the average number of days worked per man(*)

<i>Type of Employment</i>	<i>Number employed</i>					<i>Average number of days worked</i>				
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
A. Portrage (Article 18) . . .	2,200	3,372	3,548	2,174	1,718	3.92	2.82	2.30	2.71	3.25
B. Tax Defaulters (Article 10) .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
C. Minor Public Works (Article 10)	1,312	454	11,168	Nil	Nil	20.51	19.10	4.98	Nil	Nil
D. For Native Authority	Nil	Nil	256	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.00	Nil	Nil

* The periods covered are the 12-monthly periods ended 30th June each year.

C. Distribution of Adult Male African Employees by Wage Groups within Industry, July, 1958

Major Industrial Division	SHILLINGS PER MONTH*															
	Shs. 39/- or less				Shs. 40/- to 59/-				Shs. 60/- to 79/-				Shs. 80/- to 99/-			
	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	3,327	167	86,099	52.79	10,303	855	46,321	33.87	5,262	881	6,065	7.20	2,772	660	1,555	2.94
Mining and Quarrying	505	33	3,123	31.06	580	46	2,392	25.60	693	100	1,803	22.02	593	60	456	9.40
Manufacturing	394	21	2,776	17.44	759	73	4,558	29.46	1,097	115	1,730	16.08	933	123	1,101	11.79
Construction	14	1	757	7.55	244	5	2,850	30.32	248	7	969	11.99	464	17	1,084	15.30
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation	4	—	114	7.27	48	3	251	18.60	99	16	297	25.39	165	16	90	16.70
Commerce	362	52	980	12.51	830	153	1,311	20.58	1,210	197	1,203	23.42	1,006	119	555	15.05
Transport (excluding E.A. Railways and Communications)	16	5	217	3.02	92	7	642	9.41	154	26	574	9.57	154	19	796	12.30
Services (excluding Domestic and Government)	1,364	281	3,553	37.93	1,326	118	691	15.56	1,098	78	258	10.46	671	52	149	6.36
Government, E.A. H. Commission and Local Authorities	1,382	94	11,387	13.57	2,883	415	21,876	26.55	4,254	497	9,611	15.15	4,336	859	3,946	9.64
TOTAL	7,368	654	109,006	34.50	17,065	1,675	80,892	29.38	14,115	1,917	22,510	11.37	11,094	1,925	9,733	6.71

* Inclusive of any bonuses, cost of living allowances or other cash enumeration where these are part of agreed wage rates.

C. Distribution of Adult Male African Employees by Wage Groups within industry, July, 1958—*contd.*

Major Industrial Division	SHILLINGS PER MONTH*															
	Shs. 100/- to 149/- p.m.				Shs. 150/- to 199/- p.m.				Shs. 200/- and over p.m.				Total			
	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	2,211	569	332	1·83	885	386	50	0·77	547	465	6	0·59	25,307	3,983	140,429	169,719
Mining and Quarrying	612	111	54	6·57	230	45	6	2·38	290	55	—	2·93	3,503	450	7,834	111,787
Manufacturing	1,505	199	818	13·78	921	122	42	5·93	789	203	17	5·51	6,398	856	11,042	18,296
Construction	1,208	29	284	14·88	1,175	22	240	14·05	572	31	—	5·91	3,925	112	6,184	10,221
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation	276	31	27	20·58	96	15	1	6·90	52	22	—	4·56	740	103	780	1,621
Commerce	1,156	171	412	15·60	531	91	145	6·88	385	247	30	4·94	5,480	1,030	4,636	11,146
Transport (excluding E.A. Railways and Communications)	406	54	606	13·53	562	131	698	17·66	420	384	1,915	34·51	1,804	626	5,448	7,878
Services (excluding Domestic and Government)	744	100	55	6·56	628	62	7	5·09	1,830	643	—	18·04	7,661	1,334	4,713	13,708
Government, E.A. H. Commission and Local Authorities	8,539	1,549	3,802	14·65	6,950	1,361	572	9·37	6,844	3,408	245	11·07	35,188	8,183	51,439	94,810
TOTAL	16,657	2,813	6,390	7·62	11,978	2,235	1,761	4·71	11,729	5,458	2,213	5·71	90,006	16,677	232,505	339,188

NOTE: The above does not include unclassified workers and domestic servants in private households unclassified by age or sex. The groups percentages are based on the total adult males employed in each industrial division.

{To back C Appendix XVII

D. Number of African Workers (excluding Domestic Servants) Rationed and Housed during the year 1958

Province	Rations				Housing			
	Number rationed	Number receiving cash in lieu	Number receiving neither	Total	Number housed	Number receiving cash in lieu	Number receiving neither	Total
Central	363	243	10,593	11,199	1,775	316	9,108	11,199
Eastern	36,145	6,296	46,863	89,304	38,028	2,490	48,786	89,304
Lake	10,125	600	22,040	32,765	11,047	329	21,389	32,765
Northern	31,796	2,365	16,817	50,978	33,284	241	17,453	50,978
Southern	6,123	5,632	22,160	33,915	13,326	247	20,342	33,915
Southern Highlands	13,779	2,249	20,289	36,317	13,155	317	22,845	36,317
Tanga	40,811	28,821	39,715	109,347	70,993	982	37,372	109,347
Western	4,387	1,710	19,536	25,633	8,783	1,162	15,688	25,633
TOTALS	143,529	47,916	198,013	389,458	190,391	6,084	192,983	389,458
<i>Add Domestic Servants and unclassified workers</i>				41,089				41,089
Total Number in Employment				430,547				430,547

N.B.: The total value of rations issued in June as ascertained from the 1958 Labour Enumeration was Shs. 2,572,678/-.

E. Labour Inspections During 1958

Labour Office	Number of Inspections made by			Total number of Inspections
	Labour Officers	Factory Inspectors	Labour Inspectors	
Arusha	925	373	774	2,072
Dar es Salaam	207	198	492	897
Dodoma	378	—	260	638
Iringa	643	—	1,029	1,672
Kilosa	485	—	113	598
Korogwe	477	—	188	665
Lindi	434	—	429	863
Mbeya	689	—	157	846
Morogoro	506	—	538	1,044
Moshi	748	—	357	1,105
Mwanza	195	780	3,343	4,318
Tabora	509	—	402	911
Tanga	708	4	4,462	5,174
Tukuyu	194	—	335	529
TOTAL	7,098	1,355	12,879	21,332

NOTE: Details of classification according to major groups of industry are not available. Complete records of medical inspections are not available.

F. Industrial Injuries

(a) TOTAL AMOUNTS OF COMPENSATION PAID DURING 1958

In respect of cases resulting in:

	Shs. Cts.
(a) Death	192,337·40
(b) Permanent Incapacity	313,862·86
(c) Temporary Incapacity	177,816·08
Total	684,016·34

F. Industrial Injuries

(b) TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPENSATABLE INDUSTRIAL INJURIES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1958

Industry	Fatal			Permanent						Total ¹			Temporary			Total all accidents		
				Total Disability			Partial Disability											
	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.
I. <i>Agriculture:</i>																		
1. General	13	—	—	2	—	—	43	—	1	45	—	1	150	4	8	208	4	9
2. Sisal	15	—	—	—	—	—	198	—	5	192	—	5	1,379	10	8	1,586	10	13
3. Forestry, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	32	—	—	44	—	—
TOTAL I	30	—	—	2	—	—	245	—	6	247	—	6	1,561	14	16	1,838	14	22
II. <i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	9	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	39	—	—	193	—	1	241	—	1
III. <i>Manufacturing:</i>																		
1. Food	4	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	1	34	—	1	207	—	3	245	—	4
2. Wood and Furniture	4	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	46	—	—	167	—	5	217	—	5
3. Metal Industries	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	37	—	1	45	—	1
4. Miscellaneous	3	1	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	33	—	—	86	1	2	122	2	2
TOTAL III	12	1	—	—	—	—	118	—	1	118	—	1	497	1	11	627	2	12
IV. <i>Construction</i>	13	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44	—	—	362	—	2	419	—	2
V. <i>Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	45	—	1	53	—	1
VI. <i>Commerce</i>	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	79	1	1	85	1	1
VII. <i>Transport, Storage, Communication, etc.</i>	13	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	45	—	—	210	—	1	268	—	1
VIII. <i>Service:</i>																		
1. Government	11	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44	—	—	216	3	—	271	3	—
2. E.A. Railways and Harbours	1	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	32	—	—	296	—	—	339	—	—
3. Personal	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	4	—	1	20	2	4	25	2	5
TOTAL VIII	13	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	1	80	—	1	532	5	4	635	5	5
TOTAL I-VIII	92	1	—	3	—	—	582	—	8	585	—	8	3,479	21	37	4,156	22	45

F. Industrial Injuries

(c) CAUSES OF COMPENSATABLE INDUSTRIAL INJURIES DURING 1958

Industry	Machinery						Means of Transport		Fire or Explosion	Other hot or corrosive substance	Gassing, poisoning, etc.	Electric Shock	Falls of Person or Object	Stepping over or striking against Objects	Use of hand tools	Miscellaneous (Animals)	Other	Total	
	Power-driven				Other			Power driven											Other
	Prime mover	Transmission	Lifting	Other	Lifting	Other	Handling without machinery												
I. Agriculture:																			
1. General	—	—	—	21	—	2	2	66	—	1	1	—	65	15	34	14	—	221	
2. Sisal	—	—	—	202	1	1	76	315	—	9	5	—	227	274	276	221	1	1,609	
3. Forestry, etc	—	—	—	12	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	14	5	4	3	—	44	
TOTAL I	—	—	—	235	1	3	81	384	—	10	6	—	306	294	314	238	1	1,874	
II. Mining and Quarrying	—	1	—	27	1	—	17	36	—	9	9	—	82	27	10	11	11	242	
III. Manufacturing:																			
1. Food	—	2	—	29	2	—	21	27	—	—	12	—	2	85	30	30	9	—	249
2. Wood and Furniture	—	—	—	76	1	—	27	22	—	1	1	—	1	54	15	13	11	—	222
3. Metal Industries	—	—	—	10	—	2	9	2	—	2	2	—	—	13	2	—	2	—	44
4. Miscellaneous	—	1	—	18	1	—	23	20	—	4	1	—	1	40	4	6	7	—	126
TOTAL III	—	3	—	133	4	2	80	71	—	7	16	—	4	192	51	49	29	—	641
IV. Construction	—	—	—	43	—	8	73	42	—	5	6	—	—	152	41	31	19	1	421
V. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation	—	—	—	3	—	—	7	4	—	—	1	—	1	28	1	6	3	—	54
VI. Commerce	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	20	—	2	2	—	—	37	2	1	14	1	87

VII. <i>Transport, Storage, Communication, etc.</i>	—	—	—	6	3	—	24	112	—	3	2	—	—	85	5	3	25	1	269
VIII. <i>Service:</i>																			
1. Government	—	—	—	16	1	—	30	60	—	11	6	—	1	90	15	16	26	2	274
2. E.A. Railways and Harbours	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	324	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	329
3. Personal	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	5	—	—	14	2	—	4	—	32
TOTAL VIII	—	—	—	17	1	—	33	387	—	14	11	—	1	104	17	16	32	2	635
TOTAL I-VIII	—	4	—	465	10	13	322	1,056	—	50	53	—	8	986	438	430	371	17	4,223

F. Industrial Injuries

(d) CLASSIFICATION OF COMPENSATABLE ACCIDENTS BY NATURE OF INJURY DURING 1958

Industry	Contusion abrasion, and cuts	Amputation	Dislocation	Fracture	Sprain and Strain	Concussion,	Burns	Asphyxiation	Hernia	Other tearing of internal organs	Electric shock	Other and Unspecified	Total
I. Agriculture:													
1. General	115	7	—	60	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	31	221
2. Sisal	851	58	8	176	60	4	19	—	—	—	—	430	1,609
3. Forestry, etc.	25	2	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	44
TOTAL I.	991	67	8	250	66	4	22	—	—	3	—	463	1,874
II. Mining and Quarrying	134	16	1	45	1	2	8	1	—	2	1	31	242
III. Manufactures:													
1. Food	161	8	2	36	7	2	13	—	—	2	2	16	249
2. Wood and Furniture	145	13	1	41	3	2	2	—	—	3	—	12	222
3. Metal Industries	30	—	—	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	44
4. Miscellaneous	70	4	1	29	7	—	5	—	—	—	1	9	126
TOTAL III	406	25	4	111	19	4	23	—	—	5	3	41	641
IV. Construction	287	7	8	55	12	3	11	—	—	—	—	38	421
V. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation	27	—	—	10	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	54
VI. Commerce	51	1	2	22	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	87
VII. Transport, Storage, Communications, etc.	130	7	5	84	24	1	6	—	—	1	—	11	269
VIII. Service:													
1. Government	139	4	1	68	18	2	17	—	—	1	1	23	274
2. E.A. Railways and Harbours	235	3	1	21	10	—	15	—	—	—	—	44	329
3. Personal	15	—	—	8	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	32
TOTAL VIII	389	7	2	97	30	2	38	—	—	1	1	68	635
TOTAL I-VIII	2,415	130	30	674	162	16	114	1	—	12	6	663	4,223

G. Number of Employers and Employees Charged for Offences against Labour Laws in 1958

	<i>Prosecuted</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Acquitted</i>	<i>Sentence</i>				
				<i>Fined</i>	<i>Imprisoned</i>	<i>Imprisoned and Fined</i>	<i>Bound over</i>	<i>Otherwise disposed of</i>
Employers	68	62	6	48	1	—	—	13
Employees -	19	17	2	13	2	—	1	1

H. Trade Disputes involving Stoppages of Work—1958

(a) CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man/Days Lost	Duration of Disputes (Days)			
				1	2	3	Over 3
Agriculture (General)	39	8,041	32,544	21	5	7	6
Sisal	76	51,314	228,908	16	22	15	23
Mining and Quarrying	3	2,541	5,171	1	1	—	1
Manufacturing	18	1,502	14,938	6	3	2	7
Building and Civil Engineering	7	369	491	5	1	1	—
Transport, Storage and Communications	8	3,133	13,620	1	1	1	5
Government Services	2	530	1,074	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	153	67,430	296,746	50	34	27	42

(b) CLASSIFICATION BY CAUSATION

Cause	Agriculture (General)	Sisal	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Building and Civil Engineering	Transport, Storage and Communication	Government Services	Total
Rates of Remuneration	9	23	2	10	2	2	—	48
Rations	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tasks	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	22
Supervision	3	14	—	—	—	1	1	19
Terms and Conditions of Work	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	8
Miscellaneous	8	31	—	5	3	5	1	53
TOTAL	39	76	3	18	7	8	2	153

I. Unemployed Persons registered at 31st December, 1958, as desirous of Obtaining Employment

Occupation	European		Asian		African	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Blacksmiths	—	—	—	—	32	—
Bricklayers/Masons	—	—	—	—	204	—
Carpenters	—	—	—	—	143	—
Clerical	—	3	8	—	231	1
Domestic Servants	—	—	—	1	689	97
Drivers	—	—	—	—	405	—
Mechanical, etc.	3	—	11	—	120	—
Messengers	—	—	—	—	46	—
Metal Work	—	—	—	—	31	—
Painters	—	—	—	—	62	—
Plumbers	—	—	1	—	23	—
Public Health	—	1	—	—	59	—
Scholastic	—	—	—	—	834	10
Store-keepers	—	—	—	—	22	—
Supervisory	3	—	1	—	10	—
Tailors	—	—	—	—	3	—
Watchmen	—	—	—	—	111	—
Miscellaneous	3	—	2	—	270	—
TOTAL	9	4	23	1	3,295	108

J. Particulars relating to African Employees from Outside the Territory ⁽¹⁾

Country of Origin	Number present in the territory in 1958				New arrivals during 1958				Number repatriated during 1958				Deaths during 1958			
	Males	Females	Dependants	Totals	Males	Females	Dependants	Totals	Males	Females	Dependants	Totals	Males	Females	Dependants	Totals
Portuguese East Africa .	12,826	5,736	1,671	20,233	4,838	4,460 ⁽²⁾	—	9,298				Information not available				
Ruanda Urundi ⁽³⁾ .	13,911	2,969	1,720	18,600	5,047	1,924	645	7,616	1,250	732	801	2,783	32	18	97	147
Northern Rhodesia .	4,415	585	432	5,432	1,568	1,047 ⁽²⁾	—	2,615				Information not available				
Nyasaland	3,694	159	169	4,022	810	348 ⁽²⁾	—	1,158				" "	" "	" "		
Kenya	4,662	174	210	5,046	28	3 ⁽²⁾	—	31				" "	" "	" "		
Uganda	830	32	11	873	Information not available							" "	" "	" "		
Zanzibar	184	2	—	186		" "	" "					" "	" "	" "		
Other Countries . .	603	178	42	823		" "	" "					" "	" "	" "		
TOTALS .	41,125	9,835	4,255	55,215	12,291	7,782	645	20,718	1,250	732	801	2,783	32	18	97	147

NOTES: (1) This information records reported arrivals but many Africans enter the territory in search of work of their own volition without being recorded.

(2) 580 children were born during the year to immigrants from the Ruanda Urundi.

(3) Includes young persons and children who are not shown separately.

**K. Number of African Adult Males of Employable Age in Paid
Employment by Provinces in 1958**

(Enumeration by Department of Labour conducted on 31st July, 1958)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of Adult African Males in Employment as in 1958 (a)</i>
Central	10,942
Eastern	81,357
Lake	31,068
Northern	43,950
Southern	30,838
Southern Highlands	26,217
Tanga	89,899
Western	24,917
TOTAL	339,188

(a) Excludes approximately 40,000 domestic servants in private households and 1,089 workers unclassified by age or sex including those employed by employers of less than five workers.

APPENDIX XVIII

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Information regarding the Social Security and Welfare Services operating in the territory has been given in Chapter 5 of Part VII of this report. The only further statistical details at present available are in connection with provident funds and are as follows:

(a) *Government Employees' Provident Fund*

(i) Number of contributors at 31st December, 1958	3,815
(ii) Number of beneficiaries during 1958	367
(iii) Amount paid	£29,743

(b) *Local Authorities Provident Fund*

(i) Number of contributors at 31st December, 1958	9,562
(ii) Number of beneficiaries during 1958	1,946
(iii) Amount paid	£62,825

(c) *Dar es Salaam Municipality Provident Fund*

(i) Number of contributors at 31st December, 1958	100
(ii) Number of beneficiaries during 1958	20
(iii) Amount paid	£6,918

APPENDIX XI
PUBLIC HEALTH

A. Physicians, Dentists, Medical Assistants, Nurses, Midwives, Laboratory Technicians, Radiographers, and Pharmacists
As at 31st December, 1958

	Section of the Population	Government Hospitals or Dispensaries	Mission Hospitals or Dispensaries (a)	Charitable Institutions and Industrial or Estate Hospitals or Dispensaries	Government Service outside Hospitals or Dispensaries (b)	Private Practice (c)	Total
Registered Medical Practitioners	European	81	85	14	32	97	460
	Asian	26	—	3	—	114	
	African	8	—	—	—	—	
Licensed Medical Practitioners	European	—	3	1	—	—	52
	Asian	24	—	7	11	—	
	African	3	—	1	—	2	
Registered Dentists	European	—	2	—	8	10	31
	Asian	—	—	—	—	11	
Licensed Dentists	European	—	1	—	—	1	2
Medical Assistants	African	163	43	7	—	—	213
Registered Nurses with Midwifery Qualifications	European	122	83	—	29	—	317
	Asian	1	—	—	—	—	
	African	34	48	—	—	—	
Registered Nurses without Midwifery Qualifications	European	11	84	—	—	—	460
	Asian	—	—	—	—	—	
	African	250	115	—	—	—	
Registered Midwives	European	—	2	—	—	—	24
	Asian	1	—	—	—	—	
	African	5	16	—	—	—	
Mental Nurses	European	9	2	—	—	—	11
Health Nurses	African	—	—	—	29	—	29
Laboratory Technologists	European	—	—	—	3	—	3
Laboratory Assistants	African	44	2	—	21	—	67
Pharmacists	European	3	—	—	1	26	42
	Asian	—	—	—	—	12	
Pharmaceutical Assistants	African	26	2	—	1	—	29
Radiographers	European	2	—	—	—	—	2

(a) Figures refer to Mission hospitals and dispensaries subsidised by Government.

(b) Including Medical Administration, Health Services and Research Units.

(c) Including physicians and nurses registered to practice in Tanganyika but resident in adjoining territories, or resident in Tanganyika but not practising.

B. Medical and Other Personnel Engaged in Central and Local Government Health Services

Numbers as at 31st December, 1958

	Central Government						Native Authority	
	European		Asian		African		African	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Registered Medical Practitioners	90	2	28	3	8	—	—	—
Licensed Medical Practitioners	—	—	24	—	3	—	1	—
Medical Assistants	—	—	—	—	163	—	19	—
Registered Nurses with Midwifery Qualifications	—	151	—	1	—	34	—	—
Registered Nurses without Midwifery Qualifications	1	10	—	—	208	81	—	—
Registered Midwives	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—
Registered Mental Nurses	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physiotherapists	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiological Technicians	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiographers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewards (Technical)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior Hospital Secretaries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Stewards	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered Dentists	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Mechanics	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmacists	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical Assistants and Compounders	—	—	3	—	26	—	—	—
Laboratory Technologists	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laboratory Assistants	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—
Entomologists	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria Field Officers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Inspectors	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Health Inspectors	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—
Health Orderlies	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	—
Medical Instructors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Storekeepers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument Mechanics	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Medical Aids	—	—	—	—	2	—	265	—

C. Health Inspectorate Staff

As at 31st December, 1958

	<i>European</i>	<i>African</i>
Chief Health Inspector	1	—
Health Inspectors	25	—
Assistant Health Inspectors	—	51
Sanitary Inspectors (graded)	—	37
Health Orderlies	—	85

In addition, Dar es Salaam Municipality employs one Chief Health Inspector, two Health Inspectors and six Assistant Health Inspectors, and Mwanza Town Council employs one Health Inspector.

D. Hospital Accommodation

(a) GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

As at 31st December, 1958

Medical Region and Province	Hospital	No. of Wards	Number and Category of Beds					Grade of Accommodation	
			General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental		Total
I. GENERAL HOSPITALS									
Dar es Salaam . . .	Ocean Road	32	54	15	1	4	1	75	I,
		12	292	—	—	—	—	292	III and IV
Central Province . . .	Dodoma	21	142	16	—	12	—	170	I, II, III and IV
	Kongwa	5	70	5	60	—	—	135	I and IV
	Mpwapwa	5	32	—	—	—	—	32	IV
	Kondoa	10	36	3	—	7	—	46	IV
	Singida	5	52	—	—	8	—	60	IV
Eastern Province . . .	Morogoro	16	162	14	—	8	—	184	I, III and IV
	Bagamoyo	5	32	4	—	3	—	39	III and IV
	Kilosa	8	75	13	—	13	—	100	II, III and IV
	Mahenge	10	78	—	—	—	—	78	III and IV
	Utete	3	33	—	—	—	—	33	IV
Lake Province . . .	Mwanza	19	184	17	7	12	—	220	I, II and IV
	Bukoba	8	134	12	8	4	—	158	II, III and IV
	Musoma	17	84	13	4	—	—	101	I, II and IV
	Shinyanga	6	64	13	—	4	—	81	II and IV
	Biharamulo	5	35	4	3	—	—	42	IV
	Ukerewe	5	52	—	—	8	—	60	II, III and IV
	Geita	5	52	—	—	8	—	60	IV
	Maswa	4	24	4	—	2	—	30	IV
Tarime	1	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV	

(70925) Northern Province	Arusha	20	140	14	—	8	—	162	I, II, III and IV
	Moshi	19	229	10	—	24	—	263	I, II, III and IV
	Monduli	5	58	—	1	—	—	59	IV
	Mbalu	5	60	6	38	—	—	104	IV
	Oldeani	8	38	5	22	—	—	65	II and IV
Southern Province	Mtwara	6	37	4	18	—	—	59	I, II, III and IV
	Lindi	7	86	13	4	—	—	103	I, III and IV
	Nachingwea	15	48	6	45	4	—	103	I, II, III and IV
	Songea	6	49	6	—	1	—	56	IV
	Kilwa	5	30	—	—	6	—	36	IV
	Tunduru	2	24	—	—	—	—	24	IV
	Newala	4	32	—	—	8	—	40	III and IV
S. Highlands Province	Mbeya	18	92	11	—	6	—	109	I, II and IV
	Iringa	15	92	15	—	4	—	111	I, II and IV
	Tukuyu	7	75	6	—	4	—	85	IV
	Chunya	4	24	—	—	9	—	33	IV
	Njombe	4	32	—	—	4	—	36	I and IV
Tanga Province	Tanga	15	292	33	—	—	—	325	I, II, III and IV
	Korogwe	7	75	6	35	—	—	116	I, II and IV
	Lushoto	8	29	4	12	2	—	47	I and IV
	Muheza	7	52	—	46	8	—	106	IV
	Pangani	8	19	6	—	1	—	26	IV
	Same	3	25	1	—	4	—	30	IV
Western Province	Tabora	17	193	17	—	6	—	216	I, III and IV
	Kigoma	6	56	6	—	—	—	62	II and IV
	Nzegu	8	56	40	—	—	—	96	II, III and IV
	Kibondo	3	44	—	—	8	—	52	IV
	Sumbawanga	5	52	—	—	4	—	56	IV
	Kahama	5	52	16	—	—	—	68	IV
TOTAL—GENERAL HOSPITALS		50	444	3,788	358	304	203	1	4,654

D. Hospital Accommodation—cont.

(a) GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—cont.

As at 31st December, 1958—cont.

Medical Region and Province	Hospitals	No. of Wards	Number and Category of Beds						Grade of Accommodation	
			General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	Total		
				II. SPECIAL HOSPITALS						
Dar es Salaam . . .	Infectious Diseases	26	—	—	105	56	—	161	III and IV	
	Muhimbili Maternity	6	—	40	—	—	—	40	IV	
	Mental holding unit	10	—	—	—	—	10	10	IV	
Central Province . . .	Mirembe Mental	31	—	—	—	—	618	618	I, II and IV	
	Isanga Mental	18	—	—	—	—	212	212	II and IV	
Northern Province . . .	Kibongoto Tuberculosis	7	10	12	294	—	—	316	III and IV	
Tanga Province . . .	Tanga Infec- tious Diseases	1	—	—	36	—	—	36	IV	
TOTAL—SPECIAL HOSPITALS	7	99	10	52	435	56	840	1,393		

		III. DISPENSARIES							
Central Province	Manyoni	4	18	2	—	2	—	22	IV
	Itigi	3	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
Eastern Province	Kingolwira	3	46	—	—	—	—	46	IV
	Mafia	4	16	1	1	—	—	18	IV
	Malindi	1	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
	Ukonga	1	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
Lake Province	Ngara	2	24	—	—	—	—	24	IV
	Ngudu	2	16	—	—	—	—	16	IV
Northern Province	Magugu	2	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
Southern Province	Liwale	4	22	—	—	—	—	22	IV
S. Highlands Province	Malangali	4	19	3	—	1	—	23	IV
	Kyela	3	20	—	—	2	—	22	IV
	Makete	4	34	2	—	—	—	36	IV
Tanga Province	Handeni	6	24	—	—	—	—	24	IV
	Usangi	5	36	4	—	4	—	44	IV
Western Province	Mpanda	2	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
	Kakonko	2	16	—	—	—	—	16	IV
	Kassanda	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	IV
	Kasanga	1	6	—	—	—	—	6	IV
	Kasulu	3	22	—	—	—	—	22	IV
TOTAL DISPENSARIES	20	57	373	12	1	9	—	395	
TERRITORIAL TOTAL	77	600	4,171	422	740	268	841	6,442	

D. (b) (i) Mission Hospitals with Resident Medical Practitioners

As at 31st December, 1958

<i>Province and Mission</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
<i>Central Province</i>		
Augustana Lutheran	Iambi	50
do.	Kiomboi	80
Church Missionary Society	Kilimatinde	82
do.	Myumi	95
Medical Missionaries of Mary	Makiungu	50
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Capuchin	Ifakara	128
Church Missionary Society	Berega	47
Lutheran Mission	Lugala	30
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Minaki	120
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Africa Inland Mission	Kola Ndoto	89
Church of Sweden Mission	Ndolage	120
do.	Nyakaha nga	60
Church Missionary Society	Murgwanza	50
Mennonite Mission	Shirati	104
White Fathers Mission	Sumve	177
do.	Kagurguli	120
do.	Kagordo	150
do.	Rulenge	52
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Machame	80
Medical Missionaries of Mary	Ndareda	69
Norwegian Lutheran	Haydem	62
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Ndanda	181
do.	Nyangao	82
do.	Mnero	65
do.	Peramho	236
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Masasi	100
do.	Lulindi	128
do.	Liuli	49
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>		
Consolata Fathers	Tosamaganga	60
Swedish Evangelical	Ilembula	107
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Gonja	34
Lutheran Mission, Usambara	Bumbali	130
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Kideleko	84
do.	Magila	112
<i>Western Province</i>		
Medical Missionaries of Mary	Chala	40
Moravian Mission	Sikonge	146
Seventh Day Adventists	Heri	62
White Fathers	Kabanga	39
TOTAL	38	3,469

D. (b) (ii) Mission Dispensaries (More than 20 beds)

As at 31st December, 1958

<i>Province and Mission</i>	<i>Dispensary</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
<i>Central Province</i>		
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Wembere	27
do.	Ushora	22
do.	Sepuka	24
Church Missionary Society	Kongwa	35
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Capuchin Mission	Sofi	44
do.	Kwiro	32
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Mennonite Mission	Nyabasi	35
White Fathers	Bukumbi	32
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Holy Ghost Fathers	Uru	50
do.	Kilema	42
do.	Rombo	65
do.	Kibosho	43
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Marangu	36
do.	Masama	21
do.	Nkoaranga	45
Norwegian Lutheran Mission	Dongobesh	40
do.	Kansay	26
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Chipole	79
do.	Kigonsera	54
do.	Litembo	143
do.	Lituihi	70
do.	Mango	96
do.	Mahanje	44
do.	Matimira	26
do.	Mpitimbi	46
do.	Nangombo	58
Capuchin Mission	Kipatimu	45
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Mindu	26
do.	Newala	116
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Lulilo	67
do.	Lugarawa	88
do.	Uwemba	111
Consolata Fathers	Ulete	39
Moravian Mission	Mbozi	46
Swedish Evangelical Missionary Society	Kidugala	32
do.	Pommern	29
do.	Itula	31
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Manda	21
do.	Milo	48
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Holy Ghost Fathers	Kilomeni	22
Lutheran Mission, Usambara Area	Lutindi (Mental)	136
do.	Lutindi (General)	35
do.	Mlalo	25
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Korogwe	56
do.	Kwa Mkono	40
do.	Kigongoi	28

D. (b) (ii) Mission Dispensaries (More than 20 beds) (contd.)

As at 31st December, 1958 (contd.)

<i>Province and Mission</i>	<i>Dispensary</i>	<i>Number of beds</i>
<i>Western Province</i>		
Moravian Mission	Usoke	57
do.	Ichemba	30
do.	Kitunda	39
Swedish Free Mission	Nkinga	28
White Fathers	Ujiji	53
do.	Kakonko	47
do.	Ndala	35
White Sisters	Karema	37
	54	2,602

**D. (b) (iii) Other Mission Dispensaries and Clinics with
Accommodation for In-Patients**

As at 31st December, 1958

<i>Province and Mission</i>	<i>Dispensary or Clinic</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
<i>Central Province</i>		
Church Missionary Society	Buigiri	18
do.	Mpwapwa	13
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Isanzu	20
do.	Barabeig	12
do.	Ihanja	20
do.	Kijota	14
do.	Kinampanda	18
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Africa Inland Mission	Kijima	15
Church of Sweden	Rwantege	20
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Northern Lutheran	Selian	12
do.	Karatu	15
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Kilimarando	12
do.	Luagala	20
do.	Lupaso	20
do.	Mkowe	20
do.	Namabengo	12
do.	Lundu	20
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Chidya	12
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Madunda	12
do.	Kifanya	12
Finnish Missionary Society	Magoye	14
do.	Manow	11
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
U.M.C.A., Zanzibar	Kwa Chagga	14
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Mbaga	20
Rosminian Fathers	Gare	12
<i>Western Province</i>		
White Fathers (Ulipa)	Laela	20
White Fathers (Tabora)	Ussongo	20
Swedish Free Mission	Lowa	12
do.	Hanana	20
do.	Igunga	14
TOTAL	30	474

**D. (c) Hospitals Maintained by Industrial Concerns
(with Resident or Visiting Practitioners)**

As at 31st December, 1958

<i>Province</i>	<i>Hospital Maintained by</i>	<i>Total No. of Beds</i>
Eastern	Athina Sisal Estate	12
	Fatemi Sisal Estate	24
	Kiwege and Ngerengere Sisal Estate	14
	Magude Sisal Estate	6
	Pangawe Sisal Estate	6
	Kingolwira Sisal Estate	9
	Tungi Sisal Estate	16
Lake	Williamson Diamonds Ltd.	108
	Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	60
	Alamasi Limited	3
Northern	Tanganyika Planting Co. Ltd.	75
	Kiyungi Sisal Plantations	8
Southern	Mikindani Sisal Estate	20
Southern Highlands	Tanganyika Tea Co. Ltd.	32
Tanga	Mazinde Sisal Estate	58
	Toronto Sisal Estate	67
	Luengera Sisal Estate	28
	Magunga Sisal Estate	40
	Kwashemshi Sisal Estate	22
	Amboni Estates Ltd.	65
	Lanconi Sisal Estate	18
	Mjessani Sisal Estate	56
	Kange Sisal Estate	21
	Geiglitz Sisal Estate	40
Western	Uruwira Minerals Ltd.	60
Dar es Salaam	Tanganyika Packers Ltd.	6
	TOTAL	874

D. (d) Hospital and Dispensary Beds: Territorial Summary

As at 31st December, 1958

	<i>Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
Government General Hospitals	50	4,654
Government Special Hospitals	7	1,393
Government Dispensaries	20	395
Mission Hospitals with Doctors	38	3,469
Mission Dispensaries (over 20 beds)	54	2,602
Mission Dispensaries (less than 20 beds)	30	474
Industrial Hospitals	26	874
TOTALS	225	13,861

E. Out-Patient Dispensaries
Numbers as at 31st December, 1958

Province	Number of Dispensaries				
	Government	Native Authority	Mission	Industry	Total
Central	—	66	4	2	72
Eastern	3	109	35	54	201
Lake	—	155	11	19	185
Northern	—	55	6	29	90
Southern	—	56	25	21	102
S. Highlands	—	68	20	69	157
Tanga	1	48	17	96	162
Western	1	86	18	9	114
TOTAL	5	643	136	299	1,083

F. Maternity Centres and Maternity and Child Health Centres

As at 31st December, 1958

	Ante-Natal Clinics		Child Health Clinics	
	Number of Clinics	Total Attendances 1958	Number of Clinics	Total Attendances 1958
Government	63	128,848	57	149,982
Native Authority	104	122,696	79	62,816
Mission	116	152,182	88	152,168
TOTALS	283	403,726	224	364,966

G. Tuberculosis Units

	Beds	Grades
Kibongoto Hospital (Government)	294	III and IV
Dar es Salaam Infectious Diseases Hospital (Government)	105	III and IV
Tanga Infectious Diseases Hospital (Government)	36	IV
Kongwa Hospital (Government)	60	IV
Mbulu Hospital (Government)	38	IV
Oldeani Hospital (Government)	22	IV
Mtwara Hospital (Government)	18	IV
Nachingwea Hospital (Government)	45	IV
Korogwe Hospital (Government)	35	IV
Lushoto Hospital (Government)	12	IV
Muhcaza Hospital (Government)	46	IV
Ndanda Hospital (Benedictine Mission)	60	IV
Mnero Hospital (Benedictine Mission)	9	IV
Peramiho Hospital (Benedictine Mission)	60	IV
Lulindi Hospital (U.M.C.A.)	24	IV
Masasi Hospital (U.M.C.A.)	11	IV
TOTAL	875	

H. Venereal Disease Units

There are no independent venereal disease units, but treatment for venereal disease is given in all general hospitals and a venereal disease clinic is in operation at the Sewa Haji Hospital, Dar es Salaam.

I. Leprosaria

<i>Province and Location</i>	<i>Administering Authority</i>	<i>Leprosy Patients Resident 31.12.58</i>	<i>Cases on Sulphone Therapy</i>
<i>Central Province</i>			
Makutapora . . .	Church Missionary Society . . .	223	221
Mkalama . . .	Augustana Lutheran Mission . . .	343	340
Tintigulu . . .	Augustana Lutheran Mission . . .	256	86
<i>Eastern Province</i>			
Chazi . . .	Government . . .	373	369
Tabora-Ulanga . . .	Native Authority . . .	72	72
Bagamoyo . . .	Native Authority . . .	7	7
Utete-Rufiji . . .	Native Authority . . .	130	130
Ifakara . . .	Capuchin Mission . . .	136	136
<i>Northern Province</i>			
Njoro Chini . . .	Government . . .	28	23
<i>Southern Province</i>			
Mngehe . . .	Universities Mission to Central Africa . . .	65	57
Ndanda . . .	Benedictine Mission . . .	492	395
Peramiho . . .	Benedictine Mission . . .	532	438
Kipatimu . . .	Capuchin Mission . . .	104	104
Mkunya . . .	Board of Visitors, Native Authority, Mission and Government . . .	96	91
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>			
Makete . . .	Government . . .	528	522
<i>Tanga Province</i>			
Mtindiro . . .	Government . . .	406	106
Kwamhafa . . .	Lutheran Mission . . .	24	Nil
Hekalungu . . .	Lutheran Mission . . .	33	31
<i>Lake Province</i>			
Kola Ndoto . . .	African Inland Mission . . .	832	832
Shirati . . .	Mennonite Mission . . .	244	237
<i>Western Province</i>			
Sikonge . . .	Moravian Mission and Native Authority . . .	443	438
Heri . . .	Seventh Day Adventist . . .	23	23
Kakonko . . .	White Fathers Mission . . .	16	16
<i>Dar es Salaam Infectious Diseases Hospital</i>	Government . . .	27	27
	TOTAL . . .	5,133	4,701

In addition, approximately 27,000 leprosy patients were under treatment as out-patients during 1958.

J. Mental Institutions

	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Grade</i>
Mirembe Hospital, Dodoma (Government) . . .	618	I, II and IV
Mental Holding Unit, Dar es Salaam (Government) . . .	10	IV
Mental Hospital, Lutindi (Lutheran Mission) . . .	136	IV
TOTAL . . .	764	

K. In-Patients and Out-Patients Treated, 1958

(1st December, 1957—30th November, 1958)

	<i>In-Patients: Admissions</i>				<i>Out-Patients: New Cases</i>				<i>Out-Patients: Total Attendances</i>			
	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>
GOVERNMENT												
General Hospitals	2,841	2,365	118,313	123,519	19,222	17,219	1,027,015	1,063,456	31,117	31,515	2,315,480	2,378,112
Special Hospitals	10	78	3,593	3,681	52	194	25,728	25,974	78	3,547	140,882	144,507
Dispensaries	—	3	10,999	11,002	58	561	297,259	297,878	99	1,013	515,169	516,281
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,851	2,446	132,905	138,202	19,332	17,974	1,350,002	1,387,308	31,294	36,075	2,971,531	3,038,900
NATIVE AUTHORITY												
Dispensaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,384,795	4,384,795	—	—	8,610,447	8,610,447
TOTAL NATIVE AUTHORITY	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,384,795	4,384,795	—	—	8,610,447	8,610,447
MISSION												
Hospitals with Doctors	285	873	67,900	69,058	1,064	3,938	323,558	328,560	1,854	7,858	1,064,971	1,074,683
Dispensaries (over 20 Beds)	50	179	50,202	50,431	226	1,413	345,469	347,108	1,017	6,088	1,274,261	1,281,366
Other Dispensaries and Clinics	1	13	15,455	15,469	130	899	461,662	462,691	403	2,418	1,670,886	1,673,707
TOTAL MISSION	336	1,065	133,557	134,958	1,420	6,250	1,130,689	1,138,359	3,274	16,364	4,010,118	4,029,756
TERRITORIAL TOTAL	3,187	3,511	266,462	273,160	20,752	24,224	6,865,486	6,910,462	34,568	52,439	15,592,096	15,679,103

L. Mission Medical Practitioners

As at 31st December, 1958

<i>Mission</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Africa Inland Mission	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Benedictine	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Capuchin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Church Missionary Society	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Church of Sweden	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Consolata Fathers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Lutheran	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	14
Maryknoll Fathers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Medical Missionaries of Mary	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Mennonite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Moravian	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Seventh Day Adventist	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Southern Baptist Convention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Swedish Evangelical	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Universities Mission to Central Africa	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
White Fathers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	7
Registered in Tanganyika but not resident	4	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	2	14
TOTALS	22	5	1	3	7	1	15	7	3	1	1	3	19	88

M. Expenditure on Health Services

(a) TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Year	Medical Department	Capital Works	Township Authorities (a) (b)	Dar es Salaam Municipality (b)	Native Authorities (b) (c)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1956-57	1,665,420	412,573	35,008	173,325	391,208 (c)	2,677,534
1957-58	1,735,579	302,319	32,631	159,315	311,607 (c)	2,541,451

NOTE: (a) Approximate figures as public health services cannot be fully distinguished from other services.

(b) Calendar year.

(c) Estimate.

(b) MEDICAL DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE

Year	Administration and General (a)		Maintenance of Hospitals		Hospital Equipment		Personnel		Other Items		Total
		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total	
	£		£		£		£		£		£
1956-57	150,312	9.0	446,942	26.8	47,817	2.8	868,134	52.0	152,215	9.4	1,665,420
1957-58	212,498	12.3	459,031	26.4	17,865	1.0	885,369	51.0	160,816	9.3	1,735,579

NOTE: (a) Fluctuations explained by variations in purchases and sales of medical stores.

N. Financial Assistance**(a) FROM THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT**

Actual expenditure on medical development projects for the financial year 1957/58 included £295,448 made available by the Metropolitan Government.

(b) TO MISSION ORGANISATIONS

	1957-58
For upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries, etc.	£105,000
For medical and nursing training centres	£16,656
	<u>£121,656</u>

(NOTE: Details are not available of the sums expended on public health work by missionary organisations from their own resources).

APPENDIX XX

HOUSING

The analysis of the total number of non-African dwelling units which will result from the 1957 census have not been completed up to the time of going to print. African dwelling units were not covered in the African census.

APPENDIX XXI

PENAL ORGANISATION

A. Total number of persons in prisons as at 31st December, 1958:

(a) (i) *Ethnic Group*

Europeans	5
Asians	59
Tanganyika Africans	8,276
Others	484

(ii) *Sex*

Male	8,714
Females	107
Juveniles	2

(iii) *Age groups (years)*

Under 15	70
15 to 19	954
20 to 24	1,803
25 to 29	2,416
30 to 34	1,378
35 to 39	1,024
40 to 44	582
45 to 49	432
50 and over	165

(b) *Persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment:*

<i>Length of Sentence</i>	<i>Period of Sentence Served</i>			
	<i>Under ½</i>	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>Under 2</i>	<i>Over 2</i>
Under six months	1,262	984	519	454
Under one year	802	658	338	221
Under two years	722	566	328	141
Under five years	510	353	239	51
Under 10 years	202	66	72	49
Under 15 years	68	18	13	3
Under 20 years	109	29	37	10

(c) *Number of Prisoners at the end of the year who have been committed one or more times before:*

Males	3,394
Females	14
Juveniles	Nil

(d) (i) *Average number of inmates* 9,175.5

(ii) *Number of wards and cells:*

Wards	688
Cells	240

(iii) *Number of cubic feet of space allotted to each prisoner during the hours of sleep:*

300 cubic feet each.

B. Dictary Scale for Prisoners

NOTE: There are three scales of diet laid down for prisoners and the Prison Rules, 1933, prescribe that every prisoner shall receive the diet specified in the scale which is suitable to his mode of life when at large.

Scale I

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Wheaten, maize or oat meal (a)	3	Butter (g)	2
Sugar (b)	2	Milk (unskimmed)	15
Bread (c)	16	Tea (h)	$\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetables, pulses and fruits (d)	2	Salt	$\frac{8}{8}$
Potatoes (e)	8	Spices (pepper, mustard)	.02
Meat, fresh without bones (f)	6	Penal Diet: 1 lb. wholemeal bread and water <i>ad libitum</i> .	

NOTES:

(a) Meal: Maize, eleusine (ulezi) or Kenya oatmeal or a mixture of these.

(b) Sugar: $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. jam, marmalade or treacle, or 1 oz. of honey may be substituted for 1 oz. of sugar.

(c) Flour or Bread: Part of each may be drawn, 12 ozs. flour equivalent to 16 ozs. bread. Wholemeal as far as possible.

(d) Vegetables: Pulses may be substituted for part of the vegetable ration, but at least half the vegetable ration to consist of carotene containing vegetables or fruits, for example, carrots, cabbage, spinach or green leaves, tomatoes, bananas, mangoes, pawpaw, oranges in season and lemons or lime as ordered by the medical officer. Normally half this ration may be fruit. 20 per cent waste has been allowed for inedible portions; where waste greatly exceeds this allowance increase in gross weights is made.

(e) Potatoes: May be sweet or ordinary. Ordinary preferred unless wholemeal bread is given under (a).

(f) Meat: To contain 6 ozs. boneless meat, 2 ozs. fish may be substituted for 1 oz. meat. Cheese may be substituted at the rate of 4 ozs. of cheese for 6 ozs. meat.

(g) Butter: May be replaced by whole or part ghee, or palm oil at the medical officer's discretion.

(h) Tea: Coffee beans 4 ozs. may be substituted for each 1 oz. of tea. Condiments other than those named may be substituted.

Scale II

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Bread (a)	8	Dhall	2
Rice (b) or wheaten flour	14	On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 4 ozs. of fresh meat (beef, mutton or goat) shall be issued in lieu of dhall to those prisoners who eat meat (d).	
Sugar	1	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Milk	5	Calcium (f)	0.1
Ghee	1	Tea	$\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetable Oil (c)	1	Penal diet: 12 ozs. rice and water <i>ad libitum</i> .	
Potatoes	4		
Vegetables (e)	4		
Fruit	4		
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Curry powder or Spices	$\frac{1}{4}$		

NOTES:

(a) Bread may be replaced in part by flour, 12 ozs. flour equivalent to 16 ozs. bread. Wholemeal as far as possible.

(b) Rice should be unpolished.

(c) Simsim, groundnut or coconut oil. 2 ozs. groundnuts or half a coconut equivalent to 1 oz. of oil.

(d) 4 ozs. salt fish or 8 ozs. fresh fish may be substituted for 4 ozs. meat. 2 ozs. cheese may be substituted for 4 ozs. meat.

(e) Vegetables to consist of either cabbages, spinach, green leaves, tomatoes, parsnips, carrots, brinjals, turnips or other fresh vegetables approved by the Commissioner of Prisons on the recommendation of the Director of Medical Services, cooked for not more than forty minutes and not allowed to remain hot for more than one hour before consumption.

(f) Calcium may be provided in the form of calcined bone or in the case of Hindus as a medicinal preparation of calcium and may be added to dough or curry.

Scale III

For Remand Prisoners see Note (a)

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Maize (b) (c)	22	Meat without bone (f) per week in lieu of 2 ozs. of the beans	8
Beans	4	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Palm Oil or ghee (d)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Penal diet: 12 ozs. maize daily and water <i>ad libitum</i> .	
Green vegetables (e)	4		
Groundnuts	2		
Sweet potatoes or fruit	4		

NOTES:

(a) Remand prisoners who do not elect to do domestic labour inside the prison will receive only three-quarters of the allowance above.

(b) Maize may be whole maize or meal. If meal is machine-ground it must be freshly prepared.

(c) Millet should be issued in place of maize on two days in the week.

(d) Palm oil is preferred.

(e) Vegetables and fruits: Green vegetables include carrots and cabbage, native spinach, baobab leaves, leaves of cassava, beans and sweet potatoes. Fruit includes tomatoes, oranges, pawpaw, mangoes and bananas. Failing green vegetables or fruit half the bean ration must consist of germinated beans.

(f) Meat: 8 ozs. without bone (bone to be allowed for at the rate of one-quarter of the gross weight) may be replaced by 6 ozs. dried fish or 12 ozs. fresh fish or 3 ozs. dried sprats (dagaa). The meat may be issued in quantities of 4 ozs. twice weekly.

C. Number of workshops in operation in Prisons

Basket making	6
Blacksmith shops	3
Brass foundry	1
Boot repairing shops	9
Carpenters shops	12
Mechanical workshops	1
Matmaking shops	9
Painters shops	2
Spinning and Weaving	1
Tinsmith shop	1
Tailors shops	4
Miscellaneous Industrial workshops	3

D. List of Prisons in Tanganyika

Central Province

Dodoma Provincial Prison
 Dodoma Prison for Women
 Dodoma Prison for Lepers
 Singida
 Kondoa Irangi
 Kongwa
 Manyoni

Eastern Province

Ukonga, Dar es Salaam
 Remand Prison, Dar es Salaam
 Keko Temporary Prison, Dar es Salaam
 Mafia
 Bagamoyo
 Utete
 Morogoro
 Kingolwira Mtego wa Simba
 Kingolwira Mkonjo wa Mara
 Kingolwira Prison for Women
 Kingolwira Mtama Camp
 Kilosa
 Mahenge
 Ikwiriri Road Camp
 Mikumi Road Camp
 Kunduchi Quarry Camp

Southern Highlands Province

Mbeya
 Tukuyu
 Iringa
 Njombe
 Mlwa Road Camp
 Lugolera Road Camp
 Kawetire Forest Camp

Lake Province

Buimba Mwanza
 Remand Prison, Mwanza
 Musoma
 Tarime
 Maswa
 Shinyanga
 Ngudu

Lake Province (contd.)

Gcita
 Bukoba
 Biharamulo
 Ngara
 Mara Bay Road Camp
 Kyaka Road Camp
 Kinasi Road Camp
 Mbalageti Road Camp

Southern Province

Lilungu Mtwara
 Lindi
 Masasi
 Newala
 Tunduru
 Kilwa Masoko
 Songea

Northern Province

Karanga Moshi
 Remand Prison, Moshi
 Arusha
 Mbulu
 Lolioado
 Olmotonyi Forest Camp
 Ngorongoro Road Camp
 Arusha Airfield Temporary Prison

Tanga Province

Maweni Tanga
 Remand Prison, Tanga
 Pangani
 Lushoto
 Korogwe
 Same

Western Province

Provincial Prison, Tabora
 Remand Prison, Tabora
 Nzega
 Kahama
 Kigoma
 Kasuu
 Kibondo
 Sumbawanga
 Keseke Road Camp

APPENDIX XXII

EDUCATION

A. (a) AFRICAN EDUCATION: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY TYPE, NUMBER OF STREAMS AND ENROLMENT

At 1st November, 1958

	PRIMARY Stds. I-IV					MIDDLE Stds. V-VIII					SECONDARY Stds. IX-XII and Form V				
	Schools	Streams	Enrolment			Schools	Streams	Enrolment			Schools	Streams	Enrolment		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	52	92	7,849	4,122	11,971	M 23	25	1,513	1,055	2,568	12	25	1,369	192	1,561
Local Authority Schools i.e., Native Authority Schools	677	708	67,981	26,904	94,885	M 92 D 1	97 3	9,899 39	206 8	10,105 47	—	—	—	—	—
Total Government and Local Authority	729	800	75,830	31,026	106,856	M 115 D 1	M 122 D 3	11,451	1,269	12,720	12	25	1,369	192	1,561
Aided Schools not included above															
R.C. Schools	957	1,037	88,086	46,949	135,035	M 89 D 3	93 18	8,573 881	2,112 120	10,685 1,001	9	18	1,082	114	1,196
Other Christian Schools	879	905	73,830	40,104	113,934	M 85 D 9 S 1	85 19 1	7,487 816 60	2,341 179	9,828 995 60	7	12	742	—	742
Muslim Schools	23	27	2,370	1,284	3,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	5	5	401	202	603	D 1	1	42	8	50	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aided	1,864	1,974	164,687	88,539	253,226	M 174 D 13 S 1	M 178 D 38 S 1	17,859	4,760	22,619	16	30	1,824	114	1,938
Unaided Schools	4	4	278	171	449	M 1	1	143	121	121	—	—	—	—	—
R.C. Schools	—	—	—	—	—	D 2	3	—	31	174	—	—	—	—	—
Other Christian Schools	55	55	3,919	1,321	5,240	M 2 D 5	2 7	209 500	94 26	303 526	—	—	—	—	—
Muslim Schools	6	6	480	299	779	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	2	2	82	58	140	M 1	1	148	—	148	—	—	—	—	—
Total Unaided	67	67	4,759	1,849	6,608	M 4 D 7	M 4 D 10	1,000	272	1,272	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS	2,660	2,841	245,276	121,414	366,690	M 293 D 21 S 1	M 304 D 51 S 1	30,310	6,301	36,611	28	55	3,193	306	3,499

M Middle School Standards V-VIII.
D District School Standards V-VI (disappearing).
S Pre-Secondary Schools Standards VII-VIII (disappearing).

A. (a) AFRICAN EDUCATION: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY TYPE, NUMBER OF STREAMS AND ENROLMENT—*contd.*

	TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING					TEACHER TRAINING				
	Centres	Courses	Enrolment			Centres	Streams	Enrolment		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	4	24	1,557*	148*	1,705	7	19	371	131	502
Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Aided, not included above</i>										
R.C. Schools	1	1	—	43	43	12	17	457	254	711
Other Christian Schools	—	—	—	—	—	11	15	392	119	511
<i>Unaided</i>										
R.C. Schools	5	12	234	53	287	—	—	—	—	—
Other Christian Schools	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	60	—	60
GRAND TOTAL	10	37	1,791	244	2,035	31	52	1,280	504	1,784

*Includes 532 males and 137 females in part-time course (Commercial)

A. (b) EUROPEAN EDUCATION: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY TYPE AND ENROLMENT

At 1st November, 1958

	PRIMARY			SECONDARY			TEACHER TRAINING			TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL						
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools .	8	624	600	1,224	1	210	138	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools .	15	445	387	832	1	41	42	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools	9	183	117	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	32	1,252	1,104	2,356	2	251	180	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A. (c) INDIAN EDUCATION: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY TYPE AND ENROLMENT

At 1st November, 1958

	PRIMARY			SECONDARY			TEACHER TRAINING			TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL					
	Schools	Enrolment		Schools	Enrolment		Schools	Enrolment		Schools	Enrolment				
		Male	Female		Total	Male		Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		
Government Schools .	3	2,173	957	3,130	5	2,127	863	2,990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools .	119	6,125	6,794	12,919	27	2,088	1,914	4,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools	3	113	55	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	125	8,411	7,806	16,217	32	4,215	2,777	6,992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A. (d) OTHER NON-NATIVE EDUCATION: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY TYPE AND ENROLMENT

At 1st November, 1958

	PRIMARY				SECONDARY				TEACHER TRAINING				TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools	5	496	462	958	4	177	184	361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	496	462	958	4	177	184	361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

B. (a) AFRICAN EDUCATION: PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT

At 1st November, 1958

	STANDARD I		STANDARD II		STANDARD III		STANDARD IV		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	2,248	1,436	1,899	1,139	1,796	828	1,906	719	7,849	4,122
Native Authority Schools	19,323	9,384	17,696	7,650	16,169	5,837	14,793	4,033	67,981	26,904
R.C. Schools	24,263	15,194	22,589	13,133	21,400	10,034	19,834	8,588	88,086	46,949
Other Christian Schools	19,893	12,204	18,835	10,968	18,237	9,410	16,865	7,522	73,830	40,104
Muslim Schools	643	420	583	329	571	292	573	243	2,370	1,284
Miscellaneous Schools	121	80	105	58	81	45	94	19	401	202
Total:										
Aided	66,491	38,718	61,707	33,277	58,254	26,446	54,065	21,124	240,517	119,565
Unaided	1,412	640	1,157	509	1,189	416	1,001	284	4,759	1,849
GRAND TOTAL	67,903	39,358	62,864	33,786	59,443	26,862	55,066	21,408	245,276	121,414
	107,261		96,650		86,305		76,474		366,690	

B. (b) AFRICAN EDUCATION: MIDDLE SCHOOL ENROLMENT

At 1st November, 1958

	STANDARD V		STANDARD VI		STANDARD VII		STANDARD VIII		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	520	318	382	303	360	257	251	177	1,513	1,055
Native Authority Schools	3,198	94	2,657	46	2,232	39	1,812	27	9,899	206
R.C. Schools	2,567	670	2,340	576	1,902	498	1,764	368	8,573	2,112
Other Christian Schools	2,231	742	2,007	619	1,794	535	1,455	445	7,487	2,341
Total:										
Aided	8,516	1,824	7,386	1,544	6,288	1,329	5,282	1,017	27,472	5,714
Unaided	86	63	79	71	94	53	98	28	357	215
GRAND TOTAL	8,602	1,887	7,465	1,615	6,382	1,382	5,380	1,045	27,829	5,929
	10,489		9,080		7,764		6,425		33,758	

B. (c) AFRICAN EDUCATION: DISTRICT SCHOOL ENROLMENT

At 1st November, 1958

	STANDARD V		STANDARD VI		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Authority Schools	—	—	39	8	39	8
R.C. Schools	454	66	427	54	881	120
Other Christian Schools	394	102	422	77	816	179
Miscellaneous Schools	22	8	20	—	42	8
Total Aided	870	176	908	139	1,778	315
Total Unaided	326	21	317	36	643	57
GRAND TOTAL	1,196	197	1,225	175	2,421	372
	1,393		1,400		2,793	

B. (d) AFRICAN EDUCATION: PRE-SECONDARY STANDARDS VII AND VIII

ENROLMENT

At 1st November, 1958

	STANDARD VII		STANDARD VIII		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Authority Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
R.C. Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Christian Schools	31	—	29	—	60	—
Miscellaneous Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aided	31	—	29	—	60	—
Total Unaided	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	31	—	29	—	60	—
	31		29		60	

B. (e) AFRICAN EDUCATION: SECONDARY ENROLMENT

At 1st November, 1958

	STANDARD IX		STANDARD X		STANDARD XI		STANDARD XII		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	586	100	563	57	140	24	80	11	1,369	192
R.C. Schools	498	69	434	45	91	—	59	—	1,082	114
Other Christian Schools	366	—	279	—	73	—	24	—	742	—
Total	1,450	169	1,276	102	304	24	163	11	3,193	306
Unaided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,450	169	1,276	102	304	24	163	11	3,193	306
GRAND TOTAL	1,619		1,378		328		174		3,499	

B. (f) AFRICAN EDUCATION: TEACHER TRAINING INCLUDING "IN SERVICE" TRAINING

Description of Course	Number of Institutions	Students admitted during year			Total students at 30th November, 1958			Students passing final examination	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	No.	As % of all sitting for examination
Grade I Teacher Training	6	172	28	200	261	64	325	114 } 122 }	93.4
Grade II Teacher Training	27	370	179	549	1,019	440	1,459	867 } 908 }	95.5
Handwork Teachers Course "In service"	1	13	—	13	53	—	53	—	—
Agricultural Teachers Course "In service"	3	82	—	82	151	—	151	—	—
Domestic Science Teachers Course "In service"	1	—	19	19	—	19	19	—	—
Higher Courses Outside Tanganyika:—									
Makerere Faculty of Education:—									
Post-graduate		5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—
Non-graduate		7	—	7	18	—	18	—	—
Special entry		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In United Kingdom and Eire		7	1	8	7	1	8	—	—
In United States of America		1	—	1	5	—	5	—	—

(i) ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

	RECURRENT								CAPITAL	TOTAL
	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Post-Secondary	Administrative and non-allocated	Total		
<i>By Education Department</i>	£ 1,084,580	£ 453,331	£ 226,909	£ 123,762	£ 160,987	£ 208,075	£ 282,244	£ 2,539,888	£ 617,680	£ 3,157,568
<i>By Local Authorities</i> <i>Native Authorities</i>	252,151	238,871	—	—	—	—	—	491,022	373,760	864,782
<i>By Others</i> <i>Voluntary Agencies</i>	129,969	212,653	49,272	30,405	2,398	—	—	424,697	219,533	644,230
										4,022,350

NOTE: (a) As the Financial Year does not coincide with the Calendar Year, all figures given above are approximate only and represent, as far as can be ascertained, the actual expenditure during the Calendar and Academic Year 1958.

(b) Full information regarding the expenditure by Voluntary Agencies is not available.

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) <i>By Education Department</i>	£	(2) <i>By Local Authorities</i>	£
From Territorial Funds	2,619,072	From Native Authority revenue	864,782
From United Kingdom Funds	—		
From other sources			
(a) Development Plan Reserve Fund	237,749		
(b) Lint Board Loan Funds	—		
(c) Custodian of Enemy Property Fund	197,853		
(d) C.D. & W.	102,894		
	<u>£3,157,568</u>		

C. (b) EUROPEAN EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

(i) ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

	RECURRENT							Non-recurrent (Capital and Special) Total	Total
	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Post-Secondary Education	Administrative	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>By Education Department:</i>									
From European Education Fund	210,965	186,589	—	—	—	6,351	403,905	250,603	654,508
From Territorial Revenue	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000
<i>By Local Authorities</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>By Voluntary Agencies, e.g., Parents' Associations and other bodies conducting schools</i>	Unknown	Unknown	—	—	—	—	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) *By Education Department:*(a) *From European Education Fund*—Recurrent and Special (non-recurrent) expenditure

	£	£
From Territorial Revenue	199,293	—
From United Kingdom Funds	—	—
From Education Tax	100,226	—
From School Fees and Staff Boarding charges at Government Schools	121,501	—
From Balance in Fund	—	—

(NOTE: Revenue to the Fund during the year exceeded expenditure: the balance at the end of the year exceeded that at the beginning of the year by £19,115)

(b) <i>From Loan Funds</i> —Capital Expenditure	—	421,020
(Interest and sinking fund charges paid from European Education Fund)	6,268	(Assisted Schools)
		(Government)
		6,268

(c) *From Custodian of Enemy Property*—(St. George's)—Capital Expenditure 246,335

(d) *From Territorial Revenue* 1,000

£674,623

(2) *By Local Authorities:*
Nil

(i) ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

EDUCATION

	RECURRENT							Non-recurrent (Capital and Special) Total	Total
	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Post-Secondary Education	Administrative	Total		
<i>By Education Department:</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
From Indian Education Fund	216,645	186,814	6,200	571	—	9,411	419,642	155,897	575,540
From Territorial Revenue	—	—	—	—	21,524	—	21,524	—	21,524
<i>By Local Authorities</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>By Voluntary Agencies, e.g., Indian Public School Committees, H.H. The Aga Khan School Committees and other community funds</i>	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) *By Education Department:*

(a) *From Indian Education Fund*—Recurrent and Special (non-recurrent) expenditure

	£
From Territorial Revenue	202,100
From United Kingdom Funds	—
From Education Tax	172,427
From School Fees at Government Schools	55,254
From Balance in Fund	—

(NOTE: Revenue to the Fund during the year exceeded expenditure: the balance at the end of the year exceeded that at the beginning of the year by £10,138)

(b) *From Loan Funds*—Capital Expenditure

	40,577	(Assisted Schools)
	—	(Government)
	—	40,577

(c) *From Custodian of Enemy Property*—Capital Expenditure (Government Schools)

	115,320
(d) <i>From Territorial Revenue</i>	21,524

£607,202

(2) *By Local Authorities*
Nil

C. (d) OTHER NON-NATIVE EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1958
(i) ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

	RECURRENT							Non-recurrent (Capital and Special) Total	Total
	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Post-Secondary Education	Administrative	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>By Education Department:</i>									
From Other Non-Native Education Fund	14,141	4,021	3,170	—	—	653	21,985	2,548	24,533
From Territorial Revenue	—	—	—	—	10,018	—	10,018	—	10,018
<i>By Local Authorities</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>By Voluntary Agencies, i.e., Roman Catholic Missions and Goan School Committee</i>	Unknown	Unknown	—	—	—	—	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) *By Education Department:*(a) *From Other Non-Native (including Goan) Education Fund—Recurrent Expenditure*

	£
From Territorial Revenue	5,452
From United Kingdom Funds	—
From Education Tax	14,917
From Balance in Fund	1,616

(b) *From Loan Funds*

(Interest and sinking fund charges paid from Other Non-Native Education Fund)

(c) *From Territorial Revenue*

£

21,985

2,548

10,018

£34,551(2) *By Local Authority*
Nil

D. Voluntary Agencies Engaged in Education Work and the amount of Government Grants-in-Aid paid in 1958

	<i>Grants-in-aid</i>		
	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
<i>Roman Catholic:</i>			
White Fathers	218,276	41,900	260,176
Benedictine Fathers	107,491	—	107,491
Holy Ghost Fathers	124,553	14,475	139,028
Rosminian Fathers	12,048	5,225	17,273
Passionist Fathers	24,624	300	24,924
Pallottine Fathers	22,806	300	23,106
Capuchin Fathers	44,628	—	44,628
Consolata Fathers	24,990	12,200	37,190
Mary Knoll Fathers	18,320	2,400	20,720
Marian College, Morogoro	4,234	—	4,234
St. Francis' Pugu	11,203	—	11,203
	613,173	76,800	689,973
<i>Church of England:</i>			
Universities Mission to Central Africa	172,232	42,500	214,732
Alliance Board of Governors	16,570	—	16,570
Diocese of Central Tanganyika	53,645	13,400	67,045
<i>Lutheran:</i>			
Lutheran Church of Northern Tanganyika	121,320	18,600	139,920
American (Augustana) Lutheran	35,590	600	36,190
Evangelical Lutheran (Swedish)	21,946	—	21,946
Norwegian Lutheran	3,105	—	3,105
Danish Lutheran	705	—	705
<i>Moravian:</i>			
Moravian Mission	36,501	1,000	37,501
<i>Swedish:</i>			
Church of Sweden	30,764	1,575	32,339
Swedish Free Church Mission	9,412	—	9,412
<i>Muslim:</i>			
Muslim Associations and Agencies	8,300	150	8,450
<i>Others:</i>			
Assemblies of God	1,153	—	1,153
Pentecostal Holiness	1,055	—	1,055
Mennonite Mission	11,789	1,100	12,889
Africa Inland Mission	28,071	3,240	31,311
Bahaya Union	732	—	732
Elim Missionary Society	872	—	872
Mines and Estates	410	100	510
B.E.L.R.A. Makete Leprosarium	132	—	132
D.C.T. Blind School, Buigiri	384	—	384
Don Bosco, Home, Kivungilo	312	—	312
Independent School	847	—	847
Education Secretaries-General, Catholic Welfare Organisation and Christian Council of Tanganyika	2,989	—	2,989
Actual Expenditure	£1,172,009	£159,065	£1,331,074

E. Scale of Fees Operated in Respect of Government Schools During 1958

	<i>Boarding Fees Only</i>	<i>Tuition Fees Only</i>
<i>African Schools:</i>		
Secondary	£15 p.a.	—
Middle	£12 10s. p.a.	—
Primary	—	Up to 15s. p.a.
<i>European Schools:</i>		
Secondary	£90 p.a.	£35 p.a.
Primary	£75 p.a.	£30 p.a.
<i>Indian Schools:</i>		
Secondary (Higher School Certificate Course)	—	£16 p.a.
Secondary	—	£12 p.a.
Primary	—	£6 p.a.

Remission of Boarding Fees in cases of necessity is granted.

The estimated revenue from School Fees in 1958-59 was:

African Schools	£38,940
European Schools	£109,640
Indian Schools	£66,340
	<hr/>
	£214,920

F. (a) AFRICAN EDUCATION
TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS
At 1st November, 1958

	PRIMARY								MIDDLE (including District)								
	Govt. or N.A.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt. or N.A.		Aided		Unaided		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Approved Graduate or Equivalent:																	
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	13
Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Completed Secondary School Course:																	
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	28	309	66	2	3	520	97	
Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	1	—	10	
Not completed Secondary School Course:																	
Trained	1,720	177	3,869	582	112	4	5,701	763	365	35	536	113	24	7	925	155	
Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	1,720	177	3,869	582	112	4	5,701	763	574	69	845	204	26	11	1,445	284	

F. (a) AFRICAN EDUCATION
TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS
 At 1st November, 1958

	SECONDARY								TEACHER TRAINING								
	Govt. or L.A.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt. or L.A.		Aided		Unaided		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Approved Graduate or Equivalent:																	
Trained	28	12	35	10	—	—	63	22	7	5	12	10	1	—	20	15	
Untrained	—	—	7	1	—	—	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	4	2	
Completed Secondary School Course:																	
Trained	42	7	51	3	—	—	93	10	13	6	37	28	—	—	50	34	
Untrained	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	
Not completed Secondary School Course:																	
Trained	13	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	13	1	17	5	2	—	32	6	
Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	84	21	94	14	—	—	178	35	34	13	71	44	5	—	110	57	

F. (a) AFRICAN EDUCATION
TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS
 At 1st November, 1958

	<i>TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL</i>							
	<i>Government or L.A.</i>		<i>Aided</i>		<i>Unaided</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Approved Graduate or Equivalent:								
(a) Trained	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	2
(b) Untrained	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Completed Secondary School Course:								
(a) Trained	15	5	—	1	—	—	15	6
(b) Untrained	20	3	—	1	4	1	24	5
Not Completed Secondary School Course:								
(a) Trained	44	—	—	2	7	1	51	3
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	104	10	—	4	11	2	115	16

F. (b) EUROPEAN EDUCATION
TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS
At 1st November, 1958

	PRIMARY								SECONDARY								TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL, POST- SECONDARY AND TEACHER TRAINING		TOTAL	
	Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Approved Graduate or Equivalent:																				
Trained	2	4	3	4	1	3	6	11	6	7	1	3	—	—	7	10	—	—	13	21
Untrained	3	1	2	1	4	—	9	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	3
Completed Secondary School Courses:																				
Trained	4	43	8	20	1	12	13	75	3	7	—	2	—	—	3	9	—	—	16	84
Untrained	—	1	2	6	2	3	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10
Not completed Secondary School Course:																				
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	49	15	31	8	18	32	98	9	14	1	6	—	—	10	20	—	—	42	118

F. (c) INDIAN EDUCATION

TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS

At 1st November, 1958

	PRIMARY								SECONDARY								TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL, POST- SECONDARY AND TEACHER TRAINING		TOTAL	
	Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Approved Graduates or Equivalent:																				
Trained	2	—	3	2	—	—	5	2	52	15	69	24	—	—	121	39	—	—	126	41
Untrained	3	—	16	7	—	—	19	7	45	12	50	12	—	—	95	24	—	—	114	31
Completed Secondary School Course:																				
Trained	40	7	63	40	1	—	104	47	2	6	—	12	—	—	2	18	—	—	106	65
Untrained	22	14	90	52	—	2	112	68	2	1	3	4	—	—	5	5	—	—	117	73
Not completed Secondary School Course:																				
Trained	4	6	26	15	—	—	30	21	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	32	22
Untrained	2	2	28	26	1	—	31	28	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	32	28
TOTAL	73	29	226	142	2	2	301	173	102	35	124	52	—	—	226	87	—	—	527	260

F. (d) OTHER NON-NATIVE EDUCATION
TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS
At 1st November, 1958

	PRIMARY								SECONDARY								TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL, POST- SECONDARY AND TEACHER TRAINING		TOTAL	
	Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Approved Graduates or Equivalent:																				
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	6
Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	3
Completed Secondary School Course:																				
Trained	—	—	1	23	—	—	1	23	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	28
Untrained	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	19
Not completed Secondary School Course:																				
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL			1	41			1	41			3	15			3	15			4	56

APPENDIX XXIII

List of International Conventions, Treaties, etc., applied to Tanganyika under United Kingdom Administration

THE FOLLOWING International Conventions apply or have been applied to the Territory:

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Disposal of Real and Personal Property, 1899	1947
White Slave Traffic, Suppression of, 1904 and 1910	1931
Public Health, Creation of International Office of, 1907	1929
Opium, 1912	1924
Revision at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1919 of the General Act of Berlin, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 1890	1920
Liquor Traffic in Africa (at St. Germain-en-Laye), 1919	1920
Navigable Waterways of International Concern, 1921	1922 (Effective)
States having no Sea Coast, Right to Flag of, 1921	1922
Transit, Freedom of, 1921	1922 (Effective)
Traffic in Women and Children, Suppression of, 1921	1931
Customs Formalities, Simplification of, 1923	1924
Railways, International Regime, 1923	1925
Maritime Ports, International Regime, 1923	1925
Electric Power, Transmission in Transit of, 1923	1925
Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, Development of, 1923	1925
Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Contracts, 1923	1926
Obscene Publications, Suppression of the Circulation of, and the Traffic in, 1923	1926
Bills of Lading, Unification of Rules relating to, 1924	1931
Dangerous Drugs, 1925	1926 (Effective)
Asphyxiating Gases, Prevention of use of, 1925	1930
Sanitary Convention, 1926	1928
Slavery Convention, 1926	1927
Motor Vehicles, International Circulation of, 1926	1931
Foreign Arbitral Awards, Execution of, 1927	1931
International Disputes, Pacific Settlement of, 1928	1931
War as an Instrument of National Policy, Renunciation of, 1928	1929
Literary and Artistic Works, Protection of, 1928	1931
Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, Amelioration of, 1929	1931
Prisoners of War, Treatment of, 1929	1931
Narcotic Drugs, Limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of, 1931	1936
Whaling, Regulation of, 1931	1937
Sanitary Control of Aerial Navigation, 1933	1935
Fauna and Flora, Protection of, 1933	1936
Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, 1936	1939
Sanitary Convention, 1944	1945
Civil Aviation, Interim Agreement on, 1944	1945
Air Service Transit Agreement (the Two Freedoms Agreement), 1944	1947
Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944	1947
Prolongation of Sanitary Convention, 1944	1946
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, Constitution of, 1945	1954
German-owned Patents, 1946	1947
Travel Documents for Refugees, 1946	1948
Industrial Property Rights affected by the Second World War, 1947	1947
World Meteorological Organisation, 1947	1948
Telecommunications, 1947	1949
Narcotic Drugs, Protocol to 1931 Convention, 1948	1948
Red Locust Convention, 1949	1949
Human Rights, Protection of, 1950	1953
Insured Letters and Boxes, 1952	1954
Universal Postal Convention, 1952	1954
Phyto-Sanitary Convention for Africa south of the Sahara	1956
Customs Convention on the temporary importation of private road vehicles	1958

The following International Conventions have been applied to the Territory subject to certain modifications:

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
China, Principles and Policies in, 1922	1923
Chinese Customs Tariffs, 1922	1925
Industrial Property, 1925	1938
Economic Statistics, 1928	1930
Exhibitions, 1928	1950
Stamp Laws in connexion with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, 1930	1938
Foreign Motor Cars, Taxation of, 1931	1938
Stamp Laws in connexion with Cheques, 1931	1938
Protection of Industrial Property, 1934	1951
Dangerous Drugs, Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in, 1936	1939
Universal Postal Union, 1939	1940
Insured Letters and Boxes, 1939	1940
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944	1945
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Constitution of, 1945	1945
Telecommunications, 1945	1946
Reparations, 1946	1946
Provisional Application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles, and on Internal Transport of Goods by Road, 1949	1951
Basic Agreement for the Provisions of Technical Assistance, 1951	1951

Labour Conventions (applied as far as practicable).

Unemployment, 1919	1921
Minimum Age (Industry), 1919	1921
Minimum Age (Sea), 1920	1921
Right of Association (Agriculture), 1921	1923
Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), 1921	1923
Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), 1921	1926
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea), 1921	1926
Workmen's Compensation (Accidents), 1925	1950
Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation), 1925	1926
Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926	1929
Sickness Insurance (Industry), 1927	1931
Sickness Insurance (Agriculture), 1927	1931
Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, 1928	1929
Forced Labour, 1930	1931
Protection against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised), 1932	1935
Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases), 1934	1936
Underground Work (Women), 1935	1936
Recruiting of Indigenous Workers, 1936	1939
Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers), 1939	1943
Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers), 1939	1943
Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories), 1947	1950
Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories), 1947	1950
Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories), 1947	1950
Contracts of Unemployment (Indigenous Workers), 1947	1950
Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work	1953
Employment Service	1958
Labour Claims (Public Contracts)	1958
Protection of Wages	1958
Migration for Employment	1958

The following United Kingdom Treaties of Commerce, etc., etc., apply or have been applied to the Territory:

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Albania. Commerce, 1925	1926
Australia. Commerce and Navigation, 1924	1926
Austria. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1932
Belgium. Belgian Traffic through the Territories of East Africa, 1921	1921
Belgium. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1922 and 1932	1925 and 1933 respectively

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Belgium. Deep water quay at Dar es Salaam, 1951	1951
Belgium. Graves in Belgium Territory of British Commonwealth Armed Forces, 1951	1951
Belgium. Property in U.K. of persons, etc., resident in Belgium, 1945	1946
Bulgaria. Commerce, 1925	1926
China. Trade and Commerce and Chinese Tariff Autonomy, 1928	1929
Cuba. Abolition of Visas, 1951	1951
Czechoslovakia. Commerce and Navigation, 1923	1926
Czechoslovakia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1924 and 1935	1927 and 1937 respectively
Czechoslovakia. Customs Duty on Printed Matter, 1926	1926
Czechoslovakia. Compensation for British Property, 1949	1949
Denmark. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932	1934
Denmark. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Egypt. Commercial Modus Vivendi, 1930	1930
*Estonia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
*Estonia. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1927
Finland. Commerce and Navigation, 1923	1926
Finland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1933	1935
France. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1922	1924
France. Legal Proceedings, 1936	1947
France. Non-Scheduled Commercial Air Services, 1950	1950
France. Compensation for Disablement or Death due to War Injury, 1950	1951
France. British interests in French Nationalised Gas & Electricity, 1951	1951
*Germany. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1928	1929
*Germany. Commerce and Navigation, 1924	1926
*Germany. Payments, 1934	1934
Greece. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1936	1939
Greece. Consular Fees on Certificates of Origin, 1929	1929
Greece. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1932
Hungary. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1928
Hungary. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1935	1937
Iceland. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Iran. Commerce, 1903 and 1920	1920
Iraq. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1935	1938
Iraq. Air Services, 1951	1951
Israel. Air Services, 1950	1950
Italy. Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 1938	1938
Italy. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1930	1932
Italy. Mutual Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regulations, 1929	1930
Italy. Italian-owned Assets in the United Kingdom, 1947	1949
Italy. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Italy. Air Services, 1948	1950
Italy. Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Aircraft, 1951	1951
*Latvia. Commerce and Navigation, 1923	1931
*Lithuania. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1934	1937
*Lithuania. Commerce and Navigation, 1922, 1929, 1931, 1934 and 1935	1929, 1931 and 1935
Luxembourg. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Mexico. Military Service, 1943	1942
Muscat and Oman. Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, 1951	1952
Nepal. Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950	1951
Netherlands. Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 1939	1939
Netherlands. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932	1934
Netherlands. Commerce, 1935	1935
Netherlands. Visa Abolition, 1949	1950
Netherlands. Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Aircraft, 1951	1951
Netherlands. Graves in Netherlands Territories of British Commonwealth Armed Forces, 1951	1951
Norway. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1931
Norway. Commerce, 1933	1933
Norway. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Norway. Trade Agreement, 1950	1951
Paraguay. Trade and Payments Agreement, 1950	1951

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Poland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Poland. Commerce and Navigation, 1923 and 1935	1925 and 1935 respectively
Portugal. Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 1940	1940
Portugal. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Portugal. Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports, 1933	1933
Roumania. Commerce and Navigation, 1930	1931
San Marino. Visa Abolition, 1949	1949
Siam. Commerce and Navigation, 1937	1938
Siam. Peace and Economic Collaboration, 1946	1946
Spain. Commerce and Navigation, 1922, 1927 and 1928	1928 and 1931
Spain. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1929	1931
Spain. Taxation of Companies, 1924	1931
Sweden. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1930	1931
Sweden. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Switzerland. Air Services, 1950	1951
Switzerland. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Switzerland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1937	1940
Thailand. Air Services, 1950	1950
Turkey. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Turkey. Commerce and Navigation, 1930	1931
Turkey. Visa Abolition, 1952	1952
U.S.A. Disposal of Real and Personal Property, 1936	1941
U.S.A. Trade and Commerce, 1938	1939
U.S.A. Rights in the Tanganyika Territory, 1925	1926
U.S.A. Joint U.K.-U.S. Educational Commission in the United Kingdom, 1948	1949
U.S.A. Joint U.K.-U.S. Educational Commission in the United Kingdom, 1948. Supplementary Agreement, 1950	1950
U.S.A. Technical Co-operation, 1951	1951
U.S.A. Economic Aid, 1952	1952
U.S.A. Economic Co-operation, 1953	1953
U.S.A. Development of Port Facilities in Kenya and Tanganyika, 1953	1953
Yemen. Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 1934	1934
Yugoslavia. Commerce and Navigation, 1927	1931
Yugoslavia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1936	1938

Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and the following countries were extended to the Territory in the years shown:

Albania, 1927.	Greece, 1929.	Panama, 1929.
Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), 1928.	Guatemala, 1930.	Paraguay, 1929.
Bolivia, 1929.	Haiti, 1929.	Peru, 1929.
Chile, 1929.	Hungary, 1929.	Poland, 1935.
Colombia, 1931.	Iceland, 1938.	Portugal, 1934.
Cuba, 1932.	Iraq, 1935.	Roumania, 1929.
Czechoslovakia, 1928.	Latvia, 1927.	Salvador, 1930.
Denmark, 1929.	Liberia, 1929.	San Marino, 1935.
Ecuador, 1929.	Lithuania, 1927.	Siam, 1929.
Estonia, 1927.	Luxembourg, 1929.	Spain, 1929.
Finland, 1927.	Monaco, 1931.	Switzerland, 1929.
France, 1924.	Netherlands, 1929.	U.S.A., 1935.
Germany, 1930.	Nicaragua, 1929.	Yugoslavia, 1928.
	Norway, 1930.	

APPENDIX XXIV

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Relationships between English Units with Metric Equivalents

LENGTH

	1 inch	=	2.540 centimetres
12 inches	= 1 foot	=	.3048 metres
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	.9144 metres
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres

AREA

	1 sq. foot	=	.0929 sq. metres
9 sq. feet	= 1 sq. yard	=	.8361 sq. metres
4,840 sq. yards	= 1 acre	=	.4047 hectares
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile	=	2.590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

	1 cubic foot	=	.0283 cubic metres
--	--------------	---	--------------------

CAPACITY

	1 pint	=	.5682 litres
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4.546 litres

WEIGHT

	1 ounce troy	=	31.10 grammes
	1 ounce avoirdupois	=	28.35 grammes
16 ounces avoird.	= 1 pound (lb.)	=	.4536 kilogrammes
100 lb.	= 1 cental	=	45.36 kilogrammes
112 lb.	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.)	=	50.80 kilogrammes
20 cwt.	= 1 ton or long ton	=	1.016 tonnes

© *Crown copyright 1959*

Printed and published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased from
York House, Kingsway, London W.C.2
423 Oxford Street, London W.1
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff
39 King Street, Manchester 2
Tower Lane, Bristol 1
2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3
80 Chichester Street, Belfast
or through any bookseller

Printed in Great Britain

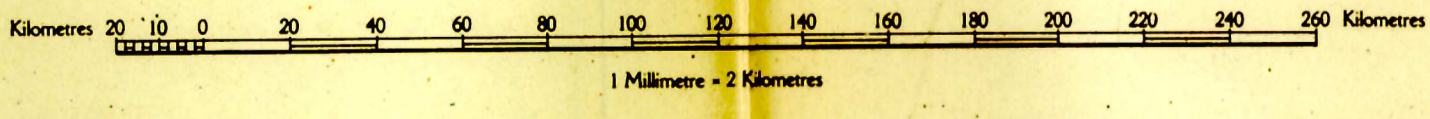
TANGANYIKA



Printed 1941.
Reprinted 1950. ()
C.B.N. 3287-VL-208-24728-1425-218

Polyconic Projection

Scale 1:2,000,000



Administrative Boundaries Revised to May, 1950.
Dept. of Lands and Surveys, Dar-es-Salaam.

REFERENCE

- Territorial Boundaries.....
- Provincial.....
- District.....
- Railways.....
- Main Roads.....
- Secondary Roads.....
- Inferior Roads and Main Tracks.....
- Contours, 1000 V.I. (500 Contour shown).....

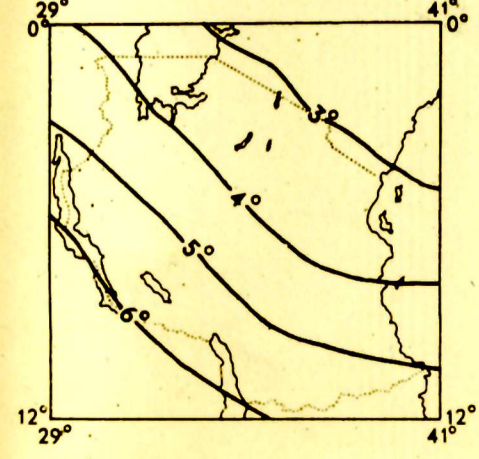
GAZETTEER REFERENCE

27° 30'	36°	41°
A	A	A
35	36	37
4°		4°
B	B	B
35	36	37
6°		6°
C	C	C
35	36	37
29° 30'	36°	41°

AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION

- Land Aerodromes.....
- Landing Grounds.....
- Emergency Landing Grounds.....
- Water Aerodromes.....
- Radioelectric Stations (communications with aircraft).....
- Radioelectric Direction-Finding Stations.....
- Land Aerodromes with Aeronautical Radioelectric Stations (communications with aircraft) and Direction-finding.....

MAGNETIC VARIATION 1947



REFERENCE

- Towns of 1st importance.....
- Towns of 2nd importance.....
- Villages.....
- Rivers and Dry Water Courses.....
- Swamps.....
- Wells, Waterholes.....
- Radioelectric Stations other than aeronautical.....

200
264
#0128

UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

T/1529
12 May 1960

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3 (b)

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TANGANYIKA FOR THE YEAR 1959

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council one copy of the report of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the administration of Tanganyika for the year 1959 (parts I and II).^{1/}

Forty copies of the report were received by the Secretary-General on 12 May 1960.

Vingt-sixième session
Point 3 b) de l'ordre du jour

RAPPORT DU GOUVERNEMENT DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE BRETAGNE ET D'IRELANDE
DU NORD SUR L'ADMINISTRATION DU TANGANYIKA POUR L'ANNEE 1959

Note du Secrétaire général

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre à chacun des membres du Conseil de tutelle un exemplaire du rapport du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord sur l'administration du Tanganyika pour l'année 1959 (volumes I et II).^{1/}

^{1/} Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations for the year 1959. London. Her Majesty's Stationery Office 1960. Colonial No. 346, Part I. General report; Part II. Statistics.

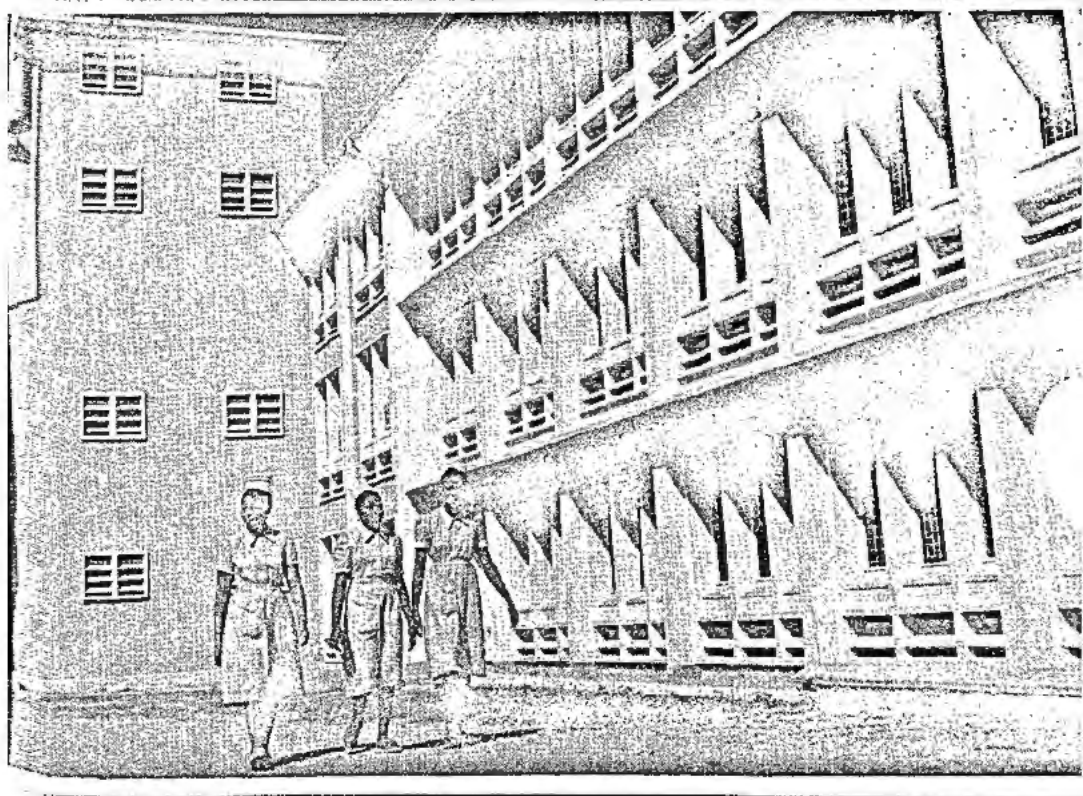


T1529
A 200/1

Tanganyika

Report for the Year

1959



*PUBLISHED FOR THE COLONIAL OFFICE
BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, LONDON, 1960*

PRICE £1 1s. 0d. NET (For two parts)

On the cover :
Galanos Wing, Tunga Hospital

TANGANYIKA

under United Kingdom Administration

*Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
General Assembly of the United Nations
for the year*

1959

Part I—General Report

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1960

Colonial No. 346

CONTENTS

Foreword	Page xi
--------------------	------------

PART I

INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
General Description of the Territory	1	1-7
General Account of Population	2	8-15
Changes and Movements of Population	3	16
Historical Survey	4	17-23

PART II

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

Legal Status of the Territory	5	24-25
Legal Status of the Inhabitants	6, 7	26-28

PART III

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

Co-operation with United Nations	8	29-32
Activities of Non-Governmental Bodies	9	33
Co-operation with Neighbouring Territories	10	34-38
Inter-Territorial Arrangements	11	39-40

PART IV

INTERNAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

Police Force	12	41-44
Public Order	13	45

PART V

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Chapter 1. General Political Structure

Administrative, Legislative and Judicial Systems	14	46-52
Relationship between Territorial and Metropolitan Governments	15	53

Chapter 2. Territorial Government

Structure	16	54
Chief Administrative Officer	17	55-58
Departmental and Regional Organisation	18	59
Legislative Councils or Organs	19	60-62
Executive and Advisory Organs	20	63-65

(iii)

CONTENTS

PART V—continued

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragrap in Report</i>
Chapter 3. Local Government		
Rural	21	66-78
Urban	21	79-81
Chapter 4		
Civil Service	22	82-91
Chapter 5		
Suffrage	23	92-94
Chapter 6		
Political Organisations	24	95
Chapter 7. The Judiciary		
The Judicial System	25	96-97
Court Procedure	26	98
Penal Sanctions	27	99-103
Local Courts	—	104-106
Chapter 8		
Legal System	28	107-108

PART VI

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

SECTION 1. FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

Chapter 1. Public Finance

Budgets	29	109-111
Common Financial Services	30	112
Revenue and Expenditure	31, 32	113
Grants, etc.	33	114
Public Debt	34	115

Chapter 2. Taxation

Direct Taxation	35	116-119
Indirect Taxation	36	120
Other Taxes and Fees	37	121

SECTION 2. MONEY AND BANKING

Organisation	38	122-125
Foreign Exchange	39	126
Rates of Exchange	40	127
Savings Banks and Credit Facilities	41	128-130

CONTENTS

PART VI—*continued*

SECTION 3. ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
Chapter 1. General		
General Situation and Structure	42	131-136
National Income	43	137
Non-Governmental Organisations	44	138
Chapter 2. Policy and Planning		
Economic Development	45	139-150
Rehabilitation Measures	46	151
Chapter 3		
Investments	47	152-154
Chapter 4		
Economic Equality	48	155
Chapter 5		
Private Indebtedness	49	156

SECTION 4. ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

Chapter 1		
General	50	157-179
Chapter 2. Commerce and Trade		
General Structure	51	180
Internal Distribution	52	181
Price Control, etc.	53	
External Trade	54	182-186
Chapter 3. Land and Agriculture		
Land Tenure	55-57	187-203
Agricultural Products	58-60	204-207
Water Resources	61	208-211
Tsetse Reclamation	—	212
Chapter 4		
Livestock	62	213-219
Chapter 5		
Fisheries	63	220-222
Chapter 6		
Forests	64-66	223-226

CONTENTS

PART VI—*continued*

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
Chapter 7		
Mineral Resources	67-69	227-241
Chapter 8. Industries		
Types of Industry	70	242-248
Principal Markets	71	249
Industrialisation	72	250
Industrial Licensing	73	251-253
Fuel and Power Facilities	74	254-255
Chapter 9. Transport and Communications		
Existing Facilities	75	256-284
Distinctions in Use, Ownership, etc.	76	285-286
Connexions	77	287-290
Chapter 10		
Public Works	78	291-294

PART VII

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Chapter 1. General Social Conditions

Social and Religious Background and Customs	79	295
Non-Government Organisations	80	296-303

Chapter 2. Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

General	81, 83	304
Slavery and Analogous Practices	82	305
Right of Petition	84	306
Restrictions	85	307
Media of Information	86	308-315
Indigenous Religions	87	316
Missionary Activities	88	317
Adoption of Children	89	318
Immigration	90	319

Chapter 3. Status of Women

General	91	320
Legal Capacity	92	321
Employment, etc.	93-95	322
Marriage Customs, etc.	96	323
Women's Organisations	97	324

CONTENTS
PART VII—*continued*

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
Chapter 4. Labour		
General	98	325-333
Conventions, etc.	99	334
Legislation, Regulations, etc.	100	335-355
Departmental Organisation	101	356
Advisory Organisation	102	357
Trade Unions	103	358-359
Settlement of Disputes	104	360-361
Offences against Labour Laws	105	362
Chapter 5. Social Security and Welfare Services		
Legislation and General	106	363-372
Finance and Staff	107, 108	373-374
Chapter 6		
Standards of Living	109, 110	375-378
Chapter 7. Public Health		
General Organisation	111-116	379-388
Medical Facilities	117-122	389-397
Environmental Sanitation	123-126	398-402
Prevalence of Diseases	127-129	403-404
Preventive Measures	130	405
Training and Health Education	131, 132	406-407
Nutrition	133-135	408-410
Chapter 8		
Narcotic Drugs	136-138	411-412
Chapter 9		
Drugs	139	413
Chapter 10		
Alcohol and Spirits	140, 141	414-416
Chapter 11		
Housing and Town and Country Planning	142	417-423
Chapter 12		
Prostitution	143	424
Chapter 13. Penal Organisation		
Extent and Nature of Crime	144	425
Departmental Organisation	145	426-428
Prison Labour	146	429
Legislation, etc.	147	430-435
Prison Reforms	148	436
Juvenile Delinquency	149	437-440

CONTENTS
PART VIII
EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

	<i>Question in Trusteeship Council Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
Chapter 1. General Educational System		
Legislation and Policy	150	441-444
Departmental Organisation	151	445-451
Programmes and Plans	152	452-453
Non-Government Schools	153	454-456
Basis of Establishment of Schools	154	457
Religious Instruction	155	458
Information about United Nations	156	459
Compulsory Education, Fees, etc.	157	460-464
School Buildings	158	465
Text Books	159	466
Youth Organisations	160	467
Chapter 2		
Primary and Middle Schools	161-164	468-472
Chapter 3		
Secondary Schools	165-168	473-476
Chapter 4		
Institutions of Higher Education	169, 170	477-480
Chapter 5		
Other Schools	171	481-486
Chapter 6		
Teachers	172, 173	487-490
Chapter 7		
Adult and Community Education	174-176	491-495
Chapter 8. Culture and Research		
Research	177	496-522
Indigenous Art and Culture	178	523
Monuments and Archaeology	179	524
Museums, Parks, etc.	180	525-526
Languages	181	527
Supply of Literature	182	528
Libraries	183	529
Printing and Publishing	184	530
Theatres, Cinemas	185	531
Non-Governmental Organisations	186	532
PART IX		
Publications	187, 188	533

CONTENTS

PART X

RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
<i>Matters arising out of the consideration of Petitions</i>	535-544
<i>Matters arising out of the consideration of the 1957 Report</i>	545-653
I. GENERAL	546-548
II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT	550-581
III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT	582-614
IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT	615-634
V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT	635-651
VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERMEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL TIME LIMIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPEN- DENCE	652-653

Foreword

PREVIOUS Reports in this series have generally been published in the latter part of the year following that to which they referred and in consequence have been rather more than a year old when considered by the Trusteeship Council. During the 24th Session the United Kingdom Representative informed the Council that it was the intention of the Administering Authority from 1960 onwards to submit Annual Reports on Tanganyika in time for the Council to examine them at the summer session subsequent to the year to which they relate.

This earlier preparation has made it necessary to modify slightly the method of presentation. The text was prepared in the early part of 1960 when the statistical material which is usually included with it within single covers was not completely available. In order not to delay the publication of the complete Report it was decided to print the text separately as soon as the material was available and to print the statistical matter later, in separate covers but for sale to the public with the text in a single carton. This accounts for the appearance of the Report in two parts. The appendices which appear in the second of these parts comprise the same statistical series as have been appended to earlier Reports on Tanganyika.

The Report has again been compiled on the basis of the questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council at its 11th Session in 1952. It is supplementary to the full Report submitted for 1958 (Colonial No. 342) in conjunction with which it should be read. While complete details of developments and progress during the year are given and certain descriptive passages and statements of policy repeated in order to make the Report complete in itself, information not specifically relating to the events of 1959 has been reduced to the minimum consistent with clarity. Cross references to the corresponding paragraphs in the 1958 Report are given in brackets after the paragraph numbers of the present Report for the convenience of those who wish to acquaint themselves more fully with information which has been omitted from the following pages. Readers who wish to study particular aspects of the administration of the territory are advised to refer to the various departmental Annual Reports which are on sale to the public and are submitted regularly by the Government of Tanganyika to the library of the United Nations. These reports are available on application to Her Majesty's Stationery Office in London, or the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the dramatic advances, which have either taken place, or have been foreshadowed, in the field of constitutional development. These changes, when they are complete, will result in a substantial transfer of responsibility for the formulation of the policies of the Government to the shoulders of representatives of the people of the territory.

The first Legislative Council elections, which had taken place in two parts, were completed in February and a very high proportion of the predominantly African electorate voted. Where seats were contested, they were won either by members of the Tanganyika African National Union or by candidates receiving the support of that party.

When the Legislative Council met on 17th March, for the first time after the elections, the Governor announced that it was proposed to establish a Council

of Ministers; he also announced the intention to set up a Post-Elections Committee, with terms of reference which would cover, *inter alia*, the number of constituencies and their boundaries, possible changes in the franchise, and the tripartite system of voting. This Committee, which included eight elected and five nominated members of the Legislative Council among its 15 members, started work in June under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Ramage and submitted its report to the Governor in September.

The Council of Ministers came into being on 1st July. This in itself represented a major step forward constitutionally because, whereas under the previous arrangements all ministerial portfolios were held by Officials, five elected members of the Legislative Council (of whom three were African, one an Asian and one a European) were now appointed as Ministers. Before the close of the year it was announced that it was proposed to appoint an unofficial as Minister for Finance who would sit as a nominated member of the Legislative Council. This appointment will take effect early in 1960 and there will then be, therefore, six unofficial Ministers out of a total of 12.

On 20th October the Governor informed the Legislative Council that the Secretary of State had authorised him to give an assurance that the next steps in constitutional development would be considered with all possible despatch. At the same time he announced that the life of the present Legislative Council would be brought to an end in 1960, not in 1962 as would normally have been the case, in order to enable new elections to be held in September 1960 or as soon thereafter as preparations could be made.

The recommendations of the Post Elections Committee were published on 15th December. On the same day the Governor, when opening the second Meeting of the 35th Session of the Legislative Council, announced the more important decisions reached by the Secretary of State on the various terms of reference of the Committee. Both the recommendations and the Secretary of State's decisions are described in Part X of this Report. In the same speech the Governor was able to inform the Council of two further most important steps in constitutional development. He told Members that the Administering Authority had agreed that, providing there were no untoward developments, the executive government of the territory would be reconstituted after the General Election in 1960 on the basis of an unofficial majority and, further, that the arrangements for the election would be such as to provide for a majority of elected members in the new Legislative Council. The Governor also announced that it was proposed to hold discussions in London in the spring of 1960 in order to examine a number of matters related to the new form of the executive government. It is the intention of the Administering Authority that representative unofficials should be invited to take part in these discussions.

Important events have also taken place in the sphere of international and regional relations. A full World Bank Survey Mission spent three months in the territory with the object of assessing the resources available for future development, of considering how these might best contribute to a balanced programme of social and economic development, of making recommendations for practical measures to further such development and of indicating the financial implications. The Mission is expected to make its report in the first part of 1960. The Minister for Natural Resources, accompanied by the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, attended the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative

Council in London and the then Assistant Minister for Natural Resources, Chief Humbi Ziota, took part in the 14th session of C.C.T.A. in Monrovia early in the year. The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and the Deputy Government Statistician represented the territory at the E.C.A. conference on statistics held in Addis Ababa in October and attended by representatives of seventeen members of the United Nations. Departmental representatives attended a number of regional meetings during the year.

Continuing aid has been received from United Nations Specialised Agencies. During the year F.A.O. has lent very valuable assistance to the Rufiji Basin and the Pangani and Ruvu River Surveys and has awarded one fellowship in irrigation practice to the territory. The same agency, in collaboration with UNICEF, has undertaken a detailed and expert study of milk marketing in the Arusha and Moshi areas following the investigation of milk development to which reference was made in the 1958 Report.

In the field of social development UNICEF is making available, over a period of two years, funds and equipment to the value of 50,000 dollars for the development of homecraft and mothercraft activities through the medium of women's clubs.

Substantial progress has been made in increasing the number of local people occupying posts in the higher ranks of the Civil Service. The total number of Africans in the higher posts rose from 181 at the end of 1958 to 306 at the end of 1959. Nearly 300 students are now receiving Government bursaries for higher education and a large number of these, when qualified, will enter the Civil Service. Promotions to higher ranks from within the service are being made as fast as suitable candidates can be found and by using a training grade system. In this way many serving officers are being selected for posts outside their own immediate promotion prospects. This process will continue, but the main source of future recruits must inevitably be those of the younger generation who are now undergoing higher education.

The Tanganyika Government continues to consult the inhabitants in all cases where changes in local government are contemplated. As recorded in the 1957 Report, representative councils have now been set up in the great majority of districts. All these contain some measure of elected representation, and in the latter part of the year there was a pronounced trend in the direction of the establishment of elected majorities in native authority councils at district level. Following an investigation into rural local government in Geita District, the Geita District Council was dissolved and the chiefs were replaced as native authorities by councils. These councils, which include the chiefs (who continue to perform executive functions), have elected majorities. Elsewhere, three other district councils have been dissolved. Full details are given in the relevant paragraphs of this Report and particularly in Part X to which reference should be made.

The territory was allotted a further £6 million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the five-year period 1959-64.

The approved estimates for the financial year 1958/59 provided for a total recurrent expenditure of £20,975,000 and total revenue of £19,787,000, the deficit budgeted for thus being £1,188,000. In the event, expenditure amounted to £19,527,000 and revenue to £19,412,000, resulting in a deficit of £115,000.

Revenue fell short of the estimate by approximately £375,000. This was principally due to shortfalls in yield from import and excise duties of approximately £110,000 and in licences and taxes of £586,000 which were offset in part by increases in the yields from miscellaneous revenue of £259,000, revenue from government property of £32,000, and interest and loan repayments of £45,000. The decrease in the yield from import and excise duties was due to reduced imports of consumer goods and a fall in beer consumption, whilst the shortfall in licences and taxes resulted mainly from a decrease in income and personal tax collections. Strict control over expenditure and the application of a surplus balance of £142,000 held by the East Africa High Commission towards the territorial contribution to that purpose for the year helped towards a saving of £1,440,000. Expenditure on capital account was £5,275,000, nearly £845,000 less than the estimate.

Before the estimates for the financial year 1959/60 were prepared the territory's financial position was examined. As a result it became apparent that Tanganyika was entering a period in which its revenues were unlikely to be sufficient to maintain existing services at a reasonable level. In these circumstances the Administering Authority undertook to accept the obligation to assist the territory in meeting its financial difficulties.

1959 like 1958 was only a fair crop year. Despite lower than average rainfall however, the yields of the major cash crops—sisal, coffee and cotton—remained unaffected and their production is estimated to be higher than in the previous year.

The fall in commodity prices mentioned in 1958 has now halted and the world market value of some of the territory's agricultural produce, e.g., sisal and oil seeds, has risen. The attention of producers to the improvement of quality remains most important in the face of competition from other countries producing similar commodities with surpluses in certain crops, e.g., coffee, to offer

A number of the agricultural and fisheries development schemes initiated during 1958 have continued. Some, including the Rungwe and North Mara coffee schemes, the Songea tobacco scheme and the Njombe pyrethrum scheme have already resulted in significant crop increases and others show distinct promise. In most areas where these increased productivity schemes are in operation the departmental staff have been well received by the cultivator and continued co-operation will, it is hoped, lead to excellent results.

Although many of the Iringa cattle dips, to which reference was made in the 1958 Report, remain closed and there was opposition during the early months of the year to rinderpest inoculation in Lake Province, African interest in the prevention of livestock disease has continued to increase. Grants towards the cost of cattle dips have been made where local authorities desired to inaugurate or expand voluntary schemes.

The annual value of mineral production has exceeded £7 million, which represents an increase of over £½ million on that recorded for 1958. The output of diamonds exceeded considerably that for the previous year and there were also substantial increases in the output of gold and small improvements in the production of most other minerals.

The gold mining industry continued to be handicapped by the low price of gold. Prospecting for minerals and mineral oil is proceeding over a wide area.

The preliminary proposals relating to customary land tenure published in Government Paper No. 6 of 1958 and designed to ascertain local reaction, have not been debated in the Legislative Council and have not therefore been formally adopted as government policy. African reaction to the proposals was, on the whole, disappointing and no widespread interest was reported. Following the institution of the Council of Ministers and the appointment of an elected member of Legislative Council as Minister for Lands and Surveys, the proposals are again being reviewed. It is Government's intention to take fully into account the wishes of the African population as expressed through their representatives before proceeding with any proposals for individual land tenure for Africans.

The net increase in alienated land during 1959 was less than half that during the previous year which itself had been the lowest since 1948. Details are given in Part VI, Section 4, below.

Further steps have been taken to improve communications. A branch railway from the Central Line southwards to Mikumi, a distance of 44 miles, is under construction and is expected to be completed early in 1960. A possible connection between the Tanga and Central lines is also being surveyed. Improvements to major roads have been undertaken to the extent to which funds allow, and corresponding improvements have been carried out on district and minor roads. A number of grants were approved from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards road development. In cotton growing areas general contributions by the Lint and Seed Marketing Board have enabled new access roads to be built and many existing ones improved.

Particular attention continues to be directed towards the improvement of educational facilities. Single sessions have been introduced into 1,049 primary schools so that more time is now available in these schools for instruction in Standards III and IV. The standard of education at the primary level will be raised as a result. It is hoped that a further 96 third classrooms will be in use by the end of the 1959/60 financial year. When all these are staffed, 42.6 per cent. of the primary schools in the territory will be operating with single sessions in two standards. A simple English course for use in Standards III and IV is now being studied at all training centres and it has been possible to start introducing English into the curriculum of some 400 primary schools during 1959. In 1960 English will be taught in more than 1,800 primary schools.

The programme for the development of middle and secondary education is being steadily implemented. There are now 24 boys' secondary schools, four of which are treble-stream and eighteen double-stream. Fifteen of these streams lead up to the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate. Of the six girls' secondary school streams, two continue to Cambridge Overseas School Certificate level. Higher School Certificate classes started at three African boys' secondary schools and at one African girls' school, and it is intended that every secondary school in the territory will eventually attain this level.

The two main Government teacher training centres are both co-educational. There are now 21 Grade II teacher training streams and 9 Grade I streams. The Report of the Working Party on Higher Education which visited Tanganyika in July, 1958, to examine and advise on the pattern of future development of higher education in East Africa was published in 1959. The East African Governments have accepted as a desirable objective for the next foreseeable stage the recommendation contained in this report that there should be a university of East

Africa comprising three inter-territorial university colleges, one in each territory. The financial and other implications of this recommendation are now being studied with a view to preparing a phased programme of development acceptable to all three territories.

Building of the Princess Margaret Hospital in Dar es Salaam is nearing completion and this excellent modern hospital will be brought fully into use with 438 beds early in 1960. The medical training centre and health unit which will operate in conjunction with the hospital were completed and will open in January, 1960.

Other medical buildings completed during 1959 included new hospitals at Sumbawanga and at Chazi Leprosarium, whilst improvements and extensions were made to the Mirembe, Mbeya, Iringa and Tarime hospitals.

Three further African doctors finished their internships and entered government service during the year, and two others started their internship in the government hospitals in Dar es Salaam. The number of Tanganyika students studying medicine at Makerere rose from 21 to 29.

The Trade Unions Ordinance was amended during the year. Further draft amending legislation, prepared with the co-operation of employers' and employees' organisations and designed for the better administration of the Employment Ordinance, has been prepared for submission to Legislative Council. This will provide for a statutory period of notice in the determination of oral contracts and allow compliance with the provisions of International Labour Conventions No. 98 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining) and No. 105 (Abolition of Forced Labour).

Developments in the sphere of industrial relations have reflected the increasing activities of employees' and employers' organisations. At the end of the year there were 35 registered trade unions with a total of 422 branches and an estimated membership of 47,000. Trade Union officials have continued to attend the new Trade Union College established by the I.C.F.T.U. at Kampala, Uganda. The unions themselves have run courses in Tanganyika for their members and the Tanganyika Labour Department has, as previously, advised union members in the principles and methods of trade unionism.

The Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation is progressively expanding its programmes with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare grants. Increased studio facilities are now under construction; with the completion of these and the installation of new transmitters it will be possible, by early 1960, to broadcast three programmes simultaneously. Two African trainees attended a course in the United Kingdom during the year and it is planned to send more. Two African members of the staff of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation have been seconded to the British Broadcasting Corporation for work on Swahili programmes. The possibility of regional broadcasting services and the use of satellite transmitters to improve transmissions to the remoter parts of the territory are also under consideration. The Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation has extended its advertising service, and sponsored programmes in both Swahili and English have been introduced.

PART I

Introductory Descriptive Section

General Description of the Territory

1. (1-4) Tanganyika consists of that part of the former colony of German East Africa which, under the terms of the Treaty of Peace made with Germany after the 1914-1918 war, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed should be administered under a mandate by His Britannic Majesty.

Situated between the great lakes of Central Africa and the Indian Ocean, and lying just south of the Equator, the territory has a recently re-assessed total area of 361,800 square miles including some 20,650 square miles of inland water. The largest town and seaport is Dar es Salaam (population 129,000) which is also the seat of government.

2. (5-9) For administrative purposes the territory is divided into nine provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, who is responsible to the Governor for the general administration of his province. The provinces are divided in turn into districts in the charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The Dar es Salaam District was excised from the Eastern Province in 1959 and established as the Dar es Salaam Extra Provincial District in the charge of a Senior Administrative Officer. The position at the end of 1959 was as follows:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Land Area (square miles)</i>
Central	Dodoma, Kondoa, Manyoni, Mpwapwa, Singida, Iramba	36,410
Eastern	Bagamoyo, Kilosa, Kisarawe, Mafia, Morogoro, Rufiji, Ulanga	42,094
Lake	Geita, Kwimba, Maswa, Mwanza (Urban), Mwanza (Rural), Musoma, North Mara, Shinyanga, Ukerewe	27,984
Northern	Arusha, Masai, Mbulu, Moshi	32,165
Southern	Kilwa, Lindi, Masasi, Mtwara, Nachingwea, Newala, Songea, Tunduru	55,223
Southern Highlands	Chunya, Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe, Rungwe	45,472
Tanga	Handeni, Lushoto, Pangani, Parc, Tanga (Urban), Tanga (Rural)	13,803
Western	Kahama, Kasulu, Kibondo, Kigoma, Mpanda, Nzega, Tabora, Ufipa	78,405
West Lake	Biharamulo, Bukoba, Ngara, Karagwe	11,150

3. (10) The population of the 15 towns containing over 5,000 inhabitants, according to the latest census figures (1957), was:

	<i>Province</i>	<i>Population</i>
Dar es Salaam	Eastern	128,742
Tanga	Tanga	38,053
Mwanza	Lake	19,877
Tabora	Western	15,361
Morogoro	Eastern	14,507
Moshi	Northern	13,726
Dodoma	Central	13,435
Ujiji	Western	12,011
Mtwara	Southern	10,459
Lindi	Southern	10,315

	Province	Population
Arusha	Northern	10,038
Iringa	Southern Highlands	9,587
Musoma	Lake	7,207
Mbeya	Southern Highlands	6,932
Bukoba	West Lake	5,297

The racial breakdown of these figures is given in Appendix I. No further census has yet been taken.

Climate

4. (11) Three main climatic zones may be distinguished, though very considerable local variations are to be found:

- (i) The warm and humid coast region with the immediately adjoining hinterland in which conditions are tropical.
- (ii) The hot and dry zone of the central plateau at altitudes up to 5,000 ft.
- (iii) The semi-temperate regions on the slopes of Kilimanjaro (19,340 ft.) and Meru (14,490 ft.) in the northern part of the territory and in certain other highland massifs between 5,000 and 10,000 ft.

5. (12) Generally speaking, the rainfall is low for a tropical country. Except for the northern and middle sections of the coastal belt (where the advent of the rain is dependent on the south-east and north-east monsoon currents) and the areas around Lake Victoria and the Northern Province (where there are two distinct rainy seasons), the greater part of the territory has generally a one-season rainfall, beginning in November or December and continuing more or less unbrokenly to the end of April or May. Detailed rainfall, temperature and humidity tables are given in the "Statistical Abstract" published annually by the East African Statistical Department (Tanganyika Unit) and available from the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.

Flora

6. (13-15) Approximately 119,000 square miles, equivalent to roughly a third of the territory, is covered by "miombo" woodland. This covers most of the drier inland areas between altitudes of 1,000 and 4,000 ft. and is characterised by *Brachystegia*, *Julbernardia*, *Isoberlinia*, *Pterocarpus* and other savanna species.

In high rainfall areas on the main mountain masses and in parts of the Lake Victoria basin closed forest occurs. Two main types may be distinguished; low level closed forest and mountain forest. The former is found at the lower altitudes, on some of the coastal hills, on the lower slopes and foothills of the main mountains, in the Lake Victoria basin and as a fringe to rivers in the plains. It is valuable economically, containing a great variety of useful hardwoods. The mountain forest occurs chiefly between 5,000 and 10,000 ft. on Kilimanjaro, Meru, and in the Usambara, Uzungwa, Rungwe and the Livingstone mountains. It too is a valuable type economically, containing useful softwoods. These two closed forest types cover an area of approximately 6,000 square miles.

Other vegetational types of lesser importance include bushland and thicket, widespread over the drier central parts; wooded grassland, widely scattered throughout the country; grassland and heath, common in the highlands; and the mangrove forests of the coast.

Fauna

7. (16-17) The territory possesses, in common with, but in greater measure than other countries in the central belt of Africa, large numbers of wild mammals including many species of antelope, elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros and giraffe. The chief carnivora are lion, leopard and cheetah. Various types of monkey are plentiful, but the anthropoid apes are confined to a small area in the extreme west. The economic importance of this wealth of animal life centres on the unique opportunities afforded for zoological research and the attraction of big game for the hunter and the tourist. Birds, comprising about 1,000 species ranging in size from ostrich downwards to the minute sun-birds and warblers, are numerous. Game birds and wildfowl are plentiful and provide a source of recreation to the sportsman. Reptiles are well represented, though the number of crocodiles has been greatly reduced in recent years by exploitation of their hides. Of over 100 species of snakes about 25 are poisonous. Fish are abundant, and their economic importance, which was formerly confined to the great lakes and coast, has been enhanced by the stocking of dams. Many of the mountain streams have been stocked with trout. Insect life abounds and the problems created by injurious species and disease vectors play a major part in the economy of the country.

Population

8. (18) The last complete census was taken in 1957. Details of this are given in Appendix I. In 1957 the total African population was 8,665,336 and the total non-African population was 123,130, of whom 20,598 were European. Mid-1959 estimates indicate that the total African population has risen to approximately 8,942,000. The non-African population figure is estimated at 134,800, of whom some 23,100 are European.

9. (19-23) Among the Africans some 120 tribes can be distinguished. Some of these number only a few thousand persons, while the largest tribe, the Sukuma, numbers well over a million. The ethnic composition of the different tribes varies considerably, due to the diverse racial stocks from which they are descended. In Tanganyika very few of the aboriginal elements still exist but the Sandawe, a small tribe living in the Kondoa District of the Central Province and akin to the bushmen of South Africa, probably contains more elements of the very early stock than any other of the indigenous inhabitants. The majority of the indigenous inhabitants are descended from the waves of negroid, Proto-Hamitic and Hamitic peoples who have in succession overrun east Central Africa. There has been considerable admixture of blood and this has resulted in the present diversified African population of the territory.

10. (24-25) Linguistically the picture is as varied as the number and diversity of the local tribes would lead one to expect. While the majority of the indigenous inhabitants are Bantu-speaking there are considerable variations within this linguistic group and tribes speaking different Bantu languages may still be unintelligible to one another. In addition to Bantu there are various languages which are Hamitic or Nilotic in origin, and in the south others containing Zulu influences. Swahili, the language of the coastal people, is understood in most parts of the territory and is a useful *lingua franca*. It is Bantu in origin, enriched by many words of Arabic, English, Persian, Hindustani and Portuguese.

11. (26-28) The majority of the indigenous population is pagan. Religious practices, vary from tribe to tribe but certain beliefs are shared by many of them

Among these is a common belief in the unity of the dead and the living. The basis of religious ideas and observances is therefore "ancestor worship," surviving in a very fragmentary form but still distinctly traceable.

A belief in magic and the practice of witchcraft is common to most of the tribes, particularly the Bantu, and in some parts still plays a very important part in tribal life. What may be described as "beneficial magic"—to secure the protection of the tribe from misfortune, to ensure the fertility of the soil, to bring rain, and so on—is performed in some tribes by the chief on behalf of his people, in others by special persons believed to be gifted with occult powers. Priestly office holders enjoy no privileges beyond those accorded to them by the credulity or superstition of their tribesmen and the law gives no recognition to their personal status. The law is, however, designed to curb and control the activities of persons representing themselves to be witch doctors, who in many places still exercise a malign influence.

Islam is the creed of the bulk of the people on the coast and is well established in a number of the older inland towns, especially those on the routes of the slave caravans of last century. The Christian faith has become widely accepted during the past fifty years and is now predominant among the population of several districts.

12. (29) The social structure of the indigenous population varies from tribe to tribe. Most of the people are agriculturists, largely engaged in growing food to meet their own requirements, but also producing a limited quantity of cash crops for sale. Many are at the same time cattle-owners, while there are a few tribes which are purely pastoral. In many areas cattle are the most prized form of wealth and are often connected with religious and magical belief and practices.

13. (30) In its traditional form tribal government was, generally speaking, in the hands of a chief, assisted by sub-chiefs, village headmen and elders. Among some of the Bantu and Nillo-Hamitic peoples, however, there was no tradition of centralised political organisation. In some of the politically centralised tribes there was a recognised ruling clan, and sub-chiefs have invariably been relatives of the paramount chief. In other cases it was customary for the chief to select and appoint his sub-chiefs for their personal qualifications or as a reward for services rendered. During recent years a gradual but very definite modification of the tribal structure has taken place bringing it more into line with modern conceptions of local government. The traditional forms of tribal constitution have been modified, the basis of administration broadened, and the principle of popular representation more and more widely accepted and established.

14. (31) More than three-quarters of the non-African population are Asians, of whom by far the greater majority originate from the Indian sub-continent. They include members of a considerable number of communities, creeds and sects who, while retaining many of their own traditions, customs and modes of life, have increasingly adopted a local outlook in their affairs. For the most part the Asian inhabitants are engaged in commerce and trade and, excluding the Arab community, over 80 per cent. of them live in the towns. The Arab inhabitants have to a considerable extent inter-married with the indigenous peoples and nearly two-thirds of their number are now living in rural areas, where they are mainly engaged in minor trading activities.

15. (32) The European inhabitants include some thirty different nationalities. A considerable proportion are employed in government service, the others

mainly in commerce, agricultural and other industries and in missionary activities. Smaller groups included in the non-indigenous population are Goans, Sinhalese, Somalis, Seychellois, Syrians, Comorians, Baluchis and a very few Chinese.

Changes and Movements of Population

16. (33-36) The various types of population movement remain as described in the 1958 Report, i.e., migrations caused by climatic and ecological factors, movements resulting from the pressure of population on the land and changes of habitat occasioned by the search for work. The social and economic effects of each of these types of population movement are set out fully in previous reports to which reference should be made.

Population movement is virtually free from any restrictive or discriminative conditions or regulations, and normally control is exercised only in specified areas in connection with health measures, particularly with sleeping sickness control. There are no pass laws. There is an accepted restriction of movement under native law and custom in that while an indigenous inhabitant is free to leave his own tribal area at any time his ability to settle in another area and to occupy land for agriculture or other purposes is dependent upon his acceptance by the people among whom he wishes to settle and their willingness to make land available for him.

Historical Survey

17. (37-40) It is known that East Africa had trade connections with Arabia and India before the beginning of the Christian Era. It is also probable that such localities as the Lamu archipelago, Mombasa, Tanga, Pangani, Dar es Salaam and Kilwa, which offer obvious advantages as ports, were repeatedly occupied before the oldest civilisation of which there is any record. Active colonisation by Arabs appears to have begun in the 8th century A.D., as a result of the spread of Islam, but it is possible that settlers arrived from both Arabia and Persia many centuries earlier. The Arabian and Persian colonies in East Africa are said to have reached the height of their prosperity in the 12th and 13th centuries and again in the 15th century. That the towns enjoyed a considerable degree of prosperity and civilisation is recorded by Ibn Batuta, the Arabic geographer, who visited Mogadishu, Mombasa and Kilwa in 1328.

18. (41-42) In 1498 the first Portuguese expedition under Vasco da Gama sailed along the East African coast on its way to India. The Portuguese found on their arrival a series of independent towns, peopled by Arabs but not united to Arabia by any political tie. Their relations with these Arabs were mostly hostile, but during the 16th century they firmly established their power and ruled with the aid of tributary Arab Sultans. The Portuguese rule, however, rested always on weak foundations and the Arabs of Oman proceeded to attack them in Africa. Between 1660 and 1700 there was much warfare, the advantage remaining with the Arabs, who captured Mombasa in 1698 and then occupied Pemba, Zanzibar and Kilwa, driving the Portuguese out of practically all their East African possessions except Mozambique by the end of the century.

19. (43-45) Little of moment occurred on the coast of East Africa during the 18th century. The tie which connected the East African colonies with the distant Court of Muscat was mainly spiritual. The allegiance to Muscat became more and more shadowy until about 1740 when the Mazrui Governor of Mombasa and the Nabhani King of Pate declared themselves independent and proceeded

to fight with one another for the supremacy of the coast. However, in 1832, the fifth of the Yorubi dynasty, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar, which until then had played a comparatively small part in the history of the coast. The second period of Arab domination was the great period of the slave trade. Bagamoyo, Sadani and Pangani were the usual points of departure, and Tabora the most important inland centre. The Arabs made no attempt to introduce Islam or conquer the countries of the interior, but merely deported the inhabitants to the coast or elsewhere. After Seyyid Said's death in 1856 his territories were divided between his two elder sons, and Zanzibar became an independent Sultanate. From this period until the partition of Africa between the European powers began in the 'eighties, few political events of importance occurred in East Africa.

20. (46-47) The country now known as Tanganyika came under German influence largely through the initiative of Dr. Karl Peters. In 1884 he journeyed into the interior and in six weeks concluded twelve treaties with chiefs, whose chiefdoms were then declared to be German territory. In 1885, after Peters had returned to Berlin, the land he had acquired was placed under the protection of the Imperial German Government. A ten-mile belt along the coast was regarded as belonging to Zanzibar but in 1888 Germany acquired the right of collecting duties on the coast and in 1890 took over the coastal strip on payment of £200,000 to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

For some time after their acquisition of the territory the Germans were engaged in quelling risings. A serious rebellion, known as the "maji-maji" rising, in the southern areas was put down by the Germans with extreme severity in 1905 and this was the end of resistance to German power.

21. (48) Soon after the outbreak of the 1914-1918 war clashes took place between British and German forces on the northern frontier of the territory, but the main campaign to occupy the country did not begin until 1916. By the end of that year all the country north of the Central Railway was occupied by British or Belgian forces and a provisional Civil Administration was established for that area on the 1st January, 1917. In November, 1917, the German forces were driven across the Ruvuma River into Portuguese East Africa and the occupation of the whole of the territory was then completed.

22. (49-50) By Article 119 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, signed at Versailles on the 28th June, 1919, Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over her overseas possessions, including her East African colony. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed that His Britannic Majesty should exercise a mandate to administer this former German colony, except for the areas of Ruanda and Urundi for which the mandate was given to the Belgian Government. In 1920, by the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief was constituted. The administration of the territory continued to be carried out under the terms of the mandate until its transfer to the Trusteeship System under the Charter of the United Nations by the Trusteeship Agreement of 13th December, 1946.

23. (51-52) Since 1919 Tanganyika has made steady progress, both economically and politically, despite the setbacks caused by the two World Wars and the depression of 1929-32. Since 1945 development in all fields has gone on at an accelerated pace but the last years have been marked by financial stringency caused by the general fall in commodity prices.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

Status of the Territory

24. (53-54) The basis of the administration of the territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York on 13th December, 1946. The basis of the administration in domestic constitutional law is in Orders in Council under the United Kingdom Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

25. (55) The special status of Tanganyika is recognised in United Kingdom legislation and Orders in Council applying both to the territory and to other territories. The Order in Council creating the East Africa High Commission, for example, refers to the three territories covered by the High Commission as "the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, the Trust Territory of Tanganyika and the Protectorate of Uganda."

Status of the Inhabitants

26. (56) The legal status of the indigenous inhabitants of the territory, as of those connected therewith by birth or descent, is that of "British Protected Persons". This status confers upon the persons concerned within their own territory the same rights as are enjoyed by British subjects and entitles them in any foreign country to equal rights of diplomatic or consular protection. No other special national status has been conferred by law.

27. (57) All inhabitants of the territory who are not indigenous or connected therewith by birth or descent retain their individual national status and citizenship. Those who are born in, or whose fathers were born in, the territory are also British Protected Persons. Within the territory they share the same rights and responsibilities under the law; irrespective of their national status, race or sex.

28. (58) Under the provisions of the British Nationality Act, 1948, residence in the territory counts as a qualification for the acquisition of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies by naturalisation. The rights and responsibilities conferred by such acquisition differ from those accorded to British Protected Persons only in regard to certain extra-territorial facilities such as visa requirements, but all the peoples of the territory, indigenous and non-indigenous, enjoy in the United Kingdom and in British colonies, protectorates and other dependencies the same rights and guarantees, as regards the protection of their persons and property, as do the peoples of the United Kingdom and of such colonies, protectorates and other dependencies.

PART III

International and Regional Relations

Co-operation with the United Nations

29. (59-61) The Administering Authority co-operates to the fullest possible extent with the organs of the United Nations and its specialised agencies. During its 23rd Session the Trusteeship Council examined the Report of the Administering Authority for 1957. Eight written petitions concerning Tanganyika were also examined at this Session. The Special Representative of the territory attended the 23rd Session to provide any further information required by the Council. The resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Trusteeship Council and General Assembly and the petitions concerning Tanganyika are dealt with in detail in Part X of this Report. On 24th October, 1959, United Nations Day was observed throughout the territory.

30. (62) The Administering Authority keeps the territorial government fully advised of the recommendations and suggestions of the International Labour Organisation. Careful attention is paid to bringing labour legislation and regulations into line with this advice and with the Conventions sponsored by the Organisation. During 1959 the following additional International Labour Conventions were applied to the territory:

(i) Convention No. 97—Migration for Employment (Revised).

(ii) Convention No. 101—Holidays with Pay (Agriculture)

31. (63) Assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund continued during 1959 with the provision of dried milk for distribution to pregnant women and undernourished children, equipment for maternity and child health centres and equipment and transport for further new rural health centres, together with teaching equipment for approved training centres.

32. (64-65) The Rofiji Basin Survey, which is being undertaken for Government by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, continued to receive assistance during the year from the Food and Agriculture Organisation's team of experts attached to the Survey. The implementation of the Mbarali Irrigation Scheme, which lies within the area covered by the Survey, has continued during the year with the advice of the Food and Agriculture Organisation's technical staff. Progress has been made with the construction of the main and subsidiary irrigation channels and the erection of the residential and farm buildings. A grant amounting to £218,250 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds was made towards the estimated cost of £242,500 for the first phase of this pilot irrigation scheme. Work continued on the clearing of the land and the design and layout of the diversion weir and irrigation channels. Two irrigation experts, made available by the Food and Agriculture Organisation to the Department of Water Development and Irrigation, continued their investigations of the Pangani and Ruvu River basins.

Tanganyika acted as host to a Food and Agriculture Organisation Training Centre on fisheries which was held in Tanga in November and December and attended by experts from all parts of the world.

Non-Government Bodies

33. (66) Apart from the United Nations and its specialised agencies and the regional organisations referred to in the next section of this Report, activities undertaken in the territory by non-government bodies of an international or inter-territorial character are those of the missionary societies and various social, sports and cultural associations, whose headquarters may be situated abroad and whose staff in the territory is derived from many different countries. These activities relate entirely to social and educational advancement and are described in Parts VII and VIII below.

Regional and External Relations

34. (67-68) The policy of close co-operation and collaboration with all neighbouring territories has again been increasingly affected by the co-ordinating influence of the Commission for Technical and Scientific Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A./C.S.A.) and its sister organisation, the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara (F.A.M.A.). A large proportion of the inter-African services bureaux, committees and councils with which Tanganyika is associated now fall under the auspices of the Commission. Among the organisations in which Tanganyika participates is the Inter-African Pedological Service, the Inter-African Bureau of Public Health, the Inter-African Bureau of Animal Husbandry and Production, the Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission and the Inter-African Labour Institute. An aspect of regional co-operation in which Tanganyika has a considerable interest and to which financial and technical contributions continue to be made concerns the control of locusts. Details of the organisations involved in this are given in the 1958 Report.

35. (69) During 1959 the territory was represented at the 14th Session of C.C.T.A. and the 1st Meeting of F.A.M.A., at Monrovia, at the 2nd Inter-African Housing Conference at Nairobi, and at the International Red Locust Conference. It was also represented at the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council in London and at the 4th African Congress on Pre-History at Leopoldville.

36. (70-71) Regional co-operation is also achieved through regular meetings on a departmental (and sometimes ministerial) level between representatives of the several territories at which common problems are considered. Inter-territorial meetings of Finance Ministers, Directors of Medical Services, Labour Commissioners, Commissioners of Prisons, etc., are frequently held. Among the conferences held in 1959 were the 9th Inter-territorial Conference on Migrant Labour from Ruanda-Urundi held in Kampala in March, and the 14th East African Labour Commissioners' Conference in August. Co-operation is also greatly assisted by the Colonial Office Cambridge Summer Conferences, at which the territory is always strongly represented. In 1959 the Cambridge Conference considered rural economic development.

Common Associations of Indigenous Inhabitants

37. (72) In the strict sense of the term no common associations—political, economic, social or religious—are maintained by the indigenous inhabitants of Tanganyika with the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. The Masai offer an instance of a large tribe divided between Tanganyika and Kenya by the international boundary. There has always, of course, been much social intercourse

between members of this great nomadic tribe no matter on which side of the boundary they live. Semi-official contacts have been arranged, largely in the shape of informal exchanges of visits.

38. (73) During the year the already close contact between trade unionists in Tanganyika and those of other territories has grown yet closer. Three courses have been held at the I.C.F.T.U. College, in Uganda, each lasting approximately four months. These were attended by students from Tanganyika and from other African countries. Representatives of various International Trade Secretariats (including the Plantation Workers International) and of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions visited the territory. In September the Tanganyika Railway African Union participated in a joint meeting of the three African Railway Unions in East Africa. There is also a great deal of contact, formal and informal, between various dock workers unions on the East African littoral.

Inter-territorial Arrangements

39. (74-81) The East African inter-territorial organisation has been kept under constant review by the Trusteeship Council's Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, to which full reports on its activities are submitted.

The organisation, composition and functions of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly and the East Africa High Commission, all of which are in strict conformity with the provisions of Article 5 (b) of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika, are fully described in the 1958 Report.

40. (82) Details regarding the operation of the common services administered by the High Commission, including the important work undertaken by the inter-territorial research services, and of the developments which have taken place during 1959 will be found in later relevant sections of this Report. The practical advantages to be gained from close economic and scientific collaboration are generally acknowledged. The Trusteeship Council has recorded its recognition of the fact that common services organised on an inter-territorial basis can be definitely advantageous to the individual territories participating in such arrangements. It continues to be the concern of the Administering Authority to ensure the maintenance of such advantages to the Trust Territory of Tanganyika so as to promote its progressive development towards the attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System.

PART IV

Internal Peace and Security: Maintenance of Law and Order

Police Force

41. (83) The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year (including clerical staff) was 5,536, comprising 238 Europeans, 206 Asians and 5,092 Africans. Of the Force gazetted officer strength 165 are European, 25 Asian and 15 African. Local appointments to Gazetted Rank, made on the advice of the Public Service Commission, of which the Commissioner of Police is an *ex officio* member, were 5 European, 12 Asian and 10 African. Non-gazetted ranks are filled by voluntary enlistment. The Force is part of the civil establishment of the territory and its general conditions are similar to those applicable to members of other branches of government service.

42. (84) The Women Police Section of the Force, in Dar es Salaam, consists of 1 Assistant Superintendent, 2 Inspectors and 14 Constables. It is intended that sections of the Women Police be established in other major urban centres of the territory.

43. (85) Operating under the provisions of the Auxiliary Police Ordinance (Cap. 262) is one Auxiliary Police Unit, comprising 2 officer and 44 other ranks, all employed within the perimeter of a major mining concern.

The Special Constabulary

44. (86) In most of the larger towns a Special Constabulary has been formed from volunteers from all races. The Special Constabulary forms an important "first line" reserve whose training and instruction is designed to enable them to superintend and relieve the regular police on routine, patrol and station duties when special occasions call for a full extension of police manpower. At the end of 1959 the effective strength of Category A Special Constabulary totalled 971 of whom 656 were Africans, 177 Europeans and 138 Asians. Of these, 8 were Women Special Police officers. There were in addition approximately 220 Special Constables in Category B and 356 in Category C.

Public Order

45. (87-90) In September an incident occurred at Ngaya in the Kahama District of the Western Province in which, as the result of a refusal on the part of a section of the populace to pay cattle tax, a numerically inferior police party was forced to withdraw in the face of a hostile crowd and was compelled to resort to rifle fire. Three members of the crowd were wounded. The cattle tax was imposed by the local authority, on which sit elected representatives of the people.

As a precaution, police were called to the scenes of several strikes where intimidation of willing workers was taking place, particularly in the Tanga and Eastern Provinces, but no specific police action was necessary on these occasions.

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Administrative, Legislative and Judicial Systems

46. (91) The territory is administered by the Governor, assisted by a Council of Ministers, which was set up on 1st July, 1959, and by an Executive Council.

The Council of Ministers, which is presided over by the Governor, consisted at the end of 1959 of three *ex-officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary) all of whom were officials, and nine members appointed by the Governor by Instrument. At that time four of the nine appointed members were officials, the remaining five being elected members of the Legislative Council holding ministerial portfolios. The seven members who were officials were all *ex-officio* members of the Legislative Council. Proposals for the establishment of an unofficial majority in the Council of Ministers in 1960 are described in Part X below.

The Executive Council, which is also presided over by the Governor, comprised the twelve Ministers (seven officials and five non-officials) all of whom sat as *ex-officio* members of the Council, together with five members not holding public office who were appointed by the Governor by Instrument. The Executive Council is consulted by the Governor on all bills which are to be presented to the Legislative Council and on such other matters as he may wish to put to it after having consulted the Council of Ministers. A Committee of the Executive Council advises the Governor in the exercise of his powers to remit sentences of capital punishment.

The various departments of Government are grouped into twelve Ministries, each Ministry being under the direction, co-ordination and supervision of a Minister with direct responsibility to the Governor. At the end of 1959 seven of the Ministers were officials and five elected members of the Legislative Council who had accepted portfolios. Of the non-official Ministers three were Africans, one an Asian and one a European.

Provincial Commissioners, the administrative officers in charge of provinces, are responsible for the co-ordination and general guidance of all governmental activities in their respective provinces. District Commissioners, the administrative officers in charge of districts and responsible to their respective Provincial Commissioners, have similar responsibilities in their districts. Local Government is administered by the various local authorities, which in rural areas usually comprise the traditional chiefs and their councils.

47. (92) The laws of the territory are enacted by the Legislative Council. The constitution of the Council is governed by the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Orders in Council. These were again amended during the year by the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1959. The Orders in Council, as they now stand, provide for a Legislative Council presided over by a Speaker and consisting of not more than 67 members of whom 34 form the Government side and 33 the Representative side.

Provision is made for the 34 seats on the Government side to be filled by the 7 official Ministers, who are *ex-officio* members of the Legislative Council, and by not more than 27 members nominated by the Governor. At the end of 1959 there were only 16 nominated members, who, together with the 7 official Ministers and the 5 Ministers who were elected Members of Legislative Council, made a total of 28 on the Government side.

Provision is made for the 33 seats on the Representative side to be filled by 30 members elected to represent ten constituencies (10 Africans, 10 Asians and 10 Europeans) and by 3 members, appointed by the Governor, to represent special interests. The three latter seats were unfilled at the end of 1959. At that time, therefore, the Representative side consisted of 25 elected members, since 5 of the 30 elected members of the Council were sitting as Ministers on the Government side.

There were thus 30 elected and 23 non-elected members in the Legislative Council. Of the 16 nominated members on the Government side 7 were Africans, 4 Asians and 5 Europeans (of whom one was an official). Of the 45 unofficial members of the Council, 17 were Africans, 14 Asians and 14 Europeans. Proposals for the reconstitution of the Legislative Council in 1960 are given in Part X below.

48. (93) On a Bill being presented to the Governor after being passed by the Legislative Council he may either assent, dissent or reserve it for signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. Ordinances may be disallowed wholly or in part by Her Majesty on the advice of the Secretary of State. Subject to this provision, the provisions of the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Orders in Council, 1920 to 1959 and Acts of the United Kingdom Parliament, the Legislative Council is a sovereign legislature with full legislative and budgetary competence within the territory. At a local government level certain legislative and financial powers are delegated to local authorities by the Local Government Ordinance, 1953, and the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 72), which authorise legislation by rules, by-laws and orders within the area of their jurisdiction.

49. (94) The supreme judicial organ in the territory is Her Majesty's High Court of Tanganyika, established under the Tanganyika Orders in Council, 1920 to 1959. In all districts there are courts subordinate to the High Court and governed by the provisions of the Subordinate Courts Ordinance (Cap. 3). Throughout the territory indigenous tribunals, known as local courts, have been established under the provisions of the Local Courts Ordinance (Cap. 299). This Ordinance prescribes the constitution of the courts, the extent of their jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, and their procedure. These courts administer the local customary law but may also be empowered by order to administer all or any of the provisions of territorial Ordinances.

50. (95) The extent to which the various races participate in the executive and legislative organs of the territory is indicated in paragraphs 46 and 47. In the administrative sphere three of the twelve members of the Council of Ministers and four of the eighteen members of the Executive Council are Africans. It is the policy of Government to increase the participation of Africans in all branches of government service as quickly as candidates with the requisite qualifications come forward. Considerable expansion in this direction was possible during the year in several of the senior executive cadres. These new appointments are mentioned in the relevant paragraphs of this Report.

51. (96-97) Of the six assistant district officers who were acting as district officers at the end of 1958, two have been appointed substantive district officers and three have proceeded to the United Kingdom on the Overseas Course "B" during 1959. One remains an acting district officer. One additional African has been appointed district officer and three others district officers (training grade). Four assistant district officers are about to be given acting rank as district officer. In addition to the eight Africans appointed assistant district officer early in 1959, as forecast in the previous Report, a further 21 Africans have been selected for this appointment.

52. (98) In view of the great importance attached to the need for progressively increasing the number of locally recruited officers in the senior grades of the civil service, the Standing Committee on Local Recruitment and Training has been replaced by a Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers. Clerical courses, both full and part time, individual opportunities for study abroad, tours and the expansion of education in Tanganyika are gradually effecting an improvement in the standard of candidates seeking admission to the Public Service.

In the sphere of local government, policy is directed to the development of an efficient democratic system as the best method of training the indigenous peoples to take a fuller and more responsible part in the government of the territory. An institution of special importance at this level is the Local Government School at Mzumbe which has provision for 100 students, and which it is hoped to enlarge in order to admit probationary African administrative officers.

As far as Natural Resources staff are concerned, the policy now is to give intensive in-service training at Tengeru Natural Resources School to those entrants who have shown their suitability after a year's probationary service in the field.

Relationship between Territorial and Metropolitan Governments

53. (99) The various components comprising the territorial administration form the Government, of which the Governor is the executive head, his office being the link between the territory and the metropolitan government.

CHAPTER 2. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Structure

54. (100) The general structure of the territorial Government is illustrated by diagram in Appendix II.

Chief Administrative Officer

55. (101) The Governor and Commander-in-Chief is Her Majesty's Representative in Tanganyika and is responsible to the Administering Authority for the administration of the territory. He is appointed by a Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet. Sir Richard Turnbull, K.C.M.G., has held office throughout the year under review.

56. (102) The relationship in law between the Governor and the Administering Authority is governed by Order in Council and Instructions issued to the Governor either under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or through a Secretary of State.

57. (103-104) The Governor is obliged, in connection with the making of any Ordinance, to conform to and observe all the rules, regulations and directions in that behalf contained in such Instructions. He is further obliged to respect existing native laws and customs except where these are opposed to justice and morality. The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Orders in Council, 1926 to 1959, set out the relationship between the Governor and the Legislative Council, with the advice and consent of which the Governor makes laws for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue and for the peace, order and good government of the Territory.

58. (105) The Governor has certain reserve powers under the Orders in Council and the Royal Instructions. He may refuse to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers or his Executive Council but if he does so he must report the matter to the Secretary of State with a full explanation of his reasons. He may also withhold his assent to a Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, in which case he must set out his reasons for so doing in sending the Bill to the Secretary of State for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure and decision whether the Bill shall be allowed or disallowed.

Heads of Departments and Administrative Divisions

59. (106) All twelve Ministers are members of the Council of Ministers, three being *ex-officio* members and the remainder appointed. The twelve Ministers are also *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council. Each Minister is in charge of, and responsible to the Governor for, a group of departments. The assignment of the several portfolios, the extent of which is shown in a schematic diagram in Appendix II, is made by the Governor under the Royal Instructions. Territorial Ordinances confer various statutory functions on the several Ministers by office and, in addition, in some cases the Governor has delegated to them certain of his powers. The Ministers are all members of the Legislative Council, seven of them sitting *ex-officio* and five as elected members. The heads of the departments within the portfolios of the Ministers are each, therefore, directly responsible to a member of the Legislative Council. The Provincial Commissioners, who are responsible for the good government of their provinces, are likewise responsible, through the Chief Secretary and the Minister for Provincial Affairs, to the legislature.

Legislative Councils or Organs

60. (107) The councils or organs which exercise legislative powers in the territory are:

- (i) The Legislative Council, with the advice and consent of which Ordinances are enacted by the Governor.
- (ii) The Executive Council; many Ordinances confer power on the Governor in Council to enact or approve subsidiary legislation.
- (iii) The various local authorities and statutory boards which are empowered by Ordinances to make by-laws, rules and regulations, subject in the majority of cases to the approval of the Governor, the Governor in Council, the Legislative Council, or the Minister concerned.

61. (108) The structure and statutory basis of the Legislative Council are explained in paragraphs 47 and 48. The list of members as at 31st December, 1959, is set out in Appendix II. Meetings are presided over by the Speaker or, in his absence, the Deputy Speaker. The Speaker is a person who is not an

ex-officio, nominated or representative member of the Council and is appointed by the Governor. The Deputy Speaker is a person who is not a member of the Executive Council and is elected by the Legislative Council from among its number.

62. (109-111) The procedure of the Legislative Council remains as described in the 1958 Report.

Executive and Advisory Organs

63. (112) The Council of Ministers, established by Royal Instructions and having the functions indicated in paragraphs 46 and 59, usually meets once a week, discussions being confidential and the minutes kept in English. The membership of the Council is set out in Appendix II. The Governor's Executive Council, which is also established under Royal Instructions, meets less frequently as and when there is business to be transacted. Its discussions are confidential and the minutes are kept in English. The composition of the Executive Council is shown in Appendix II.

64. (113) There are numerous statutory and other boards, committees and similar bodies which exercise advisory functions in respect of a wide variety of subjects, including natural resources, labour, education, civil service, immigration, and the production, marketing, etc., of a number of agricultural products. The composition of these organs aims at making them as broadly representative as is practicable. Appointments are published in the Official Gazette and lists of members of the more important bodies are published annually in the Staff List.

65. (114) Control in regard to financial matters, which was previously exercised by the Sessional Finance Committee of Legislative Council, has, since 1956, been exercised by the full Council in Committee of Supply. The Annual Estimates and the estimates in regard to any supplementary or unforeseen expenditure are examined in detail by the Committee of Supply.

CHAPTER 3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Rural Local Government

General Organisation

66. (115) The functions of rural local government in the territory are mostly exercised by native authorities, with jurisdiction over the indigenous inhabitants within their respective areas and with legislative and executive powers conferred by the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 72). Although in some cases the native authority is a chief or a council of chiefs, there is an increasing tendency for them to make full use of representative commoners' advice, and almost everywhere, where the native authority is not itself a council, there is an active native authority council, usually consisting of representatives of the traditional authorities and elected representatives chosen by the people at sub-chiefdom and, in the final analysis, village level. These native authority advisory councils frequently co-opt non-African members. Other units of rural local government in the territory are district councils, first established in 1958 under the Local Government Ordinance (Cap. 333) with non-racial membership and jurisdiction over all the inhabitants in their areas. The South-East Lake County Council was dissolved at the end of 1959.

67. (116) All rural local government units exercise powers to make rules, orders or by-laws within their areas of jurisdiction. They all have their own treasuries and sources of revenue and frame their own estimates. Councils established under the local Government Ordinance have certain revenues assigned to them by Government. Many native authorities also exercise residual powers derived from recognised and established native law and customs.

Relationship between Local and Central Governments

68. (117) In the past it has not been practicable to establish a clear and rigid dividing line of general application between the functions of local authorities and those of the Central Government. Present policy aims at a more precise definition of the responsibilities of local government bodies and the building up of their autonomous status. Thus the services for which the native authorities are responsible include specific matters in respect of primary education, agriculture, marketing, forestry, veterinary services, health, water supplies and local communications. Every instrument establishing a council under the Local Government Ordinance specifies the mandatory and permissive functions to be assumed by it. In general these include all the services for which the precursor native authorities were responsible. Similarly, every instrument establishing a town council lays down specific functions. The general trend is for local authorities, whether native authority or municipal, town or district council, to be encouraged to take over responsibility from Central Government for those services which are more appropriately undertaken at local level.

Structure and Development

69. (118) Previous reports have mentioned the policy, which has been consistently pursued since 1945, of encouraging developments by evolutionary methods while not leaving the evolutionary process to follow its natural course entirely without challenge or interference. The underlying principle has been to leave the conduct of local affairs to those who under established indigenous constitutions are the recognised tribal authorities and command the respect and confidence of the people, while at the same time taking every possible step to hasten the change over from the traditional to a modern system of administration. In the great majority of districts representative councils have been set up and the principle of the transference of administrative and legislative functions from individual native authorities to councils is widely accepted. Councils vary in their size and composition, but in general their membership includes the recognised executive heads of the area and popular representatives. The methods employed for the election of candidates for district and other councils also vary according to local custom. At the lower levels representative councils consist of parish, sub-chiefdom and divisional or chiefdom councils.

70. (119) Mention must again be made of the very large number of informal advisory councils at both provincial and district level which have been established with a membership of all races. These councils represent a transitional and educative stage in the development of local government, and it is hoped that from them statutory councils will develop in the future. A number of these councils are based on "district teams", the groups of government officials of all departments who meet to consider the problems of their areas and to which non-official members have been added by invitation. In other districts the African councils have co-opted members of other races for similar advisory purposes. There are nearly 2,500 councils at various levels—parish, sub-chiefdom,

chiefdom, division and district. The proportion of elected commoners on these bodies varies widely, but has increased steadily during 1959. On the more important native authority councils at district level the proportion is usually between 30 and 40 per cent., although parity and even small elected majorities have been achieved or are under discussion in a few instances.

Position of Chiefs in Local Government

71. (120-121) Chiefs in Tanganyika, as elsewhere in Africa, have many heavy responsibilities. They are at once pillars of local government and important executive arms of central government. They have legislative functions, whether as native authorities or as councillors, in the new district councils. They have great significance as the embodiment of tribal traditions. They execute a great variety of native authority and central government orders. The statutory authority for the recognition of chiefs is the African Chiefs Ordinance (Cap. 331). This middle position in an emergent national society has not proved an easy one to maintain anywhere in Africa. In Tanganyika the chiefs are conscious of their difficulties, and they have shown themselves correspondingly anxious to establish a clearly defined position for themselves and to make their views known to Government as a corporate body. As reported in 1957, in May of that year there was for the first time a meeting of representative chiefs from all over the territory, who then constituted themselves into a Convention. The Chiefs' Convention met twice in 1959 and provides a useful body of opinion to which Government may refer matters of local significance for advice. The Post Elections Committee recommended during 1959 that the Convention should be given statutory recognition. The Administering Authority has accepted this recommendation.

Areas of Local Government

72. (122) Experience has shown that the administrative district is the most suitable area for the establishment of local government bodies; the one county council established in 1955 with jurisdiction over 25,000 square miles and jurisdiction over one and three-quarter million people proved cumbersome and remote from the people and was dissolved at the end of 1959. The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957, provides for the establishment of district councils. Nine districts adopted this status in 1958, but due to lack of popular support four reverted to native authorities in 1959. Native Authority Advisory Councils are nearly all organised on a district basis; the major exceptions being the two Federal Councils which unite the members of the two largest tribes in the territory living in more than one district, i.e., the Sukuma Federal Council, representing four Sukuma districts in the Lake Province, and the Unyamwezi Federal Council, representing the three Nyamwezi districts of the Western Province.

Functions and Powers of Local Authorities

73. (123) These are governed by the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance and the Native Authority Ordinance under which local authorities are empowered to make rules, by-laws and orders for the good order and welfare of the people in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

74. (124) The main sources of revenue of rural local authorities consist of their own local rates, collected under the Native Authority (Rating) and Local Government (Tax) Ordinance, 1955, produce cesses, licences, court fees and fines. Local authorities are also empowered to raise loans for such purposes and

upon such conditions as the Minister for Provincial Affairs may approve, and each native authority and local council must maintain a reserve fund in such proportion to its annual recurrent revenue as the Minister for Provincial Affairs shall specify. These reserves are deposited with the Local Councils Board which is described in paragraph 76 below.

75. (125) The revenues referred to in the previous paragraph and the control of local government expenditure are vested in native treasuries or local council treasuries where local councils have been established. There are now 56 of these. In 1959 they budgeted for an estimated revenue of £3,725,460 and expenditure of £4,199,891. The comparative position and strength of the treasuries over the past three years is set out in Appendix IV.

76. (126) The Local Councils Board, created under the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance and replacing the former Central Native Treasury Board, receives and invests a proportion of the native treasuries' surplus funds, makes loans from these funds to the treasuries and operates joint services for their benefit such as the management of the local government training schools. The Board, which is under the chairmanship of a Provincial Commissioner and includes six African members, also provides similar services for local council treasuries. At the end of 1959 local treasuries had deposited with the Board a total of £1,346,420 on which interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was paid. This money is available for loan to local authorities to finance capital works and development schemes. At the end of 1959 £580,000 was thus committed.

Changes in Organisation

77. (127) During the early months of 1958, nine district councils were established under the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance, as amended by the Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. Four of these failed to function properly owing to lack of popular support and were dissolved in 1959. They were replaced either by the Native Authorities which previously existed in those areas or by new Native Authorities established under the Native Authority Ordinance. Of the remaining five district councils four functioned successfully during the year and one was faced with demands for changes in its constitution.

78. (128) The failure of the four district councils referred to above has necessitated a reappraisal of rural local government policy. While it is not considered necessary or advisable to make any fundamental changes, extra emphasis is to be placed firstly on making existing authorities both more efficient and more representative and, secondly, on increased consultation with the people before authorities are modernised in terms of the Local Government Ordinance. Meanwhile Native Authority Councils and their subordinate chiefdom, sub-chiefdom and village councils introduced a number of progressive reforms, such as more formal electoral procedures, the adoption of simple standing orders, and the recording of minutes.

Urban Local Government

General Organisation

79. (129-130) On 1st July, 1959, urban local government was, for the first time, separated from rural local government and placed under the control of the newly established Ministry for Urban Local Government and Works. An elected Member of Legislative Council was appointed to be the responsible

Minister, and the new post of Secretary, Urban Local Government, was created in order to provide the Ministry with an officer engaged wholly with the affairs of urban local authorities.

Dar es Salaam Municipal Council is the only authority established under the Municipalities Ordinance. It has an appointed membership of 23, with two official members representing Government interests, but arrangements have been made for the Council's first elections to be held in January, 1960. The Council will then consist of 24 members, all of them directly elected under the Local Government Election (Urban Areas) Ordinance. It was originally planned to hold the first elections in 1959 but these had to be postponed to avoid coinciding with the Legislative Council elections. The Municipal Council is an autonomous body with power to impose rates and raise loans. Details of its finances are given in Appendix IV. Apart from the Mayor, who is paid a duty allowance of £600 a year, councillors do not receive any remuneration for their services. In September, 1959, elections to twenty-two village councils were held throughout the high-density wards of Dar es Salaam, and the village councillors in turn elected their own representatives to five ward councils.

80. (131) Every town council is established by an instrument made under the Local Government Ordinance. Members are drawn from all races, and the instrument details which functions, out of the many specified in the Ordinance, shall be exercised by the council. Mandatory functions include the layout of buildings, the regulation and control of markets and the safeguarding of public health; but the councils are also given a number of permissive functions. Site rates are levied under the Local Government Rating Ordinance by all ten town councils except Tabora, where valuation has not yet been undertaken. Other funds available to them are derived from assigned revenues and from grants by the Central Government. First elections were held in 1959 for a proportion of the town councillors at Moshi, Mwanza and Tanga. A second election was held at Lindi, where all councillors, except the four officials, were elected. The three towns whose councils are still entirely nominated, Iringa, Mbeya and Tabora, took the necessary steps to enable them to hold elections in 1960. At Lindi and Mwanza, African councillors were elected to be chairmen of the councils. African vice-chairmen held office at Iringa, Morogoro, Moshi and Tanga.

An Association of Local Authorities was formed in 1958, and all town councils have become members. So far no other local authority has joined the Association. The Association provides a forum for the discussion of matters of common interest to its member councils, and Government frequently deals with it on such matters.

Township Authorities

81. (132-133) There are 21 township authorities established under the Townships Ordinance. These authorities are not able to impose rates or to make by-laws, but they have the power to enforce rules dealing with various sanitary, building and other matters in their areas. All the larger township authorities have their own expenditure budgets but derive their funds from Government. The chairman of every township authority is the District Commissioner. The members are appointed from all races by the Provincial Commissioner. In most cases the unofficial members are in the majority. These authorities do much of their work through committees. Most of the larger towns have African advisory councils or ward councils, some of which hold initial elections to recommend

to the Provincial Commissioner the names of African members for nomination to the town council or township Authority. These councils meet regularly to discuss matters particularly affecting Africans in the towns, and help to keep the urban local authorities in touch with the feelings of the people.

CHAPTER 4. CIVIL SERVICE

Basis and Organisation

82. (134) The establishment of the civil service is based on the annual Appropriation Ordinances. Appointments are limited by the approved estimates and no appointment may be made, whether temporary or otherwise, for which no provision exists in the annual estimates. No increase in the number of posts may be made above the authorised establishment without the approval of the legislature.

83. (135) The civil service is established on a completely non-racial basis. Appointment is governed by the qualifications, experience, competence and general suitability of the candidate and there is nothing to prevent a member of any section of the population being appointed or rising to any post in the service. As far as possible the civil service is staffed from among the inhabitants of the territory, but where no suitable candidate is available locally officers are recruited from external sources. Wherever possible recruitment of officers from overseas is made on contract terms so that as and when qualified local people become available they can be appointed to suitable vacancies. Present recruitment policy and general conditions of service are based on the report of the Commission on the Civil Services of the East African Territories and the East Africa High Commission, 1953-54, most of the recommendations of which were accepted by the Tanganyika legislature in 1954.

84. (136) Two of the recommendations of the Commission deserve special notice: that which provides for the setting up of a Public Service Commission charged with the particular duty of ensuring that vacancies are filled locally whenever possible, and that concerning the principle of inducement pay (on the lines endorsed by the United Nations Visiting Mission in 1951) which provides for an addition to the basic pensionable salary of officers whom it has been necessary to recruit from overseas through the Secretary of State or the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations in London when no suitable local candidate is available. The Public Service Commission, which is responsible for advising the Governor on local appointments, consists of an independent Chairman and three members drawn from non-official residents in the territory. A Resolution was passed in the Legislative Council during the year praying Her Majesty to establish, by Order in Council, a Public Service Commission to replace the present Public Service Commission which was established under the local ordinance. It is hoped that it will be possible to establish a new Commission in 1960. It is contemplated that the new Commission will have an increased membership and that it will be entrusted with responsibility for advising the Governor on all matters affecting the appointment, promotion and discipline of the civil service.

85. (137) The total establishment of the civil service was 32,613 in 1959, compared with 32,212 in 1958 and 27,856 in 1957. As implied above, the service is made up of "locally domiciled" officers (in which term is included all officers

domiciled in East Africa and contiguous territories) and "overseas" officers, those who are domiciled elsewhere and enjoy the right to passages to their homelands on leave and on the termination of their service. Against the total establishment of 32,613 posts, 28,822 officers were actually in post at 31st December. Of these, 25,503 were locally domiciled persons (the vast majority being, of course, Africans) while 3,319 were overseas officers (Europeans—mainly from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries—and Asians from India, Pakistan and Goa, but also small numbers of Seychellois, Mauritians and Comorians and a handful of Africans from South Africa).

Recruitment and Training

86. (138) The normal source of recruits to the junior levels of the civil service is from among boys and girls leaving local schools with the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate or with the territorial Standard X Certificate, which is two academic years below School Certificate standard. Candidates with lower qualifications can obtain admission to the service in the non-pensionable grades on gratuity terms. They may, by application to their duties and success in such examinations as may be prescribed, subsequently obtain entry to the permanent and pensionable service. The provisions of the Pensions Regulations permit the whole service of such an officer to be counted for pension in certain circumstances.

87. (139) In most cases candidates for appointment at this level are required to complete successfully departmental pre-service training courses prior to appointment or to pass in-service courses during their first few years of service. There is a wide range of such courses held at various establishments throughout the territory and varying in length from a matter of months to three years. Among the more important of these courses are:

- (i) Courses for clerks, junior engineering assistants and officers engaged on accounting and storekeeping duties at the Technical Institute, Dar es Salaam.
- (ii) Courses in "natural resources" subjects (agriculture, forestry and veterinary science) and community development techniques at Tengeru, Mpwapwa and Ukiriguru.
- (iii) Teacher training courses for men and women at Dar es Salaam, Mpwapwa, Butimba (Mwanza), Loleza (Mbeya), Tanga and Mtwara.
- (iv) Courses in nursing and other aspects of medicine and public health at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Amani, Moshi and Tukuyu.
- (v) Courses in co-operation at the Local Government School, Mzumbe (which also runs courses in local government for local government employees). Use is also made of the inter-territorial East African School of Co-operation at Kabete, Kenya.
- (vi) Labour administration courses at Dar es Salaam.
- (vii) Junior surveying courses at Dar es Salaam.
- (viii) Initial training courses for new recruits and specialised courses for serving officers at the Police Training School, Moshi.
- (ix) Recruits' basic course for the Prisons Service at Tabora.

Over 1,900 students successfully passed out of courses of this kind during 1959 (including courses of initial training and refresher courses or courses of onward training for serving officers) and some 3,000 officers are expected to be attending such courses during 1960.

88. (140) For entry at higher levels, the University College at Makerere provides an increasing number of local candidates for the professional and technical branches of the service. Candidates trained at the Royal Technical College at Nairobi will also shortly become available. Local candidates who have undertaken courses of higher education in the United Kingdom or elsewhere abroad provide a further source of recruitment for higher posts.

89. (141) Apart from the direct intake now possible to the senior levels of the service from the graduates and holders of diplomas from Makerere and such other institutions as the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, there is the secondary policy of providing for training schemes for local candidates, both from within and without the service, to enable such candidates to obtain the necessary additional qualifications at government expense. The government bursary scheme forms an important part of the training machinery. Bursaries (financed from the Government Bursaries Fund) are also awarded for courses of training outside East Africa (normally in the United Kingdom) which are not available, or if available are not appropriate, in institutions supported or approved by Government in East Africa. There have been over 175 applications for post-secondary and post-graduate training for the academic year 1960-61. Of these 28 candidates have been selected for the award of bursaries. This number includes 8 serving officers who have been awarded bursaries to obtain such qualifications as would make them eligible for higher posts in the civil service.

In the past, candidates for bursaries were inevitably required to be in possession of the educational qualifications necessary to secure admission to the university or other institution at which they wished to study. Now it is possible to provide a limited number of highly promising candidates who lack such qualifications (but who have passed the territorial Standard X Examination in Division I or II and the Cambridge Qualifying Test in English) with an opportunity of obtaining the required qualifications prior to going on to the approved course of higher study.

In addition to the Government Bursaries Fund, two central pools have been established under the control of the Director of Establishments to meet the salaries of serving officers in training. This measure enables departments to replace the officers concerned and thus makes it practicable for many more officers to be sent for further training or to be given intra-departmental training in the Training Grade. The training given to officers admitted to the Training Grade (which was discussed in paragraphs 441 to 451 of the Civil Services Commission Report) is informal "on-the-job" training and mainly takes the form of understudying an officer or officers holding the same post as that for which the candidate is under training, although attendance at relevant short courses in East Africa or overseas is arranged wherever possible.

In view of the great importance attached to the need for progressively increasing the number of locally recruited officers in the civil service, the Governor during the year appointed a Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers with the following terms of reference:

"To advise Government on all aspects of the implementation of the policy that the Public Service should ultimately be staffed from the territory's own resources, due regard being had to the maintenance of standards."

This Standing Committee of Ministers replaces the Standing Committee on Local Recruitment and Training which was set up in 1957.

These measures and subsequent detailed planning should lead to a considerable expansion over the next few years in the numbers of serving local officers undertaking further training for higher posts, and in the number of local candidates from outside the service who are provided with the necessary training for first appointment to such posts. In brief, there is every opportunity for any local candidate with the necessary intelligence, aptitude and personal qualities, regardless of race, to secure the qualifications required for posts in the civil service.

90. In his address to the Legislative Council on the 20th October, 1959, the Governor made the following statement:

"As Honourable Members know, until quite recently the civil service, in its higher ranks, was drawn almost entirely from overseas. Nevertheless, it has for some years been the declared policy of the Government that the service should, as soon as possible, be recruited wholly from the inhabitants of the territory; and repeated references by my predecessor and by myself in Addresses to this Council have made known to Honourable Members the importance which Government attaches to a rapid increase in the number of local people occupying positions of responsibility in the public service. Honourable Members will, therefore, be glad to know that the appointment of locally recruited staff to the senior posts in the civil service is proceeding at a steadily increasing rate. In March this year, some nine years after the first locally born officers obtained entry into the higher posts of the service, there were 253 posts occupied by local officers. In the last six months this number has risen to 360, of whom 270 are Africans. Taking into account appointments now being considered by the Public Service Commission, the figures will by the end of next month be over 400 and 300 respectively.

"Those local officers who have achieved entry into the higher posts have qualified, for the most part, through Makerere, through the Royal Technical College in Nairobi, or by means of courses overseas; and have filled vacancies in those departments for which their qualifications fitted them. A certain number of officers have achieved promotion through training schemes within departments; and steps are now being taken to increase the scope of this kind of training. For the filling of the higher professional and technical posts, the field of qualified applicants is at present limited; and it must be accepted that the rate at which the change over to local men can be brought about will largely depend on the capacity of our schools and university colleges to produce the necessary material. But the process of change has started, and in a number of departments a significant number of higher posts are already held by locally recruited officers.

"In the Administration there are at present five African district officers, and three graduates are in training in the United Kingdom for entry into the service as cadets. A further six Africans are acting as district officers with a view to their substantive promotion to that post; of these, three are on courses in the United Kingdom. The establishment of assistant district officers has been raised this year from 47 to 67, and the Public Service Commission is now engaged in selecting candidates to fill the additional posts. This expansion will result in a significant widening of the field from which appointment as acting district officers can be made.

"In the Education Department, there are 57 Africans holding posts in the education officer and master grades, and three in the woman education officer and mistress grades. The Department also sends a number of selected teachers every year for a year's course in the United Kingdom, at the end of which they also are eligible for promotion to these grades.

"In the Medical Department, there are 25 locally recruited officers in the senior ranks of whom 20 are Africans. Eleven are medical officers and seven others under a new scheme devised by the Director of Medical Services are in training in the Health and Laboratory services. This course, if successful, will, it is hoped, render unnecessary further recruitment of overseas officers as health inspectors. There are also six African nurses now training in the United Kingdom as nursing sisters, and four more will follow shortly.

"In the Police Force, there are now 14 local officers holding the rank of assistant superintendent, and a further 13 in the senior ranks of the inspectorate. Further promotions are expected shortly. In the Prisons Department there are nine Africans in higher posts, five of whom are assistant superintendents.

"In the Natural Resources departments, there are 17 local officers holding posts at the assistant agricultural officer and field officer level, and a further eleven in the Veterinary Department.

"In the Public Relations Department, which has recently undertaken a programme of major expansion, there should shortly be fourteen locally recruited officers in the higher posts or in training for such posts."

91. (142-143) The ordinary education curricula ensure that civil servants, like other citizens, have an understanding of the Trusteeship System, while all who take an interest in current affairs can, through the press, radio and other media of information, keep themselves fully conversant with the views and recommendations of the United Nations organs directly affecting the territory. Copies of the Administering Authority's Report on Tanganyika, besides being on sale to the general public, are available in most Government offices.

CHAPTER 5. SUFFRAGE

92. (144-145) The first elections of members to the Legislative Council were held in five of the ten constituencies in September, 1958. Details of these were given in the 1958 Report.

The remaining five constituencies, Dar es Salaam, Central, Southern, West Lake and South East Lake, elected their representatives in February, 1959, the qualifications required of voters being the same as in the earlier phase of the elections. The total registered electorate in these five constituencies was 30,791. In three, all the candidates nominated were returned unopposed, so that electors actually went to the polls only in the Dar es Salaam and Southern Province constituencies. In these two constituencies 12,041 voters had been registered as eligible to vote, and just over 80 per cent. voted. Only 306 ballot papers were rejected at the count as being insufficiently or improperly marked. The elections, which were conducted with the utmost decorum, resulted in a victory for every candidate of, or supported by, the Tanganyika African National Union. Of the 18 candidates who were nominated to contest the 15 seats, 5 were Africans, 7 Asians and 6 Europeans.

93. (146) Electoral principles and procedures have long been applied at the Native Authority level of local government. In some areas the chiefs themselves are elected, in many the chief's council is elected, and in almost all areas elections are held to choose the councillors for the various rural councils. Voting procedure, and the qualifications entitling a person to vote, vary from district to district.

94. (147) The Local Government Election (Urban Areas) Ordinance, 1956, prescribes in detail the procedures for elections to municipal and town councils where such councils wish for elections. The qualifications for voters are described in paragraph 147 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 6. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

95. (148) A further 275 branches of the Tanganyika African National Union were registered making a total of 409. The Union continued to be the major African political organisation in the territory. Whilst its membership has remained confined to Africans, the Union supported selected European and Asian candidates in the February elections to Legislative Council and achieved an overwhelming success, all its candidates being returned. Other political organisations include the African National Congress, founded in 1958, and the All Muslim National Union of Tanganyika, registered in 1959. Neither of these has so far succeeded in attracting any wide measure of support. There was no significant development in the activities of the Asian Association.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

High Court and Subordinate Courts

Judicial System

96. (149-150) The courts which exercise jurisdiction in the territory are the High Court, established under the Tanganyika Orders in Council, 1920-1959; the subordinate courts, constituted by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance (Cap. 3); and the local courts (formerly known as native courts), established under the Local Courts Ordinance (Cap. 299). Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, which was constituted under the Eastern African Court of Appeal Orders in Council, 1921 to 1947, was reconstituted in 1951 by virtue of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Orders in Council, 1950-1958. This makes provision for the appointment of a President, Vice-President and Justices of Appeal.

Administrative officers, who are required to pass an examination in law, exercise judicial functions as first, second or third class magistrates according to their rank in the service, experience and general qualifications. In most of the larger urban centres the subordinate courts are, except for petty cases, now generally presided over by Resident Magistrates with professional qualifications who are full members of the judiciary and exercise no administrative functions.

97. (151-156) The composition of jurisdiction of these courts remains as described in the 1958 Report.

Court Procedure

98. (157-164) Court procedure and rights of appeal remain as set out in the 1958 Report. Appeal from the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa lies to the Privy Council:

(a) in civil cases:

(i) as of right when the matter of dispute is £1,000 or upwards; and

(ii) in other cases at the discretion of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa;

(b) in criminal cases with the leave of the Privy Council.

Penal Sanctions

99. (165) In the administration of justice there is no differentiation on grounds of race and the penalties which may be imposed by the courts are applicable to all sections of the population.

100. (166) As regards capital punishment, a sentence of death by hanging must be passed on any person found guilty of murder, except persons less than eighteen years of age, pregnant women and persons found guilty but insane, but sentence of death is not carried out unless and until confirmed by the Governor, having obtained the advice of his Executive Council.

101. (167) In the case of all other offences the maximum penalty is laid down in the legislation which creates the offence. All sentences of imprisonment must be for definite periods. The policy of the Administering Authority aims at bringing about as quickly as possible the abolition of corporal punishment. Public opinion is, however, at present prepared only for a restriction of the use of corporal punishment as a penal sanction and legislative effect has, accordingly, been given to this view. The position is that in the case of adults (excluding female, males under sentence of death or males over forty-five years of age, on whom such sentences may under no circumstances be passed) a sentence of corporal punishment may only be imposed in certain cases relating to aggravated assaults and violence, cattle theft and armed burglary. In the case of juveniles it is usually applied only in cases where the alternative is imprisonment. The maximum corporal punishment for adults is 24 strokes and for juveniles 12 strokes.

102. (168) Deportation from the territory cannot be imposed as a sentence, but under the provisions of the Expulsion of Undesirables Ordinance (Cap. 39) the Governor in Council of Ministers may make an expulsion order in respect of any person, not being a native of the territory, convicted of a felony and against whom the court recommends that such an order should be made. Under the provisions of the Deportation Ordinance (Cap. 38) the Governor may order the deportation from any one part of the territory to any other part of any person where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Governor, that such person is conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order. Full details regarding any order made under this Ordinance must be reported to the Secretary of State.

103. (169) All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for more than one month who are of good conduct and industrious earn a remission of one-third of their sentences after the completion of the first month. In areas where the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance (Cap. 247) have been applied a court may make a probation order in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment. During the

year further steps were taken to extend the probation system to local courts in addition to the subordinate courts, in which it is now firmly established with, on the whole, satisfactory, results.

Local Courts

104. (170) Local courts have been established throughout the territory under the provisions of the Local Courts Ordinance (Cap. 299). There are just under 900 of these courts. They have jurisdiction in cases, both civil and criminal, in which the parties are Africans, and also in cases in which Arabs, Somalis, Comorians, Baluchis, or Malagasis are parties, when these persons consent to the matters being taken before the local courts. The importance of local courts in the judicial system of the territory is shown by the number of cases with which they deal, details of which are given in Appendix IIIA (C).

105. (171-173) The constitution of the local courts and the manner in which cases are conducted in them are fully described in the 1958 Report. Appeals from the local courts continue to be heard by the local court of appeal, thence to the District Commissioner and thereafter to the Central Court of Appeal, where leave to appeal has been granted by the Provincial Commissioner. The Central Court of Appeal consists of a Judge of the High Court as President, the Minister for Provincial Affairs or his representative, and the Local Courts Adviser.

106. (174) Fees payable in local courts remain unchanged.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

General

107. (175) The legal system of the territory is governed by the provisions of the Tanganyika Orders in Council, 1920 to 1959, and is as described in paragraph 175 of the 1958 Report.

Local Law and Custom

108. (176-177) In all cases, civil and criminal, to which indigenous persons are parties, every court must, under the provisions of the Tanganyika Order in Council 1920, be guided by local customary law so far as it is applicable and not repugnant to justice or morality or inconsistent with any Order in Council or any law in operation in the Territory. All such cases must be decided according to substantial justice without undue regard to technicalities of procedure and without undue delay. The process of recording native law and custom continues but no attempt is made at any form of codification which might inhibit the natural process of modification and adaptation brought about by changing economic and social conditions.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC FINANCE

Territorial Budget

109. (178) The territorial budget is prepared according to the principles common to territories under the control of Her Majesty's Government. The estimates are introduced into the legislature by the Minister for Finance and are debated. A detailed examination of the estimates is then carried out by the Legislative Council in Committee of Supply and the estimates, with any amendments, are then approved by resolution of the Legislative Council. Statutory authority for the expenditure of public funds, as detailed in the estimates, is given annually in the Appropriation Ordinance. The territory's financial year runs from 1st July to the following 30th June.

110. (179) Copies of the following documents are regularly supplied to the library of the United Nations:

- (i) Detailed budget for each financial year, with explanatory memorandum and report of the Finance Committee of the Legislature on the draft estimates.
- (ii) Annual report on the Accounts and Finances of the territory.
- (iii) Audit report on the Accounts and Finances of the territory.

Local Budgets

111. (180) Reference to the financial responsibilities of local authorities, both urban and rural, has already been made in paragraphs 68, 73 to 75 and 80. The municipality of Dar es Salaam is an autonomous body with powers to levy rates, but is also in receipt of large grants from Central Government funds. Ten of the thirty-one declared townships in the territory which have been granted town council status have the power to levy rates; nineteen have their own separate budgets but all their expenditure is financed by government funds. In the remaining two smaller townships expenditure is directly incurred by government departments. In the rural areas the executive functions of local government are exercised by native authorities or such councils as have been established. These have their own treasuries and annual estimates of revenue and expenditure which are quite separate from, and independent of, the territorial budget.

Common Financial Services

112. (181-183) The position remains as described in the 1958 Report.

Revenue and Expenditure

113. (184) A detailed statement of the territorial revenue and expenditure, comparative tables and an analysis by major categories are included in Appendix IV. Comparative figures for the municipality of Dar es Salaam are given in the

same appendix. Space does not permit of the inclusion of detailed budgets of the numerous local and native authorities but summary tables are given. It should be noted that none of the revenue of local authorities is used to supplement the territorial finances. Central Government assistance is, however, given to local authorities by way of direct grants, particularly to urban authorities, but also to rural authorities, for such projects as improvements to water supplies.

Grants

114. (185) Grants made by the United Kingdom Government under the terms of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts are shown in Appendix IV. The grants are given for specified agreed schemes and the terms and conditions of the grants vary from scheme to scheme, e.g., for a proportion of either capital or recurrent expenditure or both, while in other cases the grant may finance the whole of the capital or recurrent expenditure or both. It is not possible to evaluate the very considerable assistance obtained from the United Kingdom in the form of technical help, i.e., the administrative and other services provided by the Office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and other United Kingdom Government Departments, nor has account been taken of the grants made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to research schemes administered by the East Africa High Commission for the benefit of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya jointly.

Public Debt

115. (186) Details of the public debt of the territory are shown in Appendix IV. No details are available of the distribution of the debt between internal and external creditors or of the ownership distribution of the external debt. The territory has no foreign debt. No autonomous institutions or public enterprises have any debt except by way of bank overdraft, or except where the Central Government is the sole creditor.

CHAPTER 2. TAXATION

Direct Taxation

116. (187) Direct taxes are operated as set out below. In each case the legal authority for the tax is quoted.

(a) *Income Tax.* Income Tax is assessed in relation to individual incomes.

The tax is devoted to general revenue and is collected under the authority of Ordinance No. 7 of 1959.

(b) *Native House Tax.* This tax is levied under the provisions of Cap. 183 of the Laws on the owners of native dwellings who are not liable to the payment of Personal Tax.

(c) *Personal Tax.* This is a tax graduated by income groups payable by every able-bodied male over the age of 18 years. Provision is made for exemption on the grounds of age, poverty or infirmity. The tax is devoted to general revenue and is collected under the authority of Cap. 355 of the Laws.

(d) *Local Government rates and taxes.* The Native Authority (Rating) and Local Government (Tax) Ordinance (Cap. 353) empowers native

authorities to raise rates within their own areas and Central Government to levy a local government tax in other areas. The proceeds of the rate or tax, as the case may be, are allotted to the native authority or other local government body concerned.

- (e) *Non-Native Education Tax.* This tax is payable by male non-natives above the age of 18 years resident in the territory. The proceeds of the tax are paid over to the respective Education Authorities. The tax is collected under the authority of Cap. 265 of the Laws.
- (f) *Municipal House Tax.* This tax is levied on householders in townships at rates not exceeding 15 per cent. of the net annual value of the house. The tax is not leviable in townships where local rates are in force. Individuals may claim exemption on grounds of age, poverty or infirmity. The tax is collected under the authority of Cap. 185 of the Laws.
- (g) *Estate Duty.* This tax is payable at graduated rates determined by statute on any deceased person's estate of a value exceeding £100. The tax is devoted to general revenue and is collected under the authority of Cap. 187 of the Laws. By a recent amendment Estate Duty is payable only on the estate of those who died on or before 20th October, 1959.
- (h) *Tax on Companies Nominal Capital.* This tax is levied on the nominal capital of companies incorporated in the territory both on first registration and in respect of any addition to registered capital. The tax is devoted to general revenue and is collected under the authority of Cap. 188 of the Laws.

117. (188) The collection of taxation is primarily the responsibility of the central Treasury under the Accountant General, whose duty it is to implement the policy of the Government as reflected in the various taxation laws. The Provincial Administration acts as the agent of the Treasury for the collection of some taxes in the provinces, and local authorities act as agents in some cases in connection with Personal Tax. Income Tax is collected by the East African Income Tax Department.

118. (189) Rights of administrative appeal against tax assessment are provided by statute in respect of Personal Tax and Income Tax. Rights of judicial appeal are similarly provided in respect of Income Tax and Estate Duty.

119. (190) All taxes are payable in money, there being no provision for payment in kind. Payment may be made in instalments. The penalties for non-payment of most direct taxes are either fine or imprisonment. In the case of Income Tax, Personal Tax and Non-Native Education Tax, there is also provision for penalising failure to pay by the due date by a percentage addition to the rate of tax. There is no special provision for the foreclosure of land or for the exaction of compulsory labour in default of the payment of tax.

Indirect Taxation

120. (191) The indirect taxes in force are listed in Appendix V where the rates are quoted except those for import duty which, for reasons of space, have been omitted. The latter are contained in the Customs Tariff Ordinance. The general rate of duty is 22 per cent., but there are many exceptions to this rate,

including higher rates on a number of luxury items and lower rates on a number of more essential items. There is a considerable free list, including producers' materials, implements and tools, which are exempted in order to encourage local industry and development. A protective rate of 30 per cent. (in some cases with a specific rate as the minimum) is imposed on a number of items, including clothing and textiles. Tobacco, spirits, and certain other items are subject to specific duties.

The East African Excise Management Act, 1952, was brought into force in 1954 simultaneously with the Excise Duty Ordinance, 1954. The East African Customs Management Act, 1952, brought into force at the same time, was amended by the East African Customs Management Act, 1958. The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1954, was amended by Ordinance No. 15 of 1958, which came into force on 8th May, 1958, and prescribed the rates of duty in the territory.

Other Taxes and Fees

121. (192) Local rates, licences and fees are imposed by urban and rural local authorities. No labour for communal purposes is exacted in default of payment of them.

SECTION 2 : MONEY AND BANKING

Organisation

122. (193) The East African Currency Board, with headquarters in the United Kingdom, provides for and controls the supply of currency to the East African territories including Tanganyika. No bank or other agency in the territory is authorised to issue currency.

123. (194) The British East African shilling, coined under the provisions of the Order in Council, is the standard coin of the territory. Subsidiary coins are of the following denominations: 1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents and 50 cents. There are 100 cents to one shilling. Currency notes are issued in the following denominations: 5 shillings, 10 shillings, 20 shillings, 100 shillings and 1,000 shillings. New Sh. 20/- and Sh. 10/- currency notes, incorporating modern security features were put into circulation on 16th March and 15th September respectively.

124. (195) The particulars of banks doing business in the territory are as follows:

- (1) The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
- (2) The National and Grindlays Bank, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
- (3) Barclays Bank DCO (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
- (4) The Ottoman Bank (Incorporated in Turkey).
- (5) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V. (Incorporated in the Netherlands).
- (6) The Bank of India, Limited (Incorporated in India).
- (7) The Bank of Baroda (Incorporated in India).
- (8) Lombard Banking Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

125. (196) The currency in circulation in Tanganyika at 30th June, 1959, was estimated to be:

<i>Notes</i>	<i>Coin</i>	<i>Total</i>
£19,416,788	£1,872,772	£21,289,560

Foreign Exchange

126. (197) Tanganyika is one of the scheduled territories of the sterling area and the transfer of currency from Tanganyika to non-scheduled territories is

restricted to the extent that imports of goods are controlled, and payment in respect of invisible imports may be effected as permitted under exchange control regulations which are based on United Kingdom exchange control legislation.

Rates of Exchange

127. (198) The East African currency is equated with sterling, and the rates of exchange applicable to sterling apply to East African currency. There were no major fluctuations in the rates of exchange during the year.

Savings Banks

128. (199-201) The conditions under which the Post Office Savings Bank (a territorial and not a High Commission Service) operates banking facilities for small depositors at 89 post offices and 3 administrative offices remain as described in the last Report.

The tendency towards an excess of withdrawals over deposits from the Savings Bank noted in previous years showed considerable improvement. Excess withdrawals dropped from £195,000 in 1956 to £94,000 in 1959. The total due to depositors at 31st December, 1959, was approximately £2,183,000 a decrease of £44,000 during the year. The number of depositors, however, increased by some 10 per cent. Comparative figures for the last three years are:

	<i>No. of a/c holders</i>	<i>Total Deposits (approx.)</i>
		£
1957 . . .	99,564	2,367,800
1958 . . .	108,452	2,225,346
1959 . . .	118,986	2,183,000

The average holding per depositor is £25.4 compared with £29.4 in 1958, the drop in the average deposit being largely attributable to the fact that considerably more people are now banking smaller sums of money.

Facilities for deposits and loans

129. (202) The chief source of credit is the commercial banks whose rates of interest for deposits and loans varied during the course of the year with the steady fall in the bank rate. The rates of interest obtaining at the close of 1959 when the bank rate stood at 4 per cent. were: deposits 2-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and loans 6 per cent. upwards.

130. (203) In addition to the commercial banks there were four incorporated societies in the territory conducting savings, loan and building society business, and four Government controlled organisations for the provision of credit facilities. The Government controlled organisations were the Land Bank, which provides short term loans at 7 per cent. interest and long term loans at 6 per cent. interest for agricultural purposes; the Local Development Loan Fund, also designed to assist agricultural production and charging interest at 5 per cent.; the African Productivity Loan Fund lending at 5 per cent. interest; and the Urban Housing Loan Fund, providing loans up to a normal maximum of £1,000 also at 5 per cent. interest. Further particulars regarding these Government controlled organisations are given in paragraph 150 below.

SECTION 3: ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

General Situation and Structure

131. (204) The economy of the territory is based mainly on the production and export of primary produce and the growing of foodstuffs for local consumption. The chief commercial crops are sisal, coffee, cotton and oilseeds. The most important minerals are diamonds, gold, lead and mica. Hides and skins are another valuable export. Industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of raw materials for either export or local consumption, but in Dar es Salaam and other towns there is also a healthy growth of secondary manufacturing industries. Though these industries are mostly on a modest scale at present, larger industries are being developed. For example, a factory for the manufacture of leather and rubber footwear was opened in 1959, two knitwear factories are now operating and the production of razor blades has started in Dar es Salaam. A cigarette factory is now being built and will be completed in 1960. A wheat flour mill of large capacity was opened in 1958.

132. (205) Rainfall over the territory generally was below average in 1959, and crops were reduced in consequence. Drought periods were broken by rain before crops were seriously affected and yields, particularly where due attention had been paid to early planting and weeding, were satisfactory except in one or two districts where relief works had to be started to provide money for the purchase of food.

133. (206) The estimated value of minerals produced during the year is £7.1 million which exceeds that recorded for 1958 by over £½ million. Local sales of lime, salt and building minerals are estimated to amount to £360,000.

134. (207) Retail and wholesale trading is still largely in the hands of Asians and Europeans but Africans are showing an ever growing interest in commerce, not only through co-operative societies (which now handle over £11 million worth of produce annually) but also in retail trade. African business enterprises are being encouraged by access to loan capital from the Local Development Loan Fund which is described in paragraph 150 below.

135. (208) A steadily growing number of responsible positions in commerce is being filled by Africans, and this trend will become more marked as facilities for formal commercial education are further developed. Commerce, secretarial and accountancy work are taught in the College of Commerce in Moshi under the auspices of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union. Courses in commercial subjects are held at Dar es Salaam Technical Institute.

136. (209) Business and commercial activities are regulated by the following principal legislation: the Trades' Licensing Ordinance (Cap. 208), the Business Names (Registration) Ordinance (Cap. 213), and the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 212). Except to the extent that reduced fees for trading licences in certain categories are prescribed for African traders, there is no discrimination on racial or other grounds.

National Income

137. (210) Estimates of the national income of Tanganyika from 1954 to 1958 were published by the Tanganyika Unit of the East African Statistical

Department in a booklet entitled "The Gross Domestic Product of Tanganyika." In 1958 the estimate of gross domestic product was £169 million, an increase of 19% over 1954. Contained in the same publication are estimates of gross capital formation in Tanganyika for the years 1954 to 1957. These estimates were brought up to date in the 1959 Statistical Abstract, which was also published by the Tanganyika Unit of the East African Statistical Department. In 1958 gross capital formation amounted to £28.3 million.

Non-governmental Organisations

138. (211-212) In most of the larger centres chambers of commerce represent commercial, agricultural and industrial interests. These bodies are non-racial, except that in Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Dodoma the Asian merchants have their own organisations. Participation by indigenous inhabitants continues to be small.

There are chambers of commerce and agriculture in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Arusha, Lindi and Mtwara; chambers of commerce and industry at Mwanza and Moshi; and chambers of commerce at Kilosa, Bukoba, Iringa, Mbeya, Tanga and Tabora. The Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Arusha, Iringa, Mwanza, Mbeya and Moshi chambers are members of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa which is affiliated to the Joint East and Central African Board in London (a body designed to promote the commercial and other interests of the East and Central African territories) and to the London Chamber of Commerce which has an East African section.

Other organisations are the commodity boards (for tea, coffee, cotton, lint and seed marketing, sisal and wheat); the Tanganyika Association, which was set up in May, 1959, to contribute to the further economic development of the territory and to encourage investment; and the numerous co-operative societies which are dealt with in paragraphs 175 to 177 below.

CHAPTER 2. POLICY AND PLANNING

Economic Development

139. (213) The application of the recommendations of the East Africa Royal Commission, 1953-1955, continues. The proposals contained in Government Paper No. 6 of 1958, to which reference was made in the last Report, are still under review.

140. (214) The administrative structure for carrying out all economic development comprises three main elements. These are Central Government activities, local government (especially native authority) activities and activities of statutory boards.

141. (215) The Central Government ministries co-ordinate the activities of the various departments concerned with development and these co-operate closely under the leadership of the Provincial Administration in interpreting economic policies to the native authorities and people and in assisting the planning of local economic development. Advice and assistance is made available to the Tanganyika Government by departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

142. (216) Participation by the indigenous inhabitants in the planning and administration of economic development carried out by the Central Government takes various forms. African members of the Legislative Council participate in the examination of the various aspects of development which come before the Council or its committees, and there are African members on the various *ad hoc* committees concerned with development. Where the carrying out of economic policies or development projects affects the indigenous inhabitants of a particular locality, consultation with them is ensured, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, under the aegis of the Provincial Administration. As the result of the submission of a memorial to the Governor by the African members of Legislative Council on the subject of African agricultural productivity in 1957, a number of productivity schemes were prepared in consultation with the local inhabitants, and were subsequently approved by the Secretary of State. They are designed to raise the level of, and bring about an improvement in, African agricultural productivity. Considerable progress has been made during 1959 in implementing these productivity schemes.

143. (217-218) The several statutory boards which control or regulate various crops remain as described in previous Reports. During the year an additional board, the Rungwe Native Coffee Board, has been established under the African Agricultural Products (Control and Marketing) Ordinance (Cap.284). There are therefore now six boards of this kind but of these two are at present inoperative.

Development Programmes

144. (219) Development has continued on the basis of the Five Year Development Plan, 1955-60, as revised in 1957. Actual expenditure on capital account during the financial year ending 30th June, 1959, was £5,158,555. The 1959-60 capital estimates provide for capital expenditure of £4,020,000. This is some £2 million less than in 1958-59. The decrease is due partly to the necessity to reduce capital expenditure in the face of the difficulties which the territory is experiencing in financing its recurrent commitments, and partly results from the virtual completion of a number of major projects.

145. (220) Reference was made in the 1958 Report to the possibility of a further contraction in capital expenditure in 1960-61. It now appears that this will be unavoidable. Prices for primary commodities, although they have recovered to some extent since 1957-58, still remain generally depressed and in particular the prices of two of the territory's major export crops, coffee and cotton, appear likely to fall below their present levels. There is, therefore, little likelihood that revenue will make any contribution to the territory's sources of development funds and from 1960-61 onwards it will be necessary to plan capital development on the basis of such amounts as the Administering Authority can make available by way of Colonial Development and Welfare grants and such amounts as the territory can afford to borrow (and can actually raise by borrowing), taking into account also the territory's ability to meet the additional recurrent costs which the capital expenditure will involve.

146. (221) In April, 1959, the United Kingdom Parliament enacted a new Colonial Development and Welfare Act, following which the territory has been allotted £6 million for the next five-year period (1959-64). Provision also exists under the legislation for loans to be made to dependent territories from the United Kingdom Treasury to finance approved development programmes if

the finance for such programmes cannot be obtained by loans from the London market upon which these territories have principally depended in the past.

147. (222) Consideration is now being given to the preparation of a new development plan which will take account of the recommendations of the World Bank Mission which are expected to be published in the first part of 1960.

148. (223) In 1957 the local treasuries ceased to estimate and account separately for development. All expenditure is now carried under revised main heads, broadly divisible as before into local administration, social services and natural resources.

In the five years 1952-1956 the native treasuries spent almost £4½ million on development and extraordinary expenditure and in 1957 and 1958 on capital works a total of £2,103,500. The estimated capital expenditure in 1959 is £1,193,230.

Purchase of Stores

149. (224) The tendency to draw on local suppliers which was reported in the 1958 Report has continued. The figures given below indicate a further substantial increase in local purchases which now amount to approximately 34% of the total.

	£
Purchases through the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations (London)	1,887,230
Purchases made locally	688,104
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	£2,575,334

The following are comparative figures for 1959 and the two previous years:

	£
1957	3,294,827
1958	2,796,644
1959	2,575,334

Credit Facilities

150. (225) Four sources of credit, other than commercial ones, are available. These are:

- (i) the Land Bank, from which all races may borrow;
- (ii) the Local Development Loan Fund (capital £100,000);
- (iii) the African Productivity Loan Fund (which was capitalised on a grant of £100,446 by the Foreign Operations Administration of the U.S.A.);
and
- (iv) the Urban Housing Loans Scheme.

Credit from the last three sources mentioned is available only to Africans, though Arabs, in certain circumstances, may receive loans from the Local Development Loan Fund.

The African Loan Funds Committee, which administers the Local Development Loan Fund and the African Productivity Loan Fund, was in 1958 authorised to grant trading loans from the Local Development Loan Fund so that, with certain exceptions (such as restriction on loans for transport businesses or stock-in-trade) the Committee may now grant a small loan for any type of economic project involving capital development. Urban Housing Loans, the

funds for which are transferred from General Revenue to the Development Fund, bear interest at 5 per cent. No charges are made for surveys, inspections or administration expenses.

The Land Bank issued 77 long term loans to the value of £279,666 and 116 short-term loans to the value of £199,665 during 1959.

Details of loans issued by the African Loan Funds and Urban Housing Loans Scheme are given below:

	<i>L.D.L.F.</i>		<i>A.P.L.F.</i>		<i>U.H.L.F.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i> £	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i> £	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i> £
Loans granted during 1959	48	93,829	66	193,146	34	14,305
Loans current 31.12.59	252	1,136,629	308	1,849,124	298	240,796

Special Rehabilitation Measures

151. (226) No large scale damage calling for special rehabilitation measures was caused to the territory by war or other disaster during the year.

CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

152. (227) The policy with regard to outside investments is to create conditions which will stimulate the flow of foreign capital into the territory for productive development which in turn will contribute to the country's economic strength.

153. (228) Foreign private capital is invested principally in the agricultural industry, particularly in the production of sisal and other plantation crops, in mining, commerce and general trade, and to a lesser extent in manufacturing industries. The national origins of these investments (other than British) include Indian, German, Dutch, Belgian, Italian and Swiss sources, but details of their actual extent are not available. Detailed information regarding the disposal of profits made in the territory is not available but it is known that a considerable amount of such profits is re-invested locally.

154. (229) The Tanganyika Government has investments in Williamson Diamonds Limited, the meat processing industry (Tanganyika Packers Limited), the Uviza Salt Works (Kigoma District), the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited, as well as financial interests in East African Airways and Uruwira Minerals Limited. Government investment in fixed capital amounted to £9.6 million and private investment to £17.7 million in 1958.

CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

155. (230) In economic matters nationals, corporations and associations of nationals of members of the United Nations and non-members of the United Nations receive equal treatment with nationals of the Administering Authority, though certain restrictions have had to be imposed temporarily for balance of payments reasons.

CHAPTER 5. PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

156. (231) The position with regard to private indebtedness remains as described in 1958. The Credit to Natives (Restriction) Ordinance (Cap. 75) remains unamended in view of African public opinion.

SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

Policy and Legislation

157. (232) Policy with regard to the preservation and development of the natural economic resources of the territory is based on three principal factors:

- (a) The preservation of those natural resources on which economic advancement, increased efficiency and greater productivity depend.
- (b) The development, improvement and increased production of the main economic crops and products for export.
- (c) The production of foodstuffs at a level sufficient to meet internal requirements.

This policy has full legislative backing.

158. (233) Executive responsibility for implementing government policy in this respect rests with the natural resources group of departments working in close conjunction with the Provincial Administration. These departments, which are within the portfolio of the Minister for Natural Resources, remain as listed in the 1958 Report except that during the year under review the Tsetse Survey and Reclamation Department has been amalgamated with the Veterinary Department. This arrangement recognises the fact that reclamation has now reached the stage where the main problem remaining is the elimination of animal trypanosomiasis.

159. (234) Agricultural policy, which is by nature not one which changes radically from year to year, remains essentially as described in the 1958 Report, the main problem being the replacing of a primitive form of subsistence agriculture by improved and economic methods of land usage.

160. (235) In the following paragraphs a brief account is given of the methods and organisation of the production, distribution and marketing of some of the territory's principal commodities.

Cotton

161. (236-238) There was no change in the legislation affecting the cotton industry but during the year the statutory Eastern Province Cotton Committee of the Lint and Seed Marketing Board was replaced by an Advisory Committee, administration being carried out direct from Dar es Salaam. Cotton in Tanganyika is still almost entirely African grown. The total production in 1959 is estimated at 195,408 bales compared with 171,433 in 1958. Of this total, the Lake Province is expected to contribute 175,000 bales thus creating a new cotton

production record for the province. Seed surplus to sowing requirements is estimated at 53,000 tons. Seed cotton continues to be sold in two grades. The producer price in the Lake, West Lake and Western Provinces was 52 cents per lb. for Grade A and 20 cents per lb. for Grade C. The price paid to Lake Province ginner was 194.55 cents per lb. for AR lint and 98.72 cents per lb. for BR. In both cases the lint price includes an element for seed. These rates mean that the price assistance fund is subsidising growers to the extent of approximately 4 cents per lb. of seed cotton. The sale (by auction) of all the cotton lint produced in the territory is organised by the Lint and Seed Marketing Board in Dar es Salaam.

Sisal

162. (239-240) Production in 1959 is estimated at 200,984 tons valued at approximately £11 million, compared with 196,567 tons and approximately £10 million for 1958.

Coffee

163. (241-245) Production of clean coffees in 1959 is estimated to be 9,755 tons of hard and 12,093 tons of mild, as compared with 9,742 and 12,083 tons in 1958. In the context of the difficult situation in the international market it is of interest to note that well over half the territory's coffee is of the more valuable and less vulnerable "mild" type, produced by the wet processing method from *Coffea Arabica*. Hard coffee is produced by the dry process from both *Robusta* and *Arabica* plants, but mainly the former, in the West Lake Province where, as in Brazil, the very large water supplies required for wet pulping are not available. The Coffee Industry Ordinance (Cap. 391) was amended during the year in the light of experience gained during its operation. Most of the amendments were to resolve doubts, but new provision was made to allow the use of power hullers by growers on their own crop without licence, and to allow the restriction of coffee exporters' licences to the type of coffee in which each particular exporter has the requisite skill.

In July certain proposals were put forward by the Directorate of the Latin American Coffee Agreement aimed at a World Agreement on coffee marketing in view of the fall in prices consequent upon world-wide overproduction. These proposals were discussed by the Administering Authority and the principal African coffee producing countries in London. Mr. C. G. Kahama, the Minister for Social and Co-operative Development, and Mr. J. M. Hunter, the Chairman of the Tanganyika Coffee Board, represented Tanganyika at these discussions. They also attended the subsequent meeting of the Coffee Study Group in Washington at which seventeen of the principal coffee exporting countries signed an International Coffee Agreement. It was not possible to reconcile the East African point of view with the terms of this Agreement and the Tanganyika representatives, in common with the other East African delegates, were therefore unable to recommend accession to it. The Tanganyika Government is, however, anxious to co-operate in maintaining the stability of the coffee market whilst a long-term solution is worked out and has therefore joined the other East African producing countries in declaring its co-operation in the studies which are now being undertaken into methods of market stabilisation and in restricting its exports of coffee during the coffee year 1959-60 in order not to jeopardise these studies. The restriction involved will, it is estimated, amount to some 13,000 bags each of 60 kilos. The territory's agreed share of the East African quota for the year is 412,000 bags.

Tobacco

164. (246-249) Territorial production in 1959 is estimated at 4,710,720 lbs. of flue-cured tobacco and 1,547,840 lbs. of fire-cured tobacco, as compared with figures of 3,693,760 lbs. and 1,792,000 lbs., respectively in 1958. Successful trials of Turkish tobacco were made in the Southern Highlands Province and the buying trade is interested. Production is being commenced in the Southern Highlands and Western Provinces. This leaf is expected to provide a useful peasant cash crop.

Pyrethrum

165. (250-253) Production is mainly in the hands of non-native growers but since 1956 some African growers have shown interest in the crop and have been given advice and guidance and provided with seed and seedlings. Nine co-operative societies have so far been formed by the African pyrethrum growers in the Southern Highlands Province who have planted 1,000 acres. The estimated production from all sources for 1959 is 811 tons of dried flowers, valued at £227,000, as compared with 625 tons, valued at £175,000, in 1958.

Tea

166. (254-256) There has been no major change in the tea industry during the year. Land usage surveys have been carried out of potential tea areas. In the first instance these have been adjacent to existing tea estates so that African grown tea can be delivered to established factories. It is envisaged that as production increases factories will be erected in these new areas on a co-operative basis. Production for 1959 is estimated at 8,064,000 lbs., valued at approximately £971,960, compared with 7,687,680 lbs., valued at £919,776, in the previous year.

Copra

167. (257) The copra industry is mainly in the hands of African, Arab and Indian producers, though there are a few larger estates under European management on Mafia island. There are no controls placed upon the industry and the subsidisation of new plantings by a planting bonus scheme has been discontinued. Production in 1959 is estimated at 11,500 tons.

Other Commodities

168. (258-264) Other commodities produced both for export and for local consumption include cashew nuts (estimated at 23,000 tons), groundnuts (estimated at 12,000 tons), sesame (estimated at 2,800 tons), cassava (estimated at 16,000 tons), castor seed (estimated at 5,420 tons), beans and pulses (estimated at 10,000 tons) and sunflower seed (estimated at 11,500 tons). The figures given refer to exported surpluses only during 1959. All these, except seed beans, are produced mainly by Africans. The figure for castor seed is disappointingly low. Low prices discouraged harvesting of sunflower during 1959, but a better price established late in the year may result in a better outturn in the future.

Staple Foodstuffs and Food Supplies

169. (265-266) The supply of all staple foodstuffs was satisfactory throughout 1959. A few areas which suffered a partial failure of food crops were supplied by a distribution through trade channels of surpluses from other areas. The position with regard to sugar and wheat is as explained in paragraph 588 below in which the territory's progress towards self-sufficiency is described.

Livestock Industry and Products

170. (267–271) Slaughter stock was more plentiful in 1959 than in the previous year, and the number bought by Tanganyika Packers increased from some 50,000 to 70,000. Exports of hides and skins from domestic animals were as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Hides</i>	<i>Skins</i>	<i>Value</i> £
1958	875,408	2,278,978	1,032,893
1959	1,638,832	2,681,428	2,115,303

The livestock industry is dealt with in detail in Chapter 4 of the 1958 Report and there has been no significant change during 1959.

Forest Products

171. (272–275) It is the policy of the Tanganyika Government to reserve in perpetuity for the benefit of the inhabitants sufficient forested land, or land capable of afforestation, to preserve or improve water supplies and local climates, to prevent erosion and to supply a sustained yield of forest produce of all kinds for internal use and also for export; to manage such forests according to the best principles of sound forestry; and to encourage the practice of forestry by local government authorities and private enterprise. The Forest Department is responsible for the implementation of this policy under the provisions of the Forests Ordinance (Cap. 389), which came into force on the 1st April, 1959, and which is reviewed in paragraph 224 below. The manner in which the Forest Department fulfils its responsibilities under the Ordinance and the manner in which the territory's resources in timber are carefully husbanded and economically exploited is fully described in paragraphs 273 to 275 of the 1958 Report and are also referred to in paragraphs 225 and 226 below.

Economic Activities and Services

172. (276) The major economic activities and services, other than production, distribution and marketing of agricultural commodities, are mining, manufacture, transport, power supplies and water supplies. Manufacture is dealt with in chapter 8 below. Mining is carried on by private enterprise (with some of which the Colonial Development Corporation is associated) in accordance with legislation enacted by the legislature and administered by the Department of Mines. Transport is provided by the East African Railways and Harbours, by the East African Airways Corporation—these being a government monopoly and a public corporation respectively—and by private road hauliers, air charter and shipping companies. Power supplies, apart from certain private supplies, are provided by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited operating within an area of concessions granted to the Company. Water supplies in the territory are, with one exception, government or local authority owned in urban and rural areas operating for communal purposes, or on private land for private purposes. The exception referred to is the Makonde Water Corporation, a statutory body operating in the Newala District of the Southern Province.

Private Corporations and Organisations

173. (277–278) A list of the principal private organisations engaged in the territory in respect of the main economic resources, activities and services is to

be found in paragraph 277 of the Report for 1958. To this list should be added the following organisations:

Sisal

- Arnautoglu Estates Limited. Directors Greek. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
- Noorani Plantations Limited. Directors Pakistani. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
- Korogwe Sisal Estates Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Cotton Ginning

- Liverpool Uganda Co. (Tanganyika) Ltd. Directors United Kingdom, Italian, Greek Incorporated in Tanganyika.
- Tanganyika Cotton Company Limited. Directors United Kingdom. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
- Moshi Trading Company Limited. Directors Indian. Incorporated in Kenya, registered in Tanganyika.

Agricultural Machinery

- Motor Mart and Exchange Limited. Directors United Kingdom and Canadian. Incorporated in Kenya, registered in Tanganyika.
- Riddoch Motors Limited. Directors United Kingdom. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
- Lehmann's (E.A.) Limited. Directors United Kingdom, Greek and Dutch. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
- J. S. Davis and Company Limited. Directors United Kingdom. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

It should also be noted that Unga Limited, listed under "Milling" in the 1958 Report, should now be replaced by a reference to Tanganyika Millers Limited, a United Kingdom and Swiss directed concern, incorporated in Tanganyika.

Monopolies

174. (279-287) There has been no change during the year. Railways and Harbours and Posts and Telecommunications remain the only public monopolies, and the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company and the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company the only private monopolies. The conditions under which the two latter operate was described in detail in paragraphs 282 to 287 of the 1958 Report.

Co-operative Organisations

175. (288) The steady expansion of co-operative activities has continued. The staff of the Department of Co-operative Development at the end of 1959 consisted of the Commissioner (who is also Registrar of Co-operative Societies), a Deputy Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner, 25 co-operative officers (10 are African) and an establishment of 14 co-operative inspectors and 100 assistant co-operative inspectors. Their duties are to guide and assist societies both established and in process of formation. The inspectorate staff, in addition to carrying out running audits of all societies, are now performing the final audit of approximately one-third of the primary societies. All established societies are registered under the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance (Cap. 211), and operate in accordance with normal co-operative principles.

176. (289-290) At the end of 1959 there were 617 registered societies (72 registered during the year) with a total membership of approximately 325,000 (319,000 at the end of 1958). These comprised 603 marketing societies (including two mining societies) 5 credit (loan) societies and 9 consumer societies. Of the agricultural marketing co-operatives primary societies were affiliated to 25 local unions, of which the most important are the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd., the Bukoba Native Co-operative Union Ltd., the Victoria

Federation of Co-operative Unions, Ltd., the Rungwe African Co-operative Union Ltd., and the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency Ltd. The latter, with 17 members, representing 164 societies, operated throughout the territory. The formation of a new territory-wide Co-operative Union was under discussion at the close of the year. Eighty-two primary marketing societies were not affiliated to any union.

Co-operative societies operate in all the nine provinces. Societies are taking an increasing part in processing their members' products and now own two cotton ginneries, a tobacco factory, a coffee curing works (as well as the majority shareholding in another coffee curing works) and a rice mill, while several societies have their own maize mills. The foundation stones of four new co-operative cotton ginneries, costing £500,000, were laid during the year. The value of produce marketed during the year was £11.5 million, 56 per cent. of this being mild and hard coffees, 39 per cent. seed cotton, the remainder being tobacco, cereals, mica, fresh vegetables and fish. With the exception of some tobacco, all produce was sold in East Africa.

177. (291) The East African School of Co-operation, the School of Co-operation, Mzumbe, and the College of Commerce, Moshi, continued their invaluable contribution to the education of departmental and society employees. An increasing number of the latter attended co-operative and commercial training courses in the United Kingdom. An investigation into the possibilities of consumer co-operation in Tanganyika was, at the request of Government, carried out by an expert from England during the year.

Concessions

178. (292) The only land concessions are those over two plots of land in the harbour areas of Dar es Salaam and Kigoma granted to the Belgian Government to facilitate traffic in goods between the Indian Ocean and the Belgian Congo. These grants were made in accordance with a Convention made between the British and Belgian Governments in 1921. Mining titles conveying a right to mine and prospecting licences authorising the search for minerals are granted under the Mining Ordinance and Mining (Mineral Oil) Ordinance. At the end of the year there were current 2,480 mining titles (covering approximately 238 square miles), 17 exclusive prospecting licences for minerals other than mineral oil (covering an area of 34,459 square miles), and 3 licences (covering an area of 27,350 square miles) in respect of mineral oil.

Economic Protection

179. (293-294) There has been no change during the year. The Administering Authority continues to pursue a policy directed towards associating all sections of the population in the fullest possible development of the resources of the territory subject only to certain controls, exercised with regard to immigration, land alienation and usury, in the interests of the economically weaker inhabitants. Subject to these means of protection, which are of course susceptible to modification as the need for them gradually disappears, the aim of the Administering Authority's general economic policy is to increase the wealth of the territory by associating all sections of its population in the fullest possible development of the natural resources and to secure a progressive raising of the general standard of living, particularly of the indigenous inhabitants. The latter aim is bound up

with the problem of associating them more closely with economic enterprise. This is being done in such ways as the development of the co-operative movement, by loan funds to enable Africans to enter the field of more advanced agricultural and commercial enterprise, and by tenant farming schemes under which the African peasant has the benefit of modern agricultural methods.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

General Structure

180. (295) The general pattern of commercial life of the territory has already been described in paragraphs 131 to 136. There is no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality in the conduct of enterprises. The participation of Africans, as compared with European and Asian members of the community, continues to increase as they acquire commercial experience and technical skill.

Internal Distribution and Price Control

181. (296) Distribution of both domestic and imported products follows normal commercial practice except for the special price control arrangements for wheat flour and sugar. These are described in detail in the 1958 Report. The Price Control Ordinance provides for the control of prices of goods when the need arises. The Native Foodstuffs Ordinance remains in effect and provides powers to control the movement of certain foodstuffs in areas which may be prescribed but it is present policy to use such powers sparingly and only when no other means is available to meet a local food shortage.

External Trade

182. (297) It is the general policy of the Administering Authority to expand the volume of external trade to the benefit of the economy of the territory. With regard to imports, this policy also takes into account how far it may be practicable for the territory's requirements to be met from its own industries or from other East African territories and for imports to be paid for by exports generally. With regard to exports, expansion is directly related to the development of the natural resources and the derived agricultural and mineral products of the territory. It is a fundamental policy that these resources should be exploited to the full. It is, however, clear that expansion in this direction is dependent upon so many factors affecting the supply of raw materials, e.g., climate, the availability of labour, etc., that although steady expansion is taking place it is unlikely that there will be any great acceleration in the immediate future. As far as the export of agricultural produce is concerned, the rate of expansion depends largely upon the level of world prices for primary produce.

Customs Duties

183. (298) The Customs import tariff, which is primarily revenue producing, is too lengthy and detailed to be reproduced in a report of this nature. It is contained in the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958. The general rate is 22 per cent. *ad valorem*, but there are numerous exceptions. On a large range of raw materials, semi-manufactures and industrial and agricultural machinery no duty is payable at all. On the other hand a higher rate than 22 per cent. is payable on certain luxury articles.

Import and Export Restrictions

184. (299) The import restrictions on many items originating from the dollar area were removed in 1959, and only a few items remain under control. Imports of certain items from the non-sterling area are still subject to specific licensing. Export control remains unchanged.

Subsidies

185. (300) There has been no change during 1959.

Trade Differences

186. (301) The position remains as described in the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) Land Tenure

Types of Tenure and Utilisation

187. (302-303) The obligations as regards land tenure of the Administering Authority under Article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika are fully reflected in the relevant laws of the territory and, in particular, in the Land Ordinance (Cap. 113). The preamble of that Ordinance declares the need to assure, protect and preserve the customary rights of the natives of Tanganyika to use and enjoy the land of the territory and the fruits thereof. The main categories of land tenure remain as described in paragraph 303 of the 1958 Report.

188. (304) Under the Land Ordinance an African or African community using or occupying land in accordance with native law and custom is regarded as having a right of occupancy over the land although no documentary title has been granted. As native law and custom varies between the numerous tribes of the territory there are considerable variations in the indigenous system of land tenures. The fundamental principles underlying these diverse forms of tenure and the manner in which more individual forms of land holding are gradually gaining ground in some areas are described in the last Report.

189. (305-306) The traditional systems of land tenure have to some extent impeded the introduction of improved farming methods. As long as the cultivator has only to make application to his tribal authority to receive new land, he has not taken steps to preserve the productivity of his land. However, among the more enlightened local authorities there is a growing appreciation of large scale measures to deal with soil erosion and conservation of water supplies. Because of the size of the territory, the scattered nature of the population, the extent to which shifting cultivation is still practised and the impracticability of a total survey, it is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the area of land under effective occupation by the indigenous population at any one time. In spite of rapid increases in population in certain areas during recent years, with consequent pressure upon the land, large areas are still unoccupied and, viewing the country as a whole, over-population and land hunger do not present serious problems.

190. (307-311) The conditions of land tenure, otherwise than in accordance with native law and custom, are governed by the Land (Law of Property and Conveyancing) Ordinance (Cap. 114) and the Land Ordinance (Cap. 113). The

provisions of these ordinances and the procedure governing the granting of rights of occupancy are discussed in paragraphs 307 to 311 of the 1958 Report. It should be noted that no freehold title may be created under the Land Ordinance which empowers the Governor to grant leasehold rights only.

Analysis of Land Utilisation

191. (312) In the light of the position described in the preceding paragraphs, no detailed comparative analysis can be given of land tenure and utilisation as between the indigenous and other sections of the population or of the quality of the land held by them. The size of holdings varies from the small acreages cultivated in the traditional manner by individual peasant farmers to the sometimes large acreages developed by individuals, groups or organisations using modern methods of mechanised agriculture. There are wide variations in the climatic and other conditions affecting the quality of land and they are shared by Africans and non-Africans alike in the many parts of the territory where both are engaged in agricultural activities. It is worth mentioning, however, that perhaps the largest and most productive section of land in non-African occupation, namely that devoted to sisal, is generally speaking situated in areas of inferior fertility and rainfall.

Land Problems

192. (313-315) Problems encountered during 1959 were basically the same as have been reported in previous years. The general hardening of the attitude towards alienation of land continued. Problems arising from such factors as erosion, poverty of soil, inadequate water supplies, pests and diseases are the subject of constant attention. Land disputes do not constitute a serious problem, although a very considerable part of the time of local courts in some areas is taken up with claims and counter-claims, usually arising out of boundary disputes or matters of inheritance. Court actions over land questions in the subordinate courts and High Court are infrequent.

Land Alienation

193. (316) The Government's land alienation policy is designed to promote, in accordance with Article 10 of the Trusteeship Agreement, the economic and other advancement of all the inhabitants of Tanganyika. The Administering Authority continues, at the same time, scrupulously to observe, as it always has, the obligations of Article 8 of the Agreement to respect the rights and to safeguard the interests both present and future of the African population.

194. (317) In townships and minor settlements building plots are made available from time to time in accordance with public demand. It is the practice to advertise for competitive tender of premium plots for commercial or industrial purposes and plots for residential purposes in zones other than high density residential zones. Members of any race may compete for these plots on equal terms. Grants of land are made direct and without advertisement for tender for churches, schools and charitable or public purposes and also to Africans for trading and residential purposes in high density residential areas and also in minor settlements and trading centres in the form of rights of occupancy.

195. (318) At its 20th Session the Trusteeship Council adopted a Resolution requesting a detailed statement of land alienation, including particulars of the

numbers, extent and types of holdings granted since 1946, distinguishing if possible between grants made for public or semi-public purposes for plantations, mines or other commercial undertakings and for individual farms.

196. (319) In response to the Trusteeship Council's Resolution the 1957 Report incorporated a table setting out in some detail the alienations of agricultural and pastoral land under long term rights of occupancy since 1st January, 1946. This table, brought up to date, appears opposite. It is not possible to supply figures exactly in accordance with the three categories mentioned in the Resolution because many individual farmers have turned themselves into companies. Lists of land held by companies or by individuals would be misleading because proper account could not be taken of the individual farmer who although working his land on his own account would appear in the companies list. An arbitrary division has therefore been made. Holdings of more than 1,500 acres of arable land and more than 2,500 acres of pastoral land are classified as holdings by "large scale commercial undertakings" for plantations, estates, ranches, etc. Holdings of smaller acreages in each class are classified as held by individual farmers.

197. (320-321) The table deals solely with land alienated under long term rights of occupancy and does not include freehold land. The British Administration has never granted freehold rights over land except in a very few cases by way of exchange for freehold land surrendered to Government. At present there are 417 registered holdings of freehold land in rural areas covering 487,651.5 acres. So far, compulsory registration of freehold land has not been extended to the whole territory. Land over which mining operations are being carried out is not dealt with in the table but is referred to in paragraph 202. Columns (2) to (5) in the table show that since 1st January, 1946, 884 "small" agricultural holdings and 39 "small" pastoral holdings, making a total of 923 holdings covering 508,519 acres, have been alienated to "small" farmers. Columns (6) to (9) show that in the same period 242 holdings covering 1,424,029 acres have been alienated for large scale agricultural and pastoral purposes. These figures do not give an accurate picture of the present position because they do not indicate the division (between "small farmers" and "large scale commercial undertakings") of the 789,676 acres alienated under long-term rights of occupancy prior to 1st January, 1946. The position is that the total amount of alienated land at 31st December, 1959, was 2,544,864 acres held in 1,659 holdings. Twenty-four of these holdings were held by public or semi-public bodies, but it is not possible to give an accurate division of the remaining 1,635 holdings between "small farmers" and "large scale commercial undertakings".

198. (322) The net increase in alienated land in 1959 was the lowest since 1948. Thirty-eight new alienations covering 39,537 acres were made (as against 22 alienations covering 19,651 acres surrendered or revoked), the total net increase therefore being 16 holdings comprising 19,886 acres. Of the alienations 12 were re-grants, i.e., renewals of rights of occupancy on their expiry, and of the new grants 2 were to Africans. No right of occupancy was granted to public or semi-public bodies.

199. (323) Of the 612,439 acres held by public or semi-public bodies, 12,000 acres are held by native authorities or African co-operatives, coffee boards, etc. A further 70,000 acres are held by Tanganyika Packers Ltd., a company in which

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL LAND ALIENATED UNDER LONG-TERM RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY SINCE 1st JANUARY, 1946

Year	Alienation of Agricultural Land up to 1,500 Acres and Pastoral Land up to 2,500 Acres				Alienation of Agricultural Land over 1,500 Acres and Pastoral Land over 2,500 Acres				Total of Columns (2) to (5) (Smaller Acreage Group)		Total of Columns (6) to (9) (Larger Acreage Group)		Total of Smaller and Larger Acreage Groups Columns (10) to (13)		Alienation to Public or Semi-Public Bodies		Total Alienations During Year		Surrenders, Revocations, etc. During Year		Net Increase in Alienated Land During Year		Total Area of Long-Term Rights of Occupancy at end of Year			
	Agricultural up to 1,500 Acres		Pastoral up to 2,500 Acres		Agricultural over 1,500 Acres		Pastoral over 2,500 Acres		No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	Acres	% of Territory (b)
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres																		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
1946	3	3,673	—	—	2	5,171	—	—	3	3,673	2	5,171	5	8,844	—	—	5	8,844	6	10,482	—	1	—	1,638	788,038(c)	0.4%
1947	3	1,140	—	—	4	8,320	—	—	3	1,140	4	8,320	7	9,460	1	363	8	9,823	4	1,707	4	8,116	795,683	0.4%		
1948	11	8,575	—	—	3	32,960	—	—	11	8,575	3	32,960	14	41,535	1	1,000	15	42,535	251	175,836	—	236	—	133,301	663,102	0.3%
1949	101	65,353	1	500	30	130,082	—	—	102	65,853	30	130,082	132	195,935	—	—	132	195,935	23	72,541	109	123,394	786,248	0.4%		
1950	186	102,583	—	—	22	71,804	—	—	186	102,583	22	71,804	208	174,387	3	195,629	211	370,016	40	33,139	171	336,877	1,122,017	0.5%		
1951	91	44,888	2	693	43	189,063	—	—	93	45,581	43	189,063	136	234,644	—	—	136	234,644	16	14,797	120	219,847	1,341,151	0.6%		
1952	128	68,559	4	3,678	33	188,398	10	135,698	132	72,237	43	324,096	175	396,333	4	335,299	179	731,632	21	132,411	158	599,221	1,938,941	0.9%		
1953	76	44,669	2	4,403	16	95,514	4	42,080	78	49,072	20	137,594	98	186,666	1	25	99	186,691	23	15,916	76	170,775	2,109,985	1.0%		
1954	40	20,888	2	2,545	14	54,339	2	13,900	42	23,433	16	68,239	58	91,672	—	—	58	91,672	25	21,627	33	70,045	2,180,166	1.0%		
1955	78	21,681	—	—	10	23,497	1	18,647	78	21,681	11	42,144	89	63,825	3	69,404	92	133,229	45	60,239	47	72,990	2,248,366	1.0%		
1956	51	27,443	9	12,969	12	31,433	4	152,275	60	40,412	16	183,708	76	224,120	5	2,280	81	226,400	33	98,967	48	127,433	2,376,123	1.1%		
1957	50	30,785	8	6,284	7	26,152	5	85,874	58	37,069	12	112,026	70	149,095	4	5,913	74	155,008	28	43,291	46	111,717	2,488,469	1.1%		
1958	40	15,372	5	8,227	10	58,934	4	33,962	45	23,599	14	92,896	59	116,495	2	2,526	61	119,021	36	63,110	25	55,911	2,533,966	1.2%		
1959	26	8,806	6	4,805	4	18,726	2	7,200	32	13,611	6	25,926	35	39,537	—	—	38	39,537	22	19,651	16	19,886	2,554,864(d)	1.2%		
TOTALS	884	464,415	39	44,104	210	934,393	32	489,636	923	508,519	242	1,424,029	1,162	1,932,548	24	612,439	1,189	2,544,987	573	763,714	616	1,781,273				

(to face paragraphs 196 and 197)

NOTES: (a) Includes minor adjustments not reflected in preceding columns.
 (b) The total land area of the Territory is estimated to be 219,331,840 acres or 342,706 square miles.
 (c) This total takes into account 1,043 holdings comprising approximately 789,676 acres previously subsisting.
 (d) This total is held in 1,659 holdings.

the Tanganyika Government has a controlling interest. Another 486,000 acres are held by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation and the balance of some 44,000 acres is held by the Colonial Development Corporation.

200. (324) It is noteworthy that a considerable portion of the land originally alienated to non-Africans is now being used by Africans. A large proportion of the land originally alienated to the Overseas Food Corporation has been worked by Africans since it was taken over by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation. Some land alienated in accordance with the terms of the Wilson Report has been bought for African use. Moreover, native authorities are showing interest in acquiring estates; two at least have acquired freehold estates and negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of two other farms from non-Africans.

Land Registration

201. (325) Registration of title, under the Land Registration Ordinance (Cap. 334) remains optional, except in the centre of Dar es Salaam and in the townships of Tanga, Bukoba, Arusha, Moshi and Lindi. It is intended gradually to bring all titles on to the register. The only titles which are at present registrable are freehold, leasehold and rights of occupancy granted by the Governor. The legislation does not provide for the registration of titles derived from tribal custom. There is also a system of registration of deeds and all deeds creating or transferring interests in land (other than dealings in registered land and short term leases) must be registered.

202. (326) The table referred to in paragraph 196 above does not include figures relating to land over which mining operations are being carried out. Such operations are, in fact, carried out under the grant of either mining leases or mining claims which do not convey to the holders, save for the purpose of winning minerals, any surface rights. In some cases however, mining enterprises hold rights of occupancy over portions of the land in connection with mining operations. These rights of occupancy are included in the figures of alienated land set out in the table. The amount of land thus held by mining enterprises is negligible compared with their rights to conduct mining operations. At 31st December, 1959, there were 48 current mining leases covering an area of 130,563 acres. Two of these leases, totalling 87,040 acres, were held by African co-operative societies. In addition there were 2,432 mining claims covering 22,131 acres. In all, therefore, mining rights were in existence over an area of 152,694 acres.

Land Acquisition

203. (327-329) The law governing compulsory acquisition of private interests in land remains as described in paragraph 327 of the 1958 Report. Details of 1959 acquisitions are as follows:

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Compensation</i>
Tabora .	250,000 sq. ft. .	Abattoir extension .	To be assessed on satisfactory proof of title.
Mbeya .	120,000 sq. ft. .	Aerodrome runway extension.	Agreed and to be paid.
Lindi .	26 acres . .	Road from Lindi to Mtwara.	To be assessed and agreed with claimant.
Kilosa .	1,000 acres (approx.)	45 mile rail link .	To be assessed on satisfactory proof of title.

The indigenous peoples are becoming increasingly aware of the economic advantages stemming from the public purposes by which compulsory acquisition of land is justified and their former attitude of indifference is gradually disappearing.

(b) Agricultural Products

Types and Methods of Agriculture

204. (330-334) No major changes took place in the types and methods of African agriculture during the year. The gradual adoption of modern techniques by a community which is still mainly geared to more primitive methods of farming continues, as is evidenced by the growing volume of African agricultural produce marketed.

205. (335-337) Research on irrigated crops continues, and some cultivators in dry areas are beginning to appreciate that the charge for irrigation from artificial supplies is an investment which is much more than repaid by the value of crops. Propaganda and demonstrations aimed at the encouragement of planned land use also continue. This is a conception which is often at variance with the traditional pattern of shifting cultivation. It involves, at times, the use of fertilisers which cost money. This expense, like the cost of water, is alien to peasant tradition, which expects crops without investment other than of labour and seed. Nevertheless, progress is being made and there are signs that the example of successful Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation tenant farmers are having an encouraging effect upon others.

Food Shortages

206. (338) Food shortage conditions occurred in Nzega and Shinyanga Districts of Western and Lake Provinces respectively. Famine relief works were put into effect there in order to provide money for the purchase of food. Elsewhere redistribution of local food surpluses sufficed to remedy shortages.

Compulsory Cultivation

207. (339) Powers are provided under the Native Authority Ordinance for the making of orders requiring any persons under the jurisdiction of the authority concerned to cultivate land to such an extent and plant such crops in it as will ensure adequate food for themselves and their dependants. These powers are now very rarely, if ever, used as the value of reserve crops has become widely appreciated. In normal circumstances all persons are entirely free to plant such crops in such quantities as they choose.

(c) Water Resources

208. (340-341) Tanganyika is not naturally well-watered and the first necessity over much of the country has been the development of rural supplies both for domestic and stock use. This has been achieved by the construction and improvement, year by year, of earth dams, hafirs, wells and boreholes, gravity and pumped supplies. All these have helped to make the ordinary peasant cultivator appreciate and co-operate in the provision of assured water supplies. During 1959 the number of domestic and cattle watering dams has grown steadily.

Piped supply schemes throughout the territory have increased and a greater number have been constructed than in 1958. This is especially so in the Northern Province, particularly in Arusha and Moshi Districts, where expansion is taking place away from the mountain areas. Pumped and gravity supplies have also been installed in many other districts and the demand continues. Boring operations have continued and the present demand outstrips the number of rigs available. The cost of drilling, however, remains high due to the large distances that the rigs have to travel to the various sites.

209. (342) The following table, showing works completed by the Water Development and Irrigation Department, indicates the scale on which improvement of rural water supplies is being carried forward.

Year	Earth Dams and Hafirs constructed		Piped Supply Systems (Gravity and Pumped)		Successful Boreholes Drilled		
	No. completed	Capacity in million galls.	No. completed	Delivery in '000 galls. per day	No. completed	Footage drilled	Yield in galls. per hour
1953	9	307	18	654	32	10,140	14,811
1954	19	2,079	52	358	29	6,290	47,000
1955	18	1,875	37	529	22	5,113	36,810
1956	37	10,141	12	306	29	7,569	31,728
1957	29	11,465	15	402	30	6,245	74,175
1958	18	11,486	20	328	23	4,850	28,770
1959	20	2,766	32	1,510	31	6,090	57,220

In addition very many dams, hafirs and shallow wells have been built by private or communal effort.

210. (343-344) The existing pilot irrigation schemes continue and are becoming increasingly popular particularly with those who plant with the idea of making a living rather than that of mere subsistence. A farmer at Mlali is now employing local labour in his fields and excellent crops are being obtained which raise his standard well above the average. Every effort is made to publicise the benefits which accrue from this method of cultivation.

211. (345) With the assistance of experts from the Food and Agriculture Organisation, who are attached to the Department of Water Development and Irrigation and the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, the water resources of the Pangani, Ruvu and Rufiji continue to be studied. An interim report on the Nyumba ya Mungu Dam Project on the Pangani was received during the year and is being considered by Government. The first phase of the Ruvu River investigation has now been completed and a report will shortly be submitted to Government which will indicate those areas which merit more detailed surveys. The extent to which such detailed surveys can be undertaken will be dependent on the availability of funds and staff. At Mbarali, in the headwaters of the Great Ruaha, the implementation of the Mbarali irrigation scheme has continued during the year. The small-scale pilot irrigation schemes which have been established in selected areas within the Rufiji catchment continue to provide valuable data. The Central Project Planning Station of the Water Development and Irrigation Department at Ubungo has been responsible for the planning and co-ordination of a number of important mapping and hydrological studies in other areas.

(d) Tsetse Reclamation

212. (346-347) During the ten years of its existence the Tsetse Survey and Reclamation Department has been successful in freeing land from this pest to such an extent that human trypanosomiasis is no longer the serious problem it once was. In view of the change of emphasis to combating animal infection, the Department became a division of the Veterinary Department during 1959. Following the successful use of a persistent insecticide against *G. palpalis* in 1958, the same preparation was used against *G. morsitans* in the Western Province, with good results. At the same time the normal programme of clearing and survey has been continued.

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

213. (348-351) The general position regarding the types and distribution of livestock raised in the territory was described in the 1958 Report and has not altered.

Stock Problems

214. (352) The revocation in 1958 by the Sukumaland Native Authorities of their rules enforcing the sale of a proportion of stock increase indicated that public support for this policy was receding. In all the other districts affected the relevant rules had been made by Government in such a form that the annual rate of cull was fixed by Provincial Commissioners. In deference to popular opinion no rates were fixed for 1959 and the rules then fell into abeyance. It is hoped that the established habits of sale and of the use of money together with continued propaganda for sound management and the proper use of livestock will result in the continued sale of stock. If the market figures for the year can be taken as an indication, it would seem that the main effect of relaxation has been to reduce the sale of immatures.

Organisation, Research and Control of Disease

215. (353) All matters pertaining to the protection and development of the livestock industry are the special responsibility of the Department of Veterinary Services, the organisation of which is described in previous Reports. Three veterinary investigation centres have been constructed and staffed in the three major stock producing areas. The main lines of research being undertaken are described in Part VIII, Chapter 8 below. Foot and mouth disease, tick-borne diseases, trypanosomiasis and rabies are the principal animal diseases, though many other scourges are also present. Rinderpest, once the most important, has now been controlled to the extent that outbreaks are rare in cattle but sporadic among game, particularly buffalo, in the northern parts of the territory. Nevertheless, a constant watch has to be maintained against re-introduction of this disease through the medium of game animals and imported cattle. Appropriate control measures are directed against each disease as they occur. These include immunisation, quarantine and destruction of carriers. Legal sanction for such measures is provided by the Animal Diseases Ordinance (Cap. 156) and regulatious made under it.

216. (354) The demand for prophylactic vaccines and curative drugs is steadily rising and has been met by supplies imported by the Department of Veterinary Services. Many local authorities are, however, purchasing blackquarter vaccine

direct in bulk from approved sources. The emphasis on tick-borne disease control has moved from compulsion to voluntary participation in local dipping schemes. Encouragement is also given to individuals to purchase simple spraying equipment and ixodocides with which to reduce the tick burden of their livestock. Progress is also being made in the artificial immunisation of selected cattle against East Coast Fever. The spread of rabies north eastwards from the Northern Rhodesia border has been checked by extensive immunisation and destruction campaigns, and has been confined to the Southern Highlands Province and the south-west corner of the Western Province. Foot and mouth disease, of little importance in indigenous livestock, is of increasing importance in those areas where high producing animals are being kept in increasing numbers. Continued outbreaks of foot and mouth disease due to Strain Sat. 2 reduced the Northern Province pig industry to negligible proportions. The regular typing of strains of foot and mouth disease virus is carried out and there is an increasing use of vaccines of the "O" and "A" strains of the virus. The number of veterinary centres constructed by local authorities is increasing and their value is being recognised to a greater extent by stock-owners. Further details of these and the natural resources centres are to be found in paragraph 354 of the 1958 Report.

Livestock Industry

217. (355) A comprehensive livestock marketing system operates whereby cattle, sheep and goats are sold by auction at primary markets throughout the livestock producing areas. These animals are then moved, under veterinary supervision, to the various consuming areas. Tanganyika Packers Limited continues to operate two beef canning and by-produce factories in Dar es Salaam and Arusha (the latter owned by Government and operated by the Company) which are capable of dealing with 100,000 head of cattle annually. This Company, in which Government has a controlling interest, plays an important part in the livestock industry by providing a stable market for slaughter cattle. During 1959 more slaughter cattle were sold than in the previous year; heifers and small stock came forward in similar quantities, but immatures for fattening were appreciably fewer. Prices to producers were generally higher than in 1958. A total of 290,000 head of cattle and 124,000 sheep and goats were sold at primary markets.

218. (356) The ghee and clarified butter industry of the Lake and Western Provinces produced goods valued at £158,000 compared with £147,000 in 1958.

219. (357) Particulars of the hide and skin industry are given in paragraph 170 above.

Inland Fisheries

220. (358-359) Basic research on inland fisheries is carried out by the East African Marine Fisheries Organisation. Extension work on Lake Victoria Nyanza is carried out by the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service. The latter will be dissolved on 30th June, 1960, and its functions will then revert to the territorial governments. Both these services are jointly financed and controlled by Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Technological research and extension work are the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture which pays special attention to the development of minor fisheries and the stocking of dams in areas difficult of access from the main fishing areas.

Marine Fisheries

221. (360-361) The fisheries of the Indian Ocean coast are confined to inshore waters and are worked almost entirely by the indigenous inhabitants, who exhibit great skill in the handling of small sailing craft and in the use of a very wide range of different types of fishing gear to exploit a great variety of fish. The expansion of the marine fisheries is necessarily uneven since lack of good communications, both to the interior and to the more populous areas of the northern coastline, limits production from the waters of the Southern Province and Mafia island. Tanganyika contributes financially to the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation, Zanzibar, which carries out fundamental research on the fish of the East African coasts. The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture from its base at Pangani, Tanga Province, is responsible for technological investigations and extension work amongst coastal fishermen. During the year there have been further advances with the introduction of nylon nets into the highly profitable shark fishery. A successful loan scheme operates to enable fishermen to purchase the new nylon nets and other forms of fishing gear.

Attention is being given to the mechanisation of coastal fishing craft, both with outboard and inboard engines. The Department of Agriculture has fitted out a traditional native built 30 ft. sailing craft with a small inboard engine for trials and demonstration.

Consumption

222. (362) No new trends in consumption have been recorded.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

Forest Estate

223. (363) The initial target for forest reservation was to set aside a minimum of 8 per cent. (27,400 square miles) of land area of the territory as forest reserves, and if possible raise this target to 12 per cent. By the end of 1959 a total of 43,354 square miles had been reserved representing an increase of 1,297 square miles. This estate represents 12.69 per cent. of the total land area and comprises 38,981 square miles of central government reserves and 4,373 square miles of native authority reserves. The Forest Department is now concentrating its attention to the development of the forest estate.

Forest Law

224. (364) On the 1st April, 1959, the old Forests Ordinance (Cap. 132) and the subsidiary rules, which had been in force for many years, were superseded by new legislation (Cap. 389) having the same title. The earlier provisions for the issue of licences to take forest produce and the protection of trees on both private and unreserved public lands are preserved in the new Ordinance. The main innovation is that upon the declaration of new forest reserves, existing rights may be registered and continued, whereas previously they were extinguished on payment of compensation. The procedure for public consultation and for the registration of right is prescribed in detail. Where reserves are to be the property of local authorities and not of Government, all revenue will accrue to (and management costs will fall upon) the native authority. Better provision is made for the proper management of such reserves. Other legislation affecting forestry

and the timber industry includes the Export of Timber Ordinance (Cap. 288), which makes regulations requiring timber exported to certain destinations to be graded; the Plant Protection Ordinance (Cap. 133); the Grass Fires (Control) Ordinance (Cap. 135); and the Factories Ordinance (Cap. 297).

Management Plans

225. (365) With the achievement of the objective of the reservation drive, the creation of intensive management units has increased. A programme of stock-taking and enumeration is now assuming priority over the work of adding to the forest estate. Planned development of the forest estate is taking place with the object of catering for the anticipated demands of the ever-increasing population for the period 1960-2000, with a special emphasis on the period 1960-65. Planning is on a provincial basis and all plans are being co-ordinated into a territorial Development Plan for the period 1960-65. The area of plantations established has reached a total of 2,570 acres of hardwood species, 13,400 acres of softwood species and 19,485 acres of species used for fuelwood and poles, 24,745 acres belong to the Central Government, and 10,710 acres to the native authorities.

Forest Products

226. (366) The recorded cut of all classes of wood during the year was 14,566,968 cubic feet. Apart from this cut, it is estimated that unrecorded free issues of wood taken by the indigenous peoples are in the region of 700,000,000 cubic feet. Details of forest output are given in Appendix XI. Of the minor forest products, 527 tons of beeswax were exported.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

Development

227. (367) Metallic and industrial minerals at present in production, being exploited or of potential interest, are as listed in paragraph 367 of the 1958 Report. Diamonds, gold, silver, salt, mica and tin continue to be the main minerals in production.

228. (368) Exploration for mineral oil in the coastal region and islands continues. The Mandawa deep test well which was mentioned in the last Report was plugged and abandoned in February, 1959, having reached a depth of 13,336 feet. Offshore seismic exploration for oil continues, as does the exploration of 34,000 square miles of the west of the territory for metalliferous deposits.

229. (369) Prospecting on a smaller scale by other companies and individuals is in progress over a wide area. At the end of the year the total area held under exclusive prospecting licences for minerals and mineral oil amounted to 61,809 square miles. A further 238 square miles were held under 2,480 mining claims and leases. Current prospecting rights were held by 519 persons, of whom 180 were Africans.

230. (370) Kiabakari gold mine in Musoma District, with a milling capacity of some 700 tons of ore a day, commenced production in February and maintained a steady output throughout the year. Kyerwa tin mine in the Bukoba District, with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day, also started operations. There has been increased development and expansion at the meerscham mine on the Kenya-

Tanganyika border. In the Northern Province sizeable tonnages of phosphate have been proved. Whether the deposit can be economically exploited may depend on the cost of transport to the port of shipment.

231. (371) A steady output was maintained from the Williamson Diamond Mine at Mwadui in the Lake Province. This mine is owned jointly by the Tanganyika Government and De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited and operated by the latter company. Work on proving the deposit has progressed and a prospecting shaft has reached a depth of 400 feet. The quantity of diamonds produced in the territory in 1959 is considerably in excess of that produced in 1958.

232. (372) Mica production was approximately the same as that for the preceding year, which was the lowest since the war. There was, however, a significant increase in the amount produced by the two African co-operative societies, offset however by a reduction in output from several other concerns consequent on exhaustion of payable reserves.

233. (373-374) Because of the greatly reduced emphasis on prospecting for uranium, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority decided to close its regional office for East Africa at the end of 1959. Future investigations by the Authority in East Africa will be controlled from the regional office at Salisbury (Rhodesia). Technical advice and facilities in the search for radioactive minerals by companies and prospectors will be resumed by the Geological Survey Department which continues to provide technical advice and assistance to the mining industry and prospectors.

234. (375) The Department completed the diamond-drilling programme and intensive geochemical and geophysical investigation of lead/copper mineralisation in the Mpanda District of the Western Province. No new deposits of economic importance were discovered. Deep drilling for gold mineralisation in the Lake Province continued until the latter part of the year. Drilling was carried out on a newly-discovered phosphate deposit in the Bahi Depression of the Central Province. Further attention was paid to the location of clay for use in cement manufacture in the Dar es Salaam area. Assessment of the economic potential and factors influencing the flow of brine from springs around Uvinza in the Western Province is in progress. Laboratory experiments were continued on the mineral dressing of pyrochlore-bearing carbonatites, and on the recovery of gold from high-sulphide ores.

235. (376) The estimated value of mineral production in 1959 reached a new high record at over £7 million, a rise of £ $\frac{1}{4}$ million chiefly attributable to increased diamond output. Mineral exports were valued at just under £7 million and local consumption within the territory was estimated to be worth £360,000. Apart from diamonds, the value of lead concentrates and gold bullion exported increased. Salt production also reached a new high record.

Policy and Legislation

236. (377-378) The provisions of the Mining Ordinance (Cap. 123) and the regulations made thereunder are set out in paragraphs 377 and 378 of the 1958 Report and remain unaltered.

237. (378) There was no change in the rents payable on claims, leases and exclusive prospecting licences during the year, nor was the rate of royalties payable on minerals recovered within the territory altered.

238. (379) Active participation in mining operations is open to all sections of the population. Any adult person, irrespective of race, who has the requisite standard of education and literacy to enable him to understand and conform with the mining laws, may be issued with a prospecting right. The indigenous inhabitants can, without the need for the grant of prospecting rights or other formalities, win non-precious minerals which they have been accustomed to exploit for their own use. Surface rights in land convey no mineral rights, other than the right of the holder to win from the land minerals required for the erection of buildings thereon. As a general policy the development of mineral resources takes priority over other uses of land, subject to the provision that where prospecting or mining injuriously affects surface rights the owner of such rights is entitled to compensation.

239. (380) The extent to which the local inhabitants participate in the exploitation of the mineral resources is shown in Appendix XII (A). Comparison with similar figures for previous years shows that while in 1955 the indigenous population held only 0·9 per cent. of the total area under mining titles, in 1958 they held 57·29 per cent. and by 1959 the proportion had risen to 58·29 per cent.

Final figures for the value of minerals exported or sold locally by Africans are not yet available. It is estimated, however, that all of the copper, approximately 90 per cent. of the mica and lime and considerable amounts of gold, silver, tin and building minerals were exploited by Africans. There is also an unrecorded production of salt and lime won by Africans from deposits in the territory.

The Government of Tanganyika holds a 50 per cent. interest in Williamson Diamonds and one of the four Directors appointed by the Government is an African.

240. (381) Prospecting for and production of mineral oil is controlled by the Mining (Mineral Oil) Ordinance and Regulations, the provisions of which are described in the 1958 Report.

Duration of Mineral Resources

241. (382) Although geological investigations have provided a knowledge of the regional geology of the territory and of the nature of many of the known occurrences of the more important minerals, many of the mineral resources are still only at the exploratory stage of development and it is not yet possible to make any firm estimate of their future duration or to formulate any useful plans for protection against the economic effects of their exhaustion.

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing Industry

242. (383-386) The wealth of the territory lies mainly in its agricultural produce and minerals, and industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of raw materials to prepare them for export or local consumption. In recent years there has been a steady expansion not only in processing but also in the general field of secondary industries. Industries, other than those concerned solely with processing, are listed in paragraph 384 of the 1958 Report. Developments during 1959 have included the establishment of new industries

for the large scale production of canvas and rubber footwear, razor blades, manufacture and bucket making. Construction work is well advanced on the large scale cigarette factory located in Dar es Salaam and a new cashew processing factory under construction is scheduled to commence operations in February, 1960. There has been further expansion of the knitwear and textile weaving industry. The encouragement of secondary industries is part of the general economic policy of the Administering Authority. Inducement for the investment of capital from outside the territory is offered by the provisions of the income tax legislation. Under the Customs Tariff Ordinance many articles needed in building construction, and also fixed plant and machinery for manufacturing and other industrial purposes, are admitted free of import duty. The Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duties) Ordinance, 1950, provides for the refund of customs duties on goods imported for use in local industries.

Local Handicrafts

243. (387) There has been no significant change in the production of local craftsmen. This is largely confined to the making of implements, furniture, utensils and matting. There is a thriving traditional shipbuilding industry along the coast producing dhows and fishing canoes.

Food Industry

244. (388-390) The majority of the population are peasant farmers growing their own food and raising cattle. Of the value of £40 million of all exports in 1959, over £10 million represented food exports. The chief commodity exported by the food industry is coffee of which in 1959 more than £5 million worth was exported. There is a growing volume of tea, sugar, rice and tinned meat. Maize and wheat flour milling is a considerable industry the structure of which is described in the last Report. Of the oilseeds, copra and cottonseed are locally processed; other oilseeds, including groundnuts, being exported. Industry dependent upon stock raising includes meat canning and the preparation of meat extracts, and cheese, butter and ghee making. There are small factories producing soft drinks, canned fruit and fruit juices. The inland and sea fishing industries are being developed, and there is a considerable export of dried fish.

Tourist Industry

245. (392) Since 1st July, 1959, the Tanganyika Travel Committee has become an advisory body to the Minister for Mines and Commerce. Particular attention is being given by the Committee to publicity of the coastal areas and the development of seaside holiday accommodation including beach access roads, car parks and other amenities. Two Publicity Committees have been formed during the year, one in the Kilimanjaro area of the Northern Province and the other in the Southern Highlands Province. Trade and tourist exhibits have been displayed at the 1959 shows held at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia and Ndola in Northern Rhodesia.

246. (393) The East Africa Tourist Travel Association, to which the three East African territories and the East African Railways and Harbours make a financial contribution, distributes the Tanganyika Travel Committee's literature. There are five up-to-date tourist publications and a pocket guide in world-wide distribution through the Association. A new road travel brochure is in course of preparation. The Association has a branch bureau in Dar es Salaam and four offices, including its headquarters, in neighbouring territories. It also has a

branch office in America. Its branch offices in London and South Africa have been closed in favour of a courier service, the London service operating in conjunction with the East African Office.

Through its membership of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, Tanganyika co-operates closely with other countries south of the equator who meet regularly at conferences of "Aftour". The aims of "Aftour" are to secure the co-operation of the various countries in the development of the tourist industry in Southern Africa. It is hoped that a tourist passport which will avoid much tedious form filling on the part of visitors to "Aftour" countries will soon be approved by individual Governments.

247. (394) The plans mentioned in 1958 for the establishment of a first class hotel in Dar es Salaam had to be postponed as it has not proved possible to conclude an agreement satisfactory to Government with the proposed hotel company. The project has not, however, been abandoned and plans are in hand for it to be undertaken either by private enterprise (which would provide the management) or by Government or partial Government ownership.

248. (391) The statistics of visitors to Tanganyika show that the efforts to promote the tourist industry are achieving some success:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Visitors</i>
1952	3,500
1953	4,259
1954	4,535
1955	9,500
1956	6,495
1957	7,474
1958	7,630
1959	7,500 (approx.)

Principal Markets

249. (395) Information about the principal markets for export produce is to be found in Appendix VII.

Encouragement of Industrialisation

250. (396-402) The importance of industrial expansion is fully recognised and special responsibility rests with the Commissioner for Commerce and Industry for furthering it. The Tanganyika Government welcomes the direct investment of outside capital, and its policy is, within the limit of its available financial resources, to create conditions and basic services which will stimulate the flow into the territory of foreign capital which will lead to productive development. No restriction is imposed on the repatriation of such capital or its earnings when its import into the territory has been approved.

The Customs tariff, though primarily revenue producing, also provides protection to a wide number of industries by the relationship between the duty status of raw materials or semi-manufactures and the finished article. Amendments to the tariff are introduced, as the circumstances warrant, to give protection to local industries against import competition and to free, wherever possible, duty on imported raw materials. The Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duty) Ordinance (Cap. 289) continues in force to meet the needs of any new industries which may be established using raw materials which are at present dutiable. A list of industries which may benefit from the Ordinance is given in the 1958 Report.

Tax relief measures provide indirect assistance to industry. These allow special deductions of tax for depreciation on industrial plant and machinery and on buildings used for general industrial purposes. There is tax relief for expenditure incurred in scientific research.

The East African Industrial Research Organisation assists local industries with research facilities.

Another measure to encourage industrialisation is the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance (Cap. 324) which provides for certain scheduled industries to operate only under licence. One of the main objects of the system is to afford a degree of protection against uneconomic or unfair local competition and ensure that the size of the local market is taken into account when new licences are granted.

In addition Government employs certain funds to ensure that factory sites with basic services provided, such as road and rail access, power and water supply, are always ready for occupation at short notice by major manufacturing industries in centres where industrial development is most likely.

Industrial Licensing

251. (403) A system of industrial licensing on an East African basis is operated under the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance (Cap. 324) for certain industries. This Ordinance was separately enacted by the Legislative Councils of each of the three territories, and alterations to the schedule of industries to which it is applied can only be made by resolution of the individual legislatures. The schedule remains as set out in the last Report.

252. (404) The controlling agency for industrial licensing is the East African Industrial Council of which the chairman is the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission and on which each of the three East African territories is represented by three members. The Tanganyika members are the Commissioner for Commerce and Industry and two unofficials, one of whom is an African. The purpose of industrial licensing is to encourage the establishment of the scheduled industries by affording a degree of protection against uneconomic internal competition to industrialists who without some prospect of an assured market would be unwilling in present circumstances to invest considerable capital on such undertakings; and as far as possible to ensure that no enterprise is undertaken of which the failure would be likely to prejudice the successful development of the industry in question. Although the grant of a licence does not confer monopoly powers, the interests of existing licence holders are taken into consideration when new applications are made for any industry. In 1959 the Industrial Council granted licences to two new entrants to the textile manufacturing industry in Tanganyika and authorised the expansion of activities of an existing licence holder also engaged in textile production. At the end of the year there were six textile industries operating or about to go into production in the territory. Of these, four were licensed by the Industrial Council and two were not subject to licensing.

253. (405) There is also licensing control over the milling of wheat flour and offals under the Milling Ordinance, 1952, which provides for the control and licensing of mills and the orderly promotion and development of the milling industry in Tanganyika. The Ordinance does not apply to hand operated mills.

Fuel and Power Facilities

254. (406) The total generating capacity being operated for public supplies at the end of the year is given below together with details of the installed capacities of the different stations and the number of consumers connected.

<i>Branch</i>	<i>Installed Hydro kW</i>	<i>Generating Diesel kW</i>	<i>Capacity Steam kW</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Consumers Connected</i>
<i>Northern Area:</i>					
Tanga	17,500	—	—	17,500	5,940
Moshi	1,160	299	—	1,459	1,810
Arusha	—	2,100	—	2,100	1,733
					9,483
<i>Southern Area:</i>					
Dar es Salaam	—	11,710	—	11,710	11,808
Tabora	—	820	210	1,030	984
Dodoma	—	890	100	990	913
Kigoma	—	323	50	373	295
Mwanza	—	1,660	—	1,660	1,435
Lindi	—	480	—	480	585
Iringa	1,220	327	—	1,547	481
Mbeya	340	320	—	660	524
Morogoro	—	883	—	883	945
Mtwara	—	540	—	540	336
					18,306
	20,220	20,352	360	40,932	27,789

255. (407-409) Public electricity supplies are provided by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company which holds an exclusive licence for defined areas of supply. The Company is required to comply with the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance (Cap. 131) and the Electricity Rules made thereunder. The rates paid by consumers range from 8 cents to Sh.1/20 per unit. The generation of electricity for private purposes requires an authorisation under section 71 of the Electricity Ordinance except in the case of generating plant not exceeding 5 kW in capacity. A schedule showing the number and type of authorisation issued is set out below:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Type of Generation</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>Thermal</i>	<i>Hydro</i>	
Mining	16	15	1	Total capacity of all authorisations 4,102 kW.
Tea and Coffee	11	8	3	
Sisal	32	32	—	
Cotton	5	5	—	
Miscellaneous	27	26	1	
	91	86	5	

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services

256. (410) The postal administration provides a full range of mail services, except house-to-house delivery by postmen. Delivery is effected through the media of private boxes, private bags and the *poste restante* service. Letters, postcards, printed and commercial papers, samples and newspapers are carried, and there is a parcel service for items up to 22 lb. in weight. Facilities are available for registration, cash on delivery, insured and express items. Provision is made for first and second class airmail, aerogrammes and air parcels. The inland postage rate for surface mail is 30 cents for the first ounce or part thereof and 20 cents for each additional ounce or part thereof; for inland airmail the charge is 40 cents for the first half ounce or part thereof and 30 cents for each additional half ounce or part thereof. There are 14 denominations of postage stamps on sale ranging from 5 cents to 20s. in value. The remittance service includes the sale and encashment of postal orders and money orders; postal orders payable in any part of East Africa and most of the Commonwealth, except Australia and Canada, are available from 50 cents to 100s. Money Orders are issued up to a maximum of £40 and must be transmitted through the post or by telegram for payment in cash or through a bank. Mail is carried by railway (including eleven travelling post offices attached to main line trains), railway bus services, other bus and transport services, shipping and lake steamer and internal and oversea airlines.

257. (411) Frequency of despatch depends on the transport services available. For example, surface mail is routed from Dar es Salaam to Tabora seven times, Tanga six times, Moshi six times and Mwanza four times weekly. Airmail circulates daily between Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi, and in all there are 130 internal airmail services weekly from Dar es Salaam serving the more important centres in Tanganyika as well as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala and Zanzibar. There are 44 external airmail despatches weekly from Dar es Salaam serving Mozambique, India, Belgian Congo, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and the United Kingdom. Oversea surface mail leaves Dar es Salaam by ship at intervals of about once a week.

258. (412) The figures showing the number of departmental post offices and offices operated by the Provincial Administration, Railways and Harbours Administration or private persons under contract for 1959 are:

POST OFFICES—

<i>Departmental Post Offices</i>	<i>Post Offices</i>	<i>Total</i>
89	86	175

PRIVATE BOXES—

No. of Private Boxes available
12,396

POSTINGS—

<i>Letters</i>	<i>Parcels</i>
20,693,915	272,136

Telephone and Radio Telephone Services

259. (413) The number of exchanges operated by the Post Office telephone service at the end of 1959 was 65. During the year the capacity of exchanges throughout the territory was increased by 1,062 lines, giving a total capacity of 10,822 lines. One hundred and forty-nine public call offices are now in operation

and the increase in the number of telephones, including party lines and extensions, during the past seven years is illustrated in the following statistics:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Telephones</i>
1953 . . .	8,161
1954 . . .	9,577
1955 . . .	10,745
1956 . . .	11,521
1957 . . .	12,475
1958 . . .	12,939
1959 . . .	14,047

260. (417) The gross number of new exchange lines connected was 1,445 but this was offset by 819 cessations. The number of applicants awaiting exchange line service at 31st December, 1959, was 533. Trunk and local calls exceeded 12·4 million, an increase of 5·5 per cent. over 1958. The basic charge for exchange line telephone service (for subscribers within two miles of the exchange) is a non-recurrent connection charge of Sh.80/- and a quarterly rental of Sh.60/-. The local call charge is 25 cents and a full trunk service is available to all subscribers. Approximately 69 per cent. of the subscribers are now connected to automatic exchanges.

The magneto installation at Mwanza was replaced by automatic equipment, and the subscribers capacity increased by 137 lines. The capacity of Dar es Salaam Automatic Exchange was increased by 800 lines. Ten additional trunk circuits were brought into use in the territory.

261. (416) The rural areas are served by 49 exchanges to which 1,209 exchange lines are connected. Progress was made on provision of long lines and subscribers at varying distances of up to 22 miles from the nearest telephone exchange connected to the telephone network. This type of work was undertaken in the Northern and Tanga Provinces.

262. (414) Radio telephone service is available to 66 countries distributed over all the continents. These are listed in the 1958 Report. A radio telephone service to ships in East African coastal waters is available to suitably equipped ships within approximately 400 miles of Mombasa.

Telegraph, Submarine Cable and Wireless Telegraph Service

263. (418) Telegraph facilities are provided throughout Tanganyika by the Posts and Telecommunications Administration by means of morse and teleprinter land line circuits, by radio telegraph circuits and telephone telegram circuits. There are 128 centres at which telegrams are accepted. The four largest centres use teleprinters on the main circuits. Radio stations are established at 26 centres. At 17 of these the stations provide the sole means of telegraph communication. The main telegraph trunk routes and certain subsidiary routes are supplemented by radio telegraph channels. A ship-to-shore radio telegraph service is available between Dar es Salaam and ships at sea within a range of 400 miles.

264. (419) The charge for ordinary telegrams to any place in East Africa is a minimum of Sh.3/- for ten words and 30 cents for each additional word. Free delivery of telegrams is made to addresses within four miles of a telegraph office, the service being provided by means of foot or cycle messengers. Facilities are available for the transmission of telegrams by radio to and from ships at sea. Overseas cables are handled by Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

Radio Services

265. (420-421) The Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation is an independent statutory corporation created by ordinance and controlled by a Board of Directors. The composition of the Board is explained in paragraph 420 of the 1958 Report. Day to day control of the affairs of the Corporation is exercised by the Director, who has had very considerable experience of broadcasting in the United Kingdom and in Nigeria. The Corporation is financed partly by a grant from the Tanganyika Government and partly by revenue from radio licences and commercial advertising. In 1959 the government grant amounted to £77,100 of which £5,000 represented the cost of schools broadcasting. Revenue from licences amounted to approximately £6,500. Plans were made during the year under review for a considerable expansion of commercial advertising, and it is hoped that revenue from this source will amount to £20,000 during the 1960-61 financial year.

266. (422) The station, which is situated on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam, is equipped with two short wave transmitters of 20,000 and 5,000 watts, and a medium wave transmitter of 1,250 watts. At the end of 1959 an additional short wave transmitter of 10,000 watts and a medium wave transmitter of 1,250 watts were installed. These will come into operation in January, 1960. In addition, work began in 1959 on the building of 20 new offices, 3 continuity suites, 1 recording studio and a new record library. This very considerable expansion has been made possible by grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. As a result of the expansion it will be possible in 1960 to transmit three programmes simultaneously—the National programme in Swahili, the Second programme for English speaking listeners, and a third programme in Swahili for listeners on the coast.

267. (423) Liaison is maintained with the United Nations Broadcasting Unit and several recorded programmes provided by the Unit were broadcast. Voicecasts from Tanganyika representatives at the United Nations Trusteeship Council meetings were broadcast also by arrangement with the United Nations Broadcasting Unit. Live broadcasts were made of the Governor's speeches to Legislative Council, and the proceedings of the Council were reported at length in both English and Swahili. Unofficial members of the Legislative Council broadcast discussions during the sessions. From the end of 1959, the Swahili programmes will be on the air as follows:

6.15 a.m. to 8 a.m.

12 noon to 2.15 p.m. (Saturdays and Sundays only)

4.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Programmes in English will be broadcast as follows:

12 noon to 2.15 p.m.

7.30 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.

There will, therefore, be a total of approximately 99 hours air-time weekly, as compared with approximately 48 hours air-time in 1958. Programmes for Asian listeners are broadcast in Gujerati and Hindustani every Saturday and Sunday. Broadcasts to schools occupy 16 weeks of the year, one hour a day in the morning and 45 minutes a day in the afternoon being devoted to middle and secondary schools. Some expansion of schools broadcasting is planned for 1960.

268. (424) The Corporation employs 84 people, of whom 63 are Africans, 5 Asians and 16 Europeans. Plans for training Africans for higher posts in the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation are in hand.

Roads

269. (425) The mileages and classifications of roads at the end of the year were:

Roads in municipalities and townships	490
Roads in minor settlements	138
Territorial main roads	3,588
Local main roads	4,781
District roads	11,033
Village roads	8,500

In addition there are many miles of tracks and pathways throughout the rural areas.

Responsibilities for the various categories of roads are as given in previous Reports. The general policy is to provide an east-west and north-south network of all-weather territorial main roads and, as funds allow, to upgrade other roads by replacing all temporary bridges, drifts and culverts by permanent structures and improving surface and draining. At the end of the year the first twenty miles from Morogoro towards Iringa had been bituminised and work had commenced on bituminising the first thirty miles from Iringa towards Morogoro, ten miles of which had been completed before the end of the year. The new road from Mwanza to Biharamulo was completed during the year and the new ferry across Smith Sound was put into operation. The replacement of existing bridges by new structures on the southern trunk road between Masasi and Songea was continued. Among a number of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes put in hand was the replacement of drifts on a section of the Tanga-Kenya border road, and two drifts were replaced by bridges by the end of the year. Work on the section of the eastern trunk road between Mtwara and Lindi was started and some eleven miles were completed. The Mandera bridge across the Wami River, on the Chalinze-Segara road, was 30 per cent. completed at the end of the year.

Road Transport Services

270. (426-427) The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates goods and passenger road services from various railheads on the Central Line. Details of the 2,207 miles of roads covered by these services are to be found in the 1958 Report.

271. (428) The Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company, which operates a bus service in the municipality of Dar es Salaam, has 40 buses. Ten routes are operated over a total of 70.4 miles. In 1959 the company carried 9,164,311 passengers and covered 1,628,700 passenger miles. Local services in Tanga are operated by the Tanga and District Services which is controlled by Kenya Bus Services, Ltd., Mombasa, licensed in Tanganyika.

272. (429) Transport licensing, which began to operate in 1957, is progressing and a rational pattern of transport is beginning to emerge, particularly in respect of passenger transport. Timetables have been fixed in agreement with operators on almost every route in the territory. The principal services are described in paragraph 429 of the 1958 Report. Progress in the building up of regular and

efficient services for the transport of goods has been slower because of the more complex nature of the business. Long distance trunk services are, however, now working well on the major routes in the country. The interest shown in transport, particularly passenger transport, by Africans is encouraging. Indeed, many more applications for licences are now being received than can possibly be granted without disrupting the whole transport system of the country.

273. (430) During the year the Transport Licensing Authority held twenty-six sessions throughout the territory, at which a total of 2,107 applications for licences or variations of licences were heard. Of these a total of 1,441 applications were granted wholly or in part, decisions are pending in 75 cases, and 591 applications were not granted. The initial two-year period of licensing is now over and the total number of Road Service Licences for the carriage of passengers and of Public and Private Carriers' Licences for the carriage of goods is as follows:

Road Service Licences (Passenger Vehicles)	555	Number of vehicles, 1,254
Public Carriers' Licences (Goods Vehicles)	1,084	Number of vehicles, 1,992
Private Carriers' Licences (annual) issued in 1959	3,800	Number of vehicles, 5,203

Railway Services

274. (431) The railways in Tanganyika are arranged and operated by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Details of the three metre gauge lines (the Central, Tanga and Southern Province) are given in the 1958 Report. A branch railway from the Central Line southwards from Kileleshwa to Mikumi, a distance of 44 miles, is under construction and is expected to be completed early in 1960.

275. (432-433) The number of passenger journeys on the Central Line (and related road and lake services) in 1959 was 1,948,300. On the Southern Province Railway the comparable figure was 111,100 and on the Tanga Line 560,000. The total movement of goods traffic on the Central Line (and related road and lake services) was nearly 902,000 tons; on the Southern Province Railway, 72,000 tons; and on the Tanga Line, 200,000 tons. These movements represent ton mileages of 321 million on the Central Line, and 4 million on the Southern Province Railway. Compared with a base figure of 100 for 1948 the ton mileage on the Central Line shows an index of 254. The Southern Province Railway was not in existence in 1948.

276. (434-436) There were again some decreases in rates to meet competitive conditions. Despite the fact that trading conditions were not entirely favourable the year's operations were satisfactory. Work on railway housing schemes continued and 252 quarters were built.

Air Transport Services

277. (437-438) Except for the Caspair Rapide service round Lake Victoria, all internal scheduled services are operated by the East African Airways Corporation with three Canadairs, nine Dakotas and four Rapides. The Corporation operates a network of services connecting the main administrative and commercial centres of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda and Zanzibar. The external services operated by the Corporation include a weekly Canadair service to Karachi and on to Bombay; a Dakota service to Aden via Hargeissha; two Dakota and two Canadair services each week to the Rhodesias (one of which goes on to South Africa) and a Dakota service to South Africa via Portuguese

East Africa. In addition, the Corporation operates a fortnightly Britannia service between Dar es Salaam and London in conjunction with the British Overseas Airways Corporation. Central African Airways operate weekly Viscount services from the Rhodesias to Kenya, over-flying Tanganyika, while their twice-weekly Beaver service links Northern Rhodesia with Mbeya.

278. (439) The East African Airways is a Corporation owned by the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. It receives no direct subsidy and although any shortfall of revenue below the year's expenditure would be met in agreed proportions from the public funds of the Governments concerned, the Corporation has been self-supporting since 1955. During the year the route mileage flown by the Corporation totalled 22,361 miles; revenue mileage was 4,449,575 and 133,415 passengers were carried.

279. (440) The Tanganyika Government owns three aircraft for survey work which are also used for official transport duties. A number of charter companies operate light aircraft and such aircraft are also owned and operated by private companies and individuals.

280. (441) There are fifty-one aerodromes and landing grounds maintained by Government, and twenty privately owned landing grounds. Scheduled air services operate into twenty-two aerodromes. Provision is made annually for improvements to air fields and during 1959 improvements were made to the turning circles at Mtwara and Arusha, to the runway at Moshi and to the hardstandings at Mtwara and Arusha.

Meteorological Services

281. (442) Meteorological services in Tanganyika and Zanzibar are provided by the East African Meteorological Department and are controlled from the regional headquarters of the Department at Dar es Salaam airport. There are a total of 15 full-time observing stations throughout the territory operated by Meteorological Staff. Of these one (at Dar es Salaam airport) operates 24 hours a day, and the remainder from dawn to dusk. There are also six part-time observing stations looked after by staff of other departments. Finally, there are the entirely voluntary stations operated gratis by the general public. These include 73 temperature stations and 695 rainfall stations.

The new electronics section of the regional headquarters will shortly be completed. It comprises radar wind measuring equipment, Radio Sonde equipment, and a storm warning radar. The latter, one of the most up-to-date pieces of equipment in the whole of Africa, will be used for routine forecasting, air crew briefing, and research. It is capable of locating storm centres up to 200 miles away, and should be invaluable.

282. (443) The work of the Department may be divided into administration, forecasting, climatology and research. The forecasting service includes services to aviation and to the general public. The former provides aviation forecasts to all aircraft operating within the territory. The latter covers such items as weather forecasts for press and radio, special forecasts for shipping, including co-operation in an international cyclone warning organisation for shipping in East African waters. Climatology provides a supply of basic meteorological information to government departments and to private individuals such as farmers, architects, agriculturists, hydrologists, etc. Research covers such items as experiments on the artificial stimulation of rainfall, and on anti-evaporation using mono-molecular films.

Shipping Services

283. (444-447) The East African Railways and Harbours operate an inland waterway service on Lake Tanganyika between Kigoma and Mpulungu in Northern Rhodesia. The service, which calls at intermediate places on the eastern shore of the lake, operates fortnightly. Belgian vessels also serve Kigoma, connecting it with Albertville and Usumbura in Ruanda Urundi.

There is a weekly service round Lake Victoria in each direction serving the more important ports in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya. This is supplemented by another service between Mwanza, Bukoba and Port Bell, by tug and lighter services connecting the various ports according to traffic requirements, and by about 500 miles of launch services radiating from Mwanza. The East African Railways and Harbours operate bulk oil tanker services on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. A new large passenger vessel is due to go into service on Lake Victoria late in 1960 and a new port at Mwanza is under construction, to be completed by the middle of 1960.

284. (448-449) The harbours on the coast are controlled by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Conditions remain as described in the 1958 Report.

Distinctions in Use, Ownership, etc.

285. (450) There is no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality in the use, ownership or operation of transport services in the territory.

Staff Recruitment and Training

286. (451-454) There have been no changes in the method of recruiting for the basic grades in the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. Increased emphasis has been placed upon recruitment through secondary schools to the East African Railways and Harbours Administration and the Meteorological Department. With a view to promoting suitably qualified and experienced assistants to the technical officer grades of the latter department, a course was held in Nairobi. An Asian qualified as the first non-European technical assistant to take up forecasting duties. The number of Tanganyika Africans occupying posts on senior salary scales in the High Commission non-self-contained services at the end of 1959 was 20, while 30 Tanganyika Africans were serving in equivalent posts in the East African Railways and Harbours.

Transport and Communications Connections

287. (455-456) Regular steamship services to and from Tanganyika are maintained by American, Belgian, British, Dutch, French, German, Indian, Italian, Japanese and Swedish companies. Coastal services are operated by six lines. There are steamer connections between the Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo, Ruanda Urundi and Northern Rhodesia railway and road termini on Lake Tanganyika, and between the railway services of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda on Lake Victoria.

288. (457 and 460) Apart from the fortnightly Britannia service between Dar es Salaam and the United Kingdom, there are no direct air connections between Tanganyika and Europe, Asia or America. The law governing the operating of air services remains unaltered.

289. (458-459) No changes have taken place regarding road service connections and the conditions under which these operate.

290. (461) Any person or company intending to operate charter or schedule aircraft for hire or revenue inside the East African territories is also required to obtain a licence for each specific purpose or route from the East Africa Air Transport Authority. Overfly aircraft or aircraft landing for non-traffic purposes or private aircraft do not require a licence.

CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC WORKS

Building Programme

291. (462) During 1959, in addition to normal maintenance and minor improvements, the Public Works Division of the Ministry of Urban Local Government and Works was responsible for an extensive programme of new works. Buildings were also constructed by local and native authorities, the Prisons Department and Provincial Administration.

292. (463) Major works, or extensions to existing works completed during the year, were:

- (a) Medical and Health Training Schools, Dar es Salaam.
- (b) Out-patient Department and Clinic, Moshi.
- (c) African Hospitals, Maswa, Sumbawanga.
- (d) Hospital Staff Quarters, Oldeani.
- (e) Police Traffic Station and Inspectors' Quarters, Gerezani, Dar es Salaam.
- (f) Police Signal Stations, Lindi, Tabora, Dodoma, Tanga, Handeni and Songea.
- (g) Police Station, Kibondo.
- (h) Canteen and Recreation Block, Tanga.
- (i) Public Works Department Headquarters Building—New Government Offices, Dar es Salaam.
- (j) African Primary Schools, Morogoro, Tukuyu, Kigoma, Lindi, Pangani, Tanga and Shinyanga.
- (k) African Middle Schools, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mpanda and Urambo.
- (l) African Secondary Schools, Mpwapwa and Nyakato.
- (m) Indian Primary Schools, Dar es Salaam.
- (n) Indian Secondary Schools, Lindi, Dar es Salaam and Tabora.
- (o) Officers' Quarters and Drill Sheds, Military Cantonment, Dar es Salaam.
- (p) Town Hall, Dodoma.
- (q) Laboratories and Quarters, Ukiriguru Agricultural Research Station.
- (r) 171 Houses at various centres.
- (s) Increased African Productivity Buildings and Quarters at 30 centres.
- (t) Magistrates' Court, Bukoba.

Works in hand at the end of the year were:

- (a) X-ray and Theatre, Princess Margaret Hospital, Dar es Salaam.
- (b) Grade I Hospital, Iringa.
- (c) Hospital Kitchen and Laundry Block, Mbeya.
- (d) Police Buildings and Quarters at 29 centres.
- (e) African Primary School, Tanga.
- (f) African Middle Schools, Magomeni, Temeke and Mzimuni, Dar es Salaam.
- (g) African Secondary School, Malangali.
- (h) Indian Primary School, Mnazi Moji, Dar es Salaam.
- (i) Trade Schools—Phase II at Moshi and Ifunda.
- (j) Workshops and Laboratories, Technical Institute, Dar es Salaam.
- (k) Liwali's Court and Offices, Tabora.
- (l) District Office, Singida.
- (m) Post Office, Lindi.
- (n) 67 Houses at various centres.

Other works planned during the year were:

- (a) Police Buildings and Quarters at 42 centres.
- (b) District Office, Nzega.
- (c) Treasury Building—New Government Offices, Dar es Salaam.

Sewerage and Drainage

293. (464) Work is now well advanced on the sewerage scheme for the Upanga area of Dar es Salaam. The detailed designs of sewerage schemes for Moshi and Arusha have been completed, and a preliminary report and design completed for Mwanza. At Tanga a major extension of the scheme, to cope with newly developed areas, has been concluded.

Urban Water Supplies

294. (465) Major improvement schemes have been completed at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Dodoma, Tabora, Mtwara and Iringa. At Dar es Salaam the new Ruvu River Scheme came into operation during August supplying the municipality with the majority of the water consumed from that date. New treatment works were completed at Dodoma and Mtwara, and at Tanga and Mtwara additional successful boreholes were drilled. Work is about to commence on schemes of expansion at Moshi, Musoma, Tukuyu and Arusha. Minor improvement works and extensions have been carried out to some sixty other water supplies. Newly constructed supplies came into operation at Tunduma, Usa River and Kondoia.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social and Religious Background and Customs

295. (466) The social and religious background and customs of the indigenous peoples of Tanganyika are described in previous Reports. Details will be found in paragraph 466 of the 1958 Report.

Non-Government Social Organisations

296. (467-468) Apart from the numerous missionary societies, a number of other non-government organisations are engaged in social activities. The Tanganyika Branch of the British Red Cross Society has divisions and groups in most centres of the territory and a membership of over 2,000 of all races. Health education, welfare and relief work form the major part of the Branch's service to the community. For child welfare work and hospital and library services in 1959 the Branch voted £1,285, this being only a portion of the general funds spent annually. Some years ago the Red Cross established a hospital in the Makete Leprosarium and assistance in leprosy work forms a regular part of the activities of the Society. A total of 34 girls from Tanganyika have now been sent by the Red Cross for nursing training in the United Kingdom. Four of these girls completed their training in 1959 and started post-graduate work prior to returning to Tanganyika as State Registered Nurses, whilst another, who had qualified as a Queen's Nurse, returned to the territory and is employed as a district nurse in Dar es Salaam. Eight students were sent to the United Kingdom in 1959, four of these being grant-aided by the Red Cross. The Society continued to provide artificial limbs in co-operation with the Ministry of Health. Up to the end of September 82 patients had been fitted with calipers or artificial limbs or had had those supplied previously repaired or refitted. Wheel chairs were provided for a number of helpless patients. Blood donor panels have been set up in various parts of the territory and a regular service is maintained in Dar es Salaam where there is a small blood bank. Twelve Junior Red Cross Links were formed in African and Asian schools during 1958-59 and the children have undergone health teaching and are learning the ideals of voluntary service to a community and international understanding. Voluntary workers staffed and ran eight child welfare clinics whilst ten other clinics run by missions or by the Government received assistance either in the form of accommodation in one of the Red Cross centres or in the provision of subsidised milk foods or the services of sewing members.

297. (469) Societies with somewhat similar but more specialised objectives are the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Tanganyika Society for the Blind and the British Leprosy Relief Association. The St. John Ambulance Brigade, which has nine divisions in Dar es Salaam and others up-country, provides first aid training and undertakes emergency duties at public functions when required to do so. The British Leprosy Relief Association provides staff for various government and mission leprosaria.

298. (470) There are troops of Boy Scouts in most areas in the territory comprising about 7,500 boys, of whom the majority are Africans. Expansion is still hindered by the lack of trained leaders, both African and Asian, but this is slowly being remedied. With the appointment of a new Field Commissioner, whose full time is available for scouting, it is planned to carry out leadership training in each area during 1960, thereby raising the standards of the Scouters in the more remote districts so that in the near future they will be able to run their areas themselves.

One of the European leaders, Mr. F. Ranger, lost his life during the year in a gallant attempt to save a schoolboy from drowning. For this act the Chief Scout has posthumously awarded the Bronze Cross, the highest Scout award for bravery. A party of over seventy African and Asian scouts travelled to Salisbury to attend the First Central African Jamboree at which they acquitted themselves well. All the costs of the trip were borne by the boys themselves or by the troops which they represented.

299. (471) The Girl Guide movement continues to make progress but is impeded by the lack of adult leaders. It is hoped that this need will be met by the gradual increase of qualified African and Asian leaders as the present programme of training advances. Though numbers have not increased significantly during the year there is a growing awareness of the necessity to achieve a high standard and a greater appreciation of the wider aspects of world Guiding.

300. (472) The British Legion, a voluntary association incorporated under Royal Charter to promote the welfare of all ex-servicemen and their families, has a branch in Tanganyika. Membership is 17,800, of which 95 per cent. are African. There were 80 appeals for financial aid and 330 for aid in finding employment in 1959.

301. (473) Women's voluntary social work is chiefly sponsored by the Tanganyika Council of Women. The proportion of African members is still relatively small, but a number of African women's clubs have been affiliated and every encouragement is given to African participation in homecraft, language and cultural classes organised by the Council. A hostel to accommodate African women and girls working or studying in Dar es Salaam is run by the Council. Very useful work is also done by the European Women's Service League and various social groups of other communities.

302. (474) Organisations with primarily cultural interest, apart from the British Council whose work is referred to in paragraph 494 below, include the Tanganyika Society and the Dar es Salaam Cultural Society, both long established and open to all races. The former, which was founded in 1936, maintains a high standard of learned and scientific study and publishes *Tanganyika Notes and Records* which appears twice yearly and has a world-wide circulation. During 1959 the Tanganyika Society launched a campaign to increase its non-European membership. Prizes were also offered for articles for publication in the Society's journal by Africans and Asians. The Dar es Salaam Cultural Society, which enjoys the patronage of the Governor and the vice-patronage of H.H. the Aga Khan, was founded in 1938. It is regularly addressed by distinguished visitors and these have included members of the United Nations Visiting Missions of 1948, 1951, 1954 and 1957. The Society has a membership of 600, including 200 life members.

303. (475) The Tanganyika Division of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has more than 36,000 African and 3,000 other members. There are over 600 established centres and a mobile educational unit covers several thousand miles each month to bring advice and assistance in animal welfare to people in remote areas. Education in animal welfare, prevention of cruelty and the protection of wild life are among the Society's main functions. African inspectors and organisers are being trained to undertake field work.

CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

General

304. (476) The rights and freedoms included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which has been published in the territory, are fully maintained. All elements of the population are protected in their enjoyment of these rights without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion. The law recognises no discrimination on any of these grounds except to the extent that it is still considered necessary to preserve certain provisions in favour of the indigenous inhabitants in order to protect their interests in such matters as land transfer, trade licensing, financial exploitation and employment. Full freedom of thought and conscience and the full exercise of religious worship and instruction are enjoyed by all inhabitants, subject only to such normal civilised restraints as may be imposed in the interests of justice and morality and the maintenance of the rule of law.

Slavery and Analogous Practices

305. (477) Slavery has long disappeared and although the descendants of former slaves are to be found in certain parts they have become completely absorbed in the local social structure and present no problem. Practices akin to slavery, such as child marriage or the pledging of children, are fast disappearing and instances of such practices are now very rare.

Right of Petition

306. (478) The right of petition is understood by all sections of the population and is freely exercised. The right to submit petitions to the United Nations is well known to the inhabitants of the territory.

Restrictions

307. (479) No restrictions are imposed on the enjoyment by the inhabitants of the territory of fundamental human rights and freedoms. The Governor-in-Council is empowered by the Penal Code to prohibit the importation of undesirable publications, which term includes obscene and seditious literature and publications directed against peace and good government or calculated to stir up hatred between one part of the community and another. The Police Force Ordinance permits the imposition of restriction on the right of assembly on similar grounds. Local authorities may also make rules and regulations requiring prior notice to be given of meetings. The activities of group associations are subject to the provisions of the Societies Ordinance which give discretion to the Registrar of Societies to refuse registration, subject to appeal to the Governor-in-Council, when it appears that the society applying for registration is being used for purposes prejudicial to the maintenance of peace, order and good government.

Freedom of the Press

308. (480) There is no special law or legal instrument restricting the freedom of the press. Section 63B of the Penal Code, to which reference was made in paragraph 480 of the 1958 Report, has now been amended in response to representations made last year in the Legislative Council. The provisions of the Newspapers Ordinance (Cap. 229), which are in no way restrictive, remain as described in previous Reports. There is no censorship and, subject only to the law governing sedition and libel, Government does not exercise or attempt to exercise any control over what is published in the Press.

Media of Information

309. (481) There has been no change during 1959. The sources of information which are available continue to be widely used.

310. (482-484) The vernacular newspapers *Baragumu* and *Mambo Leo* continue to be published by Tanganyika National Newspapers Limited, but are now printed in Nairobi in conjunction with a Kenya vernacular paper. This is solely in the interests of printing economy and in no way affects editorial policy or the Tanganyika content of the issues. There has been no change in the composition of the Board of Directors or the Board of Trustees, and their control and management of the papers remain unimpaired. *Mambo Leo* has a circulation of 36,000 and *Baragumu* 11,000. The year has seen welcome enterprise in the development of the established daily and weekly papers in Dar es Salaam, and in the foundation of several new newspapers. Apart from Tanganyika National Newspapers Limited, a new company, National Times Limited, now produces a weekly Swahili paper with a circulation of 10,000, a weekly English paper with a circulation of 5,000, and a weekly Gujarati paper with a circulation of 2,000. All these papers are read principally in the capital and in nearby towns, but there is evidence that in the past twelve months increased numbers of people in the outlying areas are becoming "newspaper-minded" and are reading the papers produced in the capital even if these are a little late in arriving. Papers printed outside Dar es Salaam remain as described in paragraph 485 of the 1958 Report, i.e., there are eight mission newspapers carrying world or local news, several African-owned newspapers and twenty-four vernacular district papers, most of which appear monthly.

311. (485) Newspapers, periodicals and books published overseas or in other African territories are freely imported, either by individual direct mail order or by bookshops for resale, the most widely read being some of the leading British newspapers and the papers, both English and vernacular, published in neighbouring East African territories. London Sunday newspapers are now available in Dar es Salaam late on the Monday afternoon after publication.

312. (486-487) During 1959 a greater range of material than ever before has been produced for the Swahili-reading public. Particular attention has been paid to current affairs, social and economic development, and to the speeches made by the Governor during his tours of the territory. Matters of local interest were given the widest possible coverage by means of Swahili press releases to the vernacular newspapers. The Department's popular publication *What's the Answer?* has appeared throughout 1959 in a new format, on coloured paper and with a pictorial heading, and the Kiswahili and English versions have been combined in one pamphlet. By the end of 1959 this pamphlet, which discusses matters of moment in question and answer form, reached a circulation of 28,000

copies. An occasional news-sheet, *Sauti ya Kweli* (*Voice of Truth*) was produced in order to counter false rumours. Approximately 30,000 copies of each of the Governor's speeches to the Legislative Council were distributed in English and Swahili.

The Public Relations Department's press releases and the various periodical bulletins which it issues have an increasingly wide circulation. The Chief Press Officer has throughout the year catered for the needs of the growing number of overseas journalists and writers who are visiting Tanganyika.

The allocation of literature and posters produced by the Central Office of Information in both Swahili and English was more than doubled, thus permitting postal coverage to a much wider range of individuals and institutions. The distribution of publicity material received from the United Nations Department of Information and other organisations continued.

313. (488) Photographic publicity continues to be conducted by the Photographic Division of the Public Relations Department which made over 24,419 photographic enlargements and over 11,716 Ruthurstats during 1959. The Division's photographs are used by the local English and Swahili press and are sent to various organisations overseas, including the United Nations Department of Information. The Division has again arranged displays and exhibitions and has staged, or contributed to, 23 during the year. The small 35 mm. film production unit continues to operate with success and a number of Tanganyika subjects, including Legislative Council elections and the opening of the reconstituted Legislative Council, have been screened by cinema and television companies in various countries. Colonial Development and Welfare funds have been allocated during the year for the improvement of film production and a reorganised and improved film unit will be operating in 1960.

314. (489) The *Tanganyika Standard* provides the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation with a daily local news bulletin in English, and the Broadcasting Service produces Swahili news bulletins and commentaries based on this material and on press releases from the Public Relations Department and other sources. For world news, the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation relies on British Broadcasting Corporation broadcasts, both in English and Swahili.

Local broadcasting facilities have been described in paragraphs 265 to 268. The National programme, to which reference is there made, is planned with a view to providing entertainment and information for the African listener. The Second programme serves English speaking listeners of all races. The Coastal programme will cater for the tastes of the population on the coastal belt in which there is an enhanced degree of sophistication.

315. (490) Most of the larger towns have one or more commercial cinemas which screen 35 mm. films. There are seven in Dar es Salaam alone. In addition, a growing number of industrial concerns, estates and educational institutions own 35 mm., 16 mm. (the most popular width) and 8 mm. projectors. The Social Development Department maintains six mobile cinema units and local authorities own and operate a further nine. The Public Relations Department maintains a library of over 600 16 mm. and 35 mm. information, instructional and entertainment films which are distributed to schools, community centres, institutions, cultural and learned societies and to private individuals. A few locally made and government financed Swahili films have continued in circulation, and the British News film is distributed each week to 26 cinemas. New

films have been added to the library and with an improved distribution system more than half the stock is usually on issue. Both the U.K.I.O. and the U.S.I.S. also maintain 16 mm. film libraries, though on a smaller scale. These provide a valuable supplement and an alternative source of supply to that run by the Public Relations Department.

No statistics are available of the size of audiences or the frequency of attendance, but it is obvious that the cinema is steadily increasing in popularity and that this medium of information, together with those referred to in the previous paragraphs, assist greatly in ensuring that the public is kept fully informed of current developments, the aims and activities of the United Nations and world affairs in general. Audience reaction reports have been introduced in respect of films supplied by the film library during the year. It appears that films on subjects with an African background enjoy the widest popularity. Sports, health and travel films, industrial films dealing with the manufacture of consumer goods available in Africa, and newsreels are the next most popular items.

Safeguarding of Indigenous Religions

316. (491) The natural religion of the indigenous people, which is animist, enjoys the same protection and safeguards as any other form of religion practised in the territory in the assurance of freedom of conscience and the free exercise of religious worship. It is not controlled or supervised except in the event of any of its practices being inconsistent with the requirements of public order and morality. No new indigenous religious movements have arisen during the year.

Missionary Activities

317. (492-493) Recognised missionary bodies are granted full freedom to carry on their work, subject only to the right and duty of the Administering Authority to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government and for the educational advancement of the inhabitants. No restrictions were imposed on missionary activities during the year. Details of the medical and educational work of the missions are given in Appendices XIX and XXII. Financial assistance from territorial funds has continued to increase as may be seen from the following figures of provision made during the past five years:

	<i>Education</i>	<i>Medical</i>
	£	£
1955	751,000	102,490
1956	954,000	120,000
1957	1,145,978	132,000
1958	1,225,543	132,000
1959	1,320,808	130,000

The number of Missions, many of which have several stations, was 39 at the end of 1959. Of these, 10 were Roman Catholic, 27 other Christian Missions and 2 Muslim. The number of African priests, pastors and other mission workers steadily increases, and at the end of 1959 exceeded 350. At the same time the number of Roman Catholic missionaries from outside the territory was 1,970 and that of other expatriate missionaries, 827.

Final figures of the number of adherents of the various missions were not available at the time when this Report went to press but the total is certainly not less than that shown in the 1958 Report, which was 1,902,819.

Adoption of Children

318. (494-495) The situation described in the 1958 Report remains unchanged.

Immigration

319. (496-501) There has been no change in the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 386), or in the subsidiary legislation thereunder, during the year. The provisions of the Ordinance are described in previous Reports. Conditions governing immigration therefore remain as set out in paragraphs 496 to 501 of the 1958 Report.

The number of immigrants in the first six months of 1959 was 2,412. This figure includes temporary residents on fixed contracts of employment. The figure for the same period in 1958 was 2,335. The number of permanent emigrants during the first six months of 1959 was 1,001, as against 833 in the same period of the previous year. A total of 3,564 persons visited or passed through the territory in transit in the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1959, compared with 3,756 in the same period of the previous year. Final figures for the year were not available when this Report went to press.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN

General

320. (502-503) The laws of the territory recognise no discrimination on ground of sex against the women of any race and no women are deprived of essential human rights. In recent years there has been a marked modification in the position and role of women in many parts of the territory. In some areas in particular they are no longer content to play a passive role but are actively exerting themselves in securing improvement in their status. Participation in public affairs, from parish to district council, is by no means uncommon, and at territorial level there are now four women members of Legislative Council. There is no doubt that there is a growing realisation among the indigenous people of how much of the future depends on the educational and social advancement of women.

Legal Capacity

321. (504) Under Tanganyika law women enjoy equal rights with men. Under tribal law their legal capacity varies according to local traditional custom, but in general they are as free to go to court as men.

Public Office and Employment

322. (505) The status of women in public affairs has not changed during the year.

Marriage Customs, etc.

323. (506-509) The position remains as described in the 1958 Report.

Women's Organisations

324. (510) The immigrant races have created a variety of women's organisations to cater for their own needs and in many tribes there exists women's organisations for various purposes. The Tanganyika Council of Women attempts to bring women of all communities together, and Missions, through their Mothers' Unions or other women's groups, encourage the growth of common interests and aspirations among women. With assistance from U.N.I.C.E.F. a project has been launched for training women's club supervisors so as to expand the number of women's clubs, with the object of stimulating and meeting the growing demand amongst African women to better their lot. These widely scattered groups are largely autonomous and meet at regular intervals to learn new skills, such as hygiene, child-care and cooking.

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

General

325. (511) The main objectives of the territorial labour policy are to establish equitable working conditions for persons in paid employment; to encourage amicable industrial relations; to afford guidance in the expeditious and peaceful settlement of trade disputes; to promote efficiency and productivity; to facilitate the movement of workers to and from employment; to ensure by legislation and other administrative measures that effect is given to those International Labour Conventions which have been applied to the territory; and to encourage the rationalisation and stabilisation of labour. The general pattern of employment continues to be characterised by a considerable migration of workers. In the urban areas there is an increasing tendency towards the establishment of a more stable labour force which, in respect of certain classes of workers, has resulted in unemployment and in under-employment. The major problems confronting industry continue to be the assurance of an adequate labour supply throughout the year and the means of increasing the earning and productive capacity of the unskilled African worker. The Employment Ordinance (Cap. 366) and the Trade Unions Ordinance (Cap. 381) were brought into force in 1957, as recorded in the last Report. Their operation has been under continued observation during the year with a view to achieving maximum standards of uniformity in administration. Amending legislation in respect of the Trade Unions Ordinance was enacted during 1959 and, in the case of the Employment Ordinance, amending legislation has been prepared with the co-operation of employees' and employers' organisations for submission to the Legislative Council. These latter amendments are designed to secure compliance with the provisions of International Labour Convention No. 98 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining) and No. 105 (Abolition of Forced Labour).

Kinds of, and opportunities for, employment

326. (512-513) As will be seen from the following table, the incidence of employment does not necessarily coincide with the area of greatest population. One result is that areas in which most employment is available must, and do,

draw a considerable proportion of their labour supply from the areas in which the percentage of local employment is lowest:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Population 1957</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>No. Employed 1959*</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Central	879,421	10.2	11,795	2.9
Eastern	911,049	10.5	60,932	14.9
Lake	1,714,054	19.8	26,659	6.5
West Lake	514,431	5.9	8,288	2.0
Northern	758,960	8.8	58,733	14.3
Southern	1,008,046	11.6	30,568	7.4
Southern Highlands	1,023,805	11.8	42,473	10.4
Tanga	671,381	7.7	112,206	27.4
Western	1,052,795	12.2	23,954	5.9
Dar es Salaam	128,742	1.5	34,134	8.3
	8,662,684	100.0	409,742	100.0

* Excluding domestic servants in private households (approximately 40,000). The main areas and types of employment, other than employment in public services, trade and commerce, which are well distributed throughout the territory, remain as shown in paragraph 513 of the 1958 Report.

Unemployment and Lack of Labour

327. (514) Statistics of unemployment are not kept at employment exchanges for reasons which are explained in paragraph 514 of the last Report. Unemployment, as the term is generally understood, does not exist over the greater part of the territory. Such unemployment as does exist is confined to the urban areas, particularly Dar es Salaam, and, to a lesser extent, Tanga and Mwanza. At the beginning of the year it was estimated that there were some 4,000 male adults unemployed in Dar es Salaam. About the same number were estimated to be "under-employed", in that they worked on a casual or intermittent basis. Nevertheless, employment is available in the rural areas which these workseekers appear unwilling to accept. In the present stage of economic development it is difficult to provide a solution to urban unemployment. Secondary industries are not expanding at a rate which can absorb all those seeking employment and, at the same time, employers are paying increasing attention to improving labour utilisation to offset increased labour costs which, in the case of Dar es Salaam, result from the statutory fixing of minimum wages in the municipality. Propaganda has been instituted to dissuade Africans from coming into the capital unless they are first assured of employment. Up-country employment exchanges have assisted in this task and, in addition, occasional broadcasts in Swahili from Dar es Salaam radio include such advice.

Recruitment of Labour

328. (515) The conditions under which labour recruitment is permitted accord strictly with the requirements of the Recruitment of Indigenous Workers' Convention, 1936, and licences issued for this purpose by the Labour Department contain clauses adequately safeguarding the welfare of the persons recruited, including their right to free transport, repatriation and re-engagement. Where persons are required to be attested on written contracts of service the provisions of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Conventions, 1939 and 1947, are fully observed. There have been no changes during the year under

review in the organisations authorised to recruit labour which remain as described in the 1958 Report. The total number of men recruited during the twelve months October, 1958 to September, 1959, was 26,680.

Training of Workers

329. (516) Information with regard to facilities for trade training, apprenticeship and technical education is given in the next part of this Report. Many Government and High Commission departments provide training facilities. Some of these are listed in paragraph 516 of the 1958 Report. The Moshi Trade School should be added to the list given in that paragraph.

Migration of Labour

330. (517) There was a notable decrease during the year in the number of Tanganyika Africans proceeding from the Lake Province to short term employment in Uganda. The customary migration of African workers from Tanganyika to the Copper Belt of Northern Rhodesia and the gold mines of South Africa has continued without noticeable alteration in the numbers involved. It is estimated that over 10,000 African workers emigrated to employment in the South African Gold mines during 1959. Of these, 8,568 were engaged through the Labour Department's employment exchange at Tukuuyu for employment with the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Ltd. Arrangements have now been made for workers returning from South Africa to receive in Tanganyika sums due in deferred pay, deposits, etc. Between 1st April and 31st December, 1959, the sum of £264,914 was paid out in this way to 6,896 workers. The results of the labour enumeration census held in 1959 show that there were 58,389 immigrants from other territories in employment in Tanganyika, compared with 55,215 enumerated during 1958.

Recruitment from outside the Territory

331. (518) Under arrangements with the Ruanda Urundi authorities 242 men, accompanied by 243 dependants, were recruited in Ruanda Urundi during the year for employment in Tanganyika on contracts of service of three years' duration. Such recruiting is conducted by agents within Ruanda Urundi operating on behalf of associations of employers in the agricultural, sisal and tea growing industries under licences issued by the Belgian authorities. The relationship between these workers and other sections of the indigenous employed population was generally reported as satisfactory. 838 Africans from Northern Rhodesia who crossed the border seeking employment were recruited in the Southern Highlands Province in addition to 388 workers from Nyasaland. All recruited labourers are, on completion of their contracts, repatriated to their homes at their employers' expense unless for any reason they do not wish to return there. Casual labour arriving independently on an estate to ask for work and being accepted are also repatriated to such place as they may designate as their home if they have completed twelve months' service.

Compulsory Labour

332. (519-520) The conditions in which compulsory labour may be requisitioned are described in paragraphs 519 and 520 of the 1958 Report and have undergone no change. The engagement of compulsory labour for portage is subject to all the safeguards of the Forced Labour Convention which has been fully applied to the territory without reservation.



The Governor and the Council of Ministers



Sir Richard Ramage and members of the Post Elections Committee



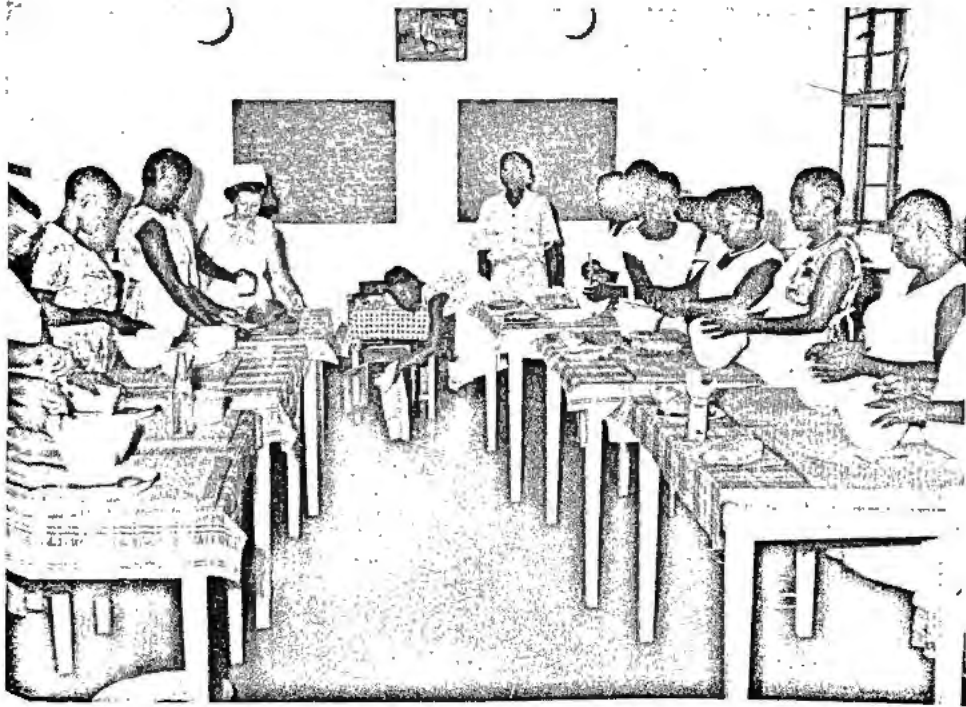
*Mr. Nyerere at the opening of a new laboratory at
St. Andrew's College, Mtwara*



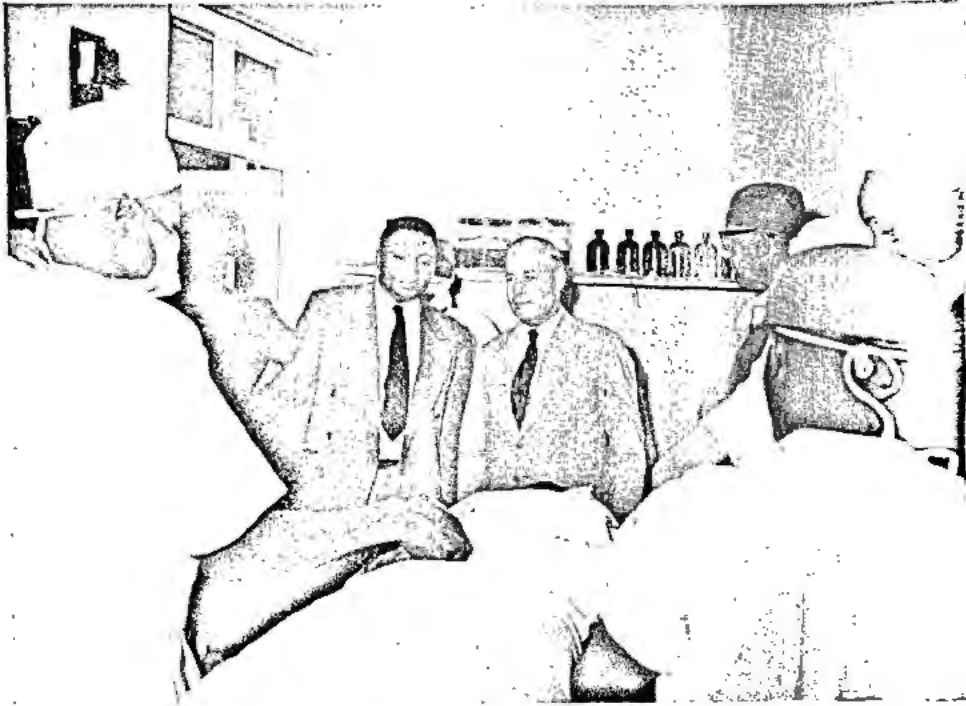
Chemistry class at the Indian Secondary School, Dodoma



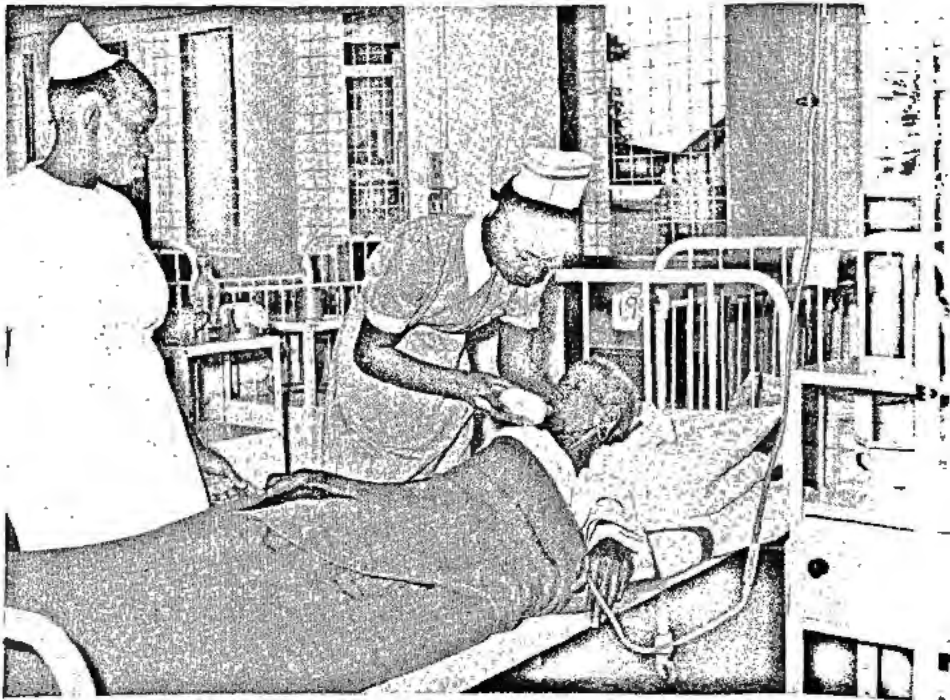
Library of the Indian Secondary School, Dodoma



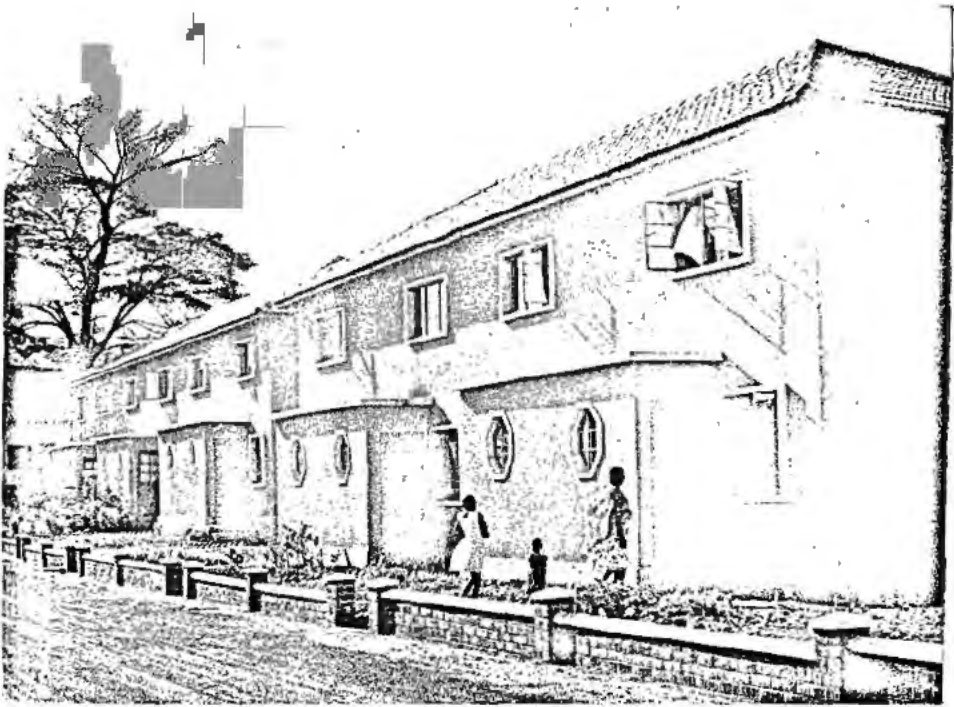
Arnautoglu Community Centre Dar es Salaam



*The Minister for Health (Mr. S. N. Eliufoo) visiting the
Sewa Haji Hospital, Dar es Salaam*



Work in the Galanos Wing, Tanga Hospital



African housing at Arusha



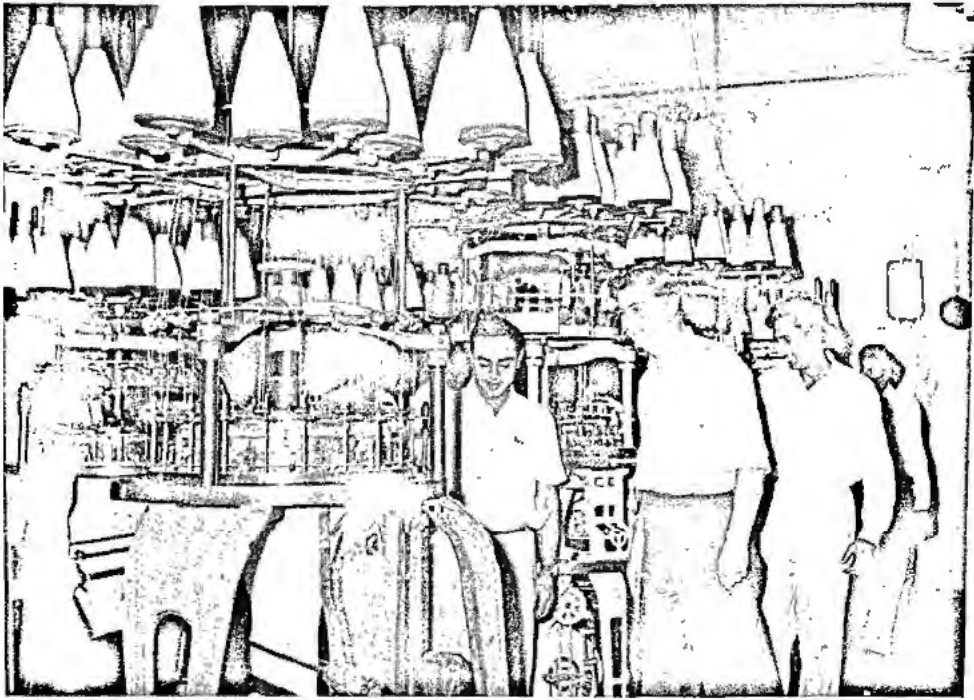
The Minister for Urban Local Government and Works (Mr. A. H. Jamal) inspecting Mtwara Water Works



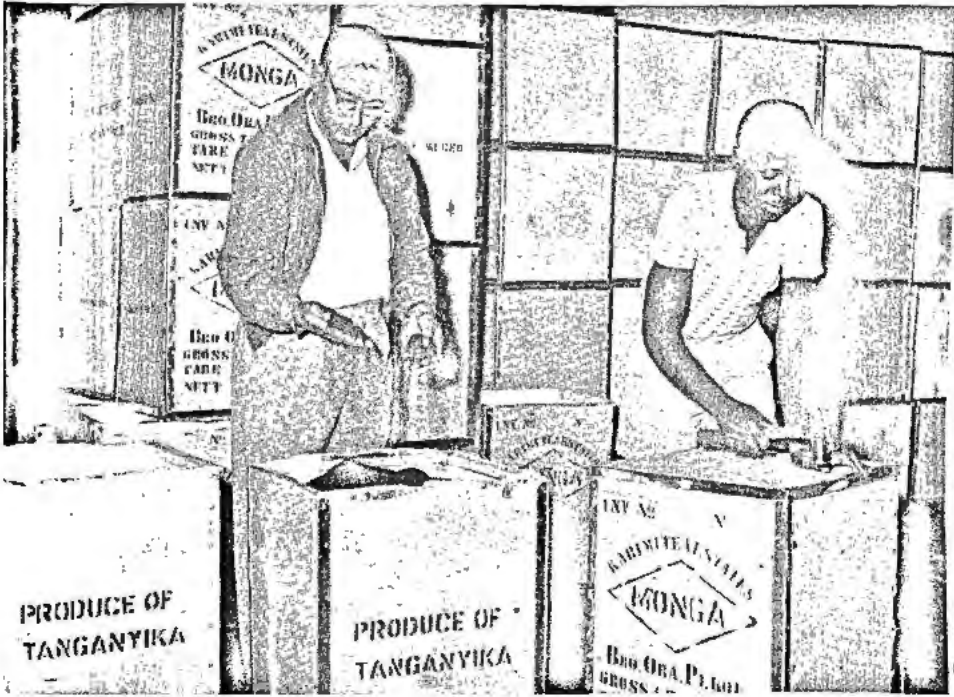
The Minister for Lands and Surveys at Moshi Trade School



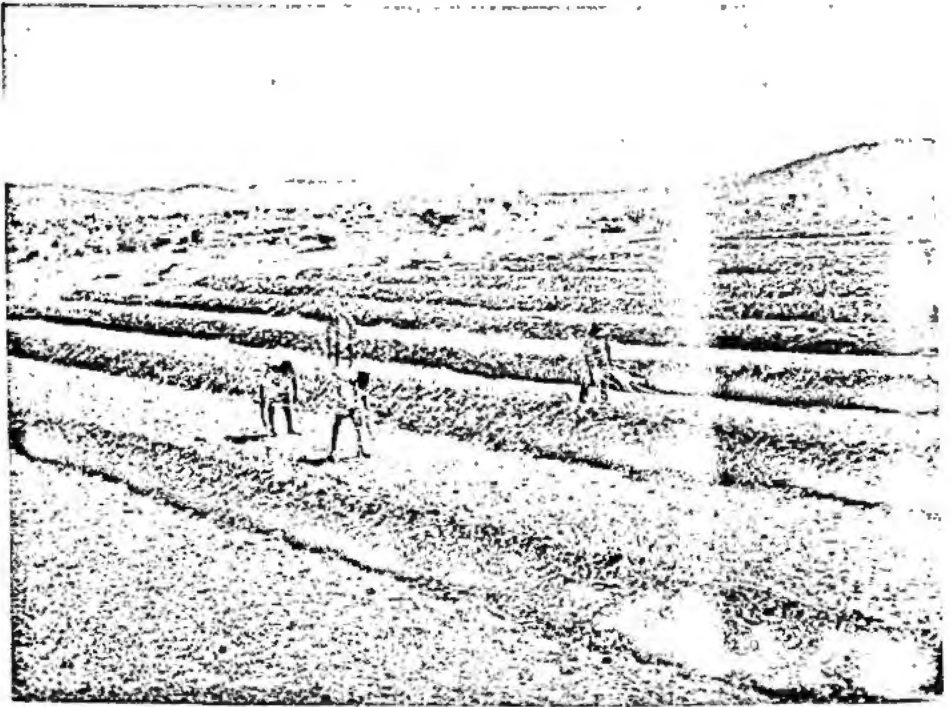
*The Minister for Social and Co-operative Development (Mr. C. G. Kahama)
at the Arnautoglu Community Centre, Dar es Salaam*



*The Minister for Mines and Commerce (Mr. D. N. M. Bryceson)
visiting a new factory at Dar es Salaam*



Tea packing in the Tanga Province



Anti-soil erosion terracing in the Central Province



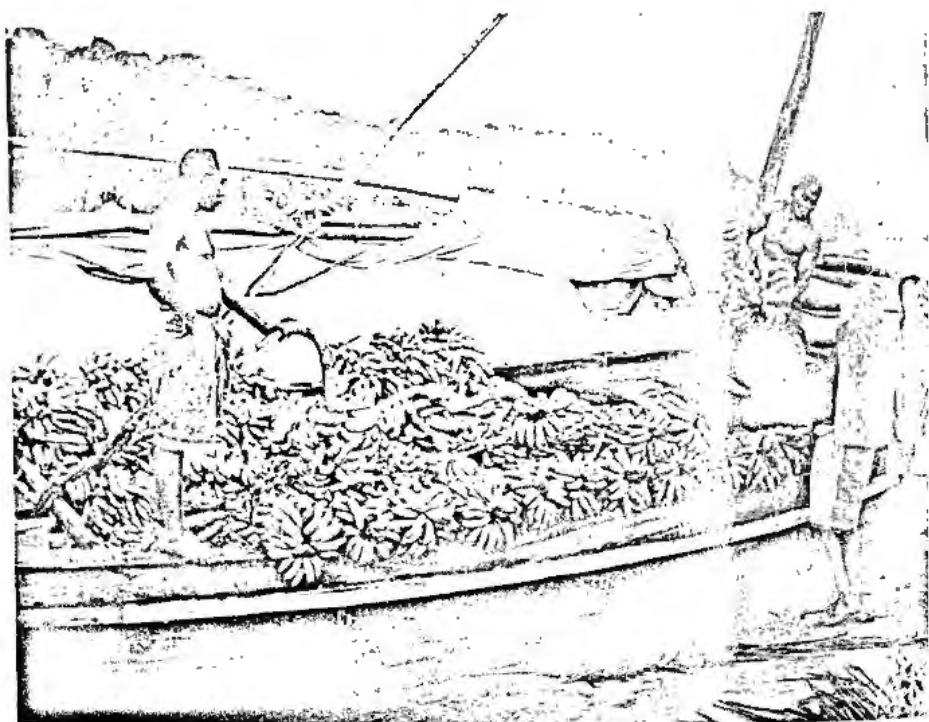
Harvesting beans in the Tanga Province



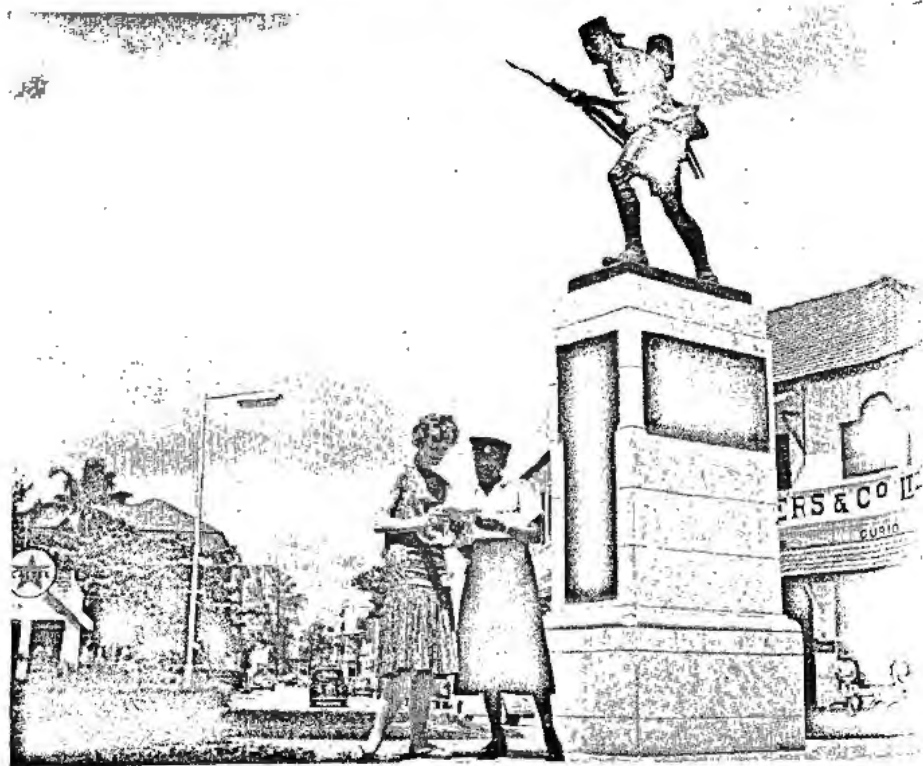
Examining castor seeds at the Central Regional Research Centre, Ilonga



Examining cotton at the Central Regional Research Centre, Ilonga



Transporting bananas to market



African policewomen on duty in Dar es Salaam



The Speaker (Mr. A. Y. A. Karimjee) addressing the Legislative Council



*The Chairman of the Tanganyika Amateur Sports Federation
with Tanganyika Athletes*



New flats in Dar es Salaam

Indebtedness

333. (521) There has been no radical change. Indebtedness does not constitute a major problem and is not prevalent except among lower paid workers in urban areas. Growing realisation of the facilities offered by the Post Office and commercial savings banks is slowly mitigating the position. Extravagance and thrift are individual, not racial, characteristics, and indebtedness, to the limited extent to which it exists in Tanganyika, results from personal habit rather than economic necessity.

Application of Conventions

334. (522) As indicated in the previous paragraphs, all labour legislation and policy is firmly based on the relevant International Labour Conventions and Recommendations. A list of the Labour Conventions applied in the territory is given in Appendix XXIII.

Terms and Conditions of Employment

335. (523) There has been no change. Terms and conditions of employment apply to all employees, without distinction between races, other than certain provisions for the special protection of unskilled, illiterate African workers.

Negotiating Procedure

336. (524) The development of statutory procedures for conciliation and arbitration continues, the emphasis being on the establishment of joint consultative machinery in all the major industries and organisations. By the end of 1959, 248 formally constituted joint consultative committees were in existence, of which 55 covered 53,000 employees in Government and High Commission Services, and on which it was estimated that some 220,000 workers were represented.

337. (525) One major development in this field has been the establishment of a Standing Joint Council for the Tea Industry which was the result of the formal recognition of the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers Union by the Tanganyika Tea Growers Association as the representative body of the African employees on tea estates. Embodied in this agreement are provisions to establish consultative and welfare committees in the tea growing districts of the territory.

338. (526) A recognition agreement exists between the Tanga branch of the Tanganyika Port Employers' Association and the Tanganyika Stevedores and Dockworkers' Union and a joint industrial council functions at that port. In the case of Dar es Salaam and the Southern Province ports, negotiations were still in progress at the end of the year between the Tanganyika Port Employers' Association and the Stevedores and Dockworkers' Union with a view to the conclusion of a recognition agreement and the establishment of a joint industrial council to replace those which came to an end earlier in 1959.

Labour Contracts

339. (527-8) The Employment Ordinance (Cap. 366) and the Employments (Contracts of Employment) Regulations, 1957, give full effect to the provisions of International Labour Convention No. 86, Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers), 1947, which has been applied to the territory without reservation. Contracts are of three types: oral, written and ticket. The nature of each of these is described in paragraphs 527 and 528 of the 1958 Report.

Freedom of Movement

351. (541) There is full freedom of movement for persons seeking employment either within the territory or in neighbouring territories. At the employment exchanges maintained by the Labour Department, 62 Europeans, 150 Asians and 4,095 African tradesmen were registered during the year, and 40 Europeans, 37 Asians and 8,770 Africans, including non-tradesmen, were placed in employment. A comprehensive system of transit centres is operated by the Labour Department for the benefit of migrant workers.

Labour Passes or Works Books

352. (542) There has been no change. The issue of employment record books on a voluntary basis continues to operate successfully.

Training of Employees

353. (543) The only legislation relating to the training of workers is the Apprenticeship Ordinance (Cap. 81) which regulates apprenticeship agreements and is in accordance with the International Labour Organisation's apprenticeship recommendation of 1939. Trade apprentices receive a three-year training course at government trade schools at Ifunda and Moshi, and are then placed by the Department of Labour in suitable on-training as indentured apprentices for a further period of two years.

Industrial Homework

354. (544) The practice of out-working, or industrial homework, is virtually non-existent, and the need for the enactment of legislation has therefore not arisen so far.

Industrial Safety

355. (545) The legislation listed in paragraph 545 of the 1958 Report remains in operation. In addition the Minister for Education and Labour has, during 1959, made the Woodworking Machinery Rules. These Rules, which were drafted after consultation with representatives of the industry, make provision for the proper safeguarding and operation of woodworking machines situated in premises under the Factories Ordinance.

Departmental Organisation

356. (546-548) The central and field organisation of the Labour Department and the part played by the Mines Department in inspecting working conditions in mines and quarries are described in detail in paragraphs 546 to 548 of the 1958 Report, and have not altered. The establishment of the Labour Department includes a number of specially trained African Labour Inspectors and Senior Labour Inspectors, as detailed at Appendix II. Financial provision for the Labour Department in 1959/60 is £126,505, as compared with £139,654 in 1958/59.

Advisory Organisation

357. (549) The statutory Labour Advisory Board, the functions and composition of which are set out in paragraph 549 of the 1958 Report, met once during 1959 to consider various matters connected with labour administration and legislation. Advice on special problems is also available from such non-statutory bodies as the Port Labour Central Advisory Committee.

Trade Unions

358. (550) The Trade Union (Amendment) Ordinance 1959 was brought into force on 26th June. This Ordinance was enacted with a view to the better administration of the Trade Unions Ordinance 1956, and to meet objections made to certain facets of that Ordinance by local and international bodies.

359. (551) At the end of 1959 a total of 35 trade unions, including more than 420 branches, were formally registered in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Unions Ordinance. These had an estimated total membership of 47,000 persons. This total includes 8 associations of employers registered as trade unions, 2 unions whose membership is composed of European employees, 6 of Asian employees and 17 of African employees; there are also two unions established on a non-racial basis. Details of registered trade unions, Staff Associations and Employers' Associations are listed below.

(a) Registered Trade Unions of Employees

- Tanganyika Tailors, Shoemakers and Garment Workers Union.
- Tanganyika Domestic and Hotel Workers Union.
- Tanganyika African Local Government Workers Union.
- Tanganyika Railway African Union.
- Tanganyika Public Works Department Workers Union.
- Building and Construction Workers Union.
- Dockworkers and Stevedores Union.
- East African Railways and Harbours European Staff Association (Tanganyika).
- Railway Asian Union, Tanganyika.
- Tanga Port Stevedores and Dockworkers Union.
- Dar es Salaam Asian Commercial Employees' Association.
- Tanganyika African Government Workers Union.
- East African Customs Asian Union, Tanganyika Region.
- Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants Association.
- Asian Harbour Workers' Union of Dar es Salaam.
- Tanga Province Building Construction and Industrial Workers Union.
- Tanganyika African Customs Union.
- The Tanganyika Union of African Teachers.
- The Tanganyika African Postal Union.
- The Tanganyika Mine Workers Union.
- The Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers Union.
- African Medical Workers Union.
- East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration European Staff Association—Tanganyika.
- Tanga Province Association of Local Government Officers (Senior and Junior Staff).
- Buhaya Native Authority Employees Association.
- Asian Postal Union, Tanganyika Region.
- Transport and General Workers Union (Tanganyika).

(b) Registered Trade Unions of Employers

- Dar es Salaam Building and Civil Engineering Contractors Association.
- Tanganyika Port Employers Association.
- Dar es Salaam Quarry Owners Association.
- Northern Province (Tanganyika) Association of Industrial and Commercial Employers.
- Southern Highlands Agricultural Employers Association.
- The Association of Transport Undertakings—Employers.
- The Association of Motor and Agricultural Machinery Trade Employers.
- Tobacco Employers Association.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS REGISTERED AS SOCIETIES*(c) Associations of Employees*

- The Tanganyika European Civil Servants Association.

(d) Associations of Employers

- The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association.
- The Tanganyika Mining Association.
- The Tanganyika Tea Association.
- The Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association.
- The Tanganyika Port Employers' Association.
- The Association of Motor Vehicle Importers and Distributors of Tanganyika.
- The Dar es Salaam Hotel Keepers' Association.
- The Lake Province Ginners' Association.
- The Usumbara Farmers' Association.
- The Pyrethrum Growers' Association.
- The Papain Growers' Association.
- The Mtulu Farmers' Association.
- The Mbozi Farmers' Association.
- The Olceani Farmers' Association.
- The Western Province Tobacco Growers' Association.
- The Rifi Valley (Tanganyika) Farmers' Association.

Settlement of Labour Disputes

360. (552) The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance (Cap. 296) provides machinery for the investigation and settlement of labour disputes. The right to strike is recognised by the Trade Unions Ordinance (Cap. 381). The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, had the effect of reducing the number of essential services from fifteen to seven. These are listed in the 1958 Report. One dispute in essential services was dealt with under the provisions of the Ordinance during 1959 and was subject to an arbitration award. Details of the disputes leading to stoppages of work during 1959 are listed in Appendix XVII.

361. (553) Every encouragement is given by officers of the Department of Labour to industry with a view to fostering the adoption of joint consultation. At the end of 1959 there were in existence 248 formally constituted joint consultative committees of which 55 were established in departments of Government and in the High Commission Services. It is estimated that some 220,000 workers were represented thereon.

Offences against Labour Laws

362. (554) Details regarding the number of employers and workers charged with offences against labour laws are included in Appendix XVII.

CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE**General**

363. (555-556) The policy of the Administering Authority is to build up and strengthen the traditional welfare structure. All the social services departments of Government, the local authorities and numerous voluntary agencies contribute towards the achievement of this. The need has not yet arisen for some of the social services which are necessary in more advanced countries but social changes brought about by an expanding economy, industrialisation and urbanisation make certain measures increasingly necessary. The nature of the measures being taken to deal with this problem are described in the relevant sections of this and the last Report.

Unemployment, Insurance, etc.

364. (557) The incidence of unemployment is largely confined to the three major urban areas and in general the need for insurance and/or assistance for unemployed workers in the greater part of the territory has not yet become apparent since in the majority of districts the demand for labour usually exceeds the supply.

Medical Insurance, etc.

365. (558) No state services at present exist in respect of such matters as medical insurance and maternity benefits. Under the provisions of the Employment Ordinance (Cap. 365) African employees serving on written contracts of service receive free medical attention and in certain defined circumstances this entitlement also extends to the dependants of such workers who may be living with them. The tendency amongst employers to include the provision of free medical treatment in their contracts of service in respect of employees is also increasing.

Services for Aged Persons, Widows, etc.

366. (559) The position remains unchanged.

Orphaned and Abandoned Children

367. (560) The social security provided by the traditional tribal system is particularly effective in the case of orphaned or otherwise handicapped children, with the result that abandoned children are almost unknown, except occasionally in the larger towns. No special legislative or other provisions have therefore yet become necessary in this respect.

Self Help, Mutual Aid, etc.

368. (561-562) The principles of mutual aid and self help are very much a part of the accepted way of life of the tribal African. This may break down if the individual has severed all ties with his tribe, but this state of affairs is not often reached in Tanganyika. Self help is emphasised by all field officers and is one of the special functions of the Social Development Department. The growth of trade unionism, mutual aid societies and the continuance in modern conditions of associations of individuals in burial clubs and other activities demonstrates a growing awareness of the advantages of mutual aid.

Community Welfare Services

369. (563) The Department of Social Development is active in both urban and rural areas. In urban areas the policy is to establish revenue earning community centres as a basis of activities designed to create good citizens of the newly urbanised class of Africans. These centres provide adult education, social, cultural and sporting facilities, and are a centre for group activities of every kind. In 1959 three new centres were opened by Government in the Southern Province, one by a Swedish Mission in the West Lake Province, and one in Dar es Salaam by an American Baptist Mission. A large centre is being built in Dar es Salaam by the Catholic Church, and at the Williamson Diamond Mine

at Mwadui a community centre was nearing completion at the end of the year. In rural areas officers of the Department have as their main objective the raising of the standard of living of the peasantry which requires co-operation with the several technical departments, with missions and with the local communities themselves. A start was made in 1959 in several districts with campaigns (under the general direction of the local district team and conducted by African field staff) to put over simple co-ordinated programmes of development based on the desires of the people themselves. Such campaigns were in operation at Galambo in Lushoto, Ikungi in Singida District and in the Pare District. At Ikuti in the Rungwe District a campaign in a single village working through a village committee under the guidance of the district team initiated a women's club, an ante-natal clinic, a new road, a village well, cattle dipping facilities, coffee and forestry nurseries, a literacy class and the building of a community centre. A third type of combined effort, the Singida Literacy Campaign, now includes 14,750 adult registered learners, and produced 1,000 tested literates by the end of the year.

370. (564) With the help of the U.N.I.C.E.F. scheme for the increase of women's clubs there were, by the end of 1959, 342 clubs outside the major towns with a total membership of 11,306. 1,669 women and girls attended 46 courses during the year. In addition 17 men and 60 women were trained at a central course to be supervisors of such clubs. Financial assistance of £500 was again received from the New Zealand Council for Organisation and Relief Overseas and was used in purchasing building materials for community centres used by women's clubs. The Youth Club scheme in Moshi District with a membership of over 1,000 was handed over to the Chagga Council which has engaged its own staff for this purpose. Communal effort by voluntary unpaid labour for such work as road building continued in many districts, and in Pare District women decided to take part in this work. Other activities of the Department include the giving of educational film shows as part of community development campaigns. In all 162 shows, attended by 139,771 people, were given in 1959. Sport is encouraged through a sports officer, literature is disseminated in co-operation with the United Kingdom Information Office and the East Africa Literature Bureau. Drama has been encouraged by the organisation of competitions, and assistance has been given in the production of vernacular papers. Many communities and missions also provide community welfare services for themselves or for the general public, with or without assistance from Government. These services include community centres, schools, clinics, public libraries and other amenities.

Other Services

371. (565) The Probation Service operates in accordance with the Probation of Offenders Ordinance (Cap. 247) and the Probation of Offenders (Local Courts) Ordinance (Cap. 361) in the towns of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Morogoro, Arusha, Moshi and Mwanza and in parts of the Kisarawe and Moshi Districts. Starting in 1950 with the appointment of a single trained European Probation Officer, the service had, by the end of 1959, a staff of 3 European officers and 1 African officer, with 24 African assistants. The African officer completed a probation training course in the United Kingdom in 1959. All the assistants have been trained in the territory.

The success of the Probation Service judged by the number of probationers who have remained of good behaviour during their probation has been conspicuous as indicated in the following figures:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of probation orders issued</i>	<i>No. completing probation satisfactorily</i>	<i>No. failed and sent to prison</i>
1955 . . .	593	285	39
1956 . . .	749	533	73
1957 . . .	923	672	92
1958 . . .	907	749	118
1959 . . .	1,256	838	136

Many employers of labour have their own labour relations and welfare staff. Missionary activity in this field is undiminished. Voluntary agencies such as the Red Cross, the British Legion, and the Tanganyika Council of Women continue to grow. Associations for every variety of communal need among the Asian and European communities continue to thrive without any stimulus from Government.

Research into and Co-ordination of Welfare Services

372. (566-567) The Council of Social Service, which was established in 1956, was dissolved during 1959 because it was not succeeding in the purposes for which it was set up. A proposal to establish a council or federation of organisations operating welfare services of various kinds in the Dar es Salaam area was not implemented, since the organisations concerned considered it to be unnecessary.

Finance and Staffing of Welfare Services

373. (568) Expenditure on social welfare continues to be met from a variety of sources. A detailed breakdown of the contributions from territorial, Colonial Development and Welfare and native authority funds is not possible.

374. (569) In addition to the many members of government departments, local authorities and voluntary agencies whose work contributes directly to the development of social services, the Social Development Department itself comprises a Principal Social Development Officer (Rural), a Principal Social Development Officer (Urban), 20 Social Development Officers (including 8 women) and 57 Social Development Assistants.

CHAPTER 6. STANDARDS OF LIVING

Cost of Living Indices

375. (570) Two cost of living indices are calculated by the Tanganyika Unit of the East African Statistical Department. The Cost of Living Index (excluding rest) for Dar es Salaam is based on a family budget survey of European Government servants carried out in 1947, but it is applicable to most people with a European pattern of consumption. The base of the index is December, 1950 = 100, and for most of 1959 the index was stable at the 143 level. In October it rose to 144 and remained at this level till the end of the year.

376. (571) The retail price index of goods mainly consumed by Africans has its base at December, 1951 = 100, and reflects the consumption pattern of Africans in Dar es Salaam. The index is computed from average prices obtained

by sending clerks out to purchase items in the local markets. This is necessary because "heaps", as opposed to units by weight, are often sold. This index has shown a steady fall since August, 1958, and at December, 1959 it stood at 116.

General Standards

377. (572-576) For all sections of the population recent years have seen a steady improvement due to the economic development of the territory, but conditions vary so widely in different parts of the country that the degree of improvement cannot readily be analysed. In normal conditions the rural inhabitants are normally self-supporting. Such surpluses as they are able to produce—and, except in times of adverse weather conditions, the volume of their production is primarily dependent on the amount of time and effort they are prepared to spend—find a ready market at reasonable prices. The advance in general living standards has not been arrested by the fall in commodity prices as earnings from most cash crops have increased as a result of increased production and higher productivity. The sections of the population not actively engaged in agriculture, particularly those living in towns, have not had the same advantages as those in the country since the high primary produce prices have added to the cost of living of town dwellers. It remains true that the town dweller has certain advantages over the rural population in that he enjoys more of the modern amenities of life, has greater opportunities of availing himself of the benefits of social services, and has a greater choice in ways of spending his money. The housing situation in urban areas, especially Dar es Salaam, has improved in recent years, and the African Urban Housing Loan Scheme has made its contribution towards raising the standard of African housing. In rural areas there is a tendency for housing standards to improve wherever cash crops are firmly established.

Improvement of Standards

378. (577) The steps taken by the Government with a view to improving general standards of living are a continuing process. The territory's development plans are all designed to contribute to a general betterment of living standards for all sections of the population.

CHAPTER 7. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) General Organisation

Legislation and Progress

379. (578) During the year two major pieces of legislation were enacted, the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance 1959, and the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance 1959, both replacing outdated legislation. Under the former there is established a Medical Council of Tanganyika replacing the Tanganyika Medical Board. Provision has been made for the first time for the provisional registration of newly qualified practitioners who are required to obtain supervised post-graduate experience before being registered for the unrestricted practice of medicine. The fact that adequate numbers of fully qualified doctors are now becoming available has been recognised in the abolition of the former provision for licensing whilst safeguarding the position of practitioners at present licensed

in the territory. The Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance makes extensive provisions for the control of the profession of pharmacy and the trade in drugs and poisons and is designed to obtain so far as is possible uniformity in the trade throughout East Africa. Implementation of the Medical Five-Year Development Plan continued during 1959 with progress in the hospital building programme and the opening of further rural health centres. The steady improvement in the standard of urban housing and sanitation continued.

Departmental Organisation

380. (579-581) On the 1st July, 1959, the Medical Department, which had previously formed one of the group of services for which the Minister for Social Services was responsible, was incorporated, together with the Government Chemist's Department, into a newly formed Ministry of Health under an elected Minister. The Director of Medical Services became Permanent Secretary to the Ministry with responsibility for the organisation and administration of all health services. In addition to the functions of the former Medical Department, as described in paragraph 581 of the 1958 Report, the responsibilities of the Ministry of Health include provision of a chemical service embracing routine chemistry and chemical investigational work in connection with foodstuffs and water supplies and toxicological, industrial and commercial chemistry. Details of the staff of the Ministry are given in Appendix II and XIX.

381. (582-583) The structure of medical administration in the provinces and districts and the responsibilities of the medical officers in charge of these areas remain as described in the 1958 Report.

382. (584) In the present state of development a clear distinction cannot be drawn between the curative and preventive medical services. The reasons for this are explained in paragraph 584 of the last Report. The majority of the members of the medical staff are therefore concerned both with the prevention and the cure of disease. Medical Officers of Health are appointed specifically to the municipality of Dar es Salaam and the town council of Tanga. In other townships District Medical Officers undertake the functions of Medical Officers of Health. A member of the staff of the Ministry of Health also undertakes the duties of Port Health Officer in Dar es Salaam. The Department provides a staff of Health Inspectors who, under the direction of District Medical Officers and Medical Officers of Health, perform general public health duties in urban and rural areas.

383. (585) The Medical Stores organisation continued to work at full pressure throughout 1959 supplying all government and local authority medical units and many medical missions. Some reorganisation was carried out in the main medical laboratory in Dar es Salaam which was renamed the Central Pathological Laboratory. The dental section dealt with a rising demand for dental treatment particularly among the African population. The increasing numbers of dental assistants becoming available for up-country hospitals after training in Dar es Salaam are beginning to play an important role in the provision of these services.

Non-government Medical Services

384. (586-587) During 1959 several mission dispensaries were up-graded to hospital status by the appointment of resident doctors, and a very well designed and constructed tuberculosis hospital built by the American Baptist Mission was completed at Mbeya. Government grants-in-aid paid for mission medical work

during the financial year 1958/59 amounted to £128,880. The number of industrial organisations and other employers of labour providing hospitals with resident or visiting doctors increased from 26 to 30 during the year. The District Nursing Service which was started in Dar es Salaam in 1958 became more firmly established and extended its work of home nursing among patients of all races.

International and Regional Co-operation

385. (588) A list of the international conventions which have been applied to the territory is given in Appendix XXIII. The provisions of the international sanitary regulations relating to maritime and aerial navigation are fully observed. A Bulletin of Infectious Diseases giving the number of cases notified and number of deaths from the six "quarantinable" diseases (yellow fever, cholera, typhus, plague, smallpox and louse borne relapsing fever) is circulated weekly. This bulletin, which also includes particulars of the incidence of cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis and sleeping sickness, is distributed to the neighbouring territories and to the regional offices of the World Health Organisation.

386. (589) Collaboration and co-operation with other territories in all matters relating to public health is fully maintained. Under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Co-operation and Scientific Research for Africa South of Sahara, a Panel of Medical Correspondents is maintained for the promotion of research into the prevention and control of disease. Tanganyika co-operates with the other East African territories in nominating experts to serve on this panel. During 1959 members of the Tanganyika Medical Department have continued to act as correspondents on the subjects listed in paragraph 589 of the 1958 Report.

Local Participation in Health Services

387. (590) Local participation in health services was described in the last Report. During 1959 a further seven rural health centres were established and had either been opened or were ready for opening by the end of the year. The nature of these centres was fully explained in paragraph 590 of the 1958 Report.

Finance

388. (591) The territorial budget for 1959/60 included provision of £1,943,632 for public health services. This figure includes £130,000 allocated for grants-in-aid to medical missions but excludes allocations for capital projects such as new hospitals and other medical buildings totalling £253,659. No details are available of the financial provision made from the missions' own resources. Contributions by the British Red Cross Society and the British Leprosy Relief Organisation have been referred to in paragraphs 296 and 297.

(b) Medical Facilities

Hospitals

389. (592) Details of government and other hospitals are given in Appendix XIX. During 1959 progress continued in the construction of new hospitals and rebuilding of old ones in accordance with the Medical Development Plan. In Dar es Salaam the medical training centre and health education unit associated with the Princess Margaret Hospital were completed. Excellent progress was made on the hospital itself which will be opened, with 438 beds, early in 1960.

Elsewhere new hospitals were completed at Sumbawanga and at Chazi Leprosarium and a new out-patient department was opened at Moshi in August. Improvements and extensions were carried out at the hospitals at Tarime, Mirembe, Mbeya and Iringa.

Dispensaries

390. (593) Seven further native authority rural health centres had been opened or were ready to be brought into operation by the end of 1959. All supervision possible is given by Government and, by arrangement, mission medical officers, although in some instances the remoteness of the dispensaries makes it essential that efforts to improve standards should be made both by the medical assistant or rural medical aid in charge and by the local authorities concerned.

Specialised Units and Treatment of Individual Diseases

391. (594) The facilities listed below are open to all sections of the population:

- (i) **Maternity and Child Health.** Government, local authority, mission and other maternity and child health services are as described in the 1958 Report.
- (ii) **Malaria.** During 1959 the headquarters of the Tanganyika Malaria Unit was transferred from Amani in the Tanga Province to Morogoro in the Eastern Province; the headquarters of the inter-territorial unit remaining at Amani. In addition to its normal control work in urban and sub-urban areas the territorial unit undertook a number of research projects and continued the training of malaria field staff.
- (iii) **Tuberculosis.** Further progress was made in the campaign against tuberculosis. The Southern Province control scheme increased its scope with the provision of additional tuberculosis beds. The tuberculosis hospital built by the Southern Baptist Mission of America was opened with 104 beds at Mbeya and a tuberculosis control scheme in which Government, native authorities and missions are co-operating was started in Mbulu District. In the Pare mountains a B.C.G. vaccination campaign financed by the native authority resulted in the vaccination of 10,766 children.
- (iv) **Venereal Disease.** No change.
- (v) **Treponematoses (Yaws).** Intensive treatment with the newer drugs has been carried out in certain areas with good results.
- (vi) **Leprosy.** During 1959 the new hospital in the Chazi Leprosarium was completed and good progress was made by the Augustana Lutheran Mission in the building of a new leprosarium at Iambi in the Central Province to replace the Mkalama Leprosarium. Out-patient treatment services continued to be developed throughout the territory.
- (vii) **Sleeping Sickness.** The control of this disease is under the direction of a Specialist Medical Officer with headquarters in Tabora. This officer maintains a small unit for the treatment of patients and for the trial of new drugs and also directs surveys and investigations in the field. His chief duties are, however, of an advisory and liaison nature, maintaining contacts with and ensuring the necessary co-operation between all those who are in one way or another connected with the management and control of sleeping sickness. These are the provincial and district medical officers, the Provincial Administration (in particular the settlement staff) and the tsetse officers of the Veterinary Department whose work it is to deal with the vector of the disease. On the research side there is close liaison between Tabora and the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation at Tororo, Uganda and with workers in the United Kingdom, West Africa and America.

Sleeping sickness in Tanganyika affects mainly the West Lake and Western Provinces, where Ngara, Biharamulo and Kasulu Districts have been the most involved during the past year and have between them given rise to more than one-third of all cases reported. Other areas affected are near Babati in the Northern Province, the south-western part of Ulanga District in the Eastern Province, and the western part of Nachingwea District in the Southern Province. There are also small foci in the Duma River to the south-east of Lake Victoria; in Karagwe District, 60 miles south-west of Bukoba; and near the mouth of the Malagarasi River on Lake Tanganyika, south of Kigoma. Sporadic cases occur throughout Kahama District and the western part of Tabora District and in Mpanda and Kibondo Districts, all in the Western Province.

Up to the end of November a total of 780 cases had been notified in 1959. This is 252 more than occurred in the same period in 1958, but although the incidence is high in the north-western part of the territory there have been no major outbreaks and the disease has not spread to any new areas during the year. All the cases have been of the *Trypanosoma rhodesiense* type. There have been no cases this year from the former *T. gambiense* focus on Lake Tanganyika north of Kigoma where a combination of chemoprophylaxis and insecticidal anti-tsetse spraying has been used to good effect.

- (viii) **Smallpox.** During 1959 localised outbreaks occurred mainly in the Western and Eastern Provinces. Several cases were notified in the Dar es Salaam Municipality.
- (ix) **Plague.** No cases occurred during 1959.
- (x) **Helminthic and Intestinal Infections.** The health education unit continued to concentrate a large part of its resources on efforts to combat these diseases by encouraging the raising of personal hygiene in all areas.
- (xi) **Mental Disease.** There has been no change. The institutions are as listed in the 1958 Report.

Research

392. (595) The research organisation remains as described last year. The various research projects being carried out by the Tanganyika Malaria Unit and detailed in the 1958 Report were continued and developed during 1959.

Maternity and Child Health Provisions

393. (596) Maternity and infant welfare facilities were dealt with in section (i) of paragraph 594 of the 1958 Report. The practice of midwifery is governed by the provisions of the Nurses and Midwives Registration Ordinance, 1952. The supervision of the health of school children is part of the duty of district medical officers, but lack of staff puts severe limitations on the work. Hygiene features prominently in school curricula and educational broadcasts.

Fees

394. (597) There have been no changes in the fees charged in government and local authority hospitals. These are listed in paragraph 597 of the last Report.

Medical Practice

395. (598) As mentioned in paragraph 379, new legislation covering the registration of medical practitioners, dentists and pharmacists was enacted. Any person holding qualifications entitling him to be registered in the United Kingdom as a medical practitioner, dentist or pharmacist is entitled to be so registered in Tanganyika. The Medical Council of Tanganyika in the case of medical practitioners and dentists, and the Pharmacy and Poisons Board in the case of pharmacists, assesses the qualifications of other applicants for registration and the holder of any diploma recognised for the purpose by the Council or the Board respectively is entitled to be registered in Tanganyika. Medical practitioners who qualified after 31st December, 1952 can be provisionally registered to enable them to obtain the twelve months post-graduate experience required before they can be registered for unrestricted practice in the territory. The registration of nurses and midwives is governed by the provisions of the Nurses and Midwives Regulation Ordinance, 1952. At the end of 1959 there were registered in Tanganyika 504 doctors, of whom 14 were Africans, whilst a further 41, including 3 Africans, were licensed as medical practitioners.

Unqualified practitioners

396. (599) Legal provisions regarding the registration of medical practitioners make an exception in the case of "the practice of systems of therapeutics

according to native method". There is no recognised standard system of indigenous medicine, but there are many tribal "medicine men" and although their influence is declining and will continue to decline as education spreads and confidence in modern medical science grows, their activities are still widespread.

Personnel Problems

397. (600) Details of the number and distribution of medical personnel are given in Appendix XIX. Despite the considerable increase during recent years numbers are still inadequate for the needs of the territory. Training facilities are dealt with in paragraph 406 below. Expansion of medical services will depend on the extent to which the inhabitants avail themselves of these.

(c) Environmental Sanitation

Conservancy

398. (601) There has been no change. Every attempt is being made to improve methods of waste disposal in rural areas.

Water Supplies

399. (602) The continuing progress made in the development of water supplies in both urban and rural areas has been described in Part VI, Chapter 3. Regular inspections and tests and frequent bacteriological and chemical examinations of water supplies are carried out. The incidence of infectious disease transmitted through public water supply systems is conspicuously rare. Control over river pollution is provided by the Water Ordinance (Cap. 357).

Food Inspection

400. (603) All articles of food intended for human consumption are subject to inspection by officers of the Government or local government health services. Premises in which food or drink is sold or prepared are inspected. Many native authorities are showing considerable interest in all aspects of better food production and supply, and a number of town councils have made by-laws to enable them to control food handling.

Milk and Meat

401. (604) Complementary to the measures being taken by the veterinary authorities to increase milk production and distribution, unremitting efforts have continued to induce milk producers and retailers to raise their standards of cleanliness and milk purity. Special provision is made in townships and minor settlements for the inspection of animals intended for slaughter for human consumption. The inspection and control of urban slaughterhouses is a function of the Veterinary Department; when the carcasses leave the slaughterhouses their further inspection and hygienic control become the responsibility of the urban authorities. In the rural areas rules made by the native authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance for the regulation and control of markets invariably include provision for the maintenance of cleanliness.

Control of Pests and Stagnant Water

402. (605) Control of disease-carrying pests is primarily by the use of the chlorinated hydrocarbons, pyrethrum and their compounds which give satisfactory results. There is a considerable demand for insecticidal powders in small, cheap, sprinkler containers for application by householders. The systematic

control of stagnant water is practicable only in towns and their environs and other areas of close settlement. The local authority of such areas is responsible for such control.

(d) Prevalence of Diseases

Notifiable Diseases

403. (606) The following table gives comparative figures of the number of cases of Smallpox, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Trypanosomiasis, Plague and Poliomyelitis notified from all sources during the past three years.

	1957	1958	1959 (a)
Smallpox	892	1,157	1,443
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	687	1,383	1,244
Human Trypanosomiasis (a)	383	574	780
Plague	5	—	—
Poliomyelitis	443	182	144

(a) Notifications to 30th November, 1959.

Mortality and Health Statistics

404. (607) There has been no change.

(e) Preventive Measures

Vaccination and Inoculation

405. (608) A total of 1,430,000 doses of smallpox vaccine lymph have been issued for use throughout the territory during the year. Anti-poliomyelitis vaccine was available on request for persons of all age groups. Consequent upon the appearance of rabies in the Southern Highlands Province and its spread northwards from the Northern Rhodesian border, anti-rabies serum was supplied to all Government hospitals in the affected areas.

(f) Training and Health Education

Medical Training

406. (609-611) Brief particulars of the various courses for nurses and midwives and ancillary medical staff were given in paragraphs 609 to 611 of the 1958 Report. 1959 saw the completion of the Princess Margaret medical training centre in Dar es Salaam, which will open in January, 1960. At the beginning of 1959 the training of assistant health inspectors, formerly carried out at Kongwa, was transferred to Dar es Salaam, and the training of health orderlies was suspended pending reorganisation of this type of training on an apprenticeship basis. Five assistant health inspectors were chosen for appointment to the training grade to undergo two year's additional training with a view to promotion to health inspector. Similarly, two laboratory assistants and one malaria assistant entered the training grade for eventual promotion to laboratory technician and malaria field officer, respectively.

Public Health Education and Information

407. (612) Towards the end of 1959 the health education section was moved to the new accommodation designed for it at the Princess Margaret Hospital and Training Centre. The work of the unit was mainly directed to the production of

large numbers of teaching posters and of hand-bills for use in health centres and child welfare clinics. Two short health educational films were made and a number of radio talks given, whilst material was supplied for Ministry of Health stands which were popular attractions at a number of agricultural shows throughout the territory. The pilot health education scheme started at Mwika in Moshi District in 1958 continued, and has provided much information which will be of use in planning similar schemes elsewhere.

(g) Nutrition

General

408. (613) Evidence of impaired nutrition, due particularly to protein deficiency in customary types of diet, is common among many groups of the indigenous population despite gradually improving tastes and habits. A Central Advisory Committee on Nutrition advises Government on all matters concerning food in relation to health and nutrition and the production and distribution of food supplies of nutritional importance for all sections of the population. During 1959 this Committee was reconstituted and a medical officer was appointed for special nutrition duties. His work includes the training of medical and health staff and forwarding by all possible means the education of the general public in nutritional matters. He is also required to advise generally on nutritional problems, to collect and assess information regarding the nutritional state of the community, and to initiate district schemes for the improvement of local nutritional standards.

Food Supplies

409. (614) As stated in the 1958 Report, self-sufficiency in staple foodstuffs, with the exception of wheat and sugar, has been virtually achieved and quantitatively there is little cause for concern apart from local shortages which may arise as a result of drought, etc., and which can be readily met from grain storage facilities. The main problem lies in the need to educate the population to produce food in the most economical manner, to store it hygienically, to grow or purchase the most nutritionally valuable foods and to cook food in such a manner that the full value is obtained.

Nutritional Measures

410. (615) Statutory regulations for the proper feeding of labour and arrangements for the supplementary feeding of school children were described in the 1958 Report. Maternity and child welfare clinics are being increasingly used for the dissemination of advice on infant feeding, and local campaigns for the improvement of nutritional standards have been instituted in various areas by the combined efforts of the Provincial Administration and agricultural, medical, veterinary, social development, and forest officers.

CHAPTER 8. NARCOTIC DRUGS

Legislation

411. (616-618) Legislation and conventions relating to narcotic drugs remain unchanged. The use of "bhang" continues to decrease and its cultivation remains a punishable offence. Government Notice No. 229 published on

3rd July, 1959, applied Part V of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance to nor-methadone and its salts and this substance has also been declared a Part I poison.

Importation

412. (619) During the year the following quantities of dangerous drugs were imported for medical and research purposes:

	<i>grammes</i>
Opium (as tincture, extract, etc.)	7,666
Morphine	292
Ethylmorphine	1,798
Codein	1,419
Pethidine	5,135
Oxycodone	0.99
Hydrocodone	9.606
Cocaine	113
Thebaine	1
Pholcodine	15
Diethylthiambutene	10.32
Hydromorphone	1
Methadone	20.7
Levorphanol	1.54

CHAPTER 9. DRUGS

Legislation

413. (620) As forecast in the 1958 Report, a new Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance was enacted during 1959 and will be brought into effect in 1960. This is a comprehensive piece of legislation providing for the control of the profession of pharmacy and the trade in drugs and poisons. The Pharmacy and Poisons Board established under the Ordinance controls the registration of all persons carrying on the business of a pharmacist and of the premises in which such businesses are carried on, and for the licensing of wholesale dealers and dealers in poisons used for mining, agricultural and horticultural purposes. The Ordinance provides for the preparation of poisons lists and specifies the classes of persons and institutions to which poisons may be sold or supplied. The possession of Part I poisons by other persons is made an offence. The advertising of drugs as being effective in the cure of certain diseases is prohibited as also is the advertising of drugs in extravagant or misleading terms. Conditions are laid down for the labelling of poisons and of non-poisonous medicines and the Minister for Health may make rules governing the import, export, manufacture, sale, safeguard, custody and storage of poisons and other matters.

CHAPTER 10. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

Legislative and Other Control Measures

414. (621) There has been no change.

Types and Quantities

415. (622) The quantities of non-indigenous liquors imported into, or manufactured in, the territory during the first ten months of 1959, for which figures are at present available, were as follows:

Beer	942,492 Imperial gallons
Brandy	17,840 Proof gallons
Gin and geneva	6,943 Proof gallons
Liqueurs	607 Imperial gallons
Rum	276 Proof gallons
Whisky	20,304 Proof gallons
Wines	42,212 Imperial gallons

All these liquors were imported except beer, of which 900,000 gallons were manufactured locally. It is not possible to estimate the quantity of indigenous alcoholic beverages manufactured or consumed.

Import Duties

416. (623) Import duties levied on alcoholic liquors for revenue purposes have been increased during the year under review. Duty on liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits exceeding 3 per cent. proof has been increased from sh.84/- to sh.126/- per imperial gallon, and that on other potable spirits exceeding 3 per cent. proof, e.g., whisky, brandy, rum, etc., from sh.125/- to sh.145/- per proof gallon. Duty on beers, etc., containing more than 3 per cent. proof alcohol has gone up from sh.9/- to sh.10/50 per imperial gallon. There has been no increase of duty on wines. The schedule of duties otherwise remains as set out in paragraph 623 of the 1958 Report.

CHAPTER 11. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING**Legislation**

417. (624-625) The legislation affecting town planning and housing is contained in the following ordinances:

- (1) The Town and Country Planning Ordinance (Cap. 378) which provides wide powers for creating planning in advance of development, and a comprehensive system of development control. Under the Ordinance the preparation of schemes and the control of planning generally is vested in the Town and Country Planning Control Board, which may delegate certain duties and powers to Area Planning Committees. The control of development and the responsibility for the management and execution of schemes is placed upon the local Area Planning Committees. The Ordinance lays down procedure for the preparation of schemes, and considerable emphasis is placed upon consultation between the Board and the local authority. Development is controlled by the giving or withholding of planning consent, or the giving of planning consent subject to conditions. Provision is made for owners of property to claim compensation if their interest in land or property is injuriously affected by the provisions of a scheme, and for developers to appeal against the refusal of planning consent. The Ordinance has so far been applied to six towns.

- (2) The Town Development Control Ordinance (Cap. 103) continues in operation in towns to which it was previously applied and to which the new Ordinance has not yet been applied. It provides for the preparation of town planning schemes, control of sub-division of plots and provision of land for new streets.
- (3) The Development Areas Control Ordinance (Cap. 273) which allows for a limited measure of control of development in areas not subject to the provisions of the Town Development Control Ordinance.
- (4) The Townships Ordinance (Cap. 101) which permits township authorities to make by-laws governing the standard of buildings and construction.
- (5) The Local Government Ordinance (Cap. 333) under which wider powers are conferred upon local authorities on their promotion to town council status.
- (6) The Municipalities Ordinance (Cap. 105) which confers similar powers to those under the Townships Ordinance upon municipal councils.

The Town Development Control Ordinance is progressively ceasing to have effect as the Town and Country Planning Ordinance is applied to more areas by order of the Governor in Council.

Collateral legislation remains as described in paragraph 626 of the 1958 Report.

Housing

418. (626) The improvement in standards of housing in rural areas continues. In urban areas the shortage of housing has largely been overcome, although there is a steady demand for additional houses of improved standard. There is still a shortage of houses available for renting in many towns, mainly due to normal increases in population. The Government has continued, with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, to build houses for renting by Africans and approximately 4,000 houses have so far been completed. The original houses, built to minimum standards in permanent materials, are becoming increasingly unpopular and the demand is for an improved type of quarter. Loans to individual Africans to enable them to build their own houses are also made by Government at interest rates of 5 per cent. with repayment over 20 years. The demand is now becoming greater than the funds available and ways are being investigated of interesting building societies in advancing loans to individual Africans for this purpose.

419. (627-628) Outside the urban areas the control of accommodation for African workers is vested in the Labour Department and minimum standards have been prescribed by regulations. These standards apply, with few exceptions, to accommodation for all categories of African workers where they are employed in agricultural, industrial or mining undertakings. Improvement in the standard of housing is most marked in the older established agricultural industries. Prejudice against modern types of housing on the part of workers has decreased considerably. The training of workers in building trades is limited to formal instruction given to pupils in trade schools and to in-service instruction given to employees who are at work under supervision. In Dar es Salaam and in other towns evening classes have been organised. Both in town and country there is a steady improvement in building techniques derived from the instruction and example of experienced professional builders and craftsmen.

Town and Country Planning Projects

420. (632) The Town and Country Planning Control Board, established under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Ordinance (Cap. 378), normally consists of four officials and four non-officials with a non-official chairman. During 1959 the Board met with considerable difficulties, it not being possible to formulate a working policy which would fully evoke the support of local authorities. Much of the effort of the Board during this year has been directed towards working out a solution to these difficulties, to drafting subsidiary legislation and regulations, and to considering and recommending proposals for improving upon and amending the Ordinance.

421. (631) The Department of Town Planning has continued its work as adviser to the Board, as the executive of the Board in preparing schemes for which the Board is the preparatory authority, and as consultant and adviser to those local authorities which are responsible for preparing their own schemes. In addition to areas which are gazetted planning areas under the new Ordinance, the Department is involved in planning work in 37 other townships and settlements to which the Ordinance has not yet been applied. There is a continual demand for planning advice and work in some of the smaller settlements which are now beginning to expand.

422. (629) The Department of Town Planning also acts as adviser to the Land Officer on the use of urban land, of which over 80 per cent. is public land at the disposal of the Governor. Detailed physical planning of the various zones of residential, industrial, commercial and other forms of development is carried out by the Department and layout designs are prepared for all such public land in complete detail down to individual plots. One of the most important features of the work of the Department is the detailed planning for the redevelopment of over-crowded and obsolescent central areas of towns, usually the traditional trading and bazaar areas, many of which are undergoing continual process of transformation and reconstruction as site values rise and the original buildings, erected when the towns were first founded, decay or become unsuitable.

423. (630) In many towns the stage has now been reached when the main framework of the town is planned more or less completely and is unlikely to be varied to any great extent over the coming years. In these cases construction of roads, bridges, railway sidings, open spaces, industrial areas and other skeletal features is required, but fairly heavy public investment of this nature must take place during the next few years if private development is to proceed according to a proper and orderly pattern. The funds available for this "framework" are limited, however, and expenditure must be scrutinised against the background of the very varied and costly development needs of the territory as a whole.

CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION

424. (633) There has been no change in the position as described in previous reports. Prostitution presents no problem in the rural areas and is largely confined to the towns and industrial areas.

CHAPTER 13. PENAL ORGANISATION

Extent and Nature of Crime

425. (634) The number of true Penal Code offences during the period 1st January to 31st September, 1959, was 37,197. This is an increase of 12 per cent. over the figures for the similar period in the previous year and indicates that the steady growth of reported crime, which has been apparent over the last five years, continues unabated. Figures for the full year were not available when the text of Part I of this Report went to press but are given in the Appendices.

Departmental Organisation

426. (635) The administration of prisons is the function of the Prisons Department. Officers of the Department are recruited both in the United Kingdom and locally. Subordinate ranks are trained at the departmental Prisons Training School at Dar es Salaam.

427. (636-638) The prisons, excluding road, forestry and quarry camps and also remand prisons, are divided into three categories as described in the 1958 Report. There is one prison of the "open" type, and many prisons have farms attached to them. Prisoners are employed on a heavy reforestation plan in two forestry camps. Earth works for new roads and maintenance of roads is carried out by prisoners who are kept in road camps. Facilities exist in prison workshops for the training of tailors, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, mat makers and shoe repairers. The scope of the workshops is being extended. There is one correctional institution for male juvenile offenders—the Malindi Institution—for which the Minister for Social and Co-operative Development assumed responsibility on the 1st July, 1959.

428. (637) The Isanga Institution, maintained by the Ministry of Health for criminal mental patients, has accommodation for over 200 patients and this was occupied to capacity throughout the year.

Conditions of Prison Labour

429. (639-640) The policy governing conditions in prisons is that, as far as practicable, all prisoners irrespective of race shall receive treatment in keeping with the mode of life to which they were accustomed before their imprisonment. No social distinctions on grounds of race are recognised. Conditions of employment of prison labour remain as described in the 1958 Report.

An alternative to imprisonment is the extra mural penal labour scheme which, subject to certain conditions, is available for all classes of offenders sentenced to periods not exceeding six months or for non-payment of a fine or costs. Offenders choosing this form of punishment are permitted to sleep at their homes or are housed in camps. They are employed by Government departments and are not paid for their labour. They are, however, given rations daily or a ration allowance. During the year 7,203 persons were released to extra mural penal labour.

Legislation

430. (641) The position remains unchanged. No new legislation was enacted during 1959.

431. (642-643) The prison discipline regulations apply equally to all prisoners without discrimination on racial grounds. Prisoners are normally unlocked at daybreak and after the morning meal are put to work. The evening meal is served an hour before sunset when all prisoners are locked up for the night.

The punishments which may be awarded to a prisoner for the commission of any of the offences declared by the Prisons Ordinance to be prison offences are set out in full in paragraph 643 of the 1958 Report. They have not been amended. Corporal punishment remains exceptional and may only be awarded subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Prisons. It is very rarely awarded and then only for aggravated offences. There were three such cases in 1959, all awarded for assaults upon Prison Warders.

432. (644-645) The need for the maintenance of a high standard of discipline in prisons is self-evident, but the question of disciplinary measures is kept constantly under review in its relation to the general question of prison reforms. Such a measure as solitary confinement is only resorted to in cases of aggravated or repeated offences when other disciplinary action has proved ineffective. All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment who are industrious and of good conduct earn remission at the rate of one-third of their sentence. Special remission may be granted on grounds of exceptional merit and early release on medical grounds can be arranged.

433. (646) All prisons are visited daily by medical officers or other medical staff. When adequate treatment cannot be given in the sick bays in the prisons, sick prisoners are removed to civil hospitals for treatment. All prisons are regularly visited by Visiting Justices. The arrangements in this respect remain as shown in paragraph 646 of the last Report. Provision is made under the Ordinance for visits to prisoners by relatives and friends. Ministers of religion also pay frequent visits to prisons.

434. (647) A Discharged Prisoners Aid Society operates in Dar es Salaam under the guidance of the Senior Probation Officer. Administrative officers and labour officers, when called upon to do so, assist the discharged prisoner, but most prisoners do not require such assistance as they return to their farms when released. On discharge prisoners are given a small sum of money to assist them in their immediate needs and to see them safely back to their homes.

435. (648) European prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding three years may be sent to the United Kingdom to serve their sentences. Prisoners are not sent out of the territory except under a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in accordance with the provisions of the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act or the Colonial Prisoners Removal Order in Council.

Prison Reforms

436. (649) The emphasis in prison policy continues to be on measures designed for the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners.

Juvenile Delinquency

437. (650) In the laws of the territory a "child" is a person under the age of twelve years and a "young person" is one over twelve and under sixteen. The incidence of juvenile delinquency, from such figures as are available from the subordinate courts, is not high and at present it does not present a serious problem.

438. (651) There are at present no specially constituted courts for juveniles but under the Children and Young Persons Ordinance (Cap. 13) special provisions are made regarding the procedure to be followed by subordinate courts when hearing the charges against juveniles. These are described in paragraph 651 of the 1958 Report.

439. (652) Under the Penal Code rules and the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance no child under the age of seven is criminally responsible for any act or omission. Furthermore, no child under the age of twelve years is criminally responsible for an act or omission unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission he had the capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission.

440. (653) In areas where the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance (Cap. 247) apply, the court may, in any case in which it is of the opinion that the circumstances make it expedient to release a juvenile offender on probation, make a probation order in lieu of any other punishment. Other sanctions available to the court are committal to the care of a fit person, binding over, with or without sureties, caning with a light cane or committal to an approved school. Details of the approved school system were given in the 1958 Report. Since 1st July, 1959, responsibility for approved schools has been transferred from the Commissioner of Prisons to the Minister for Social and Co-operative Development. Juvenile offenders are liable to imprisonment but this is now rarely necessary. When it is found necessary to commit a juvenile to prison every possible care is taken to ensure his complete segregation from adult prisoners.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Legislation and Policy

441. (654-655) The educational system is governed by the provisions of the Education (African) Ordinance (Cap. 71) and the Non-Native Education Ordinance (Cap. 264) and the rules and regulations made thereunder as amended from time to time. Educational policy is directed towards building a community which will be well equipped to assume full social, economic and political responsibility.

442. (656) The Five Year Plan for African education started in 1957 aims at providing more opportunities for more pupils to climb higher up the educational ladder after the primary course has been completed and lays emphasis on insistence on quality in the education provided, whether at primary, middle, secondary or post-secondary level. During the years 1957-61 the main emphasis is intended to be on measures designed to improve the standard of teaching and attainment in primary schools, to provide additional facilities for a larger proportion of pupils to complete the primary-middle school course, and to provide the big expansion in secondary and post-secondary education which is considered vital to the sound economic, social and political development of Tanganyika. At the same time, in view of the continued dependence of the territory on the immigrant communities, appropriate educational facilities are provided for their children.

443. (657) Africans participate in the formulation of educational policy through their representatives on the Legislative Council, the Territorial Advisory Committee on African Education, the Provincial Advisory Councils and the Native Authority Education Committees. There are ten African members of the Advisory Committee for African Education. Africans form a large part of each of the Native Authority Education Committees which advise the Director of Education on primary and middle schooling at district level. Each Committee meets at least once, some as many as three times a year, and their deliberations are becoming year by year noticeably more important and constructive.

444. (658) Africans act as supervisors for inspection of the work of primary schools. Nine Africans have been appointed educational assistants, one an education secretary and two are assistant education secretaries. Seven African officers have been appointed district education officers, formerly known as assistants to provincial education officers. There are nine African men education officers and one woman education officer. Two African mistresses have also been appointed. In 1959 the secondary school at Mpwapwa has an African headmaster and with a single exception (for the purpose of language teaching) the staff is entirely African.

Departmental Organisation

445. (659) The headquarters of the Education Department are at Dar es Salaam, where the Director of Education and central administrative staff are

stationed. For the purposes of administration in respect of African education the staff of the department is divided into provincial units in charge of provincial education officers who are responsible to the Director for all educational activities in their respective provinces. The provincial education officers are assisted by district education officers who are in charge of the educational inspection and administration of one or more districts, under the guidance and direction of the provincial education officer. Provincial education officers and district education officers deal directly with the educational secretaries of the voluntary agencies who are specially appointed to act as the representatives of the agencies in their dealings with Government on all educational matters. The Roman Catholic and the non-Roman Catholic group of Christian missions each has an Education Secretary-General with whom the Director of Education deals on major matters likely to affect all the missions included in the group. Most of the voluntary agencies have well established education committees which deal with their particular educational activities.

446. (660) The comparative figures of recurrent and capital expenditure from public funds given below indicate the progressive expansion of educational activities.

	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Actual expenditure, 1957/58 . . .	2,246,136	1,583,285	3,829,421
Actual expenditure, 1958/59 . . .	2,406,076	1,561,010	3,967,086
Estimated expenditure, 1959/60 . . .	2,632,663	1,025,772	3,658,435

(Note.—Separate figures are given for recurrent and capital expenditure in order to present a more balanced picture of the progress of education.)

447. (661) Many Asian schools are conducted by local school committees. About half of these schools, known as Indian Public Schools, provide for children of all Asian communities. These schools have no central organisation. An almost equal number are administered through local committees by H.H. the Aga Khan's Department of Education for Tanganyika, and provide primarily for children of the Ismaili community. There are also a few Asian schools conducted by other community educational boards. Most of the smaller European schools are conducted by local committees of parents.

448. (662) The Advisory Committee for African Education, established under the African Education Ordinance, includes, as *ex-officio* members, the Director of Education and the two Education Secretaries-General. Members nominated by the Governor include eight persons to represent the missionary societies, bodies or corporations engaged in educational work in the territory, and two represent the chambers of commerce and the Planters' Association. One of the African members of the Committee is a woman.

449. (663) European and Indian education are the concern of executive European and Indian Education Authorities, the chairman of each of which is the Director of Education. These Authorities are established under the provisions of the Non-Native Education Ordinance. Members are nominated by the Governor or by the Minister for Education and Labour. Other non-African (including Goan) education is administered by the Director, with the assistance of an advisory committee, the members of which are appointed by the Minister.

450. (664) Supervision of African voluntary agency schools is carried out by specially delegated members of the societies concerned and by African supervisors attached to the staff of the provincial education officers. The inspection of

African schools at the headquarters level is carried out by the Assistant Director of Education concerned and by members of the inspectorate. At the provincial level, school inspection is the responsibility of the provincial education officer and is carried out by the provincial education officer, the district education officers and education officers who are on school staffs in the province. Schools for non-Africans are inspected by the Assistant Director concerned and by the inspectorate, which includes Asian inspectors.

451. (665) The relationship between the Department of Education and mission and other private schools is defined in the appropriate Ordinances and is concerned with the registration, opening and closing of schools and the payment of grants-in-aid when the requisite conditions have been fulfilled.

Programmes and Plans

452. (666) Educational programmes are organised largely on a racial basis. Educational facilities for the indigenous population are regarded as of prime importance as a first stepping stone towards the achievement of the ultimate objective of educational policy, while the need for providing educational facilities for the non-African communities is also fully appreciated. Late in the year the committee set up in 1958 to consider problems connected with the integration of the present educational systems completed its deliberations and the report of this committee is now being closely studied by Government.

453. (667) The Ten Year Plan for African education covering the period to 1956 provided for a considerable increase in the target figure for pupils attending schools, and made increased provision for girls' education, teacher-training facilities, technical education and agricultural work in schools, and for inspection and supervision. The new plan, which was started in 1957, while providing for a comparatively small extension of primary school facilities, concentrates at this level on improvement in the quality of education and the introduction of instruction in English. It provides for considerable development at the middle, secondary and technical education levels and for improvements in inspection and supervision.

Non-Government Schools

454. (668) The establishment and operation of schools for Africans is governed by the provisions of the African Education Ordinance. No person may open or maintain a school within the meaning of the Ordinance unless and until such school is registered by the Director of Education in the register of schools, nor unless the owner of the school has been approved by the Minister for Education and Labour, nor unless all the teachers are registered under the provisions of the Ordinance. The Director is empowered in certain circumstances to order the closing of schools.

455. (669) The provisions of the Non-Native Education Ordinance govern the establishment and operation of schools for the education of children of the non-indigenous communities. This legislation provides for the appointment of managers of non-government schools, for the registration of schools and teachers, and for the inspection of schools. Provision is also made for the closing of any school conducted in a manner detrimental to the physical, mental or moral welfare of the pupils attending it.

456. (670-671) Grants to private schools for the education of Africans are governed by the provisions of the African Education Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder. Grants to schools for Asian and European children are made in accordance with regulations made under the Non-Native Education Ordinance. The main conditions attaching to such grants, and the basis upon which they are made, are described in paragraphs 670 and 671 of the 1958 Report.

Basis of Establishment of Schools

457. (672) Schools continue to be, with certain minor exceptions, separately organised and administered on the basis of the main racial groups. Within these groups there are certain denominational and community schools conducted by religious societies or other bodies concerned. Racial and denominational differences do not affect in any way the eligibility of schools to receive assistance from public funds provided that the necessary conditions for receiving these grants are fulfilled. Three entirely non-racial educational institutions are already in existence: the Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam, operated by Government; St. Joseph's Convent School in Dar es Salaam, conducted by the White Fathers Roman Catholic Mission; and the more recently opened Katoke Preparatory School in Bukoba District, run by the Church Missionary Society. A non-racial preparatory school, built at Rungemba in Iringa District from the funds of the Tanganyika Non-racial Education Trust which was established in 1957, is expected to open in 1960.

Religious Instruction

458. (673) The study of religion or attendance at any religious service is not obligatory in any government or native authority school. In these schools periods are allocated for voluntary religious study and during this time instruction may be given by accredited teachers from missions and other religious bodies. In the case of assisted voluntary agency schools the position is governed by the relevant grant-in-aid regulations, which do not permit day schools to be grant aided unless they are prepared to admit children of all religious persuasions for enrolment.

Information about United Nations

459. (674) Information material received from the United Nations Department of Public Information, and pamphlets concerning the United Nations and the Trusteeship System in both English and Swahili, are distributed to schools throughout the territory. Instruction on these subjects forms part of the syllabus in citizenship in all schools.

Compulsory Education

460. (675) There has been no change in the year. The position remains as described in the 1958 Report.

School Fees

461. (676-677) The basis upon which school fees are charged and the amounts of the fees are as shown in the last Report.

Girls' Education

462. (678) There is no restriction under local laws upon facilities for the education of girls. Although in some parts of the territory there was in the past

considerable opposition on the part of the people and native authorities to African girls' education, this attitude has in general changed in recent years, and there is now widespread and keen enthusiasm for such education.

Scholarships

463. (679) Except at St. Michael's and St. George's School for European secondary pupils (where the Board of Trustees offer six competitive scholarships and bursaries annually) there is no form of scholarship entrance to any of the schools in the territory, but scholarships and bursaries are awarded for higher education outside Tanganyika. The Government Bursaries Fund was set up in 1957 and is administered by the Government Bursaries Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Education and Labour. The Committee is assisted by the Bursaries Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education, which gives advice regarding awards of untied bursaries. Bursaries are in two categories—"tied" and "untied". The nature of these is described in previous Reports and remains unaltered.

Transport Facilities

464. (680) African and European children who for good reason attend boarding schools at a distance from their homes are provided with free travel facilities by available transport services. From 1st July, 1959, the Indian Education Authority ceased to provide assistance towards pupils' travel costs but children affected continue to be eligible for such concession rates as are available.

School Buildings

465. (681) Under the revised Five Year Plan it was estimated that capital expenditure on African education in 1957/58 would be £484,950, £552,000 in 1958/59 and £454,773 in 1959/60. Work carried out during 1959 included extensions to a number of secondary schools to enable them to proceed to Standard XII, improvement of the buildings, furnishings and equipment of other schools and the construction of a number of boys' and girls' middle schools. Third classrooms were constructed at a large number of primary schools, so that by the introduction of single sessions for Standards II and IV in those schools the standard of work might be improved. The new Government Indian Secondary School at Tabora was completed and work was in progress on a new Government Indian Primary School at Dar es Salaam. Additions and alterations were carried out at a number of aided schools. The virtual completion in 1958 of the first phase of the European secondary boarding school (St. Michael's and St. George's) at Iringa made it possible to open the school early in 1959.

Text Books

466. (682) The position remains as described in the 1958 Report.

Youth Organisations

467. (683) The most important youth organisations are the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides and a company of one or other of these is organised at many schools both African and non-African. Various activities in connection with youth organisations and the provision of social amenities for young people are undertaken by missions and other voluntary agencies.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS

(a) Primary Schools

Structure and Organisation

468. (684) The great majority of African primary schools now cover Standards I to IV, though in a few district schools classes up to Standard VI are still provided. Primary schools fall into four categories, three registered under Part I of the register (government and native authority schools, grant-aided voluntary agency schools and unaided voluntary agency schools), and one (the so-called "bush" schools) registered under Part II. In the latter the primary syllabus is followed as far as possible, usually up to about Standard II. For Asian and European children primary education consists of a six-year course.

Policy

469. (685) The objective is to ensure that children having completed the primary education course are fully literate and that they will be able to pursue intelligently and in a progressive manner their normal activities in the daily life of the country and take an active and intelligent interest in public affairs.

Curriculum

470. (686) The curricula in African, Asian and European schools remain as described in paragraph 686 of the 1958 Report. English has now been introduced as a second language into the curriculum of some 400 African primary schools. It is estimated that in 1960 English will be taught in Standard III of more than 1,800 primary schools. By June, 1960 single sessions will be in operation in 1,145 of the 2,690 primary schools.

Ages of Pupils and School Attendance

471. (687-688) There has been no change.

(b) Middle Schools

472. (689) Middle schools with accommodation for Standards V to VIII provide the intermediate stage between primary and secondary education for Africans. The purpose of the middle school is to provide a four-year course, which is complete in itself, for those who have done relatively well in the primary school course, to fit them either to return fully equipped for a progressive life in the normal occupations of their home area or to go straight into paid employment or to take professional and technical courses or to go on to secondary education. The curriculum includes English, Swahili, arithmetic, geography, history, civics, agriculture, animal husbandry and handwork.

CHAPTER 3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Structure and Organisation

473. (690) For Africans the secondary course begins at Standard IX. In 1959 there were 50 streams for boys and 6 streams for girls at this level. Fifteen of the boys' streams and two of the girls' continued up to Standard XII, at which stage

the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate is taken. There are plans for the progressive extension of all these streams up to Standard XII. Higher School Certificate classes have been opened with a total enrolment of 92, of whom 4 are girls, in three boys' and one girls' school. The schools comprising the above-mentioned streams total 24 for boys and 4 for girls, and are managed both by Government and by voluntary agencies. It should be noted that according to the classification used in the United Kingdom Standards VII and VIII of the middle schools would be reckoned as secondary classes, so adding 16,181 children to the 4,212 in Standards IX to XIII, and making a total of 20,393 African children undergoing secondary education.

For the Asian community there are 5 government and 8 non-government schools providing a course to School Certificate. A further nineteen schools provide a varying number of secondary classes from Standards VII to X. There is one assisted secondary school for Europeans providing a course to Higher School Certificate.

Policy

474. (691) The aim of the secondary schools is to impart a broad general education which will equip the pupil to make his individual contribution to the life and development of the community. Pupils who do not proceed beyond Standard X are eligible for numerous posts in Government and non-Government service or can proceed to courses of further training for more specialised posts in Government service. Opportunities are available for pupils who show particular promise to proceed to Higher School Certificate classes, Standards XIII and XIV, leading to university entrance level or to courses of higher education at university colleges or similar institutions in East Africa and elsewhere.

Curriculum

475. (692) The secondary school curriculum has not changed during the year and is as described in paragraph 692 of the 1958 Report.

Ages of Pupils, Attendance and Wastage

476. (693) The age range of pupils attending secondary standards is from 12 to 20 years. Non-attendance and wastage do not constitute any problem at the secondary stage of education as far as African and European schools are concerned, but there is considerable wastage in the Indian secondary schools, many pupils leaving from Standards VIII, IX and X either because there are no facilities for secondary education beyond these standards in the immediate locality or because the pupils do not have the ability to profit from the full course leading to the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate.

CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Facilities available

477. (694) Funds are available in the Government Bursaries Fund for the payment of bursaries to suitably qualified students who wish to proceed overseas for post-secondary education. Fees and allowances of students at Makerere and the Royal Technical College are also paid from this fund, which derives its income partly from grants made by the Tanganyika Higher Education Trust

Fund Board and partly from contributions by Government. Students are not normally given bursaries to colleges overseas if the courses they wish to study are available in East Africa. In 1959 there were 196 students at Makerere as compared with 216 in 1958, but 92 African pupils who in former years would have been considered for entry to preliminary courses at Makerere were admitted to Higher School Certificate courses in four secondary schools in Tanganyika.

One hundred and twenty-nine Africans are known to be at institutions of higher education outside East Africa. The Tanganyika Students' Unit in London continues to deal with post-secondary students from Tanganyika applying for courses in the United Kingdom or Eire, and is usually successful in placing qualified applicants in suitable institutions. Many of these are financed entirely from non-government funds. Opportunities for higher education at universities and other institutions in East Africa and abroad have kept pace with the number of Tanganyika candidates coming forward who are of the requisite standard to benefit from them.

Bursaries and Scholarships

478. (695) During 1959 the following scholarships were taken up:

African Students

- (i) 16 Government bursaries to the United Kingdom (excluding in-service training courses).
- (ii) 19 Government bursaries for in-service training courses in the United Kingdom (including teacher-training).
- (iii) 16 Government bursaries to Makerere (in addition to 164 held in previous years).
- (iv) 4 Government bursaries to the Royal Technical College (in addition to 2 held in previous years).
- (v) 2 bursaries awarded by co-operative unions.
- (vi) 1 scholarship awarded by an organisation in Eire, and supplemented by a Tanganyika Government grant.
- (vii) 4 bursaries to the United Kingdom awarded by native authorities.
- (viii) 4 scholarships awarded by the Government of India.
- (ix) 2 United States Government scholarships to colleges in the United States of America.
- (x) 7 scholarships to the United States of America awarded by non-government organisations.
- (xi) 1 scholarship to the United Kingdom awarded by a non-government organisation and supplemented by a Tanganyika Government grant.
- (xii) 1 scholarship awarded by the British Council for study in the United Kingdom.
- (xiii) 8 scholarships awarded by a non-government organisation for study at Cuttington College, Liberia.
- (xiv) 3 scholarships awarded by a non-government organisation for study in Ethiopia.
- (xv) 3 scholarships awarded by a non-government organisation for study in the United Kingdom.

Non-African Students

- (i) 10 Government bursaries for study in the United Kingdom.
- (ii) 4 Government bursaries to the Royal Technical College (in addition to 16 held in previous years).
- (iii) 9 Government bursaries to Makerere (in addition to 7 held in previous years).
- (iv) 1 United States Government scholarship to a college in the United States of America.
- (v) 1 bursary for post-graduate studies in the United Kingdom awarded by a non-government organisation.

Monetary Regulations

479. (696) In no case have monetary regulations for the transfer of funds from Tanganyika debarred any student from proceeding to an institution of higher education outside the territory to which he had gained admission.

Scope of Courses, etc.

480. (697) At Makerere College, which is affiliated to London University, the degrees of M.Sc. and M.A. (London) may be taken as well as the London external general degrees in Arts, Science and Economics. The B.A. (Honours) degree may be taken in English, History, Geography and Mathematics. B.Sc. (Economics) and B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree courses are also available. The Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery (East African) which has been since 1951 the title of the final award in the faculty of medicine, admits holders to the register of medical practitioners in the East African territories and this is recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Diploma courses are available for students who are studying agriculture, veterinary science and education. There is also a Diploma Course in Fine Arts. Makerere College is well equipped to conduct basic research in medicine, agriculture, veterinary science, sociological science and linguistics. All teaching at the College is conducted in the English language.

CHAPTER 5. OTHER SCHOOLS**Children Below School Age**

481. (698) There has been no change during 1959.

Schools for the Physically and Mentally Handicapped

482. (699) The Wilson Carlile School for Blind Boys at Buigiri, run by the Church Army, gives 46 boys between the ages of 8 and 18 a primary education supplemented by training in handicrafts. It is planned to expand the school over the next five years to take 100 boys. The Tanganyika Society for the Blind, founded in 1957 with the assistance of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, runs a Training Centre for 50 blind adults at Kazima designed to enable them to contribute to their own maintenance on returning home.

Professional and Vocational Training Institutions

483. (700) There are two trade schools and one technical institute in the territory, all being built and equipped largely from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The trade schools provide three years' full-time training in skills associated with building and engineering immediately following satisfactory completion of eight years general education. This three year trade training is part of a five-year apprenticeship scheme, the remaining two years of which are spent in indentured apprenticeship "on-training" within industry. Each school can accommodate 600 trade pupils. That at Ifunda was running at full strength in 1959 whilst that at Moshi had students in all three years of the trades associated with the building industry, a total of 309, with a further 80 trade pupils receiving training in the first year of trades associated with the engineering industry. At the end of 1959, 238 trade pupils left the trade schools to enter "on-training" in industry as indentured apprentices. Of these 65 were engineers and 173 were builders. The scheme of indentured apprenticeship has proved to be very successful: 117 apprentices completed their on-training during the year, bringing the total of Certificates of Apprenticeship issued to 426.

484. (701) The Technical Institute at Dar es Salaam is being constructed in a number of phases but in such a way that classes can be held as soon as a particular phase is completed. A portion of Phase I, consisting of classroom, drawing office, administration and library blocks, was completed towards the end of 1957. Classes in commercial and clerical subjects were begun in 1958. These classes are open to both sexes of all races, and are of different types to meet the varying needs of students. One hundred and twelve students, male and female, of all races, attended a full-time course throughout 1959, whilst 109 students attended full-time short intensive training courses. Part-time evening classes were conducted for two terms: 733 students of both sexes and all races enrolled for the first session, whilst the number enrolling for the second session was 866. The total number of student hours was 26,996 in the first and 28,500 in the second term. Phases II and III, consisting of science laboratories, workshops and hostels, are now under construction. The Technical Institute is planned to train the technician, i.e., the very necessary skilled semi-professional staff which acts as the link between the skilled craftsmen from the trade school and the professional man. The College of Commerce, Moshi, sponsored by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, had 42 full time and 100 part time day students in attendance during the year. Part time evening classes were also run to meet the needs of office workers. Besides these institutions there are additional facilities for training provided by various government departments as well as by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration and Posts and Telecommunications Administration. There is also the Natural Resources School at Tengeru which caters for students who intend to take up employment in the Agricultural, Veterinary and Forest Departments: 97 students successfully completed the course at this school in 1959. A full list of the pre-service training courses run by government departments in 1959 is given in Appendix E to the annual report of the Public Service Commission and runs into many pages of print. It indicates that the total number of trainees who passed out of all such courses during 1959 was over 1,900.

Other Special Educational Institutions

485. (702) The report of the Conference on Muslim Education, held at Dar es Salaam in November, 1958, was published early in the year. As a result of one of the main recommendations made in this report a working party met in 1959 to consider the establishment in Zanzibar of a Muslim Institute for the teaching of religion, history and Arabic to Muslim students from East Africa and Nyasaland. The report of the working party is now under consideration by the East African Governments.

486. (703) Eight students from Tanganyika joined the Royal Technical College in Nairobi at the beginning of the academic year in October, 1959, and eighteen returned for second, third or fourth year studies.

CHAPTER 6. TEACHERS

Professional Qualifications, Recruitment and Supply

487. (704-705) There have been no changes during the year as far as professional qualifications required of teaching staff and the supply of teachers are concerned.

Training

488. (706) The Government continues to be aware of the importance of training an adequate number of African teachers. During 1959 some 180 men and women qualified for the Grade I Certificate. In addition there are 4 Muslim men in Zanzibar undergoing training. Some 500 men and women qualified for the Grade II Certificate. The increase in the number of Grade I teachers and the decrease in the numbers in the Grade II category is a result of the policy of improving quality. In addition to teachers from local training centres, there are those who qualify for entrance to Makerere College on a Government bursary covering the courses leading to the Makerere Diploma in Education. Provision is made for selected students to be granted scholarships for further study and training overseas. In March, 1959 a teacher training college for Asian men and women was opened in Dar es Salaam with 25 students. The course will extend over two years. There will be a further intake of 25 in March, 1960.

Refresher Courses, etc.

489. (707-708) The arrangements for refresher courses described in the 1958 Report continue to apply. The practice of making separate provision in the form of annual allocations (or grants in the case of voluntary agencies) for the purpose of purchasing periodicals and professional reading matter for the staffs of African post-primary schools was discontinued in 1959. It is now expected that these publications should be purchased from the general allocation or grant made for school materials and equipment. Allocations are made to European and Indian schools for the purchase of professional reading material for the use of the teaching staff and the purchase of periodicals of general interest for the use of the pupils.

Salary Scales

490. (709) Salary scales for certificated teachers range from a minimum of £124 10s. per annum to £1,137 per annum as the maximum for holders of the Makerere teaching diploma. Graduate teachers' salaries range from a minimum of £678 to £1,308 per annum and an African graduate Education Officer can reach a maximum salary of £1,518 per annum. These scales are fully set out in Appendix II.

CHAPTER 7. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION**Extent of Illiteracy**

491. (710) If the criterion of literacy is taken to be an ability to read and write in simple terms and in a vernacular language it is probably true to say that there are several areas of some size where there is virtually 100 per cent. literacy. On the other hand it was calculated that only 5 per cent. literacy obtained in the Singida District before the mass literacy campaign mentioned in paragraph 369 was started there. This district-wide literacy campaign is a combined effort of the Turu Council and two missions co-ordinated by a Social Development Officer. Some 14,750 adults have registered as learners, and 1,000 certificates of literacy will have been issued by the end of the year.

Adult Education

492. (711) In many districts there has been a remarkable increase in the demand for adult literacy and also a pronounced increase in the demand from adults living in the urban areas for formal instruction in English. This demand is

being catered for by the Social Development Department, by voluntary agencies, and by the Tanganyika African National Union. Details of the types of course which are available are to be found in paragraph 711 of the last Report.

Development of Intellectual and Cultural Activities

493. (712) Paragraphs 369 and 370 give a description of the Social Development Department's contribution to the development of intellectual and cultural activities. Amongst other agencies at work are the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, whose transmitters are now sufficiently strong to enable its programmes to be heard all over the country, and the Press. While the circulation figures of individual newspapers fluctuate, there is no doubt that the total consumption of newsprint in the territory is going up. A new Swahili daily paper *Ngurumo* of nationalist, independent outlook is read keenly in Dar es Salaam and the towns nearby. This paper has set a higher editorial standard than has hitherto been evident in the vernacular press. The popular *Mwafrika* also appears daily but has a lower circulation than *Ngurumo*. Its Saturday and larger edition continues, however, to print 25,000 copies and is the most popular up-country Swahili newspaper. Further details of the Press are given in paragraphs 310 and 311 above.

494. (713-714) The British Council has continued to play a prominent part in furthering cultural and intellectual activities. During 1959 an African headmaster, an African market master, an African local government officer and an African locomotive driver were awarded bursaries by the Council to study special subjects in the United Kingdom. An African schoolmaster was awarded a one-year scholarship to attend the special post-graduate course at Edinburgh in the teaching of English overseas. The Council also organised special residential introduction courses in Dar es Salaam for chiefs, local government officers and for all students going overseas for the first time. Arrangements continue to be made for the reception and general welfare of Tanganyikan students after their arrival in the United Kingdom. The British Council maintains a lending library in Dar es Salaam and a reference library in Moshi. More than seven hundred regular borrowers, of whom half are African and Asian readers, used the lending library in Dar es Salaam throughout the year. A very active circulating library of plays is operated mainly for the benefit of provincial dramatic groups. During 1959 the British Council organised the Dar es Salaam Youth Drama Competition which drew entries from Dar es Salaam and from the provinces. Assistance was given at refresher courses for teachers of English with visual aid material and a course in librarianship was organised in Dar es Salaam. A study tour for local government officers was arranged in the United Kingdom.

495. (715) The United Kingdom Government has an Information Office in Dar es Salaam.

CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RESEARCH

Research

496. (716) Activities in the wider fields of research, including the work done and assistance rendered by such specialised agencies of the United Nations as the F.A.O., W.H.O., U.N.I.C.E.F. and U.N.E.S.C.O., have been the subject of detailed references in Chapter 3 of Part VI and Chapters 5 and 7 of Part VII of this Report. Reference to the East Africa High Commission research services

has also been made in these parts and in Part III. The role of C.C.T.A. is also referred to in Part III. The following paragraphs cover local research projects of importance. Apart from local and inter-territorial research, Tanganyika shares with other territories the advantage of the services of the specialist staff of the Secretary of State and his advisory bodies. Use is also made of the services of such research and technical organisations in the United Kingdom and elsewhere as the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, the Commonwealth Institute, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, the School of Oriental and African Studies, the International Institute of African Languages and Culture, the Imperial Forestry Institute, the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the Rothamsted Experimental Station, the Commonwealth Economic Committee and the Road Research Station (Tropical Section).

Basic Services

497. (717) *Geological Survey*. The Department of Geological Survey carries out regional geological mapping and the investigation and assessment of mineral occurrences. It also provides a service in engineering geology. Technical advice and assistance, which includes laboratory work and research, is available to the general public and the mining industry.

498. (718) *Meteorological Survey*. Research is included in the work of the East African Meteorological Department described in paragraphs 281 and 282.

Economic Research

499. (719) *Land Survey*. Cadastral surveys and some topographical surveys are undertaken by the Survey Division of the Ministry of Lands and Surveys. A programme of topographical mapping at 1/50,000 scale is conducted by the United Kingdom Directorate of Overseas Surveys. Work undertaken during the year under the headings of triangulation, topography, cadastral survey and map reproduction included the following:

- (a) Ground control of air photography was completed in the (Buhoro) Usauga Flats area, and commenced in the Bubu River extension areas. Ground control of the irrigation areas at Kitoro, Mombo and Pawaga was completed.
- (b) A general cadastral survey for the registration of title was commenced in Tabora Township using air photography.
- (c) A large estate survey was undertaken photogrammetrically for the registration of title, with the field control of the air cover completed.
- (d) Annotated air photo mosaics at 1/50,000 were commenced to cover game controlled areas where early mapping is not contemplated.
- (e) Cadastral surveys, amounting to 5,153 plots in urban areas and 146 estates in rural areas, were checked.
- (f) New maps were reproduced from either local compilation or kodalines supplied by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys as follows:

Scale	Sheets
1/50,000	61
1/125,000	6
District Maps	12
1/2,500	16 (Township)
1/10,000	1

Agricultural Research

500. (720) *General*. The establishment of Regional Research Centres was described in the 1958 and previous Reports. The main line of research being followed is that of maintaining and improving soil productivity by means of manures, fertilisers, fallows, inter-cropping and crop succession with an emphasis on cash crops rather than on subsistence crops. Pasture studies and work on the integration of grazing and arable systems of agriculture is receiving increasing attention. Promising new varieties of soya bean, sesame, Polysora-rust resistant maize, ground-nuts and sorghum are being produced locally or introduced. Special attention is also being paid to research work on irrigation schemes run by the Department of Agriculture and the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation in connection with the Rufiji Basin Survey. Close co-operation is maintained with research workers in neighbouring territories and with research organisations of the East Africa High Commission. A series of trial farms is being established to study the value of results obtained by research when they are incorporated into local farming systems.

501. (721) *Western Research Region*. The main station, Ukiriguru, is situated near Mwanza and is staffed by the Department of Agriculture and by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. The Lint and Seed Marketing Board contributes to both recurrent and capital expenditure. Cotton is the main crop being studied and research continues on the general improvement of the "UK" (for Ukiriguru) strains. Work on other crops and pasture research, varieties, management and integration with arable cropping has been increased. Work on cotton pests and pests of other crops of local importance is continuing.

At the Urambo Experimental Station the programme of research on tobacco has been expanded both as regards the best way of growing and producing tobacco itself and as regards tobacco as one crop in a general system of farming. Work on soil fertility and general crops continues.

At the Mwanhala Experimental Station further useful information has been obtained on the value of manures, fertilisers and inter-cropping for improving the production of cash crops. Work on new crops and new varieties of established crops continues.

502. (722) *Central Research Region*. Ilonga, the main station for this region, is situated near Kilosa. A multi-strain variety of cotton with great promise as regards yield and lint characteristics was produced there in 1957, was bulked in one small area in 1958 and will presently be further distributed. Work on the control of cotton pests has proved successful and economic on well grown cotton. More attention is now being paid to the biology of pests of cotton. Control of the pests of castor-bean by dusting has not progressed very rapidly; spraying will now be tried. It is possible that two factors of resistance to sucking bugs have been found, one depending on the thickness of the husk, the other on a physiological factor of as yet unknown nature. The general agronomic programme on inter-cropping, inter-relationships of rainfall, plant population and time of planting on yield, soil management problems, groundnut varieties and the growing of soya beans as a commercial crop continues.

At the Coast Experiment Station, Chambezi, the main crop is coconuts. Fertiliser trials on adult palms and a study on the biological control of a bug causing premature nut fall are in progress. Agronomic work on a wide range of

crops is also in progress. There are a number of sub-stations attached to the main station for studying problems of local importance.

503. (723) *Southern Research Region*. Nachingwea is the main station in this region. The programme on the experimental farm is directed towards the improvement of productivity by means of manures, fertilisers, fallows and improved varieties. Good progress is being made in the breeding programme and it is hoped that improved varieties of soya bean, sesame and sorghum will be ready for issue shortly. A good collection of local and introduced cashew has been planted. Entomological studies are being done on the biology and control of cashew pests and also on termites which do considerable damage to soya bean. The new sub-station at Mtopwa is now in operation and is carrying out a wide range of investigations on crops of local importance. Another sub-station is being opened near Songea for work on heavy western tobacco.

Work is continuing at the coastal sub-station Mtwara. Soil surveys of potential irrigation areas in the Rufiji Basin are undertaken from this centre.

504. (724) *Northern Research Region*. The main station is situated at Tengeru near Arusha. Work is continuing on the production of a short season maize variety for areas of low and erratic rainfall. Material for this has been obtained from the Americas, India and other parts of Africa. At the West Kilimanjaro sub-station a wheat breeding scheme is in progress to produce a short season rust-resistant wheat. In 1959 a further wide range of wheat varieties were tested but only a few were retained for further study. Some of the varieties from Northern Rhodesia that showed high resistance to rust in 1958 succumbed to the disease in 1959. Entomological work includes biological and control studies on cotton pests, control of chafer-grubs, thrips and red spider on pyrethrum, and a number of minor pests. The pathologist is studying diseases of coffee, papaw, pyrethrum, beans and groundnuts. Agronomic work includes a study of retting of hibiscus, suitability of soya, groundnuts and haricot beans as a crop for certain areas and time of planting studies. Pasture research is also carried out using the station as a working base.

505. (725) *Sisal*. The Sisal Research Station at Ngomeni is financed and operated by the sisal industry through the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. Particular attention is paid to the important problem of maintaining soil production by means of cultural treatments, fertilisers and sisal waste.

506. (726) *Coffee*. Research on *Arabica* coffee is carried out at Lyamungu on Kilimanjaro, at Mbozi in the Southern Highlands Province where much drier conditions prevail and at a number of out-station sites. These stations are staffed by the Department of Agriculture. At Lyamungu, a station financed by the Coffee Board of Tanganyika, the main lines of work continue to be as described in previous reports. At Mbozi the research programme is being revised. Here the environment is not ideal and ways must be found of tempering the local climate by means of shade, windbreaks, mulches, irrigation and also of improving the fertility status of the soil. Research on *Robusta* coffee is done at Maruku in Bukoba; the lines of work are similar to those for *Arabica* coffee but the emphasis varies.

507. (727) *Beeswax*. Research is carried out at Tabora by a staff comprising 1 Beeswax Officer, 3 Assistant Beeswax Officers, 8 Beekeeping Instructors and 20 Beekeeping Auxiliaries. Following up the past research on bee botany the

Beeswax Officer ascertained the principal sources of surplus honey in the miombo woodland. Considerable attention has also been given to the problems associated with primitive bee houses and as a result some valuable information has been brought to light.

508. (728) *Tobacco*. Tobacco research is carried out at the Iringa experimental station of the Southern Highlands Tobacco Board. The main lines of work are on fertiliser practice, varietal choices, cultural practices and pest and disease control. At present mainly Virginia types are grown, but samples, reported to be of very good quality, of Turkish tobacco have been produced at Mahenge near Iringa. This appears to have strengthened the possibility of expanding the industry, and it is intended to encourage the planting of Turkish seed, particularly in areas where there is at present no other cash crop.

Veterinary Research

509. (729) The main research laboratory at Mpwapwa continued to operate throughout the year and one of the Veterinary Investigation Centres referred to in the 1958 Report was fully operational, although the buildings were not completed until the end of 1959. The two remaining Veterinary Investigation Laboratories were completed and will be operational in 1960. Research carried out included joint experiments with the Virus Research Institute, Pirbright, on foot and mouth disease, immunisation against East Coast Fever, parasite surveys, mineral deficiency surveys and feeding trials, and dip chemistry.

Livestock Research

510. (730) Work in this field is mainly centred at Mpwapwa, where long term breeding projects have been continued to produce an Indo-African cross bred animal for dual-purpose production and with high disease resistance. Work was also carried out on the breeding of meat goats.

Managerial and elementary physiological experiments in beef cattle production were begun and work on the lactational physiology of Zebu cattle continued.

Fisheries Research

511. (731) Work commenced this year on Tanganyika's inshore estuarine waters with particular reference to the prawn fisheries. The Inland Fisheries Research Organisation continued its work on the important *Tilapia* fisheries with especial reference to those of Lake Victoria.

Forestry Research

512. (732) The principal research organisation is the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation, in which Tanganyika participates and which co-ordinates research on an inter-territorial basis. The main lines of silvicultural research carried out by the Tanganyika Forest Department remain as previously described. Utilisation investigation and research continues on the same lines as in 1958.

Trade and Economic Development Surveys

513. (733) During 1959 a Mission organised by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development carried out a three-month economic survey of Tanganyika. The Mission consisted of nine members, including economists

and experts in the fields of agriculture, transportation, and water and mineral resources. Their terms of reference were to assess the resources available for future development, to consider how these might best contribute to a balanced programme of social and economic development, to make recommendations for practical measures to further such development, and to indicate the financial implications of such recommendations. It is expected that the Mission will complete its report in the first half of 1960.

In 1958 the Tanganyika Unit of the East African Statistical Department carried out a survey of industrial production for the year 1956 and the results were submitted to Government in report form. During 1959 a further survey of industrial production, with a much wider coverage, was carried out for the year 1958. The results are now being analysed and will presently be available.

A revision of the 1958 Industrial Directory was completed for publication by the Department of Commerce and Industry in 1960.

Social Research

514. (734) *Sociological*. Sociological research workers at present engaged on investigations in Tanganyika fall into three categories: the Government's own research staff, workers from the East African Institute of Social Research at Makerere College, and workers from overseas sponsored by certain external institutions. The research undertaken by Government Sociologists during the year included studies leading to recommendations for the constitutional development of certain local authorities. Workers from the East African Institute of Social Research undertook field work in the Western, Tanga and Northern Provinces, and visiting research workers are at present studying aspects of tribal life in the Dodoma and Morogoro areas.

515. (735) *Medical*. The subject of medical research is dealt with in paragraph 392. Research remains as described in paragraph 595 of the 1958 Report.

Other Research

516. (736) *Industrial and Applied Chemistry*. The Government Chemist's Department was reorganised during the year, technical staff trained in soil and plant nutrition work being absorbed into the Research division of the Agricultural Department in the Ministry of Natural Resources, whilst the remainder became a part of the Ministry of Health. Routine chemical analyses connected with food, drugs, commodities, waters and toxicology continued, with a research interest in the composition of foods and waters in relation to health. There was a large demand for the analysis of waters for their suitability for irrigation.

517. (737) On the natural resources side, a soil reconnaissance of the Ruvu Valley was completed for a visiting irrigation expert from the Food and Agriculture Organisation. Dieback of pines in the Mbeya region was proved to be caused by boron deficiency and afforestation of large areas of unutilised land now appears to be possible. Some research was done on cation saturation adjustment using a selection of red earth types to find out whether partial saturation of the exchange complex with major nutrient cations will lead to basic and more or less permanent fertility improvement. Responses were obtained in pot tests and some field experiments.

518. (738) As a result of investigation over the past few years, general soil conditions throughout the country are now fairly well known and two main problems emerge—the removal of salinity from otherwise highly fertile, irrigable soils and the improvement of impoverished but naturally well watered soils. Attention is being directed to both of these questions.

519. (739) Plant investigations continue to be mainly concerned with the analyses of leaves from coffee and pyrethrum, following monthly the variations in nutrient levels over a fruiting or flowering cycle. The application of fertiliser by leaf-spraying is being tested on pyrethrum, and this, either alone or in combination with the adjustment of calcium, potassium and iron content of the soil, appears to offer possibilities of improved crop quality and yield.

520. (740) *Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis*. During the year the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation closed its laboratories at Shinyanga and Tinde and centralised its work at Tororo in Uganda, where it will continue to investigate the behaviour of the tsetse fly and methods of control both of the fly and the infection. The results of these investigations will, of course, continue to be fully available to Tanganyika.

The territorial Tsetse Survey and Reclamation section, which is now part of the Veterinary Department, is not primarily concerned with research but does, however, carry out *ad hoc* work such as testing of trypanophylactic drugs in cattle and the comparison of various methods of bush control and fly elimination in different ecologies.

521. (741) *Tsetse Survey and Reclamation*. As already indicated, the Veterinary Department has now assumed the task of tsetse reclamation. No long term research is done, but research in the field is involved when special ecological studies are required to solve new problems as they arise. Trials with insecticides and arboricides are carried out with the advice of the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit. Particulars of field work are given in paragraphs 346 and 347 of the 1958 Report.

522. (742) *Insecticides*. Much valuable work in connection with the use of insecticides in the tropics is carried out by the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit, which is based at Arusha and is financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Work on insecticides, fungicides, arboricides and herbicides and research on insect and agricultural pest control continues on the lines described for 1958.

Encouragement of Indigenous Art and Culture

523. (743) The position remains unaltered. Government and numerous voluntary agencies continue to encourage the latent artistic aptitude of the people in all possible directions but the response is generally slow and the territory remains poor in indigenous art.

524. (744–745) *Preservation of Historical Monuments: Archaeology*. Provisions for the protection and preservation of areas and objects of archaeological, palaeontological and historical interest are contained in the Monuments Preservation Ordinance (Cap. 327). Provisions dealing with the preservation of objects of archaeological interest are also contained in the National Parks Ordinance (Cap. 253). The Department of Antiquities is responsible for the protection of historical monuments and antiquities. A general survey of the

antiquities of the territory is being undertaken, and investigation of the coastal sites including some excavation continued. Conservation work on the more important of the mediæval ruins, particularly at Kilwa Kisiwani, is in progress. The first of a proposed series of guides to places of historical and archaeological importance was published. Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, continued his excavation in Olduvai Gorge under licence from the Government. The finding in the course of this work of the skull of a man-like creature to which Dr. Leakey has assigned the name *Zinjanthropus Boisei* has been widely noticed in the press of the world.

525. (746) *Museums, Parks, etc.* The King George V Memorial Museum at Dar es Salaam is a general museum with ethnographical, archaeological and historical sections. The Department of Geological Survey also maintains a geological museum in Dodoma.

526. (747) The scientific, recreational and aesthetic aspects of wild life conservation, besides being generally covered by the provisions of the Fauna Conservation Ordinance (Cap. 302) are the special concern of two measures introduced during the year, both of which came into force on 1st July. The first of these, a completely revised National Parks Ordinance, also provided for the reorganisation, on what it is hoped will be a viable and permanent basis, of the Serengeti National Park. This now world-famous national asset is unique among nature reserves in still possessing enormous herds of "plains game" and hence the highest known concentration of lion and other carnivora. The measures taken for its establishment and preservation were supported by a second new Ordinance, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Ordinance, introduced and enacted simultaneously. The latter is designed to conserve and at the same time develop the area surrounding the Ngorongoro Crater and adjacent to the Serengeti Park, primarily in the interests of its Masai inhabitants, but also of its fauna, flora and scenic attractions. Both Ordinances were based on the recommendations of the 1958 Committee of Inquiry, which had the assistance of a number of eminent scientists. Several additional game parks are planned near main centres of population and tourism and two of these, at Ngurdoto Crater near Arusha and on Lake Manyara in the Great Rift Valley, are likely to be proclaimed in the early part of 1960.

527. (748) *Languages.* The general picture in regard to languages in use in the territory has been described in paragraph 10. In schools text books are as a rule confined to English, Swahili, Urdu and Gujarati. Swahili, the most generally understood of these languages, has naturally received most attention and is the special concern of the East African Swahili Committee. Study of other languages has been encouraged by Government by the award of interpretership bonuses to officers acquiring proficiency. The recording of tribal languages has largely been the result of missionary effort, but much remains to be done in this field. The Government has established a Languages Board to maintain general control over language examinations and to advise on all related questions concerning interpreterships and courses of study.

528. (749) *Supply of Literature.* In 1959 the East African Literature Bureau inaugurated Provincial Literature and Library Committees in each of the nine provinces to co-ordinate the services of the Bureau to the needs of the province by ascertaining the book requirements and advising on distribution and the establishment of libraries.

529. (750) *Libraries.* The various library services listed in the 1958 Report continue to be widely patronised. A separate section of the Secretariat Library is devoted to United Nations records and publications. The Dar es Salaam Bookshop was appointed the selling and distributing agent of the East African Literature Bureau in Tanganyika during 1959. From the 1st July, 1958, to the 30th June, 1959, the Bureau sold 61,980 books. Issue and exchange fees were increased and the Bureau's libraries are now issued only to centres where there is a responsible authority willing to sponsor the library and to ensure the payment of the annual exchange fee. There are now 59 book-box libraries, 5 special libraries and 5 static libraries, distributing 18,000 books to African readers throughout the territory.

530. (751) *Publishing Establishments.* The Government Press in Dar es Salaam is equipped with modern machinery. The Tanganyika Standard Press, also in Dar es Salaam, is equipped with full type-setting linotype and process-engraving plant, a rotary news press and flat bed presses, which enable it to undertake the printing of the territory's daily and Sunday English newspapers. There is a large number of smaller, privately owned printing concerns in Dar es Salaam and other centres. Several missions have their own printing presses. Publishing is undertaken locally by the Inter-territorial Literature Bureau, by the Dar es Salaam Bookshop which is controlled by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and by the Church Missionary Society's bookshops.

531. (752) *Theatres and Cinemas.* The Dar es Salaam Players have their own theatre in Dar es Salaam. Several other institutions have stages suitable for the production of plays, and amateur dramatic societies flourish in several centres. The number of licensed cinemas has grown from 24 in 1955 to 36 by the end of 1959. The Department of Social Development uses cinema vans in support of its work, and some of the wealthier native authorities also operate cinema vans. A small film library is run by the Department of Public Relations. Films are available through the British Council, the United Kingdom Office of Information, and business firms. The cinema is also used for training and entertainment in missions, training schools and clubs. The management of mines and estates make increasing use of this medium of entertainment for their labour forces.

532. (753) *Non-governmental Organisations.* References to the many non-governmental organisations which contribute to cultural and intellectual activities in the territory are to be found in paragraphs 302 and 303 above.

PART IX

Publications

533. (754) Annual volumes of all the legislation enacted in the territory are sent each year to the library of the United Nations. Copies of departmental annual reports and of other reports and reviews relating to the territory are also transmitted as published.

PART X

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

534. The Administering Authority has continued throughout the year under review to co-operate to the fullest possible extent in implementing the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council.

Matters arising out of the consideration of Petitions

535. At its 23rd Session the Trusteeship Council examined, in accordance with the established procedure, nine petitions from the territory. During its examination of the Annual Report for 1957 the Council also gave consideration to two petitions and one communication raising general questions.

536. As regards four of the nine petitions which were examined in accordance with established procedure, the Council drew the attention of the petitioners to the Observations of the Administering Authority or to a previous resolution of the Council.

537. On a petition from the Executive Director of the American Committee for Africa, who complained that he had been refused entry into Tanganyika in 1957, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority should give careful consideration to any future application by the petitioner. The Administering Authority has noted this recommendation.

538. In hearing the petition of the Tanganyika African National Union complaining that the local population had not been consulted prior to the alienation of certain areas of land in Bukoba District, the Council recommended that in the matter of land alienation the Administering Authority should continue to adhere strictly to article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement. The Administering Authority has taken note of this recommendation and reiterates that it adheres strictly to all the articles of the Trusteeship Agreement.

539. A complaint from the Bahaya Planters Association concerning the marketing of coffee in Bukoba District constituted the subject of another petition. The Council recommended that, to an extent consistent with the protection of the interests of existing co-operatives, the Administering Authority should adopt as early as practicable measures to encourage the inhabitants of the territory to organise themselves for the purpose of marketing agricultural produce in conformity with the prescribed standards for marketing. The Administering Authority draws attention to the very considerable achievements in this direction which are recorded in Part VI, section 4 of this Report. There are at present 603 registered co-operative marketing societies in the territory. Of these two are engaged in marketing minerals and the remainder concerned with the marketing of agricultural produce. The Administering Authority continues to do everything possible to encourage co-operative organisation and a comparison of the figures for 1959 with those for previous years indicates clearly the degree of success which is attending this encouragement. The number

of marketing societies, for example, rose from 534 to 603 during 1959, this increase in itself bearing witness to the successful efforts of the Administering Authority.

540. Two further petitions protested against the alleged intention of the Tanganyika Government to suppress opposition to the formation of multi-racial district councils and complained of police action in Geita District in July, 1958. The Council noted the intention of the Administering Authority to furnish information concerning the outcome of an investigation into local government organisation in Geita and recommended that in matters pertaining to the local government reorganisation in the territory the Administering Authority should continue to respect, to the extent consistent with the objectives of the Trusteeship System, the wishes of the indigenous inhabitants.

541. The situation in Geita District which gave rise to the two petitions was the subject of a special investigation conducted between August and December, 1958. It was apparent that there would be strong opposition to non-African membership of any local government council and it was therefore accepted that the successor local government authority to the district council would have to be established under the Native Authority Ordinance.

542. There followed the formation of a Constituent Assembly comprising all the chiefs and 49 elected delegates. This Assembly considered various alternative forms of local government organisation. It was finally decided to set up the Geita African Council as the native authority for the whole district, replacing the former Federation of Chiefs. Elected councils were established at all levels with elected majorities and elected chairmen. The chiefs retain executive functions but are responsible to their chiefdom councils.

543. This is an interim constitution. A small committee is now engaged on working out a new constitution to be submitted early in 1960.

544. In this context, the Administering Authority reiterates that it is its invariable practice to take into consideration the opinions of the inhabitants of the territory in formulating policy in all aspects of administration.

Matters arising out of the consideration of the 1957 Report

545. In its Report to the General Assembly for the period 2nd August, 1958 to 6th August, 1959, covering the work of its 23rd and 24th Sessions, the Trusteeship Council dealt with the Report of the Administering Authority for the year 1957 (Colonial No. 339). This document was considered at the 23rd Session together with the observations which U.N.E.S.C.O. and W.H.O. had made on it (T/1429 and T/1432). During the meetings at which Tanganyika was under review the Special Representative of the Administering Authority attended the Council and answered questions and gave further information. The following paragraphs summarise action taken during 1959 in respect of the Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the Trusteeship Council and included in its Report to the General Assembly (A/4100). The reader is referred to the relevant paragraphs in the preceding chapters of the present Report for fuller details.

I. GENERAL

546. The Trusteeship Council, noting with satisfaction the contents of the statement made by the Governor at the opening of the Legislative Council on 14th October, 1958, and the welcome reception which this statement received

throughout the territory, expressed the view that the harmony of purpose and interest which this indicated constitutes the foundation of a Tanganyika nation in which all who have made the territory their home will enjoy equal rights and opportunities.

547. The harmony to which the Council referred has continued undisturbed throughout the year under review during which further and considerable steps in constitutional development have been proposed by the Administering Authority and warmly welcomed by all sections of the public. That the Legislative Council elections which were held in February, 1959 were conducted as smoothly as was the case is in itself an indication of the harmony and unity of purpose which underlies the territory's constitutional progress. On the 17th March, 1959, the Governor addressed the Legislative Council and announced further constitutional changes of a far-reaching kind which are described in the next Section of this Part. It was apparent from the tenor of the speeches made in the course of the debate in reply to the Governor's address that there is a fund of mutual goodwill and confidence in the territory. During that debate the Chairman of the Tanganyika Elected Members Organisation said: "I have been able to sense both from His Excellency's address and the response of the Government to the problems which our side of the House has raised during the course of this debate, a fresh approach to the political problems that have for a long time faced this country." He later stated: "Lord Perth before he left this country, Sir, expressed the hope that Tanganyika would show the way. This is not a hope, it is a certainty. It is a fact. . . . I am sure, Sir, that we can show the way to Africa."

548. On 20th October, 1959, the Governor again addressed the Legislative Council. He announced that the Post Elections Committee had submitted its report which was under consideration, and that a General Election, on a revised basis, will be held in the territory in September, 1960, or as soon thereafter as the necessary preparations can be completed. The Governor added: "The Secretary of State is, however, very conscious of the fact that the people of Tanganyika are anxious to have, as soon as possible, a clear indication of the decisions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the next constitutional steps; and he has authorised me to give an assurance that these matters will be treated with all possible despatch." In supporting the motion of thanks for the Governor's speech the Chairman of the Tanganyika Elected Members' Organisation again emphasised the great degree of co-operation which now exists in the territory. Mr. Nyerere said:

"We in Tanganyika want to demonstrate to the people of Britain by the very methods that we are adopting to reach our independence that we want nothing but lasting friendship between our two peoples"

He later added:

"Last, Sir, but not least, we have a tremendous task ahead of us, a task which any under-developed country like Tanganyika must face We know that this task cannot be properly done without the willing co-operation of all our people and the harnessing of all the brains and skill in Tanganyika. It is for this reason that we, the people of Tanganyika, have chosen to seek our independence in the manner which we are doing."

549. The unanimity of purpose and mutual goodwill of the several communities in the territory was again very obvious in the speeches made during the debate on the address in reply to the Governor's speech of December 15th, the

contents of which are described in the following Section. In the course of this debate Mr. Nyerere said:

“ . . . the lesson of Tanganyika must be learned correctly. The lesson is the trust of the immigrant minorities in the goodwill of the indigenous majority in this country . . . The minority communities in this country, unlike the minority communities in other countries, have said, ‘We will trust in the goodwill of the majority community in Tanganyika.’ . . . Now that trust, I think and believe myself, throws a great responsibility on us of the majority community. From now on the duty of protecting human rights, those human rights for which we have been struggling, those rights for which we were ready even to die, is ours.”

Mr. Nyerere later added:

“We intend to create here a society which is happy for everybody . . . a society which is based on a moral ethic.”

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) Consultations with the inhabitants on measures taken or contemplated towards self-government

550. The Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would lose no time in appointing a constitutional committee after the elections to the Legislative Council and that this committee would be given the broadest terms of reference. The Council considered it appropriate for elected African representatives to have substantial representation on the committee and expressed the further hope that, as a result of the encouraging developments now existing, the territory would rapidly make further substantial advances towards the objectives of the Trusteeship System.

551. The second phase of the Legislative Council elections, which had been advanced by seven months, was carried out in February, 1959. The elections resulted in the return of members of the Tanganyika African National Union, or candidates supported by that party, in all constituencies. On March 17th, 1959, the Governor, addressing the new Legislative Council, announced the appointment of the Post Elections Committee and described the terms of reference which it had been given. These included the question of changes in the provision for representation by elected members of the Legislative Council, the number of the constituencies and their boundaries, the question of changes in the franchise and the system of tripartite voting and, finally, the desirability or otherwise of establishing a Territorial Council. The composition of the Post Elections Committee (which met under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Ramage, a distinguished civil servant with considerable African experience) was widely representative. Eight of the fifteen members were elected members of the Legislative Council and five were nominated members. There were six Africans on the Committee of whom four were elected members of the Legislative Council.

552. On the 20th October, 1959, the Governor announced to the Legislative Council that the Ramage Committee had completed its enquiries and presented its report and that this had been submitted, together with the views of the Tanganyika Government, to the Secretary of State. The Governor added: “In the meantime, in accordance with my undertaking of last March, I have been considering, with Ministers of the Government and with the Secretary of State, the question of further advances in the constitutional field.”

553. The findings of the Post Elections Committee were published on December 15th. The Committee recommended, *inter alia*:

- (i) that there should be an increase of the number of constituencies to 29 (or, in the event of the introduction of an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council, to 50);
- (ii) that these constituencies should each have one open seat but that there should be a second (and in some cases a third) seat in 16 (or, in the larger Legislative Council, in 21) of the constituencies and that these should be reserved for Asian and European members;
- (iii) that the existing qualifications for voters should be modified in a number of specified ways, in such manner as to broaden the electorate considerably, and that the compulsory tripartite voting system should be abolished (but that in the case of constituencies with reserved seats voters should be given the voluntary exercise of as many votes as there are seats); and
- (iv) that there should not be a Territorial Council but that Government should give statutory recognition to the existing Chiefs' Convention.

554. On the same day that these recommendations were made public the Governor announced in the Legislative Council that the Administering Authority had agreed that after the General Election in 1960 the Executive Government would be reformed in such a way that the number of Ministers selected from amongst the people of the territory would be greater than the number of official Ministers and, further, that the arrangements for the forthcoming General Election would be such as to provide for a majority of elected members in the new Legislative Council.

555. The Governor also informed the Council of the more important decisions reached by the Administering Authority on the various terms of reference of the Ramage Committee. With regard to constituencies and voting procedure he said that it had been agreed that parity representation should be abolished and replaced by the alternative proposals made by the Post Elections Committee in the event of an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council being introduced, as was now the case, i.e., that there should be 50 constituencies returning 71 members, of whom 50 would represent open seats, 11 would have seats reserved for Asian representation and 10 seats reserved for European representation. The common roll would be retained, compulsory multiple voting would be abolished, and where there are reserved seats each voter would have as many votes as there are seats. With regard to members appointed to represent "special interests" it had been agreed that no further appointments of this kind should be made. As far as the qualifications for voters are concerned, the Governor announced that the Administering Authority, whilst sharing the desire of the Post Elections Committee and the Tanganyika Government that there should be a substantial broadening of the franchise, considered that this could more appropriately be brought about by methods other than those proposed by the Committee. It had therefore, the Governor said, been decided that the qualifications for the vote (other than age and residence), both for males and females, should be the ability to read or write English or Swahili, or an income of £75 per annum, or being or having been the holder of a prescribed office. With regard to a Territorial Council the Administering Authority accepted the Ramage Committee's recommendation that there should be no such council.

556. It will be apparent that a very considerable constitutional advance has been made during 1959 and that substantial progress towards the attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System has taken place.

**(b) Development of Representative, Executive and Legislative Organs
and the Extension of their Powers**

557. The Council welcomed the intention to appoint unofficial Ministers chosen from amongst the elected representatives and hoped that this step would be taken in the near future.

558. On the 17th March, 1959, the Governor publicly announced his intention to appoint five unofficial Ministers. On 1st July five elected members of the Legislative Council who had accepted the Governor's offer assumed responsibility for portfolios in the Government. Three of the new Ministers are African, one Asian and one European. All were elected to the Legislative Council as candidates of the Tanganyika African National Union or as candidates supported by that party.

559. On 20th October the Governor paid tribute to "the great energy and vision both in policy matters and in routine duties of their portfolios" which the new Ministers have displayed since assuming office. In his speech of December 15th the Governor referred, as has already been mentioned, to the Administering Authority's decision to reconstitute the Council of Ministers in 1960 in such a manner as to give a majority to the elected Ministers.

560. The Council noted the commendable political consciousness of the people and hoped that the Administering Authority would give early consideration to decreasing official and nominated representation in the Legislative Council.

561. As stated above, consideration of what, if any, changes should be made in the existing provisions for representation by elected members in Legislative Council and whether there should continue to be nominated members representing special interests, were among the terms of reference of the Post Elections Committee. The recommendations of the Committee and the decision of the Administering Authority to introduce an elected majority in the Legislative Council have already been described.

562. The Council noted with satisfaction the assurance of the Administering Authority that the terms of reference of the Post Elections Committee would include the review of the parity system. As already mentioned, the Committee recommended that compulsory tripartite voting should be abolished and the Administering Authority has accepted this recommendation.

(c) Development of Universal Adult Suffrage and Direct Elections

563. The Council, in welcoming the bringing forward of the date of the second phase of the elections to February, 1959, noted that these elections were held under a system of restricted franchise and compulsory tripartite voting and reiterated its recommendation that the Administering Authority should continue to work towards the introduction of universal adult suffrage.

564. The Post Elections Committee was asked to consider, *inter alia*, whether, within the general principles of a qualitative franchise, any changes in the present qualifications for voters would be desirable and, if so, what those

changes should be. The recommendations of the Committee in this respect and the decision of the Administering Authority to widen considerably the electorate have been described in Section II above. It remains the policy of the Administering Authority to extend the franchise as broadly and as rapidly as possible consonant with the ability of the potential electorate to exercise the vote in a responsible manner. In the opinion of the Administering Authority it is, however, still necessary at this stage to work within the framework of a qualitative franchise.

(d) Local Government

565. The Council requested the Administering Authority to keep it informed of any changes in the form of rural local government resulting from the investigation into local government in the Geita District. Information concerning the changes which have taken place is given in paragraph 542 above, where the situation in Geita is discussed in relation to two petitions heard by the Council at its 23rd Session.

566. As recorded elsewhere in this Report, legislation was passed in 1959 to provide for the dissolution of the Kondo, Manyoni and Pangani District Councils as well as that of Geita. This legislation became effective on 1st July, 1959. The councils were replaced by new authorities established under the Native Authority Ordinance.

567. The Council, welcoming further advances in urban and rural local government, expressed the hope that circumstances would permit the Administering Authority to accelerate the pace of development of modern forms of local government, and recommended that the Administering Authority introduce direct elections on the widest possible franchise.

568. The Legislative Council has approved amending instruments, the effect of which will be that by mid-1960 the Municipality of Dar es Salaam and all of the ten town councils will have some elected members. The Municipal Council will be entirely elected, and all unofficial councillors at Lindi and Mbeya will have been chosen by direct election. In the sphere of rural local government, the remaining five district councils created in 1958 continued to work successfully although the Unyamwezi District Council was faced with demands for amendments to its constitution. Six members of the Tunduru District Council were directly elected and elections were under consideration by the other district councils in the Southern Province. Every encouragement, guidance and assistance has been given to the local authorities and the people under their jurisdiction in considering the adoption of modernised forms of local government. At the same time it has been recognised that needs will vary with local circumstances and the expressed wishes of the people, both African and non-African. In many areas there has been a steady increase in the representative element on local government authorities, and in a number of instances representative members now exceed traditional representatives. The emphasis throughout is on flexibility consistent with existing legislation.

569. The Council noted the establishment of the Chiefs' Convention in 1957 and requested the Administering Authority to keep it fully informed of developments concerning the establishment of some form of Territorial Council which were under review.

570. The Chiefs' Convention held two ordinary meetings during 1959 to consider further matters of territorial importance and advise Government.

571. A memorandum on the subject of a Territorial Council was submitted by a sub-committee of the Chiefs' Convention to the Post Elections Committee whose terms of reference included consideration of the desirability of some such council. The Committee recommended that there should not be a Territorial Council of the nature suggested in its terms of reference but that Government should continue to use the Chiefs' Convention, which should be given statutory recognition, as a source of advice in appropriate cases. These recommendations have been accepted by the Administering Authority.

(c) Civil Service

572. The Council, while expressing its appreciation that the Administering Authority was aware of the need for the development of an efficient and well-trained civil service composed of local officers and was taking steps towards the Africanisation of the higher cadres of the civil service of Tanganyika, considered that the pace of progress in this direction was not sufficiently fast. While recognising the difficulties of the task, the Council recommended that the Africanisation of the civil service should be accelerated.

573. There has been a steady increase in the number of local officers appointed to posts of responsibility during 1959. In March, 1959, some nine years after the first local officer obtained entry into a higher post in the civil service, there were 253 posts occupied by local officers. By the 31st December, 1959, this figure had risen to 411, of whom 306 were Africans. As stated in paragraph 90 of this Report, in several departments a significant number of higher posts are already held by locally domiciled officers.

574. Increasing use is being made of the Government Bursaries Fund for the training of local candidates for higher posts. In addition, the establishment of two central pools of funds under the control of the Director of Establishments provides for an even larger number of local candidates to enter the training grades of the various departments. The necessary machinery for the training of local candidates for senior posts in the service is therefore already available: the limiting factor at present is the paucity of candidates with adequate secondary education to be able to take advantage of this machinery. If standards are to be maintained, any acceleration in the rate of local recruitment to the senior posts will depend almost entirely on the expansion of secondary education facilities. Such expansion is taking place as is illustrated by the following figures:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total output (all races) of pupils at School Certificate level</i>	<i>Total output of Africans at School Certificate level</i>
1955	313	118
1956	322	139
1957	417	149
1958	478	170
1959	555	245

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total output of Makerere Graduates and Diplomats</i>	<i>Total absorbed into Government service</i>
1955	12	2
1956	20	10
1957	20	17
1958	15	12
1959	32	17

575. In addition full advantage is being taken of the facilities available for training under the United Nations programme relating to public administration, and of such other facilities offered by national, government or non-government programmes consistent with the maintenance of standards.

(f) Political Organisations and Activity

576. The Council noted with satisfaction that in the 1958/59 elections all parties had been able to conduct their campaigns in an atmosphere of freedom and hoped that the practical co-operation between all races which had been shown during the elections presaged the application of the non-racial principle to membership of the territory's political parties.

577. The Tanganyika African National Union has not yet opened its ranks to membership by persons other than Africans although, as stated elsewhere, it supported non-African candidates during the elections. The Asian Association also remains a mono-racial organisation.

578. The Council recommended that the freedom of all political parties should continue to be safeguarded and welcomed the Administering Authority's assurance that all political parties in Tanganyika have every freedom, subject to the maintenance of peace, order and good government.

579. The freedom to which this assurance referred continues to be enjoyed to the widest extent by all political parties in Tanganyika.

(g) East Africa Inter-Territorial Organisations

580. The Trusteeship Council reiterated the safeguards contained in resolution 293 (vii) adopted by the 7th Session in 1950, and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue to apply these in the territory.

581. Throughout the year the various safeguards referred to have been applied in Tanganyika: separate financial, statistical and other data relating to the territory has been provided, as usual, in the Appendices to the 1958 Report and is included in this Report; the Administering Authority has continued to maintain the separate status and identity of Tanganyika and the participation of the territory in the East Africa High Commission has not, in any way, been to the detriment of expenditure on internal administration. During the meeting of the East Africa Legislative Assembly which was held in December, 1959, it was announced that the Secretary of State had considered the Resolutions passed by the three territorial legislatures and had decided to recommend arrangements providing for the extension of the life of the Assembly for a further period of three years. These arrangements were embodied in the East Africa (High Commission) Amendment Order in Council, 1959, which came into operation on December 31st, 1959, and which extended the life of the Central Legislative Assembly until December 31st, 1962. In the course of a debate in the Assembly in December it was indicated, in a communication from the High Commission, that it is intended during this period to review the functions, scope and composition of the Assembly. At the same time the Administrator of the High Commission announced that the Secretary of State had decided to appoint a commission to examine the arrangements at present in force in East Africa for economic and fiscal co-ordination between the territories, to consider the

advantages and disadvantages of those arrangements and to examine whether or not they are economic and fair to the interests of individual territories, with a view to recommending any adjustments that may appear to be necessary.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

(a) General Economic Conditions and Policy

582. The Council, considering that the increase of 10 to 15 per cent. of the territory's gross domestic product between 1954 and 1957 is evidence of continuing improvement in the economic conditions of the territory, was gratified to note that a special effort is being made to increase African agricultural productivity by means, *inter alia*, of various productivity schemes, to which the Africans are responding favourably. The Council, however, was of the opinion that much remains to be done to ensure adequate participation of the African population in the economic life of the territory. While it recommended, therefore, that the Administering Authority should intensify its efforts to facilitate and encourage the increased participation of Africans in all economic activities by all available means, such as credit facilities and training, the Council urged that the African inhabitants should not only take full advantage of the opportunities available to them, but should also develop with the utmost vigour their own initiative in all fields of economic and commercial activity.

583. The Administering Authority shares the gratification of the Council at the continued and satisfactory increase in the gross domestic product. It is, however, to be noted that the increase has not been an even one throughout the territory, and in some areas, where Government efforts to increase agricultural productivity have met with a favourable response from the African inhabitants, economic progress has been much more marked than the territorial average.

584. While noting that the Administering Authority has already undertaken a number of surveys in various fields and that a mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would be undertaking in 1959 an assessment of the territory's resources and needs, and noting further that the Administering Authority had prepared a number of development plans in a variety of fields, some of which have been wholly or partly implemented, the Council considered that the preparation of an integrated and long-range economic plan, taking into account the contribution that may be expected from private investment, is now called for. If planned and balanced development of the territory is to be achieved effectively and in the shortest possible time it will be necessary, in the Council's view, to weld together the existing departmental plans into one integrated plan with priorities carefully laid down. The Council recommended that, in order to ensure success for the territory's efforts at raising the standard of living of its people, the people themselves and their representatives should be associated with planning and with the implementation of plans of development at various stages.

585. The report of the survey mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is expected to be ready in the first half of 1960. An integrated Development Plan for the public sector will be prepared in the light of the Mission's recommendations, which will be given the widest publicity. A Development Committee of Ministers including in its membership all the elected Ministers, is to be set up to frame the Plan, and there will be the fullest

consultation at all levels. The successful implementation of the Plan will require the co-operation of the people as a whole and every effort will be made at all stages to ensure that the objects of the plan and the benefits that will accrue from it are understood by the people most affected.

586. In expressing its interest in the progress achieved in agricultural development, the Council took the view that the territory's agriculture should continue to receive priority attention with the primary object of attaining self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Further, in recognition of the importance of internal capital formation and its dependence in a predominantly agricultural country on exportable surpluses, the Council expressed the hope that additional financial resources would be devoted not only to the aim of self-sufficiency but also to the building up of such surpluses.

587. Despite financial stringency and pending such recommendations as may be made by the World Bank Survey Mission, the level of recurrent provision for agricultural, veterinary and other natural resources services was in fact slightly increased during the year under review. In keeping, however, with a reduction in the 1959/60 capital expenditure budget, capital provision under natural resources heads was somewhat reduced, although still amounting to nearly one-quarter of the total. Nevertheless good progress was made towards the aims referred to by the Council.

588. Tanganyika is now substantially dependent on imports for only two foodstuffs. The first, wheat, is a somewhat special case since milling requirements necessitate an admixture of hard wheats, which are susceptible to rust and less suited to local ecological conditions. Production has, however, continued to rise from 3,700 tons in 1957 to 6,560 tons in 1958 and an estimated 6,900 tons during the year under review. Sugar, the other main import, has also shown steady improvement in local production from 18,400 tons in 1957 to an estimated 27,000 tons in 1959. A Government Paper, No. 1 of 1959, was published in May on "Sugar Policy", forecasting the attainment of self-sufficiency within the next four or five years and the possibility of a small export surplus. Exports of agricultural produce have continued to rise, under the impact of the increased productivity plans to which attention was drawn in the previous Report, both as regards such crops as cotton and coffee, for which local demand is very limited, and crops surplus to local consumption requirements such as cassava.

589. The Council's recommendation that special attention should be paid to small irrigation and similar projects based on community development and the "self-help" approach, in addition to such major projects as may be proposed as the result of surveys such as that of the Rufiji Basin (which was nearing completion by the end of the year), is accepted and has been generally followed. A large proportion of the schemes for which Colonial Development and Welfare funds have been made available for the assistance of local authorities in the development of rural water supplies (and to which the local authorities themselves make a financial contribution) have been small scale projects. In the Lake Province and the Nyamwezi districts of the Western Province in particular, the encouragement of small water supply, irrigation and grazing schemes on a "self-help" basis has achieved considerable success. There has been notable enthusiasm in several districts of the Southern Province for the construction of village fish ponds, which should have a most beneficial effect on the protein-deficient diet of that area. In all parts of the territory the community development approach to increased productivity is being increasingly advocated by the extension services.

(b) Land Tenure Problems

590. The Council, noting that the net increase in alienated land in 1958 was the lowest since 1948, reiterated its expression of confidence that the Government of Tanganyika would continue to observe caution with regard to both the areas and the terms of land alienation, and its view that land should only be alienated when it was in the best interest of the territory and of its people. The Council expressed confidence that the Government's land alienation policy would continue to be in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and that due compensation would be given to any families dispossessed when land was alienated.

591. The Government of Tanganyika has continued to observe the greatest caution in alienating land and has only done so when it has been considered to be in the general interests of the territory. Indeed it is a statutory requirement that this condition should be fulfilled before the Government may grant a right of occupancy.

592. The main feature of land alienation in 1959 was that the net increase in alienated land was less than half that of 1958 which itself had been the lowest since 1948. Thirty-eight new alienations, covering 39,537 acres were made, while 22 alienations, covering 19,651 acres, were surrendered or revoked during the year. The net increase in holdings was therefore 16 and in acreage alienated 19,886. One alienation was a minor extension and two replaced a single large right of occupancy which was surrendered. Of the new grants two were to Africans.

593. The Council further noted with interest the Government of Tanganyika's proposals for the introduction of individual ownership to replace customary tenure in certain areas and circumstances and, while registering its belief that this would help better agricultural production, considered that these proposals should be subjected to careful public discussion before being implemented in order to ensure the general support of the African population.

594. The proposals did not excite much interest among the African people. Following the institution of the Council of Ministers and the appointment of an elected member of Legislative Council, who is an African, as Minister for Lands and Surveys, the proposals are again being reviewed. At the end of the year the sub-committee of the Council of Ministers which is undertaking this review had not completed its investigations. It is the Government's intention to take fully into account the wishes of the African population as expressed through their representatives before proceeding with any proposals for individual land tenure for Africans. As in the past Government will continue to proceed with caution in this matter.

(c) Trade, Commerce and Industry

595. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority should continue to study ways and means to encourage the Africans to assume a more prominent role in trade and commerce.

596. The African Loan Funds Division of the Department of Commerce and Industry already makes small loans for commercial projects involving capital development, as well as loans for agricultural and light industrial purposes.

The staff of the Department are available to advise commercial and industrial concerns on techniques, and a series of training courses for African shopkeepers and entrepreneurs is to start early in 1960.

597. The problem of the infrastructure of commercial development is rendered difficult as the output of the higher academic institutions is almost entirely absorbed by Government and private enterprise. For this reason it is intended at present to concentrate on the encouragement and promotion of those Africans already engaged in commerce and industry by the provision of local courses in elementary book-keeping, shop display, etc., and by the continuance and expansion of existing schemes for loans for capital equipment.

598. Africans are now taking an increasingly active interest in the organised commerce of the Territory and are more and more ready to take, and profit by, the advice of Chambers of Commerce on business methods. A number of Africans have now become members of such Chambers. Africans have also been appointed as directors of several well established businesses.

599. The marked growth in the number of co-operative societies, which the Council noted with satisfaction, has continued and is described in detail in Part VI, Section 4, of this and the 1958 Report. The field covered by the co-operative movement has also continued to expand with the active encouragement and support of the Administering Authority.

600. In the field of industrialisation, the Council noted with satisfaction that plans are being made for the establishment of four new textile factories in the territory, and that other new industries are being set up utilising local products such as hides, tobacco and fruits. The Council expressed the hope that all necessary measures will be taken to encourage the development of many more secondary and cottage industries and recommended that the Administering Authority investigate the possibility of producing locally agricultural tools and simple machinery.

601. Further progress made in the encouragement of industrial enterprise is recorded in paragraphs 384 to 386 of the 1958 Report and in paragraph 242 of this Report.

602. It is clear from the inquiries into conditions governing industry in Tanganyika that the territory is now of considerable interest to the potential investor. Two new textile units, a razor blade factory and a footwear factory commenced operations in 1959; the construction of a tobacco factory is almost complete and this factory will be in production early in 1960. A cashew nut processing plant is being assembled in Dar es Salaam and a new brewery is to be built at Arusha. In addition, further industrial licences have been granted for textiles, and there is continued interest in the establishment of a cement factory.

603. The production of agricultural tools and simple machinery is being investigated, as is also the possibility of establishing other secondary industries for which there is a large internal market.

604. The Council noted with interest that the Government of Tanganyika had acquired half of the shares in Williamson Diamonds Limited and was considering the desirability of making some of its shares available for local subscription; and welcomed the information that phosphate deposits have been discovered and that prospecting for oil and other minerals continues. The Council requested the Administering Authority to furnish detailed information concerning the grant of

refusal of prospecting licences, mining claims or mining leases to Africans, Asians and Europeans and information concerning the extent of the participation of local inhabitants in the exploitation of the mineral resources of the territory.

605. Sizeable tonnages of phosphatic rock have been proved. Whether the deposit can be economically exploited will depend on the cost of transport to the port of shipment.

606. Details of the grant or refusal of prospecting licences and mining titles to Africans, Asians and Europeans during 1959 are given in Appendix XII to this Report.

607. The extent of the participation of local inhabitants in the exploitation of the mineral resources of the territory is set out in paragraph 380 of the Report for 1958 and in paragraph 239 of this Report.

(d) Public Finance: Development of Adequate Revenue

608. The Council, noting with concern that the budgetary situation of the territory was causing the Government of Tanganyika some anxiety and that further diminution of revenues might, in the view of the Government, lead to a cutting back of social and other services, welcomed the statement that the Administering Authority had recently accepted the obligation to assist Tanganyika in meeting its financial difficulties. It expressed the hope that the budgetary situation would improve and that revenues would reach a higher level as world prices and local profits rose. The Council was of the opinion that the Administering Authority should in the meantime study all possible means of increasing public revenue, particularly by increasing production, improving qualities and accelerating the rate of industrialisation.

609. The budgetary situation has remained difficult. The financial year 1958/59 closed with a smaller working deficit than had been feared earlier, but this was due to substantial under-expenditure rather than to any improvement in the revenue compared to the estimate. There has, however, been a satisfactory recovery in revenue during the second half of 1959 and the assistance of the Administering Authority in meeting recurrent expenditure has not so far been required.

610. Production of all the major export crops continues to increase, and a recovery in world prices for these would result in a marked increase in public revenue. Means of improving the quality of crops continue to receive the unremitting attention of the Ministries concerned. The growth of industry must necessarily be associated with the growth of the market to be served but its development as a means of broadening the territorial economy, promoting higher productivity and providing greater scope for the employment and advancement of the inhabitants continues to be encouraged by low company taxes, refund of customs duties in appropriate cases, and other fiscal measures.

611. The Council, noting the view expressed in the Legislative Council by the Chairman of the Elected Members' Organisation that Tanganyika requires to attract a great deal of foreign capital for the development of its natural resources and that the outside capital available for investment should have the necessary confidence in Tanganyika, was of the opinion that consideration should also be given to obtaining outside development capital from private sources or through international aid, loans and grants.

612. The need to attract foreign capital, both private and public, is recognised as being essential to the economic progress of the territory. Government has continued to make every effort to obtain development capital from all possible outside sources, and applications have been made to the United Nations Special Fund and the United States Development Loan Fund for finance for particular projects, although these have so far not met with success. It is hoped that the International Development Association, when established, will be a potential source of funds for the territory's development, but the principal source will, it is expected, continue to be the United Kingdom. An allocation of £6 million for the period 1959-64 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds has already been approved. Substantial sums from this source are also made available to the East Africa High Commission for research services which will benefit the territory. Short-term borrowing stands at a high figure and it is likely that an Exchequer loan will have to be sought in 1960.

613. The Council was confident that the Government of Tanganyika, the local authorities and the responsible leaders of public opinion would take all the necessary steps to encourage the mobilisation for development purposes of internal capital, to whatever extent possible, through the accumulation of co-operatives' reserves, through development loans, and through savings, both big and small. The Council further recommended that the Administering Authority should encourage reinvestment in the territory of industrial and commercial profits made locally.

614. There has been progress in tapping local resources of saving. A local loan of £1.5 million, of which nearly £1 million was invested by the East African Currency Board, was raised in September, 1959. Sales of Development Bonds of the current series continue and have now reached over £1.5 million. In addition, short-term finance in the form of Treasury Bills has now started, and to date the value of Bills issued is over £1.5 million of which nearly £.9 million was taken by the East African Currency Board. It is the policy of the Government to encourage local reinvestment of profits, and much of the development that has occurred in the private sector has been financed from this source.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) Aspects of Social Progress

615. The Council noted with regret that the Administering Authority had found it impossible to make progress towards the abolition of corporal punishment. It further noted, however, the assurances given by the Administering Authority concerning its intention to abolish corporal punishment as soon as conditions permit.

616. The situation remains as described in paragraph 155 of the 1955 Report.

(b) Labour Conditions and Organisation

617. The Council welcomed the growth of the trade union movement in the territory and the development of joint consultative committees in various industries.

618. The registration of organised bodies of workers and employers increases steadily and advice and guidance continues to be given to both sides of industry on the establishment of joint consultative machinery.

619. The Council noted that a large number of strikes had occurred against the wishes of the unions and contrary to union policy, but nevertheless expressed confidence that these difficulties would disappear as union leaders and workers gain in experience and education and that, with proper guidance, the trade union movement would continue to progress and contribute usefully to the development of the territory.

620. There have again been instances during 1959 when strikes or threats of strikes, contrary to the constitution and rules of the unions, have been resorted to by trade union branch leaders without prior consultation with, or approval from, their unions' executive committees. Industrial relations in the sisal industry were disturbed towards the end of 1958, but since the publication in May, 1959 of a report on the subject by Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., the situation has shown marked and continuous improvement.

621. The Council noted that inquiries into wage-fixing machinery and into the terms and conditions of employment in the ports of Tanganyika were due to be made in 1959. The Council also referred to the low standard of living of the local African population and recommended that the Administering Authority should, subject to the results of the inquiries mentioned above, take appropriate measures to extend the minimum wage legislation to all wage earners in the territory. The Council expressed the further hope that the Administering Authority would supply information on the measures adopted in this field and their implementation.

622. The inquiries into wage fixing machinery have taken place. The report of Sir Ian Parkin on his inquiry into terms and conditions of employment of dockworkers in Tanganyika ports was presented in May, 1959, and many of the recommendations have already been implemented, with satisfactory results. A major development arising from this inquiry has been the complete decasualisation of port labour both at Dar es Salaam and Tanga as from 1st October, 1959. Thus these ports are now entirely operated by a labour force engaged on monthly terms and so assured of regular daily employment. Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., Professor of Economics, Durham University, presented his report on methods of determining wages in June, 1959. This report has been printed and published and was considered in November by the Territorial Labour Advisory Board (a mainly unofficial body representing workers and employers) in the light of comments received by Government from workers' and employers' organisations. The recommendations contained in the report, which favour the fixing by areas of legal minimum wages for workers who have not the protection of adequate joint negotiating machinery, are being considered by the Government together with the views expressed by the Labour Advisory Board.

(c) Medical and Health Services

623. The Council, noting with satisfaction the increase in hospital facilities, reiterated the recommendation made at the 21st Session that the Administering Authority continue to encourage suitably qualified Africans to take higher medical training in order that the facilities available at Makerere College are utilised to the fullest extent.

624. The Administering Authority draws attention to the further examples of increased hospital facilities which are recorded in Part VII, Chapter 7, above and to the fact that three further African doctors who have qualified at Makerere

College finished their internships and entered government service during 1959, whilst two others started their internships in government hospitals in Dar es Salaam. The number of Tanganyika students studying medicine at Makerere rose from 21 to 29 during the year.

625. The Council, welcoming the aid being given to the territory by the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund, and noting with appreciation the observations submitted by W.H.O. on health conditions in the territory (T/1432), commended to the attention of the Administering Authority the establishment of a pilot demonstration area in which all types of public health services would be integrated and the extension of tuberculosis control into the Lake and Western Provinces.

626. The establishment of a pilot demonstration area in the Moshi District on the lines recommended by the World Health Organisation is now receiving detailed consideration.

627. In the campaign against tuberculosis the Southern Province Control Scheme has been further developed and a similar scheme on a smaller scale has been started in the Mbulu District of the Northern Province. Other progress in this field, including the building of the American Baptist Mission tuberculosis hospital at Mbeya and the successful B.C.G. vaccination campaign in the Pare mountains of the Tanga Province, is recorded in Part VII, chapter 7, of this Report.

628. The Council, recalling its previous recommendation for the further development of the Tanganyika transport system and noting progress during 1957 and 1958, drew the attention of the Administering Authority to the need for the expansion of railway facilities in the Southern Highlands Province and the building of a link between the Tanga and Central Lines. The branch line from Kilosa to Mikumi was under construction during the year and will be ready early in 1960. It is 44 miles long and takes off from the main line at Kilosa terminating at present at Mikumi, where a railhead for the Southern Highlands Province is being developed.

629. During the year a detailed survey has been started of a possible alignment for the proposed railway link between the Central and Tanga lines. The proposed alignment takes off from the Central Line at Ruvu and joins the Tanga line at Mnyusi, the total distance being 117 miles, but the decision upon the practicability of building the link will depend upon the final results of the survey and the availability of funds.

630. Throughout 1959 the East African Railways and Harbours Administration continued its policy of improving and expanding transport facilities. Good progress was made on the establishment of a new port at Mwanza South which will provide 800 ft. of deep water quay and will result in Mwanza being the best equipped port for cargo handling in the inland water transport system. It is anticipated that the new port will be opened in the first half of 1960.

631. The Council, noting the principles governing the new wheat and flour policy approved by the Legislative Council in 1958, and that this would ensure an orderly development of the wheat industry in Tanganyika, expressed the hope that vigorous efforts would be made to develop rust-resistant strains of wheat which would enable production to be increased and baking quality improved.

632. Every assistance continues to be given to wheat farmers with the object of increasing production of good quality grain. Production figures for 1959 show an increase over 1958, but with a growing preference for wheat flour amongst the African population, and the difficulties inherent in increasing production, it is likely that the level of imports will continue to rise. In close collaboration with the wheat-breeding section of the Kenya Department of Agriculture, the testing of new strains of wheat continues in an effort to combat the new types of rust constantly appearing in wheat-growing areas, but no lasting solution to the rust problem is in sight.

633. The Council, recalling its previous recommendation on dissemination within Tanganyika of information concerning the East Africa High Commission, expressed the hope that efforts will continue to be directed towards the progressive improvement of the amount of information disseminated concerning the operation of the High Commission in the Trust Territory.

634. The fullest publicity to the activities of the High Commission has been afforded by the Tanganyika Government throughout the year.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) General Educational Policy

635. The Council welcomed the appointment of a Committee charged with the examination of closer integration of the educational systems of the various races. The Administering Authority shares with the Council its hopes that as a result of the Committee's deliberations it will be possible to introduce as soon as possible a policy of inter-racial education at all levels. The Committee, which had an almost entirely unofficial membership, submitted its report in November, 1959. Its far-reaching recommendations are being studied by the Government and a special study will be necessary of the questions of fiscal policy involved in replacing the present racial basis of financing education.

636. The observations of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation on the Annual Report of the Trust Territory for the year 1957 (T/1429) which were commended by the Council to the attention of the Administering Authority have been studied with interest. It is noted that the measures advocated are for the most part in line with recommendations made by the Council. These were the subject of comment in previous reports by the Administering Authority which has, in its 1958 Report, provided some of the statistical information which U.N.E.S.C.O. suggested it would be desirable to include.

637. With reference to paragraph 2 of document T/1429, the results of the first Ten Year Plan can best be gauged from the statistical and other data which is provided annually to the Trusteeship Council and from the Department of Education's Triennial Survey for the years 1955-57.

638. The reference in paragraph 3 of document T/1429 to "the institution of Standard IV" appears to indicate a misinterpretation by U.N.E.S.C.O. of information given in the Report: Standard IV formed an integral part of the educational system before the introduction of the new Five Year Plan and it is incorrect to refer to its institution as an improvement arising from the implementation of the Plan.

639. With regard to double sessions it appears, from paragraph 5 of document T/1429, that U.N.E.S.C.O. is under a misapprehension with regard to the present arrangements for Standards I and II. The two standards are not taught together in the same classroom but at succeeding sessions, normally one of the standards at a morning session and the other at an afternoon session. Although the financial and staff implications of discontinuing double sessions throughout the primary course are very considerable, it remains a policy objective.

640. Although Swahili is not a compulsory subject in non-African schools, it is taught in at least one European primary school, at the inter-racial Convent School in Dar es Salaam, and in a number of Indian primary and secondary schools, more particularly in H.H. the Aga Khan's schools, in one of which it is to be offered as a subject in the School Certificate examination in 1960. In most of the schools in which it is taught two or three periods a week are devoted to it. The question of curricula in an integrated system of education will be one for consideration in the light of the Integration Committee's report.

641. U.N.E.S.C.O. appears to be under the impression that out-turn of trained teachers was limited by the number of candidates coming forward for training. The teacher training programme is designed to turn out sufficient teachers to replace wastage and fill additional posts resulting from primary and middle school expansion. The rate of this expansion and the rate at which double sessions can be replaced by single sessions in primary schools is limited by available capital and recurrent finance rather than by shortage of candidates suitable for training as Grade II teachers.

642. The fact to which U.N.E.S.C.O. drew attention in paragraph 6 of document T/1429 that the larger share of the increase of 129 in Education Department posts in 1957 were additions to the staff of non-African schools should not be taken to imply that there was during that year only a relatively small increase in the teaching staff employed in African schools. The large majority of schools for African children are maintained by voluntary agencies and there was an increase in voluntary agency teaching staff of 333 posts in 1957. Similar increases of 252 and 290 occurred in 1958 and 1959. The tendency for the increase in Government teaching posts to be absorbed largely into non-African schools has been reversed in 1958 and 1959, when out of total increases in such posts of 134 and 127, 9 and 1 respectively were employed in non-African schools.

643. With reference to paragraphs 8 and 9 of document T/1429 it is the policy of the Tanganyika Government that there should be a gradual increase in the proportion of the recurrent costs of African education at primary and middle school levels which is met by local authorities. Progressive implementation of this policy must clearly involve a reduction in the proportion of costs of education met from Central Government revenues.

644. In the same paragraph U.N.E.S.C.O. comments on the absence in the 1957 Report of target figures for pupils attending primary schools. As U.N.E.S.C.O. remarked in paragraph 3 of document T/1429, planned primary development may have to be spread over seven years. The increase in enrolment planned for the period was 63,000, with a target of 402,000. The enrolment figure of 382,144 pupils in 1959 evidences the considerable progress that has been made towards the attainment of this target.

645. With reference to paragraph 16 of the document, the figure for apprentices who had been issued with certificates on satisfactory completion of their on-training was 309 up to the end of 1958. The figure for 1959 is 117.

646. The details of sex of qualified teachers who successfully completed their training in 1956 and subsequent years, asked for in paragraph 19 of document T/1429, are as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1956	738	223	961
1957	624	250	874
1958	703	278	981
1959	458	188	646

(b) Primary, Middle and Secondary Education

647. The Council considered that a special and detailed study should be made to determine the exact causes of unfilled places in African primary and middle schools and recommended the submission to the Council of detailed information on this question, together with a statement of measures taken to correct the situation. The Council also recommended a special promotion campaign should be undertaken by all possible means to spread a realisation of the purposes and benefits of education.

648. During the year a detailed study on the lines recommended by the Council has been instituted. The collection of data is proceeding but is not yet complete. When figures are available an analysis will be carried out and investigations made, with the assistance of African staff in the Department of Education, into the causes of unfilled places, including places unfilled through wastage. It will then be possible to decide the best methods in areas where the problem is serious of impressing a realisation of the purposes and benefits of education.

(c) Higher and Vocational Education

649. The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would take further measures towards the establishment in Tanganyika of institutions of higher learning including a University College in the nearest possible future.

650. The position in regard to the implementation of the report of the 1958 Working Party on Higher Education is described elsewhere in this Report. It is anticipated that during 1960 a Quinquennial Advisory Committee will visit the East African territories to consider the financial provision necessary for higher education in East Africa in the period 1961-1966. It is the intention that this Committee should visit Tanganyika and make proposals regarding the provision which should be made during 1961-1966 for the establishment of a University College in Tanganyika, which would open its doors to students in the succeeding quinquennial period.

651. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority should take all necessary measures consistent with the needs and interests of the territory and its inhabitants to enable Tanganyikans to take full advantage of the scholarships offered abroad under United Nations scholarship schemes. The number of candidates suitable for higher education is increasing annually and

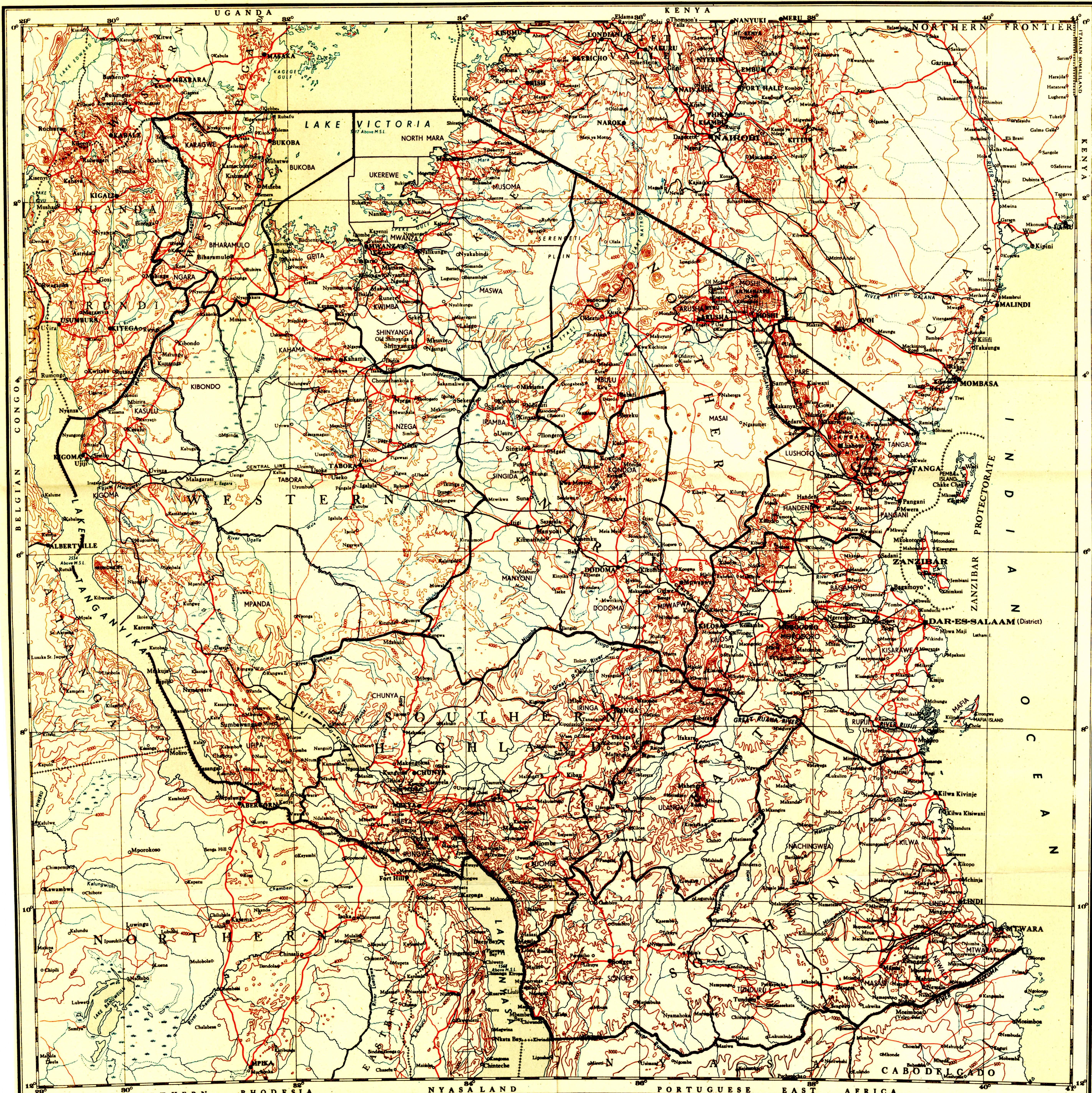
consequently the numbers qualified to take advantage of United Nations scholarship schemes is also rising. Insofar as it is consistent with the interests of the territory and its inhabitants, candidates already take full advantage of such schemes.

VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERMEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL TIME LIMIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF- GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

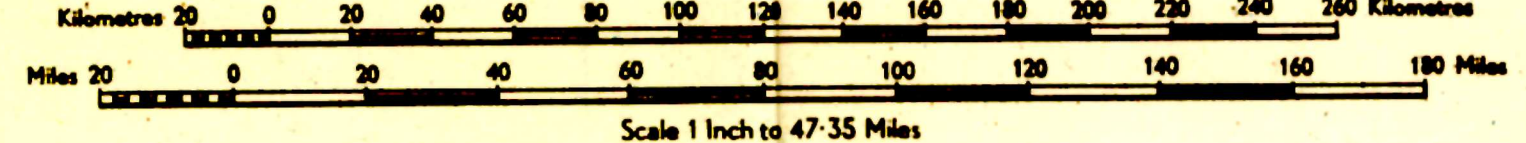
652. The Trusteeship Council, recalling its previous resolutions on this subject, recommended that the Administering Authority should, in consultation with the elected representatives of the population, adopt plans for development in all fields, with indications, where appropriate, of the intermediate target dates to create as soon as possible the pre-conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence.

653. The relevant paragraphs of the present Report bear witness to the manner in which the Government of Tanganyika has adopted, and continues vigorously to pursue, plans in all fields of development including that of constitutional advancement. A perusal of the Report also indicates the very considerable extent to which the elected representatives of the population are participating in the consideration of these plans at all levels.

TANGANYIKA



2410. Polconic Projection 2250-1/60. Scale 1:3,000,000. Compiled, drawn and printed by Survey Division, Ministry of Lands and Surveys, Dar es Salaam, 1960.



REFERENCE

- Territorial Boundaries.....
- Provincial Boundaries.....
- Railways.....
- Main Roads.....
- Secondary Roads.....
- Provincial Boundaries.....
- District Boundaries.....

© *Crown copyright 1960*

Printed and published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased from
York House, Kingsway, London w.c.2
423 Oxford Street, London w.1
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff
39 King Street, Manchester 2
Tower Lane, Bristol 1
2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3
80 Chichester Street, Belfast 1
or through any bookseller

Printed in England

*

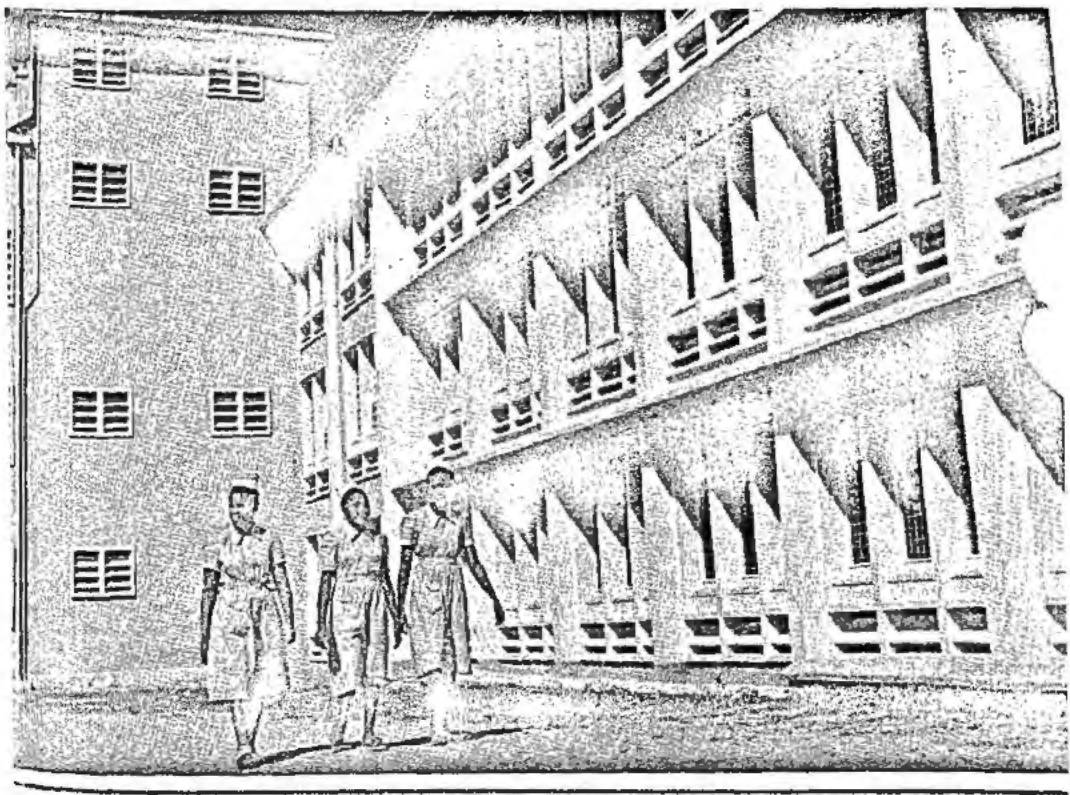
4184



Tanganyika

Report for the Year

1959



*PUBLISHED FOR THE COLONIAL OFFICE
BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, LONDON, 1960
PRICE £1 1s. 0d. NET (For two parts)*

Colonial No. 346

Part II

On the cover :
Galanos Wing, Tanga Hospital

TANGANYIKA

under United Kingdom Administration

*Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
General Assembly of the United Nations
for the year*

1959

Part II. Statistics

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1960

Colonial No. 346

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Statistical Organisation	1
I. Population	3
II. Administrative Structure of Government	12
III. Justice	18
IV. Public Finance	22
V. Taxation	31
VI. Money and Banking	38
VII. Commerce and Trade	43
VIII. Agriculture	48
IX. Livestock	50
X. Fisheries	51
XI. Forests	52
XII. Minerals	53
XIII. Industrial Production	60
XIV. Co-operatives	62
XV. Transport and Communications	63
XVI. Cost of Living	70
XVII. Labour	74
XVIII. Social Security and Welfare Services	89
XIX. Public Health	90
XX. Housing	108
XXI. Penal Organisation	109
XXII. Education	113
XXIII. International Treaties and Conventions	132
XXIV. Units of Measurement	136

APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

1. Statistical services are provided by the East African Statistical Department, which is one of the scheduled services of the East Africa High Commission. The Department is headed by a Director who is, at the same time, Statistical Adviser to the East African Governments, and is divided into five Units:

- (a) The Office of the Statistical Adviser.
- (b) The East Africa Unit.
- (c) The Kenya Unit.
- (d) The Tanganyika Unit.
- (e) The Uganda Unit.

2. The territorial Units are headed by Deputy Government Statisticians. The Tanganyika Unit has an establishment of 32 posts, of which 4 are for qualified economists/statisticians. The work of the Unit ranges over the whole field of economic statistics in Tanganyika. Apart from the collection and publication of regular series of statistics, special studies and surveys are carried out at the request of the Government.

3. The collection of all statistics in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda is made under the authority of the Statistics Act. The Act also defines the duties and responsibilities of the Director of the East African Statistical Department. The duties relating to the collection of statistics and initiation of new studies in each Territory, as well as those relating to the direction and control of the territorial Units, are delegated to the Deputy Government Statisticians. There is thus a considerable measure of decentralization in the work of the Department, designed to ensure close co-operation of the territorial Units with their respective Governments.

4. The East African Statistical Department works in close conjunction with the Statistical Department of the Colonial Office and with the Central Statistical Office of Her Majesty's Government. Technical assistance is given wherever possible by these Departments. Close co-operation is also maintained with the statistical services of neighbouring territories outside East Africa and with various Departments of the United Nations Organization.

5. Several important studies were published by the Tanganyika Unit in 1959. The first of these "Gross Domestic Product of Tanganyika 1954-57" contained estimates of the Territory's national income and capital formation and gave details of the methods employed in the calculations. The booklet, "Public Finance in Tanganyika: an Analysis" was brought out at the same time. This gave a detailed functional and economic analysis of both central and local government accounts for the period 1954-57. In addition the impact of government transactions on the economy was traced and treated in some detail. The study contained also an analysis of the Territory's Public Debt.

6. Preliminary estimates of Tanganyika's gross domestic product for 1958 and an analysis of the budget proposals were published in the "Budget Survey, 1959/60", which also contained a survey of the economy.

7. The results of the 1958 census of non-African agriculture were analysed during 1959 and a booklet entitled, "Agricultural Census, 1958" was published at the end of the year. This was the first census of its kind ever held in the territory. Also during the year pilot surveys of African agriculture were started in preparation for the 1960 World Census of Agriculture. The purpose of these pilot enquiries was to find the most appropriate methods of acreage measurement in Tanganyika's conditions and to test the adequacy of different sampling techniques.

8. The Tanganyika Unit continued to publish the Monthly Statistical Bulletin and the Quarterly Economic Review. The Tanganyika Statistical Abstract for 1959 was published in September in a new format and contained a number of new tables.

9. A census of industrial production was carried out in the second half of 1959. This census had a full territorial coverage and compared with the previous enquiries it was a larger and more ambitious venture. A list of establishments engaged in industrial production was drawn up from existing records and a detailed questionnaire was sent to each establishment at the beginning of July. Completed questionnaires were returned in the following months and the analysis of these was started in December.

10. The Cost of Living Index (excluding rent) for Dar es Salaam and the Retail Price Index of Goods Consumed by wage-earners in Dar es Salaam were computed throughout the year. The first index, which has December 1950 as its base year, increased by one point to the level of 144. This rise was mainly due to an increase in domestic servants' wages. The retail price index, which is based on December 1951, decreased from 125 in January to 116 in December, a level which was previously reached in April 1957. Reductions in the prices of maize meal, fuel, soap and some clothing items have been largely responsible for the fall of 9 points in the index.

11. The Deputy Government Statistician attended the first conference of African statisticians, held by the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa in October 1959. The object of the conference was to assess the statistical needs of the countries and territories of Africa and to agree on a programme for the development of economic and statistical information. The conference was a successful one and among its many achievements was the establishment of closer relations and exchange of information between economic and statistical departments of the various African countries.

APPENDIX I

POPULATION

1. A complete census of the population was taken in 1957, the non-African population being enumerated in February and the African in August. The African census was held in two parts: first a general enumeration of the entire population alive on census night was made which classified the population by tribe, sex and age group; this was followed by a sample census of about 5 per cent of the population for whom more detailed information was collected.

2. The African census was the second to be taken since the War, a previous census having been held in 1948. The non-African census was the fifth since the beginning of the British administration of the Territory and the third since the War, previous censuses having been held in 1948 and 1952; the 1952 census also included an enumeration of Africans in townships.

3. The total African population revealed by the 1957 census was 8,665,336, showing an increase of 1,255,067 or 16.9 per cent, on the 1948 total of 7,410,269 and giving an average geometric rate of growth of 1.75 per cent per annum. When based on the figures of land area shown in Part I, paragraphs 1 and 2, a mean population density of just over 26 persons per square mile is obtained; but the provincial densities show substantial variations: Lake Province, with about a fifth of the population of the Territory on little more than a twelfth of the surface area, shows the highest mean density of 63 persons per square mile, while Western Province, the largest province with just under a quarter of the surface area has the lowest density of only 14 persons per square mile. The provincial totals for 1948 and 1957, with the net and percentage increases, are shown in Appendix I, table A (ii).

4. The analysis of the total African population by sex and age (children and adults) including persons in transit is as follows:

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children (under 16 years)	..	1,920,148	1,920,797	3,840,945
Adults (over 16 years)	..	2,246,598	2,577,793	4,824,391
Total	.. ..	4,166,746	4,498,590	8,665,336

5. The tribal analysis showed that the largest tribe, the Sukuma, numbered 1,093,767—12.6 per cent of the total population of the Territory and three times the size of any other tribe. Seven other tribes showed totals of over a quarter of a million: Nyamwezi 363,258; Makonde 333,897; Haya 325,539; Chagga 318,167; Gogo 299,417; Ha 289,792; Hehe 251,624.

6. The total non-African population given by the 1957 census was 123,130. The analysis of this population by race, sex and age is shown in Appendix I, table C (a).

7. The European population totalled 20,598 persons: an increase of 2,713 or 15 per cent on the 1952 total of 17,885. Nearly 70 per cent were of British nationality, and of the 6,195 aliens, 1,300 were Greeks and 1,174 Italians. About 20 per cent of the European population were recorded as having been born in East Africa, and some 50 per cent were enumerated in the 34 gazetted townships of the Territory; of these 4,479 were in Dar es Salaam.

8. The Indian and Pakistani population numbered 65,461 and 6,299 respectively: together they showed an increase of 27 per cent on the 1952 figure of 56,499. The Goan population totalled 4,776: an increase of 47 per cent on the 1952 figure of 3,240. Two-thirds of the Indo-Pakistani and just over half of the Goan populations

were shown as having been born in East Africa, and both communities were highly urbanised: 83 per cent of the Indo-Pakistani and 90 per cent of the Goan were enumerated in the townships. The crude birth rate of the combined Indo-Pakistani and Goan populations was about 35 or 36 per thousand, and the crude death rate about 9 or 10 per thousand giving a rate of natural increase of about 2.6 per cent per annum. This high rate of natural increase, combined with heavy and sustained immigration, accounts for the rapid growth of the Asian population in the Territory.

9. The Arab population numbered 19,100, but this figure includes some persons of mixed Arab-African descent, since such persons are generally classified as Arabs.

10. The remainder of the non-African population consisted of 3,114 Somalis, 2,257 Coloured and 1,525 others.

11. The analysis of the populations of the main towns by race is shown in Appendix I, table A (iv). The non-African population is much more highly urbanised than the African: 68.7 per cent of the former were enumerated within the gazetted townships, as opposed to only 3.2 per cent of the latter. The populations of all the major towns have grown rapidly during the past decade: Dar es Salaam, with over three times the population of any other township, showed an increase of some 86 per cent between 1948 and 1957; Tanga, Mwanza, Morogoro and Moshi all showed increases of between 70 and 80 per cent, while that for Arusha was 89 per cent.

A. (i) Population as at Census Dates

<i>Race</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>1948</i>	<i>1957</i>
African	4,106,890	5,022,640	7,410,269(1)	8,665,336(1)
European	2,447	8,228	10,648	20,598
Indo/Pakistani	9,411	23,422	44,248	71,760
Goan	798	1,722	2,006	4,776
Arab	4,041	7,059	11,074	19,100
Somali	—	—	—	3,114(2)
Coloured	741	208	1,335	2,257
Other		381	849	1,525
Total	4,124,328	5,063,660	7,480,429	8,788,466

Note: the totals of African population for 1921 and 1931 are thought to be too low on account of substantial under-enumeration.

(1) Includes persons in transit, 2,752 in 1948 and 2,652 in 1957.

(2) In the censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1948, Somalis were included in the African population.

A. (ii) African and Non-African Population by Province, 1948 and 1957

POPULATION

PROVINCE	AFRICAN POPULATION				NON-AFRICAN POPULATION			
	1948	1957	Net Increase	% Increase	1948	1957(1)	Net Increase	% Increase
Central	815,941	879,421	63,480	7.8	5,206	6,885	1,679	32.3
Eastern	908,662	1,039,791	131,129	14.4	24,458	44,693	20,235	82.7
Lake (2)	1,844,950	2,228,485	383,535	20.8	9,304	17,237	7,933	85.3
Northern	584,993	758,960	173,967	29.7	7,307	12,466	5,159	70.6
Southern	914,049	1,008,046	93,997	10.3	3,599	6,219	2,620	72.8
Southern Highlands	845,476	1,023,805	178,329	21.1	3,984	6,236	2,252	56.5
Tanga	547,212	671,381	124,169	22.7	10,033	16,465	6,432	64.1
Western	946,234	1,052,795	106,561	11.3	6,269	9,618	3,349	53.4
Territory (Including Persons in Transit)	7,410,269	8,665,336	1,255,067	16.9	70,160	120,016	49,856	71.1

(1) Excluding Somalis who were not enumerated in the 1948 Non-African Census.

(2) As from 1.7.59 Lake Province has been divided into Lake and West Lake Provinces.

A. (iii) Non-African Population by Race and Place of Birth in 1957

PLACE OF BIRTH	European	Indian	Pakistant	Goan	Arab	Somali	Coloured	Other	Total
Born in Tanganyika	3,422	36,500	3,865	2,001	11,684	1,884	1,997	577	61,930
Born in East Africa (Excluding Tanganyika)	847	6,334	981	420	921	375	96	142	10,116
Born outside East Africa	16,108	22,027	1,418	2,296	6,376	839	152	788	50,004
Not Stated	157	304	31	40	107	12	12	16	879
TOTAL	20,534	65,365	6,295	4,757	19,088	3,110	2,257	1,523	122,929

Persons in transit are excluded.

A. (iv) Population of Main Towns in 1957

MAIN TOWNS	NON-AFRICAN							AFRICAN	TOTAL ALL RACES
	<i>European</i>	<i>Indian</i> (1)	<i>Goan</i>	<i>Arab</i>	<i>Somali</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Dar es Salaam	4,479	24,981	2,460	2,545	11	903	35,379	93,363	128,742
Tanga	768	6,628	784	1,414	239	247	10,080	27,973	38,053
Tabora	340	2,333	110	307	113	153	3,356	12,005	15,361
Mwanza	366	3,886	70	231	12	71	4,636	15,241	19,877
Dodoma	350	2,192	77	273	107	50	3,049	10,386	13,435
Lindi	100	1,744	60	26	—	15	1,945	8,370	10,315
Moshi	441	3,483	165	74	76	88	4,327	9,399	13,726
Arusha	878	3,282	214	71	267	165	4,877	5,161	10,038
Morogoro	281	1,475	50	215	2	44	2,067	12,440	14,507
Mkindani	2	367	3	41	—	11	424	4,383	4,807
Mwara	207	534	59	4	—	38	842	9,617	10,459
Mbeya	266	838	58	11	78	40	1,291	5,641	6,932
Iringa	304	1,184	54	159	48	46	1,795	7,792	9,587

(1)Including Pakistani.

B. Population Estimates⁽¹⁾

As at 30th June	Non-African					African	Total
	European (2)	Indo- Pakistani and Goan	Arab	Other	Total		
1948 ..	11,300	47,500	11,100	2,200	72,100	7,389,000	7,461,000
1949 ..	13,100	50,800	11,400	2,400	77,700	7,518,000	7,596,000
1950 ..	14,900	54,200	11,900	2,500	83,500	7,649,000	7,732,000
1951 ..	16,700	57,600	12,500	2,700	89,500	7,783,000	7,872,000
1952 ..	18,100	61,000	13,300	2,800	95,200	7,920,000	8,015,000
1953 ..	18,600	64,300	14,300	3,000	100,200	8,058,000	8,158,000
1954 ..	19,100	67,600	15,400	3,200	105,300	8,199,000	8,304,000
1955 ..	19,700	71,000	16,700	3,400	110,800	8,343,000	8,454,000
1956 ..	20,200	74,300	18,100	3,600	116,200	8,489,000	8,605,000
1957 ..	20,700	77,600	19,700	3,900	121,900	8,637,000	8,759,000
1958 ..	21,200	80,900	21,400	4,100	127,600	8,788,000	8,916,000
1959 ..	23,100	84,100	23,300	4,300	134,800	8,942,000	9,077,000

(1) Estimates have been revised on the basis of three censuses. Somalis are excluded from the non-African estimates (in 1957 they numbered about 3,300).

(2) Excludes Polish refugees in official camps, numbering approximately 4,000 in mid-1948, 2,000 in mid-1949, 1,000 in mid-1950 and negligible numbers thereafter.

C. (a) Age Composition of Non-Native Population in 1957

66

AGE GROUP	TOTAL																TOTAL		TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE
	European		Indian		Coan		Pakistani		Arab		Somali		Coloured		Other		Male	Female	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
0-4	1,258	1,166	5,125	4,982	370	320	512	486	1,839	1,819	263	279	252	269	117	92	8,736	9,412	19,148
5-9	1,097	1,060	5,121	4,711	293	291	488	478	1,559	1,378	197	234	235	242	101	91	9,091	8,485	17,576
10-14	510	438	4,059	3,882	174	194	390	373	1,103	661	119	134	143	102	63	48	6,561	5,892	12,453
15-19	184	215	3,290	3,229	176	194	350	303	1,058	778	131	122	129	128	74	54	5,392	5,023	10,415
20-24	499	437	2,763	3,183	235	240	293	342	947	713	162	139	68	129	45	60	5,012	5,243	10,255
25-29	1,073	990	2,895	2,760	305	241	277	248	992	707	166	127	61	98	68	68	5,837	5,239	11,076
30-34	1,396	1,288	2,415	2,078	253	171	224	178	897	474	135	107	36	70	68	62	5,424	4,408	9,832
35-39	1,301	1,134	2,118	1,707	188	117	168	158	822	392	128	50	38	48	78	53	4,841	3,659	8,500
40-44	1,260	888	1,776	1,342	124	107	135	119	559	234	116	51	24	25	80	36	4,074	2,802	6,876
45-49	903	626	1,607	1,023	153	86	150	94	453	140	83	26	17	14	51	31	3,417	2,040	5,457
50-54	648	414	1,228	663	156	56	121	68	374	116	86	26	18	5	39	19	2,670	1,367	4,037
55-59	392	311	750	353	95	23	79	39	252	50	49	8	12	2	32	11	1,661	797	2,458
60-64	252	180	498	321	68	9	32	34	204	72	44	19	2	5	16	9	1,116	649	1,765
65-69	158	121	304	199	44	6	24	19	116	25	37	8	2	—	17	4	702	382	1,084
70-74	85	63	188	137	21	5	13	18	116	37	18	7	2	1	3	5	446	273	719
75-79	44	51	72	83	4	3	8	6	41	9	10	—	1	—	2	2	191	154	345
80 and over	35	32	68	87	4	—	6	7	55	18	17	1	2	1	3	3	190	149	339
Not stated	56	53	203	241	24	26	26	33	54	37	3	3	5	11	9	11	380	415	795
TOTAL	11,151	9,447	34,480	30,981	2,937	2,089	3,290	3,003	11,441	7,059	1,773	1,341	1,047	1,210	866	659	66,741	56,389	123,130

APPENDIX

C (b) Approximate Age Composition of African Population in 1957

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-15	1,919,779	1,920,469	3,840,248
16 and over	2,245,322	2,577,114	4,822,436
TOTAL	4,165,101	4,497,583	8,662,684

Excluding population in transit.

C. (c) Composition of Economically Active Population in 1957 According to Occupation
(i) Non-Africans

Industry	European		Indian		Goan		Pakistani		Arab		Somali		Coloured		Other		Total		Total Male and Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,458	105	708	19	88	2	86	—	295	25	45	1	25	1	75	4	2,775	157	2,932
Mining and Quarrying	558	63	111	5	17	1	15	—	5	—	6	—	13	—	24	—	749	69	818
Manufacturing Industries	359	41	1,603	20	206	13	149	8	95	2	16	1	37	1	76	4	2,541	90	2,631
Construction	290	15	738	8	16	3	43	1	12	—	—	—	4	—	20	1	1,123	28	1,151
Light and Power	60	13	69	3	27	7	6	1	3	—	—	—	4	1	10	—	188	25	213
Wholesale and Retail Trade	516	191	7,233	366	303	81	690	34	4,287	39	700	32	98	18	70	8	13,897	769	14,666
Banks, Insurance Companies, etc.	119	40	361	14	139	11	13	2	12	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	645	70	715
Transport and Communications	514	75	1,311	22	283	26	209	1	165	2	22	—	35	—	34	4	2,573	130	2,703
Public Services	2,140	766	1,323	84	354	60	121	6	85	1	4	—	20	7	119	11	4,171	935	5,106
Education Services	30	36	267	133	15	38	14	15	25	1	6	—	1	2	2	—	360	225	585
Medical and Health Services	38	25	46	20	9	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	100	63	163
Other Services	1,541	1,101	717	52	72	19	45	5	212	1	46	—	15	8	10	17	2,658	1,203	3,861
Not stated	250	98	1,568	92	107	14	128	6	602	20	96	3	24	5	48	11	2,823	249	3,072
	7,873	2,569	16,055	847	1,636	280	1,521	81	5,799	93	941	37	278	44	500	62	34,603	4,013	38,616
Persons Not Gainfully Occupied	413	4,214	4,120	16,550	214	1,004	385	1,585	1,141	3,709	253	656	139	493	85	366	6,750	28,586	35,336
TOTAL	8,286	6,783	20,175	17,406	1,850	1,284	1,906	1,666	6,940	3,802	1,194	693	417	537	585	428	41,353	32,599	73,952

C (c). Composition of Economically Active Population According to Occupation

(ii) Adult Africans in 1959

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Employees</i>
Administrative and executive workers	2,750
Professional workers	6,832
Clerical	11,395
Office and store	9,125
Mechanics and fitters	6,634
Drivers	9,542
Carpenters and joiners	5,575
Masons and bricklayers	6,378
Other skilled workmen	29,246
Domestics (butlers and stewards, waiters in clubs, schools, etc.)	3,989
Headmen/Foremen	15,063
Unskilled workmen	228,445
Unclassified	7,927
Total	342,901⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾In addition to the above there were approximately 40,000 domestic servants in private households.

Other Africans in Employment

At the Labour Enumeration in 1959, there were 26,170 adult females and 23,997 juveniles reported in employment, mainly in agriculture. To these must be added a small percentage of those domestic servants in private households.

With the exception of employees, the major part of the adult population is engaged in agricultural work to provide for its subsistence. Detailed statistics are not available.

D. Migration

(a) Numbers Reporting to Immigration Authorities

<i>Year</i>	<i>Returning Residents</i>	<i>New Immigrants</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1959	8,434	4,829	7,881	21,144

(b) New Immigrants Classified According to Country of Departure

<i>Country</i>	<i>1959</i>
Aden	129
Germany	46
Goa	53
India	767
Italy	58
Kenya	1,381
Netherlands	97
Pakistan	57
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	95
Saudi Arabia	163
Seychelles	9
Uganda	232
Union of South Africa	199
United Kingdom	732
United States of America	100
Zanzibar	373
Other Countries	338
TOTAL	4,829

D. (c) Occupation of New Immigrants

<i>Occupational Group</i>	1959
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	549
Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers (Including all government employees)	374
Clerical, Office and Related Workers	134
Salesmen and Related Workers	439
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters and Loggers, etc.	81
Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	85
Workers in Transport and Communications	12
Craftsmen, Production, Process Workers, etc.	191
Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	34
Workers not Classifiable by Occupation (Including housewives and children)	2,930
TOTAL	4,829

D. (d) Reported Number of Emigrants*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Temporary</i>	<i>Permanent</i>
1959	7,672	2,007

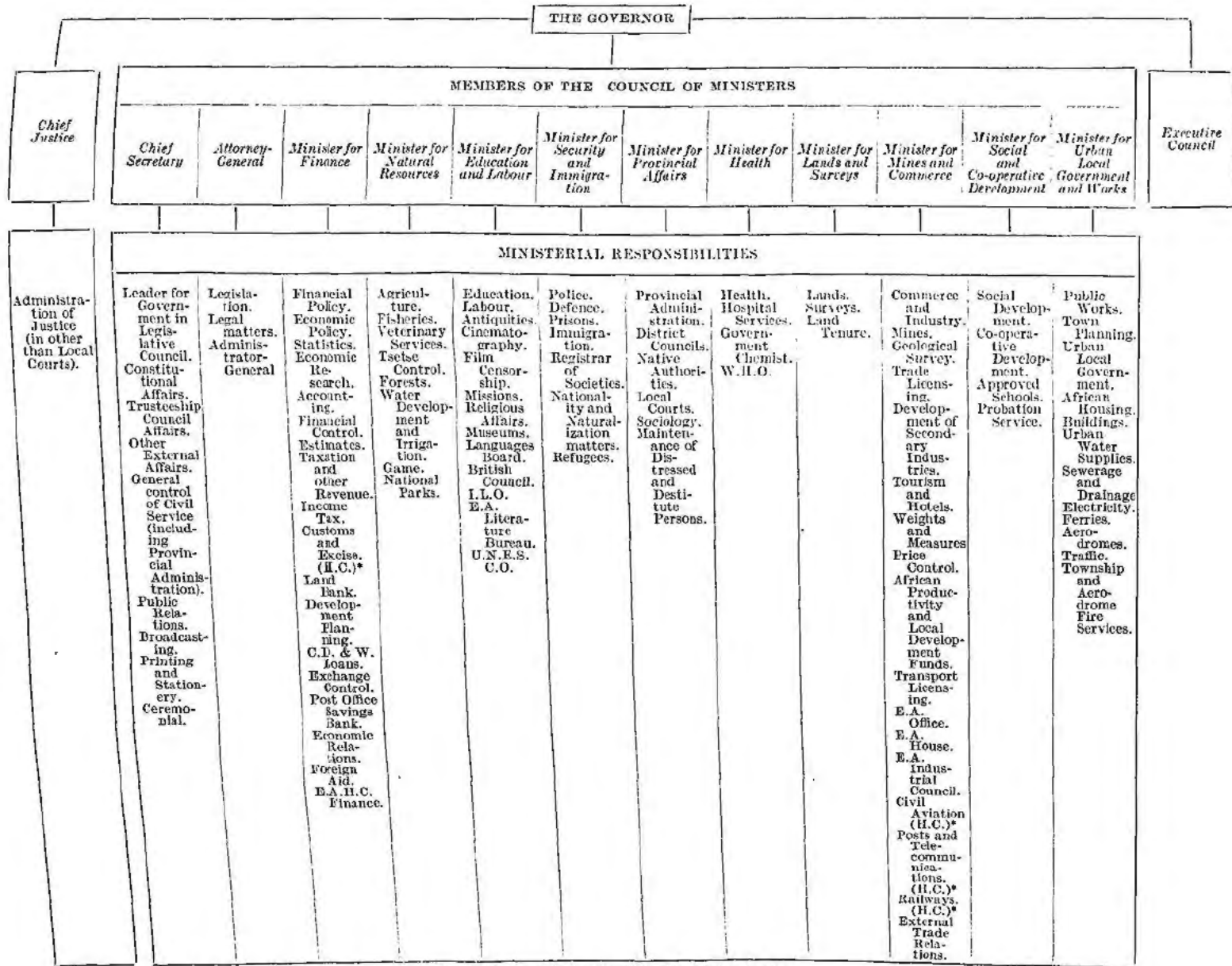
*A permanent emigrant is defined as a person who has resided in the territory and who on departure states that he does not expect to return. Statistics of visitors and persons in transit leaving the territory are incomplete.

D. (e) Occupation of Permanent Emigrants

<i>Occupational Group</i>	1959
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	171
Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers (Including all government employees)	264
Clerical, Office and Related Workers	100
Salesmen and Related Workers	93
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters and Loggers, etc.	30
Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	17
Workers in Transport and Communications	9
Craftsmen, Production, Process Workers, etc.	72
Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	16
Workers not Classifiable by Occupation (Including housewives and children)	1,235
TOTAL	2,007

APPENDIX II

A.—Structure of Government



(To face p. 12)

*H.C. indicates an East Africa High Commission service.

B. Administrative Structure of Government

DEPARTMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT

The following summary gives the net increase over the figures given in the 1958 Report and notes the more important posts concerned:—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Net increase in number of posts</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Judiciary	17	Including 1 Section Officer, 2 Clerk-Interpreters Upper Division, 6 Clerk Interpreters General Division.
Audit	3	1 Senior Examiner of Accounts, 1 Examiner of Accounts, 1 Personal Secretary.
Office of the Chief Secretary	19	Including 1 Permanent Secretary, 1 Secretary to Council's Office, 1 Secretary Constitutional Affairs, 1 Clerk Upper Division, 7 Clerks General Division.
Printing and Stationery	86	1 Clerk Upper Division, 85 Artisans.
Public Relations	22	Including 1 Chief Press Officer, 2 Senior Public Relations Officers, 9 Public Relations Officers, 2 Director/Scriptwriters, 2 Cameramen, 2 Assistant Cameramen (Training Grade).
Attorney-General	4	3 Crown Counsels (Supernumerary), 1 Assistant Secretary.
Treasury	17	1 Principal Assistant Secretary, 1 Assistant Secretary, 3 Treasury Accountants, 10 Clerks, 2 Messengers.
Ministry of Education and Labour	2	1 Permanent Secretary, 1 Principal Assistant Secretary.
Education	167	Including 1 Executive Engineer, 1 Woman Administrative Assistant, 4 Technical Masters, 1 Library Assistant, 122 Teachers.
Ministry of Health	174	Including 1 Minister, 1 Permanent Secretary, 1 Assistant Secretary, 2 Personal Secretaries, 3 Medical Officers, 1 Senior Sister Tutor, 1 Junior Accounts Officer, 97 Nurses/Midwives, 5 Senior Medical Assistants, 2 Pharmaceutical Assistants, 3 Hospital Stewards, 8 Assistant Health Inspectors, 6 Health Nurses, 4 Dental Assistants.
Ministry of Lands and Surveys	15	Including 1 Minister, 1 Permanent Secretary, 1 Principal Assistant Secretary, 1 Assistant Registrar-General, 1 Senior Records Assistant, 1 Senior Valuation Assistant.
Ministry of Mines and Commerce	7	Including 1 Minister, 1 Permanent Secretary, 1 Secretary (Administrative Officer, Class I), 1 Trade Representative, 1 Assistant Secretary.
Ministry of Natural Resources	3	1 Permanent Secretary, 1 Principal Assistant Secretary, 1 Personal Secretary.
Agriculture	100	Including 1 Inspector, 1 Assistant Inspector, 9 Senior Field Assistants, 78 Field Assistants.
Forests	53	Including 2 Assistant Conservators of Forests, 1 Timber Marketing Officer, 1 Technical Assistant, 39 Forest Rangers, 1 Draughting Assistant.
Game	1	1 Head Game Scout.
Pesticides Research	4	2 Clerks General Division, 1 Works Overseer, 1 Stores Assistant, Grade II.
Veterinary	90	Including 1 Junior Accounts Officer, 1 Personal Secretary, 2 Clerks Upper Division, 7 Clerks General Division, 79 Junior Veterinary Assistants.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Net increase in number of posts</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Water Development and Irrigation	53	1 Junior Engineering Assistant Grade I, 1 Junior Engineering Assistant Grade II, 50 Junior Engineering Assistants Grade III, 1 Stores Assistant Grade II.
Ministry of Provincial Affairs	1	Permanent Secretary.
Provincial Administration	75	Including 1 Permanent Secretary, 7 Administrative Officers Class III, 20 Administrative Officers Class IV, 5 Clerks Upper Division.
Ministry of Security and Immigration	12	Including 1 Minister, 1 Permanent Secretary, 1 Principal Assistant Secretary, 2 Assistant Secretaries, 3 Personal Secretaries, 1 Clerk Upper Division, 1 Clerk General Division.
Police	1,333	Including 5 Senior Superintendents, 7 Superintendents, 9 Assistant Superintendents, 1 Assistant Photographer, 2 Senior Photographic Assistants, 7 Chief Inspectors, 5 Senior Inspectors, 8 Inspectors, 20 Sub-Inspectors, 12 Sergeants-Major, 122 Corporals, 1,051 Constables.
Prisons	163	Including 1 Prison Officer, 1 Assistant Prison Officer Grade I, 1 Assistant Prison Officer Grade II, 13 1st Grade Warders, 129 3rd Grade Warders.
Ministry of Social and Co-operative Development	7	1 Minister, 1 Permanent Secretary, 1 Assistant Secretary, 2 Personal Secretaries, 1 Clerk, 1 Messenger.
Ministry of Urban Local Government and Works	30	Including 1 Permanent Secretary, 1 Secretary Urban Local Government, 4 Engineering Assistants, 2 Junior Engineering Assistants.
Town Planning	2	1 Senior Draughting Assistant, 1 Draughting Assistant.
Township Authorities	30	Including 1 Estate Supervisor, 1 Clerk General Division, 11 Sanitary Staff.

C. Civil Service Salary Scales

(NOTE: Where there are separate special scales for women officers these are indicated by the prefix (W).)

Super Scale I £2,300 × 50—£2,400

Super Scale II £2,000 × 70—£2,140

A. Scale

A. 3. £726 × 36—£870

A. 2. £945 × 39—1,023 × 45—

1,068 × 48—£1,308

A. 1. £1,359 × 51—1,410 × 54—£1,518

A.(W) 3. £726 × 36—£870

A.(W) 2. £906 × 39—1,023 × 45—

1,068 × 48—£1,308

A.(W) 1. £1,359 × 51—1,410 × 54—£1,518

Medical/Scientific Extension

£1,581 × 63—£1,770

Medical/Scientific Extension

£1,581 × 63—£1,770

B. Scale

B. 6. £534 × 21—597 × 27—£624

B. 5. £678 × 27—759 × 30—£789

B. 4. £879 × 33—912 × 36—£984

B. 3. £1,020 × 36—1,056 × 39—

1,095 × 42—£1,137

B. 2. £1,179 × 42—1,263 × 45—£1,308

B. 1. £1,359 × 51—1,410 × 54—£1,518

B.(W) 6. £534 × 21—597 × 27—£624

B.(W) 5. £678 × 27—759 × 30—£789

B.(W) 4. £819 × 30—879 × 33—£912

B.(W) 3. £948 × 36—£1,056

B.(W) 2. £1,095 × 42—1,263 × 45—£1,308

B.(W) 1. £1,359 × 51—1,410 × 54—£1,518

C. Scale

C. 6. £576 × 21—£597

C. 5. £624 × 27—£732

C. 4. £825 × 33—£924

C. 3. £960 × 36—£1,068

C. 2. £1,104 × 36—1,140 × 39—

1,179 × 42—£1,263

C. 1. £1,308 × 51—1,410 × 54—£1,518

C.(W) 6. £576 × 21—£597

C.(W) 5. £624 × 27—£732

C.(W) 4. £762 × 30—792 × 33—£858

C.(W) 3. £891 × 33—924 × 36—£996

C.(W) 2. £1,032 × 36—1,140 × 39—

1,179 × 42—£1,263

C.(W) 1. £1,308 × 51—1,410 × 54—£1,518

D. Scale (Men and Women)

£471 × 21—£555

E. Scale

E. 6. £104.5 × 6.15—£138

E. 5. £152.5 × 6.15—172.10 × 7.10—£180

E. 4. £187.10 × 10.10—208.10 × 13.10—

£262.10

E. 3. £290.5 × 13.10—330.15 × 14.5—

345 × 21—£366

E. 2. £387 × 21—£450

E. 1. £471 × 21—£555

E.(W) 6. £104.5 × 6.15—£138

E.(W) 5. £145.10 × 6.15—172.10 × 7.10—

£180

E.(W) 4. £187.10 × 10.10—

208.10 × 13.10—£262.10

E.(W) 3. £276.15 × 13.10—

330.15 × 14.5—£345

E.(W) 2. £366 × 21—£450

E.(W) 1. £471 × 21—£555

N. Scale

N. 5. £624 × 27—732 × 30—792 × 33—£924

N. 4. £678 × 27—732 × 30—792 × 33—924 × 36—£996

N. 3. £996

N. 2. £1,104

N. 1. £1,308

Police Scales

- P. 9. £83.8 × 2.14—105 × 3—111 × 3 (Biennial)—114 × 3.6 (Biennial)—
117.6 × 3.12 (Biennial)—£124.10
- P. 8. £111 × 5.8—£138
- P. 7. £152.5 × 6.15—172.10 × 7.10—£195
- P. 6. £198
- P. 5. £201.15 × 6.15—£235.10
- P. 4. £208.10 × 13.10—262.10 × 27.15—290.5 × 13.10—330.15 × 14.5—345 × 15—£360
- P. 3. £372.15 × 14.5—387 × 21—£555
- P. 2. £576 × 21—597 × 27—732 × 30—£792
- P. 1. £625 × 33—924 × 36—£1,032

Prisons Scale

- PR. 7. £83.8 × 2.14—105 × 3—111 × 3 (Biennial)—£114
- PR. 6. £116.8 × 5.8—£138
- PR. 5. £152.5 × 6.15—172.10 × 7.10—£202.10
- PR. 4. £208.10 × 13.10—£262.10
- PR. 3. £290.5 × 13.10—330.15 × 14.5—345 × 15—£360
- PR. 2. £372.15 × 14.5—387 × 21—£555
- PR. 1. £576 × 21—597 × 27—732 × 30—£792

Subordinate Service Scales

- S. 7. Shs. 56/- × 2/50—Shs. 66/- per month.
- S. 6. Shs. 68/- × 2/50—Shs. 78/- per month.
- S. 5. Shs. 79/50 × 3/50—Shs. 93/50 per month.
- S. 4. Shs. 97/- × 3/50—107/50 × 5/- —Shs. 112/50 per month.
- S. 3. Shs. 118/- × 5/- —Shs. 138/- per month.
- S. 2. Shs. 145/- × 7/- —166/- × 10/- —Shs. 176/- per month.
- S. 1. Shs. 188/- × 10/- —Shs. 228/- per month.

D. LEGISLATIVE ORGANS

Membership of Legislative Council at 31.12.1959

SPEAKER

Mr. A. Y. A. Karimjee, O.B.E.

MINISTERS

The Chief Secretary to the Government
(*Ex-officio Member*).

The Attorney-General (*Ex-officio Member*).

The Minister for Finance (*Ex-officio Member*).

The Minister for Natural Resources
(*Ex-officio Member*).

The Minister for Education and Labour
(*Ex-officio Member*).

The Minister for Security and Immigration
(*Ex-officio Member*).

The Minister for Provincial Affairs
(*Ex-officio Member*).

The Minister for Health (*Representative Member*).

The Minister for Lands and Surveys
(*Representative Member*).

The Minister for Mines and Commerce
(*Representative Member*).

The Minister for Social and Co-operative Development
(*Representative Member*).

The Minister for Urban Local Government and Works
(*Representative Member*).

NOMINATED MEMBERS (In alphabetical order)

Mr. M. K. Bargash.

Mr. J. K. Chandc.

Mr. W. E. M. Dawson, Q.C.

Mr. C. J. W. Hodgson, O.B.E.

Mr. G. N. Houry, O.B.E., Q.C.

Mr. Amir Karimjee.

Mrs. B. Kingori.

Mr. A. L. Le Maitre, O.B.E.

Chief H. M. Lugusha, M.B.E.

Mr. D. P. K. Makwaia, O.B.E.

Chief John Maruma, M.B.E.

Chief Charles Masanja.

Mr. R. C. J. Maslin.

Mr. A. E. Mwanjesa.

Mr. A. H. K. Tejpar.

Chief Humbi Ziota II, M.B.E.

REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS

Dar es Salaam

Mr. D. F. Heath.

Mr. K. L. Jhaveri.

Mr. R. M. Kawawa.

Central Province

Dr. H. W. Hannah.

Mr. Al-Noor Kassum.

Mr. M. M. Kihere.

Eastern Province

Mr. A. H. Jamal (Minister for Urban
Local Government and Works).

Mr. G. T. Lewis.

Mr. J. K. Nyerere.

Lake Province (South-East)

Mr. P. Bomani.

Mr. J. S. Mann.

Mr. C. K. Patel, M.B.E.

Lake Province (West)

Miss B. C. Johansson.

Mr. C. G. Kahama (Minister for
Social and Co-operative Develop-
ment).

Mr. N. K. Laxman.

Northern Province

Mr. D. N. M. Bryceson (Minister for
Mines and Commerce).

Mr. S. N. Eliufoo (Minister for
Health).

Mrs. S. Mustafa.

Southern Highlands Province

Mr. A. S. Bajaj.

Marion, the Lady Chesham.

Mr. J. B. M. Mwakangale.

Southern Province

Mr. L. N. Sijaona.

Dr. L. Stirling.

Mr. S. T. Thanki, M.B.E.

Tanga Province

Mr. R. N. Donaldson.

Mr. J. Keto.

Dr. B. Krishna.

Western Province

Mr. J. H. Baker.

Chief A. S. Fundikira (Minister for
Lands and Surveys).

Mr. M. N. Rattansey.

General Interests

3 seats vacant.

APPENDIX III

JUSTICE

A. PRINCIPAL OFFENCES FOR WHICH INDIVIDUALS WERE CHARGED OR CONVICTED DURING 1959 AND THE PENALTIES IMPOSED

(a) Before the High Court.

Nature of Crime	Sex		Abated	Not tried Nolle-Prosequi etc.	Found insane before trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Sentences								
	Number							Death	Imprisonment	Corporal punishment	Corporal punishment with or without imprisonment or fine or both	Fined over or otherwise disposed of	Probation	Both fine and imprisonment	Fines	
																Total	Male	Female
18 I. <i>Against Lawful Authority</i> Against public order, perjury, escape and rescue	24	24	—	—	—	3	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	
II. <i>Against Public Morality</i> Rape, indecent assault, unnatural offences and others	13	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	
III. <i>Against the Person</i> (a) Murder and manslaughter (b) Attempted murder (c) Attempted suicide (d) Grievous harm, wounding, assaults and others	418 54 — 95	400 52 — 86	18 2 — 9	— — — —	47 3 — 14	16 4 — —	53 31 — 33	302 16 — 48	42 — — —	241 15 — 28	1 — — —	— — — 3	15 1 — 17	1 — — —	— — — —	— — — —
IV. <i>Against Property</i> (a) Thefts, other stealings, robbery, extortion, burglary, house and store breaking, false pretences, cheating, fraud, receiving stolen property, praedial larceny and others (b) Arson	79 53	79 52	— 1	— —	1 1	— 1	38 20	40 22	— —	38 21	2 —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —
V. <i>Against the Penal Code</i> (a) Forgery and coinage (b) Other	— 9	— 9	— —	— —	— 5	— —	— 1	— 3	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1
VI. <i>Against Local Laws</i> Against traffic ordinance, township ordinance, liquor ordinance, gambling ordinance, and others	92	92	—	—	70	—	4	18	—	15	1	—	1	—	—	1

A. (b) Before the Subordinate Courts

Nature of Crime	Number	Sex		Discharged						Sentences								
		Male	Female	For insufficiency of prosecution evidence	On merits of the case	Abated	Found insane	Committed for trial	Convicted	Imprisonment	Corporal punishment	Fine	Bound over or otherwise disposed of	Probation	Imprisonment in lieu of fine	Both fine and imprisonment	Corporal punishment with fine or imprisonment or both	Death
	Total																	
I. <i>Against Lawful Authority</i> Against public order, perjury, escape and rescue	1,232	1,215	17	144	67	—	1	29	991	486	12	40	77	2	304	4	—	—
II. <i>Against Public Morality</i> Rape, indecent assault, unnatural offences and others	591	587	4	95	107	—	1	8	380	248	22	3	14	16	22	3	52	—
III. <i>Against the Person</i> (a) Murder and manslaughter	657	635	22	214	—	—	2	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Attempted murder	78	76	2	11	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Attempted suicide	118	87	31	11	3	—	—	—	104	10	—	1	92	—	1	—	—	—
(d) Grievous harm, wounding, assaults and others	3,737	3,687	50	494	441	1	2	44	2,755	1,330	28	148	297	33	881	29	9	—
IV. <i>Against Property</i> (a) Theft, other stealings, robbery, extortion, burglary, house and storebreaking, false pretences, cheating, fraud, receiving stolen property, praedial larceny and others	15,534	15,473	61	2,314	2,068	1	3	51	11,097	7,847	328	153	620	701	1,279	122	41	—
(b) Arson	405	387	18	118	56	—	1	84	146	122	—	2	9	1	8	3	1	—
V. <i>Against the Penal Code</i> (a) Forgery and coinage	393	393	—	23	14	—	—	1	355	205	1	6	21	28	33	1	—	—
(b) Other	1,249	1,237	12	195	162	—	—	1	891	507	4	38	123	5	201	13	—	—
VI. <i>Against Local Laws</i> Against traffic ordinance, township ordinance, liquor ordinance, gambling ordinance and others	28,303	28,196	107	5,194	4,582	—	3	88	31,436	2,269	108	7,789	1,520	36	19,610	102	2	—
TOTAL	92,207	91,973	324	8,813	7,500	2	13	814	48,165	13,084	503	8,186	2,779	822	22,399	277	105	—

A. (c) In the Local Courts

No. of criminal cases heard	No. of criminal cases pending at end of year	No. of persons convicted in criminal cases	Sentences of Persons convicted in Criminal cases*										Analysis of Criminal Offences		
			Convicted but not punished	Fine	Imprisonment		Corporal Punishment				Compensation	Customary law	(a) Customary law	(b) Rules and Orders	(c) Applied laws
					(i) 6 months or under	(ii) over 6 months	(i) Indecent assaults	(ii) Other assaults	(iii) Stock theft	(iv) Juveniles					
88,470	3,150	102,206	3,926	75,101	15,383	1,228	33	147	61	1,264	27,225	531	54,630	21,554	20,442

*In some cases a combination of sentences, e.g. fine and compensation, was imposed. The sum of the figures in these columns is therefore greater than the number of persons convicted.

No. of civil cases heard	No. of civil cases pending at end of year	Analysis of Matters in dispute in Civil Cases						Appeals (all Courts)				Revision (all Courts)				
		Divorce	Other matrimonial	Inheritance (other than land)	Land	Debt	Other	To	Heard	Allowed	Pending	Sentence enhanced	Sentence reduced	Proceedings quashed	Retrial ordered	Other orders
57,018	5,552	9,250	11,504	915	3,259	28,803	1,123	Central Court of Appeal from Local Courts	65	21	30	—	—	—	—	—
								District Commissioner.	2,184	650	374	260	770	401	150	130
								Local Appeal Courts	6,542	2,405	999	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES

155 persons who were committed for trial in respect of 201 offences before the 1st January, 1959 were dealt with during the year.

The table does not include figures for 152 persons committed for trial in respect of 174 offences before the 31st December, 1959 whose trials were still pending at that date.

Cases concerning 7 of the total number of persons committed for trial in respect of 17 offences were subsequently returned to the Subordinate Courts for trial in original jurisdiction.

20 informations were filed in respect of charges additional to those on which the accused were originally committed.

Capital Sentences were imposed on 42 persons during the year. Of these 42, 25 were executed; 5 sentences were commuted by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council; in one case the conviction of the accused person was altered to manslaughter; three appeals against conviction and sentence were allowed; and 8 appeals were pending at the end of the year.

Of the sentences of Corporal punishment passed in the Subordinate Courts, 32 were quashed by the High Court in its revisional and appellate jurisdiction. 509 of the 617 persons sentenced were juveniles.

The tables "A" (1) and (2) Appendix III, give the number of offences charged against accused persons. In respect of the year 1959 the following statistics show the number of persons charged, the figures for 1958 being shown by way of comparison.

B. Table of Persons Charged in 1959 Compared with 1958

	<i>In Subordinate Courts</i>		<i>In the High Court</i>	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
Total number of persons charged	44,855	42,761	508	560
Male	43,902	42,370	481	537
Female	953	391	27	23
Discharged	6,129	5,538	55	63
Acquitted	2,047	2,565	69	76
Committed to High Court	536	481	—	—
Found insane before trial	22	4	6	16
Abated owing to death of accused	3	1	1	—
Convicted	36,118	34,172	377	405
TOTAL	44,855	42,761	508	560

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

A. (a) (i) Territorial Revenue: Part I

£ thousand

<i>Heads of Revenue</i>	1958/59	<i>Estimates 1959/60</i>
Customs and Excise	8,774	8,925
Licences, Taxes, etc.	6,480	6,908
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	1,325	1,357
Reimbursements	—	—
Revenue from Government Property	1,300	1,381
Miscellaneous	932	703
Interests and Loans	394	447
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Schemes	125	125
Land Premia	82	80
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	—	—
TOTAL	19,412	19,926

(ii) Territorial Revenue: Part II

£ thousand

<i>Source</i>	1958/59	<i>Estimates 1959/60</i>
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants.	1,283	1,288
Transfer from Development Plan Reserve	438	415
Loans (including Advances in anticipation of Loans)	2,347	1,892
Miscellaneous	—	—
Development Fund	1,091	493
TOTAL	5,159	4,088

A. (b) (i) Territorial Expenditure: Part I

Heads of Expenditure	1958/59	Estimates 1959/60
	£	£
Public Debt	1,250,698	1,425,098
Pensions and Gratuities	889,324	969,600
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	73,439	86,800
Governor	37,240	34,729
Judiciary	180,861	192,517
Legislative Council	48,736	49,773
Audit	59,199	63,941
Public Service Commission	7,843	9,465
Office of the Chief Secretary	141,113	158,277
Printing and Stationery	137,675	144,767
Public Relations	60,899	82,876
Miscellaneous Services—Chief Secretary	83,063	83,610
Attorney-General	36,557	50,403
Administrator-General	12,813	13,818
Treasury	123,830	144,757
East Africa High Commission	915,835	1,006,971
Loans from Territory Funds	25,000	26,100
Subventions	122,370	151,398
Transferred Revenue	520,533	540,778
Miscellaneous Services—Treasury	291,898	273,610
Ministry of Education and Labour	16,401	16,014
Antiquities	6,034	6,000
Contribution to Non-Native Education Funds	426,089	440,000
Education	2,406,076	2,632,663
Film Censorship	2,268	2,300
Labour	121,471	126,505
Miscellaneous Services—Ministry of Education and Labour	15,395	6,300
Ministry of Health	1,785,175	1,943,632
Government Chemist	23,664	14,337
Ministry of Lands and Surveys	335,896	328,474
Miscellaneous Services—Ministry of Lands and Surveys	4,513	2,250
Ministry of Mines and Commerce	7,079	17,544
Commerce and Industry	41,234	47,077
Geological Survey	130,257	136,534
Mines	43,889	50,809
Transport Licensing Authority	11,876	12,575
Miscellaneous Services—Ministry of Mines and Commerce	—	189,505
Ministry of Natural Resources	21,593	32,793
Agriculture	629,790	773,723
Forest	292,320	326,899
Game	93,410	95,293
Veterinary	440,493	546,492
Water Development and Irrigation	318,660	356,182
Ministry of Provincial Affairs	33,502	33,618
Provincial Administration	1,033,703	1,173,032
Miscellaneous Services—Ministry of Provincial Affairs	18,809	36,465
Ministry of Security and Immigration	—	15,757
Defence	675,211	678,996
Immigration	36,573	37,872
Police	1,418,174	1,708,700
Prisons	594,177	619,612
Miscellaneous Services—Ministry of Security and Immigration	—	1,500
Ministry of Social and Co-operative Development	—	9,920
Co-operative Development	82,256	95,500
Social Development	80,918	101,165
Ministry of Urban Local Government and Works	690,552	773,235
Public Works Recurrent	1,699,689	1,645,368
Town Planning	20,891	21,349
Township and Airport Fire Services	24,630	27,374
Urban Local Government	578,448	572,775
Miscellaneous Services—Ministry of Urban Local Government and Works	274,956	95,050
Grain Storage	273	—
Tsetse Survey and Reclamation	71,921	—
TOTAL	19,527,192	21,260,477

A. (b) (ii) Territorial Expenditure: Part II

£ thousand

	1958/59	Estimates 1959/60
Capital Works	5,198	4,088

A. (c) Revenue from Direct and Indirect Taxation

£ thousand

Type of Tax	1958/59	Estimates 1959/60
Direct:		
Income Tax	3,525	3,900
Estate Duty	252	70
Native House and Poll Tax	18	23
Local Government Tax	45	41
Non-Native Poll Tax	—	—
Personal Tax	1,288	1,500
Non-Native Education Taxes	287	295
Municipal Tax	24	25
Indirect:		
Import Duties	6,691	6,700
Export Duties	24	25
Excise Duties	2,059	2,200
Stamp Duties	167	175
Trade Licences	100	103
Vehicle Licences	493	480
Other Indirect Taxes, Cesses, etc.	281	296

B. Native Administration

(a) REVENUE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Local Rates</i>	<i>Produce Cesses</i>	<i>Other Revenue</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>
	£	£	£	£
1957	1,634,614	471,117	1,295,965	3,401,696
1958	1,755,174	541,346	1,177,380	3,473,900
1959 (estimates)	2,048,220	439,253	1,238,087	3,725,560

(b) EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Local Administration</i>	<i>Social Services⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary, Water</i>	<i>All Other Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Expenditure</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1957	1,081,568	681,234	178,261	1,215,223	3,156,286
1958	1,194,728	770,477	206,138	1,330,200	3,501,543
1959 (estimates)	1,345,829	1,011,291	279,045	1,563,726	4,199,891

(1) Includes Health and Education.

C. (a) (i) Dar es Salaam Municipality

REVENUE

£ thousand

<i>Revenue Head</i>	1958	<i>Estimates</i> 1959	<i>Estimates</i> 1960
<i>Government Grants:</i>			
Administrative and General	6.5	6.7	6.9
Public Health Measures	83.9	85.3	91.8
Road Works, etc.	11.5	31.6	32.0
<i>Government and East Africa High Commission</i> <i>Contribution in lieu of Rates</i>	83.6	83.5	83.5
<i>Licences:</i>			
Trades	13.2	13.4	13.4
Liquor	9.9	9.5	9.5
Vehicles	44.3	49.0	49.0
Other	2.3	2.0	2.0
<i>Fees, Charges, etc.:</i>			
Markets	13.1	12.5	12.7
Cesspit emptying	9.9	15.8	19.3
Other	73.4	70.0	58.0
<i>Local Taxes</i>	14.8	15.0	15.0
<i>General Rate</i>	127.2	118.0	118.0
TOTAL .	493.6	512.3	511.1

C. (a) (ii) Dar es Salaam Municipality

EXPENDITURE

£ thousand

<i>Expenditure Head</i>	1958	<i>Estimates</i> 1959	<i>Estimates</i> 1960
<i>Administrative and General:</i>			
Town Clerk and Finance Department	60.0	63.5	64.7
Public Health Department	22.1	25.1	25.2
Engineering Department	24.6	24.1	23.7
Miscellaneous	10.9	6.5	15.5
<i>Public Health Measures:</i>			
Mosquito Control	31.0	31.4	31.7
Refuse Collection and Disposal	31.0	31.0	31.0
Street Cleaning	14.5	15.0	14.8
Drains, Sewers, Cesspits, etc.	48.7	48.2	57.2
Other	11.4	11.6	14.8
<i>Road Works, etc.:</i>			
Highways, Bridges and Sea Walls	68.2	104.6	99.7
Markets	13.0	12.4	14.2
Public Lighting	7.3	8.9	11.3
Fire Brigade	20.0	22.1	23.8
Miscellaneous	25.0	23.1	22.9
Loan Charges and Revenue Contribution to Capital Expenditure	64.2	98.0	102.0
TOTAL	451.9	525.5	552.5

C. (b) (i) Town Councils:(1)

REVENUE

£ thousand

<i>Revenue Head</i>	1958	1959 <i>Estimates</i>	1960 <i>Estimates</i>
Total revenue			
Government grants	107.4	100.8	191.2
Proportion of revenue Traffic Ordinance	52.8	52.7	56.0
Local Government tax	15.9	15.3	15.5
Licences, fees and other	164.2	203.3	194.1
Rates and house taxes	185.3	188.2	202.6
Appropriations from surplus	4.7	30.4	13.3
Total	530.3	590.7	672.7

(1) Town councils are included as from their dates of inauguration: Tanga 1.8.54; Arusha, Lindi and Mwanza 1.1.55; Dodoma and Iringa 1.7.55; Moshi and Morogoro 1.7.56; Mbeya 1.1.57; Tabora 1.7.58.

(ii) Town Councils:(1)

EXPENDITURE

£ thousand

<i>Expenditure Head</i>	1958	1959 <i>Estimates</i>	1960 <i>Estimates</i>
Total expenditure			
Traffic, fire and lighting	31.6	44.1	55.8
Health	135.3	158.9	178.8
Markets	16.8	21.5	25.9
Highways and works	106.2	113.3	128.6
Finance and general purposes	74.3	111.2	96.2
Special and capital expenditure	166.1	141.7	187.4
Surplus	—	—	—
Total	530.3	590.7	672.7

(1) Town councils are included as from their dates of inauguration: see footnote to Revenue table.

G. (c) County Council: South East Lake
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

£ thousand

<i>Revenue</i>	1958	1959 <i>Estimates</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	1958	1959 <i>Estimates</i>
<i>Finance and General Purposes:</i>			<i>Committees:</i>		
Fees, licences, etc.	33·8	24·1	Finance and general purposes.	89·6	94·1
Grants	58·4	44·2	Natural resources	130·4	143·8
<i>Sukumaland Development:</i>			Social services	7·8	18·4
Subsidies from Native Treasuries	2·0	1·2	Sukumaland Development	29·8	10·7
Grants	25·3	10·4	<i>Surplus</i>	128·4	22·5
Other	5·4	4·8			
<i>Lint and Seed Marketing Board Fund</i>					
Grant from Board and Other Revenue	167·5	123·5			
<i>Balance Brought Forward</i>	93·6	81·3			
TOTAL REVENUE	386·0	289·5	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	386·0	289·5

C. (d) Township Authorities: Expenditure(1)

£ thousand

Year	Recurrent Expenditure on		Special Expenditure	Total Expenditure
	Personal Emoluments	Other Charges(2)		
1958-59	26.1	32.3	7.8	66.2(3)
1959-60 (estimates)	34.0	42.0	11.2	87.2(4)

NOTE:

(1) Township Authorities are financed wholly from territorial revenue. The expenditure of the smaller Authorities is not distinguished from similar expenditure elsewhere by the Government Departments who act on their behalf and is therefore excluded from the above table.

(2) Includes expenditure on public health, road maintenance and pombe markets.

(3) The reduction in expenditure compared with previous years is matched by a corresponding increase in Appendix C (b) (ii) as Township Authorities assume Town Council status.

(4) The increase in expenditure in 1959/60 is due to the creation of two more Township Authorities and to exceptional items of expenditure.

D. Internal and External Debt

£ thousand

As at	Loans from Imperial Funds	Government Loans	Inscribed Stock 1970/73	Tanganyika Stock				Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Loan	Livestock and Seed Marketing Board	Loans from De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited	Total	Sinking Funds
				1967/72	1975/79	1978/82	1966/67 "A" and 1980/83 "B"					
30.6.59	458.0	500.0	4,030.0	4,410.0	1,500.0	4,000.0	1,000.0	210.0	1,000.0	1,317.0	18,425.0	1,046.0

APPENDIX V

TAXATION

A. Direct Taxes

(a) INCOME TAX RATES

(Ordinance No. 7 of 1959 as amended by Ordinance No. 42 of 1959)

Resident Individuals

Income Tax and Surtax are merged and are charged on chargeable income at the following rates:

On the first	£400 at Shs.	2/- in the £
„ „ next	£400 „ „	3/- „ „ „
„ „ „	£400 „ „	4/- „ „ „
„ „ „	£400 „ „	5/- „ „ „
„ „ „	£400 „ „	6/- „ „ „
„ „ „	£500 „ „	7/- „ „ „
„ „ „	£500 „ „	8/- „ „ „
„ „ „	£1,000 „ „	9/- „ „ „
„ „ „	£1,000 „ „	10/- „ „ „
„ „ „	£1,000 „ „	11/- „ „ „
„ „ „	£1,000 „ „	12/- „ „ „
„ „ „	£1,000 „ „	13/- „ „ „
„ „ „	£1,000 „ „	14/- „ „ „

and on every pound after £9,000 at Shs. 15/- in the pound.

Non-Resident Individuals

When the chargeable income does not exceed £800, tax is charged at the rate of two shillings in respect of each pound of chargeable income.

When the chargeable income exceeds £800, tax on the whole chargeable income is charged at the resident individual rates above.

Details are not available of the number of individual income tax payers and the amount of tax collected according to income brackets.

Effective rates of income tax for persons with different family status are determined by the personal allowances laid down in the first schedule to the above quoted Ordinance. Space will not permit the inclusion of full details in this Appendix, but the allowances fall under nine heads as follows:

- I. Married Allowance
- II. Child Allowance
- III. Education Allowance
- IV. Dependant Allowance
- V. Insurance Allowance
- VI. Single Allowance
- VII. Old Age Allowance
- VIII. Non-Resident Primary Allowance
- IX. Non-Resident Secondary Allowance

The former Age Allowance is now, in effect, contained in the increased Old Age Allowance.

Limited Companies

The rate is Shs. 5/50 in the pound. Details are not available of companies paying income tax to the Territory and to the metropolitan country.

Personal Tax Ordinance (No. 3 of 1955)

(b) PERSONAL TAX

Ordinance No. 25 of 1957 amended the Personal Tax Schedule under Ordinance No. 3 of 1955 as follows, the new rates becoming effective in 1958:

	<i>Shs.</i>
(a) Where the person's chargeable income does not exceed £100 per annum	12/-
(b) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £100, but does not exceed £150 per annum	20/-
(c) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £150, but does not exceed £200 per annum	30/-
(d) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £200, but does not exceed £250 per annum	45/-
(e) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £250, but does not exceed £300 per annum	60/-
(f) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £300, but does not exceed £400 per annum	100/-
(g) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £400, but does not exceed £600 per annum	150/-
(h) Where the person's chargeable income exceeds £600 per annum	180/-

(c) LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX

(Local Government (Tax) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1955))

Taxpayers who are liable to pay tax under the Personal Tax Ordinance and who are ordinarily resident within an area which is excluded from the jurisdiction of local councils or native authorities, such as townships and minor settlements, are also liable to pay tax under the Local Government (Tax) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1955). The amount payable is in effect the difference between the former Poll Tax and the amount of Personal Tax paid under the new Personal Tax Ordinance, with the addition of 2s. added by Ordinance No. 45 of 1957. This increase was necessitated to correspond with the additional 2s. on the minimum rate of Personal Tax (Appendix V.A. (b)) which would otherwise have had the effect of reducing Local Government Tax by an equivalent amount.

(d) NATIVE AUTHORITY RATE

(Native Authority (Rating) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1955))

Every adult African male ordinarily resident within the area of jurisdiction of a native authority is liable to payment of a rate levied under the Native Authority (Rating) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1955). Authorities impose varying rates, according to the services rendered. A list of rates by area is given below. It should be noted that many of these rates are graduated according to the income of the taxpayer, and the figures shown represent the minimum rate in every case.

<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Rate (Annual) Payable Shs.</i>
Central	Dodoma, Manyoni, Mpwapwa	10/-
	Kondoa, Singida	12/-
	Iramba	14/-
Eastern	Bagamoyo, Kilosa, Kisarawe, Mafia, Rufiji	18/-
	Morogoro	15/-
	Ulanga	16/-
Lake	Geita, Kwimba, Maswa, Mwanza (Rural), North Mara, Shinyanga	20/-
	Musoma (South Mara)	18/-
	Ukerewe	24/-
West Lake	Biharamulo	15/-
	Bukoba, Karagwe	29/-
	Ngonia	24/-
Northern	Arusha	27/-
	Masai (Sonjo)	68/-
	Mbulu	10/-
	Moshi	20/-
Southern	Kilwa, Mtwara	28/-
	Lindi, Tunduru	18/-
	Masasi	23/-
	Nachingwea	16/-
	Newala	12/-
Southern Highlands	Songea	24/-
	Chunya	18/-
	Iringa, Njombe	20/-
	Mbeya	22/-
Tanga	Tukuyu	24/-
	Handeni	22/-
	Lushoto	25/-
	Pangani, Tanga (Rural)	15/-
Western	Pare (Same)	20/-
	Kahama, Kigoma	13/-
	Kasulu, Nzega, Mfipa	15/-
	Kibondo	18/-
	Mpanda	12/-
Tabora	20/-	

(e) NATIVE TAX ORDINANCE (Cap. 183)

Certain provisions of the Native Tax Ordinance remain in force in respect of house taxes which are paid by house owners who are not liable to pay Personal Tax, Local Government Tax or Local Rate. The rates of tax vary according to area but approximate to the minimum rate of Personal Tax together with Local Government Tax or the appropriate Local Rate for the area.

(f) NON-NATIVE EDUCATION TAX (Cap. 265)

Income in £ per annum	Tax payable		
	Non-natives other than Asians	Indians	Goans and Asians other than Indians
	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
Up to £100	60/-	45/-	45/-
£100-£200	90/-	67/50	67/50
£200-£300	150/-	120/-	120/-
£300-£400	200/-	150/-	150/-
Over £400	300/-	240/-	150/-

(g) MUNICIPAL HOUSE TAX (Cap. 185)

Province	Township	1960 Percentage of Net Annual Value
Central	Kongwa	3
	Mpwapwa	6
	Singida	10
Eastern	Bagamoyo	10
	Kilosa	10
	Kimamba	10
Lake	Musoma	10
West Lake	Shinyanga	10
	Bukoba	10
Southern	Mtwara	10
	Mikindani	6
	Nachingwea	6
	Songea	6
Southern Highlands	Chunya	6
	Tukuyu	10
Tanga	Korogwe	10
	Lushoto	10
	Pangani	10
Western	Kahama	6
	Kigoma	10
	Tabora	10
	Ujiji	8

(h) COMPANIES NOMINAL CAPITAL TAX (Cap. 188)

The rate is Shs. 5/- for every £50 of nominal capital or part thereof.

(i) ESTATE DUTY (Cap. 187)⁽¹⁾

Where the principal value of the Estate		<i>Estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent. of:</i>	
£	£	£	
Exceeds 100 and does not exceed	500	500	1
" 500 " " " "	1,000	1,000	2
" 1,000 " " " "	5,000	5,000	3
" 5,000 " " " "	10,000	10,000	4
" 10,000 " " " "	15,000	15,000	5
" 15,000 " " " "	20,000	20,000	6
" 20,000 " " " "	25,000	25,000	7
" 25,000 " " " "	30,000	30,000	8
" 30,000 " " " "	40,000	40,000	9
" 40,000 " " " "	50,000	50,000	10
" 50,000 " " " "	60,000	60,000	11
" 60,000 " " " "	70,000	70,000	12
" 70,000 " " " "	90,000	90,000	13
" 90,000 " " " "	110,000	110,000	14
" 110,000 " " " "	130,000	130,000	15
" 130,000 " " " "	150,000	150,000	16
" 150,000 " " " "	175,000	175,000	17
" 175,000 " " " "	200,000	200,000	18
" 200,000 " " " "	225,000	225,000	19
" 225,000 " " " "	250,000	250,000	20
" 250,000 " " " "	300,000	300,000	21
" 300,000 " " " "	350,000	350,000	22
" 350,000 " " " "	400,000	400,000	23
" 400,000 " " " "	450,000	450,000	24
" 450,000 " " " "	500,000	500,000	25
" 500,000 " " " "	600,000	600,000	26
" 600,000 " " " "	800,000	800,000	27
" 800,000 " " " "	1,000,000	1,000,000	28
" 1,000,000 " " " "	1,250,000	1,250,000	30
" 1,250,000 " " " "	1,500,000	1,500,000	32
" 1,500,000 " " " "	2,000,000	2,000,000	35
" 2,000,000 " " " "			40

⁽¹⁾Cap. 187 was amended by Ordinance No. 43 of 1959 and Estate Duty abolished after 20th October, 1959.

B. Rates of Indirect Taxes

NOTE: These do not vary from locality to locality.

(a) EXCISE DUTIES

(Cap. 332 as amended by Ordinance No. 16 of 1958 and Nos. 15 and 37 of 1959).

1. Beer Shs. 216/- per 36 standard gallons of worts.
2. Sugar Shs. 6/72 per cwt.
3. Cigarettes, Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarilloes Shs. 11/- per lb.
4. Manufactured Tobacco other than tobacco made up by the grower without the use of machinery, ready for smoking in tobacco pipes Shs. 11/- per lb.
5. Matches:
 - (a) In boxes or packages containing not more than 100 matches, per gross of boxes or packages Shs. 1/44
 - (b) In boxes or packages containing more than 100 but not more than 200 matches, per gross of boxes or packages Shs. 2/88
 - (c) In boxes or packages containing more than 200 matches, for every gross of 100 matches Shs. 1/44
6. Spirits Shs. 120/- per proof gallon provided that no allowance will be made for under proof in excess of 12½ per cent.

(b) SALT TAX (Cap. 201)

On all salt imported, except rock or crushed rock salt in bulk or curing or dairy salt in bulk Shs. 2/50 per 100 lb. and *pro rata*.

(c) STAMP DUTY (Cap. 189)

For reasons of space the rates of Stamp Duty are not given. They are contained in the Stamp Ordinance (Cap. 189) as amended from time to time.

The Sugar Consumption Tax was abolished by Ordinance No. 18 of 1958. The Coffee Tax was abolished by Ordinance No. 37 of 1957, and replaced by a levy to be collected by the Tanganyika Coffee Board.

C. Customs Duties, etc.

(a) IMPORT DUTIES

For reasons of space, details of the rates of import duties are not given. They are contained in the first schedule to Cap. 346 as contained in the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance 1958 (No. 15 of 1958). The general rate of import duty is 22 per cent. There are numerous exceptions to this rate, including higher rates on a number of luxury items and lower rates on a number of more essential items. There is a considerable free list, including producers' materials, implements and tools, which are exempted in order to encourage local industry and development. A protective rate of 30 per cent (in some cases with a minimum specific rate as the alternative), is imposed on a number of items, including clothing and textiles.

Tobacco, spirits, and certain other items are subject to specific duties.

C. (b) EXPORT DUTIES

(i) Beeswax produced in Tanganyika	Shs. 500/- per ton net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
(ii) (a) Goat Skins, ground dried and suspension dried	Shs. 23/- per 100 lb. avoirdupois net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
(b) Sheepskins, ground dried and suspension dried	Shs. 18/- per 100 lb. avoirdupois net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
(c) Hides, air dried	Shs. 3/- per 100 lb. avoirdupois net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
(d) Hides, wet salted	Shs. 1/40 per 100 lb. avoirdupois net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.

NOTE: There is no variation of import or export duty according to country of origin or destination. The rates of export duty quoted above are those in force at 31st December, 1959.

APPENDIX VI

MONEY AND BANKING

A. Money Supply

The East African currency circulates freely between Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, the total in £'000 circulating in the four territories at 30th June being as follows:

1959 50,146

An approximation to the amount of notes and of coin circulating in Tanganyika can be obtained from records of issues and cancellations made within the territory, i.e., by assuming that the net movement of currency across frontiers is nil. Figures in £'000 for the last five years, at 30th June, are as follows:

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Coin</i>	<i>Total</i>
1959	19,390	2,124	21,514

B. Exchange Resources

No separate gold and foreign exchange resources are held by the Territory itself, but as a member of the sterling area, it has access to the central reserve. The various banks have small holdings of sterling and other currencies for day to day transactions.

C. Banks

The capital and reserves of the commercial banks operating in the territory were as follows, at 31st December, 1959:

(1) The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Authorised Capital	£17,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£11,000,000
Paid-up	£11,000,000
Reserve Fund	£10,440,000

(2) National and Grindlays Bank, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Authorised Capital	£4,562,400
Paid-up Capital (Subscribed)	£3,421,875
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000

(3) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Authorised Capital: Ordinary Shares	
£15,000,000 of £1 each	
Issued Capital: 12,932,250 Ordinary Shares	
Converted into stock	£12,932,250
	<hr/>
Reserve Fund	£10,500,000

(4) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V., (Head Office, Amsterdam).*

Authorised Capital, Netherlands guilders	75,030,000
Capital Subscribed, Netherlands guilders	63,030,000
Capital fully Paid-up, Netherlands guilders	63,030,000
Reserve, Netherlands guilders	31,515,000
Extraordinary Reserve, Netherlands guilders	31,515,000

(5) Bank of India, Limited (Incorporated in India).

Capital Authorised and Issued	Rs.55,000,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.55,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs.30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.31,000,000

(6) Bank of Baroda, Limited (Incorporated in India).

Capital Authorised	Rs.35,000,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs.25,000,000
Capital Called-up and Paid-up	Rs.12,500,000
Reserves	Rs.16,006,625

(7) Ottoman Bank (Incorporated in Turkey with limited liabilities).

Authorised Capital	£10,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£5,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

(8) Lombard Banking (Tanganyika) Limited (Head Office, London, W.1.).*

Authorised Capital	£150,000
Capital Issued	£150,000

*1958 figures.

With the exception of the Lombard Banking (Tanganyika) Ltd., it should be noted that all these banks operate in other territories as well. The above figures are the totals available to support their banking operations everywhere.

D. Commercial Banking Statistics: Tanganyika

£'000

<i>As at</i>	<i>Deposits⁽¹⁾</i>				<i>Balances due to banks</i>		<i>Other Liabilities</i>	<i>Total⁽²⁾</i>
	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Saving</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In the Territory</i>	<i>Abroad and E.A. Branches</i>		
31st December, 1958	14,457	3,360	2,244	20,061	392	5,342	1,229	27,024
1959:								
31st March	16,010	3,579	2,579	22,168	164	6,064	1,437	29,833
30th June	13,664	3,042	2,619	19,324	655	8,218	1,529	29,727
30th September	14,260	3,120	2,762	20,142	296	5,357	2,035	27,830
31st December	15,979	2,992	2,887	21,858	306	7,715	1,661	31,541

(1) Demand deposits are those which are subject to transfer or cashing by cheque, whilst time deposits are not normally transferable by cheque and are lodged for a definite period subject to notice of withdrawal. Saving deposits are lodged for no fixed period of time and are not subject to transfer by cheque.

(2) The sum of the constituent parts may not in all cases agree with totals due to rounding.

£'000

ASSETS

<i>As at</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Balances due from banks</i>		<i>Loans, advances and bills discounted</i>				<i>Investments in E.A.</i>	<i>Other Assets</i>	<i>Total</i> ⁽¹⁾
		<i>In the Territory</i>	<i>Abroad and E.A. Branches</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>			
31st December, 1958	1,583	365	12,769	1,982	2,637	4,224	10,152	58	2,097	27,024
1959:										
31st March	1,824	168	15,497	1,619	1,979	5,337	9,611	75	2,658	29,833
30th June	1,557	457	12,549	2,561	2,934	5,924	12,214	50	2,900	29,727
30th September	1,445	305	7,755	4,016	3,956	6,194	15,354	75	2,896	27,830
31st December	1,370	311	13,200	3,529	3,965	6,263	13,768	80	2,813	31,541

(1) The sum of the constituent parts may not in all cases agree with totals due to rounding.

E. The Tanganyika Land Bank

Short-term loans are available to assist in cost of farming operations or minor improvements. Long-term loans may be up to a maximum of 70 per cent of land value but not exceeding £15,000 and are repayable in not more than 30 years. Short-term loans may be up to a maximum of £15,000 repayable in 5 years.

£'000

<i>Year</i>	<i>Balance of Loans outstanding as at 31st December</i>	<i>Loans Issued during the Year</i>		<i>Repayments during the Year</i>
		<i>Long Term</i>	<i>Short Term</i>	
1959	1,099	280	200	294

APPENDIX VII

COMMERCE AND TRADE

A. Balance of payments statistics are not available.

B. The first table below summarizes external trade, which excludes trade between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda in the produce and manufactures of the three territories. In arriving at net imports, inward or outward transfers between Tanganyika and the other two territories of goods originating outside East Africa are added or subtracted, as the case may be, at time of transfer.

The second table below summarizes the inter-territorial trade excluded from the first table.

(a) Volume and Balance of External Trade (1)

	£'000	
	1958	1959
Net Imports:		
Commercial	30,616	31,229
Government	2,953	3,226
Total Net Imports	33,568	34,456
Domestic Exports:		
Exports, excluding Gold	41,025	44,219
Exports of Gold	705	1,067
Total Domestic Exports	41,730	45,287
Re-exports	2,098	1,931
Volume of Trade	77,396	81,673
Visible External Trade Balance	+10,260	+12,762
Visible Trade Balance for E.A. local produce	-6,435	-5,526

(1) Figures have been rounded off, causing slight discrepancies between the sum of constituent items and totals as shown.

(b) Value of Inter-territorial Trade in East Africa
Local Produce and Manufacture

£'000

Year	<i>Transfers from:</i>		<i>Transfers to:</i>	
	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Uganda</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
1959	6,513	1,587	1,848	726

B. (c) Domestic Exports—(i) Value

MAIN ITEMS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

£'000

Item	Year	Principal Countries of Destination										Total Domestic Exports
		U.K.	U.S.A.	India	South Africa	West Germany	Australia	Netherlands	Belgium	Canada	All other Countries	
Sisal	1959	4,501	1,147	164	245	575	877	1,438	894	178	3,038	13,057
Coffee	1959	942	1,626	—	70	1,237	244	522	118	148	838	5,745
Cotton	1959	365	—	688	80	1,172	12	879	76	—	3,385	6,657
Diamonds	1959	4,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,548
Oilseeds and Nuts	1959	528	1	57	2	209	23	248	8	3	1,720	2,799
Hides and Skins	1959	657	348	7	—	135	—	269	31	—	472	1,919
Others	1959	4,658	277	1,822	270	347	17	609	887	97	1,578	10,562
Total	1959	16,199	3,399	2,738	667	3,675	1,173	3,965	2,014	426	11,031	45,287

B. (c) Domestic Exports—(ii) Quantity

Item	Unit	Year	Principal Countries of Destination										Total Domestic Exports
			U.K.	U.S.A.	India	South Africa	West Germany	Australia	Netherlands	Belgium	Canada	All other Countries	
Sisal	'000 tons	1959	69	23	3	4	9	13	23	15	3	47	209
Coffee	'000 cwt.	1959	78	121	—	5	66	18	30	7	10	57	392
Cotton	'000 centals of 100 lb.	1959	37	—	69	8	118	1	89	7	—	359	688
Diamonds	'000 carats	1959	555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	555
Olseeds and Nuts .	'000 tons	1959	14	—	1	—	4	1	5	—	—	30	55
Hides and Skins .	'000 cwts.	1959	43	11	1	—	9	—	19	2	—	33	118

B. (d) Direct Imports 1959

MAIN CLASSES BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

£'000

Class	Country of Origin										Total
	U.K.	India	West Germany	South Africa	Hong Kong	Netherlands	U.S.A.	Italy	Bahrain Islands	Other	
Food	962	32	5	202	3	401	14	28	—	458	2,105
Beverages and Tobacco	92	—	5	14	—	12	—	11	—	60	194
Crude Materials inedible except fuels	15	13	3	13	—	1	2	8	—	60	115
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	80	—	2	7	—	13	95	1	604	1,949	2,751
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	14	3	—	—	—	106	—	2	—	20	145
Chemicals	888	36	106	253	3	107	37	10	—	113	1,553
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	3,728	1,892	511	446	155	208	31	139	—	4,247	11,357
Machinery and Transport Equipment	4,364	32	1,099	260	4	138	510	146	—	859	7,412
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	681	96	119	27	221	36	59	17	—	630	1,886
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	819	819*
TOTAL	10,824	2,105	1,849	1,224	386	1,021	746	362	604	9,215	28,339

*Mainly consists of Parcel Post entries which are not classified by Country of origin.

C The number of establishments which were reported at the Labour Enumeration of August, 1959, to be engaged in commerce and trade was 1,970. They are widely distributed geographically as the following analysis shows:

Dar es Salaam	244
Eastern Province	203
Central „	130
Lake „	237
West Lake „	97
Northern „	199
Southern „	190
Southern Highlands Province	214
Tanga Province	306
Western „	150
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,970

APPENDIX VIII

AGRICULTURE

A. Land Distribution

<i>Type of Land</i>	<i>Million acres</i>	<i>Thousand square miles</i>
(a) Arable land including temporary meadows and fallows	20.4	32.9
(b) Land growing trees, vines and fruit-bearing shrubs	2.6	4.1
(c) Permanent meadows and pastures	22.4	35.0
(d) Productive but uncultivated land	43.7	68.2
(e) Wood or forest land	90.6	141.5
(f) All other land (e.g. desert, rock, swamp, bush, built-up land, highways and aerodromes)	39.6	61.0
(g) TOTAL LAND AREA	219.3	342.7

B. (a) Long Term Rights of Occupancy over Agricultural and Pastoral Land as at 31st December, 1959

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Land Area*</i>
British (Other than British of South African origin)	473	1,413,194	0.6443
Greek	277	354,972	0.1619
Indian and Pakistani	284	256,257	0.1168
British of South African Origin	106	186,357	0.0850
Dutch	14	32,654	0.0149
German	45	32,020	0.0146
Swiss	24	31,189	0.0142
Danish	11	30,555	0.0139
African	32	16,956	0.0077†
Missions	266	16,850	0.0077
Arab	34	9,502	0.0043
Goan	11	5,517	0.0025
Italian	7	4,852	0.0022
Syrian	4	2,897	0.0013
French	4	2,693	0.0012
American	3	548	0.0003
Others	64	157,849	0.0720
Total	1,659	2,554,864	1.1648

* The total land area of the Territory is estimated to be 219,331,840 acres.

† This figure refers to land held by Africans otherwise than in accordance with local law and custom.

B. (b) Long Term Rights of Occupancy over Agricultural and Pastoral Land granted during the year 1959

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Greek	14	18,818
Indian and Pakistani	3	13,520
British (other than of South African origin)	8	4,000
British (of South African origin)	2	1,571
Arab	5	790
African	2	485
Goan	1	124
Others	3	229
Total	38	39,537

NOTE: The total land area of the Territory is estimated to be 219,331,840 acres.

C.— Estimated Agricultural Production and Value, 1959*

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Total Production</i>	<i>Value</i>
	Tons	£'000
Wheat	7,000	203
Coffee	22,374	6,488
Tea	3,640	1,012
Copra	10,937	853
Sisal	205,273	12,830
Cotton Lint	35,607	7,727
Tobacco	2,657	678
Pyrethrum	766	236
Cashew nuts	22,480	1,079
Groundnuts	14,150	920
Castor seed	6,562	282

*Preliminary estimates.

APPENDIX IX

LIVESTOCK

A. Livestock Enumeration

A complete census was not undertaken. The following figures are compiled from such censuses as were carried out in 1959 together with estimates based on previous censuses.

Cattle	7,719,955
Sheep	2,874,143
Goats	4,334,685
Donkeys	130,645
Pigs	14,680
Horses	204

The exact number of livestock used for draft purposes is not known, but is relatively small.

B. Livestock Production

(a) Output of Meat

(i) Beef	49,476,000 lbs.
(ii) Mutton }	2,507,000 lbs.
(iii) Goat Meat }	

(Estimate based on sales of livestock at primary markets. No details of stock slaughtered for private consumption are available. Excludes canned products.)

(b) Output of Milk

10 million gallons

(Estimate based on production figures of clarified butter and ghee and on known dairy output. No figures available of unmarketed production privately consumed.)

(c) Hides and Skins

(i) Hides—Dry	8,887,147 lbs.
(ii) Hides—Wet Salted	2,306,940 lbs.
(iii) Goatskins	2,102,922 lbs.
(iv) Sheepskins	955,780 lbs.

(The above are export figures from the territory, less the quantities of known re-exports. Figures of internal consumption of hides and skins are not known).

(d) Wool Negligible.

(e) Hair Negligible.

APPENDIX X

FISHERIES

There is no organization for the comprehensive collection of reliable statistics of fish landings. The figures which follow are based on a combination of actual statistical returns from some producing areas and on estimates from others. Quantities are on a fresh weight (round weight) basis; values in pound sterling.

	Quantity Metric Tons	Value £
Freshwater	50,000	2,500,000
Sea Fisheries	5,000	250,000
TOTAL		<u>2,750,000</u>

Consumption

It is not possible to give an estimate of *per capita* fish consumption in view of the large volume of subsistence fishing and the considerable quantity of unrecorded exports of smoked fish to neighbouring territories. The consumption of fish in the fresh form is negligible except amongst the non-indigenous population. In the main, fish is used as a relish with the staple foodstuffs and is preferred smoked or dried. In the latter forms, fish from the main producing centres has a wide distribution throughout the Territory.

Exports 1959

	Quantity tons	Value £
Fish (fresh, salted, dried or smoked)	864	51,404
Shells (tortoise, marine)	170	8,753
Seaweed	14	350

"These figures refer only to exports that are manifested for customs purposes. There is no export duty on fresh, salted, dried or smoked fish and there are considerable unrecorded exports to neighbouring Territories by native craft and by road that go unrecorded".

APPENDIX XI

FORESTS

A. Area of Productive and Other Forests

Latest available figures.

	<i>Production</i>	<i>Protection</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Closed forest	3,120	3,239	6,359 sq. miles
(b) Woodland	131,571	2,229	133,800 sq. miles
	134,691	5,468	140,159 sq. miles

NOTE: No separate estimates of exploited and non-exploited forests are possible, most forests having been exploited by Africans at some time or other.

B. Area of Forest Estate and Farm Forest

(a) Forest Estate (Forest Reserves)	42,059 sq. miles
(b) Farm Forests (Private Forests)	290 sq. miles

C. Forest Products by Categories and Value

<i>Kind of Produce</i>	<i>Unit of measurement</i>	<i>Out-turn in 1958</i>			<i>Royalty Collections*</i>
		<i>Hardwoods</i>	<i>Softwoods</i>	<i>Total</i>	
					£
Timber, sawlogs, solid veneer, logs, sleepers	'000 cub. ft. solid volume	3,601.3	968.1	4,569.4	134,213
Poles	"	393.8	—	393.8	6,135
Fuel Wood	"	6,092.7	—	6,092.7	11,183
Raffia Fibres		—	—	—	410
Bamboos		—	—	—	294
Withies		—	—	—	230
Seeds, plants, etc.		—	—	—	722

NOTES:

* Free issues excluded:

Timber under special agreement	£92,130
Timber	£400
Poles	£50,900
Fuelwood	£3,000

APPENDIX XII

MINERALS

A. Areas held under mining titles by sections of population on 31st December, 1959

<i>Section of Population</i>	<i>Claims (Acres)</i>	<i>Mining Leases (Acres)</i>	<i>Total (Acres)</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Indigenous	1,966	87,040	89,006	58.29
Asian	2,798	2,108	4,906	3.21
Non-British European	3,827	640	4,467	2.92
British	13,540	40,775	54,315	35.58

NOTES:

- (i) The above figures are approximate.
- (ii) Missions hold no Mining titles.
- (iii) The Government has a majority share-holding in the largest salt-producing concern as well as half the equity in the larger of the two diamond mines.
- (iv) Several Government departments work quarries for public purposes which are not included in the above figures.
- (v) Of the 519 prospecting rights held at the end of the year 1959 were held by Africans.

B. Mineral Reserves

There are no exact figures of the total workable reserves of various minerals but it is known that there are useful reserves of gold, silver, lead, diamonds, coal, iron ore kaolin, phosphate, rock salt, gypsum, tin and niobium-bearing pyrochlore. It is expected that the production of tin and mica will continue unless the prices for these minerals fall very considerably. Copper, silver and gold are produced from lead concentrates.

C. Mines

With the exception of one diamond mine and judged by size, there are few mines in Tanganyika in the usually accepted sense of the word "mine", but there are a large number of small worker operations, besides a number of mines which though small at present show promise of development.

The following is a list of the concerns which produced minerals to the value of £50,000 or more during 1959. All are companies and the share holding is believed to be predominantly British:

Williamson Diamonds, Ltd.	Diamonds
Alamasi, Ltd.	Diamonds
Uruwira Minerals, Ltd.	Lead
Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	Gold
Buhemba Mines, Ltd.	Gold
Nyanza Salt Mines (Tanganyika) Ltd.	Salt
Tangold Mining Co. Ltd.	Gold

The above seven concerns produced in value about nine-tenths of the minerals produced in Tanganyika during 1959.

A large number of smaller concerns, especially quarrying, are companies owned and operated by Asians.

MINERALS

A. (b) Distribution of Mining Titles by Sections of the Population on 31st December, 1959

	GOLD			DIAMONDS			LEAD			TIN		
	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims
Indigenous	11	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8
Asians	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	23
Non-British Europeans	5	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	52
British	14	17	175	2	3	12	2	3	1	6	3	12
TOTAL	31	19	216	2	3	12	2	3	1	19	3	95

	MICA			SALT			BUILDING MINERALS			LIME			MISCELLANEOUS		
	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims	Persons or Concerns	Mining Leases	Claims
Indigenous	12	2	24	—	—	—	109	—	317	8	—	11	2	—	12
Asians	1	—	3	8	8	3	106	1	1,103	13	—	17	4	—	7
Non-British Europeans	5	—	13	—	—	—	34	—	185	5	—	18	10	1	5
British	17	1	54	5	5	2	10	1	217	5	—	14	19	1	103
TOTAL	35	3	94	13	13	5	259	2	1,822	31	—	60	35	2	127

There is a considerable unrecorded production of salt by Africans under native rights from various salt springs and salt pans. No mining rights are granted

D. (a) Mineral Exports and Local Sales (Domestic Production)

Item No.	Mineral	Unit	1957		1958		1959(a)	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Artstone	long tons	1	£ 321	15	£ 2,495(a)	9	£ 1,365
2	Building Minerals(c)	'000 cu. ft.	17,104	265,841	15,515	252,495	12,482	210,730
3	Coal	long tons	1,046	1,638	1,109	1,908	1,620	2,938
4(i)	Copper from copper ore	long tons	—	—	—	—	96	1,700
4(ii)	Copper from Lead concentrates(d)	long tons	1,052	201,765	1,581	336,621	(e)	(e)
5	Diamonds	metric carats	372,602	3,241,984	515,453	4,415,055	554,950	4,484,000
6	Garnet	long tons	80	4,000	120	3,600	181	7,040
7(i)	Gold (refined) from reef bullion	troy oz.	54,088	678,287	56,299	705,180	85,282	1,065,553
7(ii)	Gold (refined) from lead concentrates(d)	troy oz.	9,192	114,660	11,251	148,987	(e)	(e)
8	Graphite (crude)	long tons	—	—	—	—	25	330
9	Gypsum	long tons	9,707	21,319	9,212	21,856	6,531	14,044
10	Kaolin	metric tons	—	—	100	1,080	84	840
11(i)	Lead (metallic, in concentrates)	long tons	4,851	416,630	4,465	314,239	(e)	(e)
11(ii)	Lead concentrates(d)(b)	metric tons	(12,625)	—	(13,501)	—	(12,500)	944,500
12	Lime	long tons	4,026	19,073	4,136	18,772	3,582	13,391
13	Magnesite	long tons	254	565	301	562	30	56
14	Magnesium bentonite	long tons	50	851	77	774	—	—
15	Meerschaum (crude)	long tons	3.51	177(a)	4.92	248(a)	10	504
16(i)	Mica: Sheet	long tons	66	69,128(a)	48	51,226(a)	52	52,204
16(ii)	Mica: Waste	long tons	—	—	11	104	85	413
17	Phosphate	long tons	3	39	—	—	—	—
18	Salt	metric tons	25,593	215,423	29,584	243,011	30,566	251,759
19(i)	Silver from bullion	troy oz.	20,520	6,739	18,552	5,887	22,772	7,496
19(ii)	Silver from lead concentrates(d)	troy oz.	500,945	161,084	719,250	229,432	(e)	(e)
20	Tin concentrates	long tons	20	10,755	26	13,471	93	50,024
21	Vermiculite	long tons	—	—	82	570	111	516
	Total Value (Exports and Local Sales)		—	5,430,279	—	6,767,573	—	7,109,403

D. (b) Local Sales (Extracted from D. (a))

Item No.	Mineral	Unit	1957		1958		1959 (a)	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Building Minerals(c)	'000 cu. ft.	17,104	£ 265,841	15,515	£ 252,495	12,482	£ 210,730
2	Coal	long tons	1,046	1,638	1,109	1,908	1,620	2,938
3	Gypsum	long tons	40	150	60	202	—	—
4	Kaolin	metric tons	—	—	95	1,025	41	403
5	Lime	long tons	3,542	16,649	3,641	16,072	3,443	12,505
6	Phosphate	long tons	3	39	—	—	—	—
7	Salt	metric tons	17,021	130,217	20,735	153,882	18,424	137,080
8	Vermiculite.	long tons	—	—	45	202	111	516
	Total Value (Local Sales only)		—	414,534	—	425,786	—	364,172

(a) Estimated: some sales accounts outstanding.

(b) Expressed in terms of metal content and value under items Nos. 4(ii), 7(ii), 11(i) and 19(ii).

(c) Excluding production from Government quarries.

(d) Mpanda Mine concentrates.

(e) Not yet available.

NOTE: The above-mentioned minerals are valued as follows:—

Building minerals (including artstone and lime), coal, gypsum, magnesite, magnesium bentonite, meerschaum, phosphate, salt, vermiculite: ex-quarry, mine or works.

Copper, gold, lead, silver, tin and tungsten concentrates: gross amount realised before deduction of any charges.

Diamonds: in accordance with valuation for royalty by the official valuer to the Government.

Garnet: f.o.b. Lindi.

Graphite: c.i.f. New York.

Kaolin: f.o.r. or f.o.b. Dar es Salaam.

Mica: f.o.b. Dar es Salaam.

E. Exclusive Prospecting Licences held on 31st December, 1959

(i) Normal Licences

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area Sq. miles</i>
Non-precious minerals, Lode	2	2.5
Precious metals and non-precious minerals	3	8.2
Vermiculite and Mica	1	4.9
TOTAL	6	15.6

(ii) Special Licences

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area Sq. miles</i>
All minerals except diamonds, iron, salt, coal and helium	5	240
All minerals except diamonds, iron, salt, coal, helium, meerschaum and sepiolite clay	1	12
Garnet	1	8
Mica	1	44
Precious metals	1	123
Radio-active minerals, precious and base metals other than iron	1	34,000
Tin	1	32
TOTAL	11	34,459

F. Details of the grant or refusal of prospecting licences and mining titles to various sections of the population during 1959

	<i>Prospecting Rights</i>	<i>Exclusive Prospecting Licences</i>	<i>Mining Claims</i>	<i>Mining Leases</i>
<i>Granted:</i>				
Africans	97	—	84	Nil
Asians	55	—	100	Nil
Europeans	157	2	97	Nil
TOTAL	309	2	281	Nil
<i>Refused:</i>				
Africans	5	—	38	Nil
Asians	2	—	13	Nil
Europeans	2	1	14	Nil
TOTAL	9	1	65	Nil

NOTE: A large proportion of the claim applications which are refused are on account of the failure of the applicants to submit proper applications or to take possession of the ground in the prescribed manner. In such instances the mistakes made are pointed out and the applicant is normally given an opportunity to submit a fresh application.

G. Labour employed in Mining

(Average during 1959)

<i>Mine</i>	<i>European</i>		<i>Asian</i>		<i>African</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>S</i>	<i>UG</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>UG</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>UG</i>	
Geita Gold Mine	28	12	57	1	563	437	1,098
Williamson Diamonds	309	3	60	1	2,001	64	2,438
Mpanda Mine	38	22	—	—	892	510	1,462
Buhemba Mine	9	3	3	2	353	180	550
Alamasi Mine	31	—	9	—	351	—	391
Uvinza Salt Works	3	—	3	—	375	—	381
Kiabakari Gold Mine	47	6	28	1	499	157	738
Remaining Mines and Quarries	164	9	106	3	6,836	1,419	8,537
TOTAL 1959	629	55	266	8	11,870	2,767	15,595
1958	666	59	286	10	12,688	2,730	16,439
1957	643	74	258	13	13,687	2,665	17,340
1956	586	76	255	13	13,909	2,884	17,723
1955	524	88	269	19	13,612	2,790	17,302

S = Surface

UG = Underground

H. Accidents—1959

Mine	Fatalities	Injured	Rate per 1,000 employed	
			Fatal	Non-fatal
Geita Gold Mine	1	4	0.91	3.64
Williamson Diamonds	3	9	1.23	3.69
Mpanda Mine	1	6	0.68	4.10
Buhemba Mine	—	—	—	—
Alamasi Mine	—	1	—	2.56
Uvinza Salt Works	—	—	—	—
Kiabakari Gold Mine	1	—	1.36	—
Remaining Mines and Quarries	2	9	0.23	1.05
TOTAL 1959	8	29	0.51	1.86
1958	8	34	0.49	2.07
1957	12	23	0.70	1.33
1956	16	42	0.90	2.37
1955	12	41	0.69	2.37
Average—(5 years)	11.2	33.8	0.66	2.00

In addition to the above there were a number of accidents of a minor or trivial nature.

NOTES: (i) The majority of the non-fatal accidents were not serious and few involved any degree of permanent disability.

(ii) All mines and quarries are inspected at least once a year, the majority of the large concerns being inspected four times a year.

(iii) Compensation is dealt with by the Labour Department under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, an effect of which in recent years has been to increase the number of minor injuries reported.

APPENDIX XIII

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Particulars of establishments registered under the Factories Act, as at 31st December, 1959, are as follows:

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number of Factories</i>		
	<i>With Power</i>	<i>No Power</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aerated Water Manufacture	34	28	62
Agricultural Plant Maintenance and Repair	36	6	42
Aircraft Maintenance	2	1	3
Air Conditioning, Refrigeration Equipment Assembly and Repair	3	1	4
Aluminiumware Manufacture	2	—	2
Bacon Manufacture	3	—	3
Bicycle Assembly and Repair	1	30	31
Boat Building and Repair	5	1	6
Bread and Flour Confectionery	27	53	80
Breweries	2	—	2
Brick and Tile Manufacture	10	9	19
Can Manufacture	2	—	2
Chemical Products Manufacture	3	—	3
Coffee Curing	11	—	11
Coffee Pulping	108	26	134
Coir Fibre Processing	2	2	4
Copra Drying	3	3	6
Cotton Ginning	39	—	39
Cotton Weaving	3	—	3
Crop Processing	12	1	13
Dairy Produce	4	2	6
Dock Equipment Repairs	3	2	5
Dry Cleaning	2	2	4
Edible Oil Refining	5	—	5
Electrical Repairs	16	3	19
Electrical Power Generation	35	—	35
Electro-plating	1	—	1
Engineering General	104	10	114
Essential Oil Extraction	4	—	4
Fez Cap Manufacture	—	4	4
Fish Curing	1	1	2
Flour Milling	1,027	6	1,033
Food Canning	8	—	8
Food Manufacture	2	—	2
Fruit Cordial Manufacture	3	—	3
Gunsmith—Gun Repairing	1	—	1
Hides and Skins Processing and Baling	3	37	40
Honey Processing	1	—	1
Ice Manufacture	8	—	8
Industrial Gas Manufacture	2	—	2
Jaggery Manufacture	56	—	56
Jewellers and Goldsmiths	3	25	28
Kapok Ginning	13	—	13
Laundrying	7	3	10
Leather Goods Manufacture, etc.	3	—	3
Letterpress Printing	32	4	36
Locomotive and Rolling Stock Repairs	16	—	16
Macaroni-Paste Making	1	—	1
Marine Engineering	2	1	3
Mica Cutting Grading	—	2	2
Milk Pasteurizing	6	—	6
Motor Vehicle Repairing	205	48	253

Industry	Number of Factories		
	With Power	No Power	Total
Nail Manufacture	2	—	2
Nuts Processing	1	1	2
Paint Manufacture	1	1	2
Papain Manufacture	—	3	3
Petrol, Oil and Lubricating Packing and Servicing of Motor Vehicles	34	8	42
Pharmaceutical Manufacture	1	—	1
Photographic Development and Printing	9	3	12
Pre-cast Concrete Works	10	1	11
Pyrethrum Drying	11	21	32
Razor Blades Manufacture	1	—	1
Rice Mills and Hulleries	75	—	75
Rubber Processing	1	1	2
Salt Manufacture	1	—	1
Saw Milling	98	2	100
Scrap Metal Processing	1	—	1
Sewage Pumping	5	—	5
Sheet Metal Work	4	18	22
Shoe Making and Repairing	3	118	121
Sisal and Sansevieria Processing	230	—	230
Soap Manufacture	36	18	54
Stone Grading and Crushing	9	—	9
Sugar Confectionery	8	1	9
Sugar Manufacture	6	—	6
Tailoring and Dressmaking	43	805	848
Tanneries	2	—	2
Tea Manufacture	18	—	18
Textile Dyeing and Bleaching	2	—	2
Tobacco Processing	25	26	51
Typewriter and other Light Repairs	2	3	5
Tyre re-treading	6	—	6
Vegetable Oil Extraction	80	1	81
Watch Repairing	1	7	8
Water Supply	202	—	202
Wood Working—General	300	79	379
Wrought Iron Works	5	—	5
TOTAL	3,115	1,428	4,543

APPENDIX XIV

GO-OPERATIVES

As at 31st December, 1959

<i>Type of Society</i>	<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Membership</i>			<i>Share Capital</i>	<i>Surplus and Reserves</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Total Assets/ Liabilities</i>
		<i>African</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>European</i>				
Consumers	9(1)	17,721	—	—	£ 17,721	£ 261	£ 74,615	£ 52,920
Credit (Loan)	5(2)	—	3,137	—	29,632	13,944	—	87,548
Agricultural Marketing (including agricultural requisites supply, pests and disease control, saving facilities, etc.)	603(3)	303,607	15	424	198,626	2,589,486	11,494,987	4,616,061
Total	617	321,328	3,152	424	245,979	2,603,691	11,569,602	4,756,529

(1) Four newly registered societies. Membership estimated.

(2) Two societies did not operate. Membership estimated.

(3) Seventy-five newly registered societies and six dormant societies. Membership estimated.

APPENDIX XV

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Postal Services

As at 31st December, 1959

(a) Number of postal establishments classified according to category	89 Post Offices providing a full range of services. 86 Postal Agencies.									
(b) (i) Number of letters handled	26,373,205*									
(ii) Declared value letters	944									
(iii) Parcels	272,135									
(iv) Money Orders	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><i>No.</i></th> <th style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><i>Value</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Issued</td> <td style="text-align: center;">88,451</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£731,915</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Paid</td> <td style="text-align: center;">65,377</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£575,653</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i>	Issued	88,451	£731,915	Paid	65,377	£575,653
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i>								
Issued	88,451	£731,915								
Paid	65,377	£575,653								

*Includes periodicals.

B. Telephone Services

As at 31st December, 1959

(a) Number of local systems (i.e. Exchanges)	65
(b) Length of single local wires	31,165 miles
(c) Length of inter-urban lines (Trunk and Junction)	11,502 miles
(d) Number of subscribers (working lines)	7,659
(e) Number of apparatus and public call stations	149

C. Telegraph Services

As at 31st December, 1959

(a) Number of telegraph establishments	215
(b) Number of telegrams: Inland	398,901
Foreign	61,632

D. Broadcasting Services

As at 31st December, 1959

(a) Number of stations	1
(b) Number of (registered) radio sets, private and public	18,170

The total number of radio sets imported into the Territory between 1955 and the end of 1959 was 70,738. Five years is considered a fair average length of life for a radio set.

E. Road Transport

As at 31st December, 1959

(a) Mileage of roads classified according to type:	
Territorial Main Roads	3,588
Local Main Roads	4,781
District Roads	11,033
Village Roads	8,500
Roads in Municipalities and Townships	490
Roads in Other Settlements	138
	TOTAL
	28,530
(b) Number of public and private cars licensed (including vans, pick-ups, box-bodies, Jeeps and Landrovers)	
	22,883
(c) Number of buses, lorries, etc., licensed (whether publicly or privately owned).	
	8,810
(d) Length of Motor Bus lines as at 31st December, 1959:	
	<i>miles</i>
Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Co. Ltd.:	
Town Services	63.4
Country Services	1,886
E.A. Railways and Harbours Road Services	2,207
Services of other private bus companies not available.	
(e) Number of passengers conveyed by buses in 1959:	
Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Co. Ltd.:	
Town Services	9,070,000 ^a
Country Services	91,000
E.A. Railways and Harbours Road Services	502,000
Services of other private bus companies not available.	

F. (i) Railways

- (a) Length of Railway lines at 31st December, 1959:
- | | |
|---|-------|
| Total Mileage (including Sidings) | 1,790 |
|---|-------|
- For details see the E.A. Railways and Harbours Annual Report for 1959.
- (b) Number of locomotives at 31st December, 1959 (excluding Tanga Line)*
- | | |
|--|-----|
| | 116 |
|--|-----|

*Locomotives and rolling stock on the Tanga Line are interchangeable with Kenya and Uganda and can be supplemented as necessary.

(c) Number of goods wagon units at 31st December, 1959 (excluding Tanga line)*	3,133
(d) Number of coaching stock vehicles at 31st December, 1959 (excluding Tanga line)*	262
(e) Number of rail passengers conveyed in 1959 (including Tanga line)	2,069,000
(f) Originating tonnage of goods traffic during 1959 (rail only):	
	<i>tons</i>
Public tonnage originating from Central Line and Southern Province stations, including traffic booked through to Kenya and Uganda	561,500
(g) Total freight ton miles operated during 1959 (excluding Tanga line)	262,085,000

F. (ii) Railway Road Services

(a) Route mileage at 31st December, 1959	2,207
(b) Total mileage of services operated at 31st December, 1959	2,945
(c) Number of goods service vehicles at 31st December, 1959:	
5 ton capacity	33
6 " "	35
7 " "	1
8 " "	3
10 " "	34
	-----106
Trailers—Goods	17
Tankers	17
Tank Trailers	3
(d) Number of passenger vehicles at 31st December, 1959	68
(e) Number of domestic vehicles at 31st December, 1959	11
(f) Number of passengers carried during 1959	502,000
(g) Number of passenger miles operated during 1959	35,000,000
(h) Tonnage of freight carried during 1959	46,000
(i) Freight ton mileage operated during 1959	13,400,000

*Locomotives and rolling stock on the Tanga Line are interchangeable with Kenya and Uganda and can be supplemented as necessary

G. Air Transport:

1. TRAFFIC HANDLED AT THE THREE MAJOR AIRPORTS—1959

Airport	No. of Movements	Arrivals			Passengers in transit (added twice)	Departures		
		Passengers	Freight (Kgms)	Mail (Kgms)		Passengers	Freight (Kgms)	Mail (Kgms)
Dar es Salaam	5,210	30,696	555,453	111,342	7,420	31,674	544,030	109,765
Tanga	3,944	8,544	138,244	19,438	40,012	8,545	56,421	13,502
Tabora	702	764	21,927	16,061	2,966	859	8,014	14,676

2. CIVIL AERODROMES—1959

International	10
Local with ground service	26
No ground service available	19
TOTAL	55

Scheduled services call at 23 of these aerodromes.

H. Meteorological Services

	<i>Territorial H.Q.</i>	<i>Forecast Office</i>	<i>1st Order Observing Station</i>	<i>2nd Order Observing Station</i>
Dar es Salaam (New Airport)	x	x	x	
Arusha				x (P.T.)
Bukoba				x (P.T.)
Dodoma				x
Iringa				x
Kigoma				x
Mafia				x (P.T.)
Mbeya				x
Mombo				x
Morogoro				x
Moshi				x
Mtwara				x
Musoma				x (P.T.)
Mwanza				x
Nachingwea				x (P.T.)
Same				x
Songea				x
Tabora Airfield				x
Tanga				x

NOTES: 1. P.T. denotes part-time observers.

2. Although Dar es Salaam is the only Forecast Office, forecasts may be obtained at any station by telegram or telephone to Dar es Salaam or, if more convenient, Nairobi.

In addition to the above list of stations there are 71 stations at which temperature and rainfall readings are made by voluntary observers and 700 additional stations at which daily rainfall readings are taken also by voluntary observers.

I. Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways

(a) Maritime vessels registered in Tanganyika as at 31st December, 1959 68

(b) Tonnage discharged from and loaded at maritime ports in all ships during 1959:

Discharged	520,144 tons
Loaded	531,552 tons

(c) Number and net Registered Tonnage of Ships entered in Internal and External Trade from 1st October, 1958, to 30th September, 1959, at Maritime Ports

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of Ships</i>	<i>Net Registered Tonnage</i>
British	2,249	2,563,544
Dutch	586	1,115,380
American	118	528,051
French	100	489,030
German	80	204,937
Italian	55	283,934
Norwegian	51	159,264
Belgian	22	97,598
Japanese	81	276,695
Indian	25	49,706
Swedish	35	81,635
Zanzibarian	190	37,666
Panamanian	4	23,269
Greek	3	13,434
Israel	19	15,912
Danish	21	11,193
South African	4	25,458
Arabian	13	766
Costa Rican	2	1,840
Ethiopian	2	1,500
Total	3,660	5,980,814

(d) Number of passengers embarked and disembarked during 1959 (maritime ports):

Embarked	31,844
Disembarked	33,937

(e) Length of navigable inland waterways:

Lake Tanganyika	337 miles
Lake Victoria	830 miles

(f) Vessels used on inland waterways at 31st December, 1959:

Lake Tanganyika

- 1 Steamer of 1,200 tons displacement.
- 1 Diesel tug of 40 tons displacement.
- 3 Lighters each of a capacity of 100 tons of cargo.
- 1 bulk oil lighter of a capacity of 150 tons.
- Large number of native vessels not registered.

*Lake Victoria**:

- 3 Steamers each of approximately 1,300 tons displacement.
- 3 Motor vessels of 800 tons, 320 tons and 190 tons displacement.
- 1 Motor vessel (tanker) of 600 tons displacement.
- 4 Steam tugs, 3 of 200 tons and 1 of 160 tons displacement.
- 2 Motor tugs of 90 and 20 tons displacement.
- 7 Motor launches and motor vessels of various displacements less than 100 tons.
- 1 Motor ferry of 40 tons displacement.
- 8 Small motor boats and launches.
- 41 Lighters of different capacities.
- 58 Native vessels (sail) of a total of 960 tons displacement.

(g) Number of fishing vessels in inland waterways registered and unregistered as at 31st December, 1959:

No craft are registered as fishing vessels only, but many of the native vessels registered undertake fishing, together with large numbers of unregistered canoes.

(h) Tonnage loaded on inland waterways during the year 1959:

Lake Tanganyika	8,359 tons
Lake Victoria†	261,500 tons

(i) Number of passengers carried on inland waterways during 1959:

	I	II	III
Lake Tanganyika	511	816	23,305
Lake Victoria†	8,575	14,792	436,270

*Operating in all three East African Territories except in the case of native vessels the number of which is for Tanganyika Territory only.

†For the whole lake (i.e. not only for places in Tanganyika).

APPENDIX XVI

COST OF LIVING

Two indices in this field are compiled: the Dar es Salaam cost of living index (excluding rent) and the retail price index of goods consumed by wage earners in Dar es Salaam.

The Dar es Salaam cost of living index is based on a family budget survey of European Government servants carried out in 1947. Weights allocated to major groups are as follows:—

<i>Major Group</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Major Group</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1. Food, drink and tobacco	42	6. Transport	22
2. Household	14	7. Amusements	58
3. Pharmaceutical goods	3	8. Miscellaneous	2
4. Clothing and footwear	14	9. Total	100
5. Wages of domestic servants	17		

The weights assigned to the food, drink and tobacco group are set out below:—

<i>Group</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1. Groceries	27	5. Fruits	7
2. Meat and fish	14	6. Vegetables	7
3. Dairy produce	12	7. Beverages and tobacco	27
4. Bakery	6	8. Total	100

The prices used in the above index are collected from 59 representative dealers. Approximately 1,700 quotations are obtained for 450 articles which are used in the calculation of the index.

The Retail Price Index of Goods Consumed by Wage Earners in Dar es Salaam is based upon data contained in the report on "The Pattern of Income, Expenditure and Consumption of African Labourers in Dar es Salaam, August, 1950". Purchases are made or quotations obtained for forty-one articles in the five main market centres in Dar es Salaam.

The main items together with their weights are shown in the following table:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
(1) Food:—		(2) Fuel and Soap:—	
Posho	20	Fuel	7
Vegetable and Fruit	16	Soap	1
Meat	11	(3) Clothing	6
Fish	8.5	(4) Household Articles	2
Bread	8.5	(5) Drink and Tobacco	7
Rice	8		
Other Items	5		

A. Dar es Salaam Cost of Living Index (excluding Rent)

(Base: 31st December, 1950=100)

Date	GROUP								Average Weighted Index for all Groups
	Food, Drink and Tobacco 42	Clothing and Footwear 14	Household Items 14	Domestic Servants' Wages 17	Transport 2	Pharmaceutical Products 3	Amusements 7	Miscellaneous 1	
1947: 31st December	80	85	93	77	77	85	96	91	83
1959: February	148	112	134	177	130	124	121	125	143
April	147	112	136	178	129	125	121	125	143
June	148	112	135	179	130	124	121	125	143
August	148	113	135	179	129	125	123	125	143
October	148	113	134	182	129	124	124	125	144
December	149	113	134	181	127	124	124	125	144

**B. Retail Price Index of Goods Consumed by
Wage Earners in Dar es Salaam**

(Base: 31st December, 1951 = 100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Date</i>							
	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
1959 . . .	125	124	121	122	120	119	117	116

C. Table Showing Average Retail Prices of Chief Staple Foodstuffs and Certain Other Items in Dar es Salaam

Commodities (showing groups by which mainly consumed)	Unit Weight or Size	Prices in Dar es Salaam (Shillings and Cents)
		31st Dec. 1959
<i>(a) African</i>		
Mixed meal	Kg.	0-60
Beans	lb.	0-39
Groundnuts	"	0-75
Coconut oil	"	1-50
<i>(b) Asian</i>		
Flour (Atta)	lb.	0-50
Dhall gram	Kg.	2-20
Bajri (Miller)	"	1-10
Simsim oil	"	3-30
Ghee	lb.	4-00
Garlic	Kg.	3-00
Jaggery	"	1-75
<i>(c) European</i>		
Flour (wheaten)	lb.	0-68
Bread	"	0-70
Bacon	"	4-61
Cheese	"	3-64
Lard	"	2-75
Coffee	"	6-57
<i>(d) European and Asian</i>		
Eggs	Each	0-25
Butter	lb.	3-86
European potatoes	"	0-41
<i>(e) General</i>		
Rice	lb.	0-84
Sugar (white)	"	0-64
Salt	Kg.	0-66
Tea	lb.	5-84
Milk (fresh)	Pint	0-80
Meat	lb.	1-20
		to 4-50
Vegetables (mixed)	"	0-86
Water	4 gall.	0-10
Charcoal	Bag.	5-50
Kerosene	Gall.	3-13
Soap, blue	lb.	0-64
Soap, white	"	0-78

APPENDIX XVII

LABOUR

A. (a) Non-African Population according to Employment Status (Population over 14 years of age)

<i>Type of Employment</i>	<i>European</i>		<i>Asian</i>		<i>Arab and Others</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male and Female</i>
Employers	661	80	2,354	80	940	15	3,955	175	4,130
Employers	6,771	2,422	11,153	813	2,735	103	20,659	3,338	23,997
Own Account	297	36	4,526	233	3,266	86	8,089	355	8,444
Not stated, but stating industry . . .	144	31	1,179	82	577	32	1,900	145	2,045
Unemployed	25	1	282	20	230	5	537	26	563
Total Economically Active	7,898	2,570	19,494	1,228	7,748	241	35,140	4,039	39,179
Housewives, students and retired persons	388	4,213	4,437	19,128	1,388	5,220	6,213	28,561	34,774
TOTAL	8,286	6,783	23,931	20,356	9,136	5,461	41,353	32,600	73,953

SOURCE: Population Census held in February, 1957.

A. (b) Labour Enumeration of African Employees in 1959

<i>Major Industrial Divisions</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>* Young Persons and Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	177,506	21,207	21,486	220,199
Mining and Quarrying	9,320	110	130	9,560
Manufacturing	17,004	814	605	18,423
Construction	10,890	47	211	11,148
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation	1,312	1	1	1,314
Commerce	11,816	557	199	12,572
Transport (excluding Railways), Storage and Communication	8,890	34	16	8,940
Services (excluding Domestic Service)	14,432	1,423	707	16,562
Public Services	91,731	1,977	642	94,350
TOTAL	342,901	26,170	23,997	393,068
<i>Add</i> Unclassified workers and those employed by employers of less than 5 persons				200
Domestic Servants in Private Households (estimated)				40,000
TOTAL NUMBER IN EMPLOYMENT				433,268

*Persons whose apparent age does not exceed 18 years.

NOTES:

(a) The great majority of the African population is engaged in subsistence activities on their own account and does not come within the scope of labour enumerations.

(b) Public services include industrial activities, e.g., construction, to the extent that they are publicly owned.

(c) Labour enumerations were held in July, 1952, and in August, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and in 1958 at which the totals in employment were reported to be 443,597, 448,271, 439,094, 413,109, 424,209, 430,470, 430,547 respectively. Owing to changes in coverage and classifications, the results cannot be compared in detail with those given above.

B. Number of persons from whom compulsory labour was exacted and the average number of days worked per man (*)

<i>Type of Employment</i>	<i>Number employed</i>			<i>Average number of days worked</i>		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
A. Porterage (Article 18) . . .	2,174	1,718	2,565	2.71	3.25	2.91
B. Tax Defaulters (Article 10) . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
C. Minor Public Works (Article 10) .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
D. For Native Authority . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

*The periods covered are the 12-monthly periods ended 30th June each year.

C. Distribution of Adult Male African Employees by Wage Groups within Industry, July, 1959

Major Industrial Division	SHILLINGS PER MONTH*															
	Shs. 39/- or less				Shs. 40/- to 59/-				Shs. 60/- to 79/-				Shs. 80/- to 99/-			
	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing .	3,234	610	73,642	43.65	6,525	865	49,888	32.27	7,783	1,113	17,271	14.75	4,000	960	2,520	4.21
Mining and Quarrying .	17	19	2,435	26.52	328	53	2,306	34.20	339	368	954	17.82	276	276	148	7.51
Manufacturing . . .	109	77	2,148	13.72	602	95	3,068	22.13	990	224	1,909	18.41	848	192	998	11.98
Construction . . .	204	3	1,019	11.26	130	17	1,579	15.85	237	24	822	9.94	509	13	2,776	30.28
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation . . .	—	—	2	0.15	45	11	111	2.73	48	24	273	26.20	54	83	106	21.57
Commerce	337	145	712	10.10	749	353	997	17.76	1,016	409	1,238	22.54	909	304	493	14.44
Transport (excluding E.A. Railways and Communications) . .	12	3	108	1.38	85	11	573	7.53	116	72	372	6.30	180	86	270	6.13
Services (excluding Domestic and Govern- ment)	476	378	4,106	34.37	938	330	953	15.39	794	243	269	9.12	526	177	239	6.53
Government, E.A. High Commission and Local Authorities	1,218	23	7,845	9.91	1,831	269	22,300	26.62	4,330	1,082	6,840	13.37	3,751	1,386	4,811	10.84
TOTAL	5,607	1,258	92,017	28.84	11,233	2,004	82,284	27.86	15,653	3,559	29,057	14.34	11,062	3,427	12,451	7.88

*Inclusive of any bonuses, cost of living allowances or other cash remuneration where these are part of agreed wage rates.

C. Distribution of Adult Male African Employees by Wage Groups within Industry, July, 1959—(contd.)

Major Industrial Division	SHILLINGS PER MONTH															
	Shs. 100/- to 149/-				Shs. 150/- to 199/-				Shs. 200/- and over				Total			
	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	%	Skilled	Clerical	Unskilled	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	2,455	1,032	848	2.47	1,430	767	160	1.33	652	1,520	175	1.32	26,085	6,017	114,504	177,506
Mining and Quarrying	324	258	93	7.24	255	12	—	2.86	238	119	2	3.85	1,777	1,105	6,438	9,320
Manufacturing	1,505	490	1,070	18.07	1,089	252	70	8.20	877	317	71	7.43	6,014	1,647	9,343	17,004
Construction	1,277	90	298	15.29	1,223	39	4	11.63	558	67	1	5.75	4,138	253	6,499	10,890
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation	195	44	70	23.55	94	22	6	9.30	56	28	—	0.41	492	162	658	1,312
Commerce	1,537	527	460	21.36	506	122	105	6.20	490	393	14	7.60	5,544	2,253	4,019	11,816
Transport (excluding E.A. Railways and Communications)	420	160	203	8.81	788	110	1,785	30.28	1,307	298	1,913	39.57	2,017	749	5,224	8,890
Services (excluding Domestic and Government)	770	434	106	9.07	585	272	12	6.02	1,745	1,068	11	19.50	5,834	2,902	5,096	14,432
Government, E.A. High Commission and Local Authorities	9,143	2,372	3,347	16.16	7,345	2,182	671	11.14	6,309	4,416	232	11.94	33,937	11,730	46,064	91,731
TOTAL	17,626	5,457	6,504	8.62	13,325	3,787	2,813	5.82	12,232	8,226	2,419	6.66	86,738	27,713	228,445	342,001

NOTE: The above does not include unclassified workers and domestic servants in private households unclassified by age or sex. The groups percentages are based on the total adult males employed in each industrial division.

D. Number of African Workers (excluding Domestic Servants) Rationed and Housed during the year 1959

Province	RATIONS				HOUSING			
	Number rationed	Number receiving cash in lieu	Number receiving neither	Total	Number housed	Number receiving cash in lieu	Number receiving neither	Total
Dar es Salaam	1,122	986	25,535	27,643	2,485	4,703	20,455	27,643
Eastern	22,808	8,186	28,910	59,904	35,525	914	23,465	59,904
Central	409	249	10,688	11,346	1,734	222	9,390	11,346
Lake	9,313	315	15,322	24,950	10,092	284	14,574	24,950
West Lake	1,021	60	6,870	7,951	1,130	30	6,791	7,951
Northern	34,255	3,242	19,436	56,933	37,128	356	19,449	56,933
Southern	5,148	7,029	17,463	29,640	12,331	241	17,068	29,640
Southern Highlands	14,481	3,202	23,936	41,619	14,189	1,034	26,396	41,619
Tanga	36,278	38,487	35,011	109,776	68,002	2,022	39,752	109,776
Western	4,399	969	17,938	23,306	7,905	603	14,798	23,306
TOTAL	129,234	62,725	201,109	393,068	190,521	10,409	192,138	393,068
Add Domestic Servants and unclassified workers				40,200				40,200
Total number in employment				433,268				433,268

N.B.: The total value of rations issued in June as ascertained from the 1959 Labour Enumeration was Shs. 2,597,504/-.

E. Labour Inspections During 1959

<i>Labour Office</i>	<i>Number of Inspections made by</i>			<i>Total number of Inspections</i>
	<i>Labour Officers</i>	<i>Factory Inspectors</i>	<i>Labour Inspectors</i>	
Arusha	1,324	164	516	2,004
Dar es Salaam	426	119	183	728
Dodoma	377	—	71	448
Iringa	415	—	721	1,136
Kilosa	459	—	391	850
Korogwe	324	21	319	664
Lindi	800	—	822	1,622
Mbeya	633	—	268	901
Morogoro	541	—	473	1,014
Moshi	541	—	728	1,269
Mwanza	184	650	1,053	1,887
Tabora	170	55	189	414
Tanga	461	427	2,567	3,455
Tukuyu	126	—	304	430
TOTAL	6,781	1,436	8,605	16,822

NOTE: Details of classification according to major groups of industry are not available. Complete records of medical inspections are not available.

F. Industrial Injuries

(a) TOTAL AMOUNTS OF COMPENSATION PAID DURING 1959

In respect of cases resulting in:

	Shs. Cts.
(a) Death	326,935 30
(b) Permanent Incapacity	345,916 80
(c) Temporary Incapacity	200,378 12
Total	873,230 22

(b) TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPENSABLE INDUSTRIAL INJURIES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1959

Industry	Fatal			Permanent									Temporary			Total all Accidents			
				Total Disability			Partial Disability			Total									
	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	
I. Agriculture:																			
1. General	19	—	2	—	—	—	47	—	1	47	—	1	131	2	2	197	2	5	
2. Sisal	12	—	1	—	—	—	195	—	2	195	—	2	1,791	13	19	1,998	13	22	
3. Forestry, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	1	16	—	1	63	—	—	84	—	1	
TOTAL I	36	—	3	—	—	—	258	—	4	258	—	4	1,985	15	21	2,279	15	28	
II. Mining and Quarrying	11	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	64	—	—	308	—	1	383	—	1	
III. Manufacturing:																			
1. Food	5	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	2	41	—	2	213	—	5	259	—	7	
2. Wood and Furniture	8	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44	—	—	99	—	—	151	—	—	
3. Metal Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	
4. Miscellaneous	7	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	29	—	—	131	1	1	167	1	1	
5. Paper and Printing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	
TOTAL III	20	—	—	—	—	—	119	—	2	119	—	2	446	1	6	585	1	8	
IV. Construction	10	—	—	1	—	—	37	—	—	38	—	—	349	—	—	397	—	—	
V. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	53	—	1	55	—	1	
VI. Commerce	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13	—	—	53	—	2	68	—	2	
VII. Transport, Storage, Communications, etc.	16	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	42	—	—	233	—	—	291	—	—	
VIII. Service:																			
1. Government	17	—	—	—	—	—	51	1	1	51	1	1	298	—	—	366	1	1	
2. E.A. Railways and Harbours	2	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	—	393	—	—	414	—	—	
3. Personal	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	18	1	—	22	1	—	
TOTAL VIII	20	—	—	—	—	—	73	1	1	73	1	1	709	1	—	802	2	1	
TOTAL I-VIII	115	—	3	1	—	—	608	1	7	609	1	7	4,136	17	31	4,860	18	41	

F. Industrial Injuries

(c) CAUSES OF COMPENSABLE INDUSTRIAL INJURIES DURING 1959

Industry	Machinery						Means of Transport		Fire or Explosion	Other hot or corrosive substance	Gassing, poisoning, etc.	Electric Shock	Falls of Person or Object	Stepping over or striking against Objects	Use of Hand Tools	Miscellaneous (Animals)	Other	Total
	Power-driven				Other		Power driven	Other										
	Prime mover	Transmission	Lifting	Other	Lifting	Other													Handling without machinery
I. <i>Agriculture:</i>																		
1. General	—	1	1	25	—	—	3	48	—	6	2	—	71	8	21	17	1	204
2. Sisal	—	3	—	147	—	—	90	448	—	5	2	4	294	431	358	249	2	2,033
3. Forestry, etc.	—	—	—	13	—	—	6	16	—	—	1	—	34	6	3	6	—	85
TOTAL I	—	4	1	185	—	—	99	512	—	11	5	4	399	445	382	272	3	2,322
II. <i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	—	—	—	36	1	—	24	52	—	5	5	2	137	45	21	40	16	384
III. <i>Manufacturing:</i>																		
1. Food	—	1	—	27	—	—	55	29	—	2	14	—	63	19	37	19	—	266
2. Wood and Furniture	—	1	—	36	—	—	13	32	—	2	—	—	36	6	13	11	1	151
3. Metal Industries	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6
4. Miscellaneous	—	—	1	23	—	—	31	20	—	5	12	—	55	4	9	8	1	169
5. Paper and Printing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL III	—	2	1	89	—	—	99	82	—	7	28	—	157	29	60	38	2	594
IV. <i>Construction</i>	—	—	—	31	—	—	137	34	—	—	3	1	136	19	16	16	4	397
V. <i>Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation</i>	—	—	—	4	—	—	12	3	—	—	2	3	15	5	9	3	—	56
VI. <i>Commerce</i>	—	—	—	5	—	—	7	23	—	1	3	—	23	4	2	2	—	70
VII. <i>Transport, Storage, Communications, etc.</i>	—	—	3	4	—	—	42	109	—	2	1	—	97	10	3	19	1	291
VIII. <i>Service:</i>																		
1. Government	—	—	—	19	—	1	44	107	—	5	9	—	114	23	18	26	2	368
2. E.A.R. & Harbours	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	403	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	414
3. Personal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	8	—	2	6	—	23
TOTAL VIII	—	—	—	22	—	1	44	515	—	6	10	—	125	24	22	34	2	805

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Contusion abrasion, and cuts</i>	<i>Amputation</i>	<i>Dislocation</i>	<i>Fracture</i>	<i>Sprain and Strain</i>	<i>Concussion</i>	<i>Burns</i>	<i>Asphyxiation</i>	<i>Hernia</i>	<i>Other tearing of internal organs</i>	<i>Electric shock</i>	<i>Other and Unspecified</i>	<i>Total</i>
I. Agriculture:													
1. General	107	10	—	50	5	1	7	—	—	4	—	20	204
2. Sisal	1,126	73	13	169	81	8	11	1	—	3	1	547	2,033
3. Forestry, etc.	44	2	2	23	5	—	3	1	—	1	—	4	85
TOTAL I	1,277	85	15	242	91	9	21	2	—	8	1	571	2,322
II. Mining and Quarrying	221	13	6	68	6	3	8	—	—	—	1	58	384
III. Manufactures:													
1. Food	153	8	3	47	17	2	18	—	—	1	—	17	266
2. Wood and Furniture	82	14	2	31	5	—	3	—	—	2	—	12	151
3. Metal Industries	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
4. Miscellaneous	88	3	2	33	5	3	15	—	—	—	—	20	169
5. Paper and Printing	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL III	329	26	7	112	27	5	36	—	—	3	—	49	594
IV. Construction	230	7	3	81	25	4	7	1	—	—	—	39	397
V. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation	34	—	3	5	3	—	5	—	—	—	1	5	56
VI. Commerce	34	2	—	21	3	1	4	—	—	1	—	4	70
VII. Transport, Storage, Communications, etc.	137	8	8	99	14	2	2	1	—	1	—	19	291
VIII. Service:													
1. Government	190	9	3	96	19	4	13	1	—	2	—	31	368
2. E.A. Railways and Harbours	282	2	3	41	22	1	22	—	—	—	—	41	414
3. Personal	15	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	23
TOTAL VIII	487	12	6	141	42	5	36	1	—	2	—	73	805
TOTAL I-VIII	2,749	153	48	769	211	29	119	5	—	15	3	818	4,919

G. Number of Employers and Employees Charged for Offences against Labour Laws in 1959

	<i>Prosecuted</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Acquitted</i>	<i>Sentence</i>				
				<i>Fined</i>	<i>Imprisoned</i>	<i>Imprisoned and Fined</i>	<i>Bound over</i>	<i>Otherwise disposed of</i>
Employers	81	78	3	69	—	—	—	9
Employees	10	9	1	4	5	—	—	—

H. Trade Disputes involving Stoppages of Work—1959

ABOUB

(a) CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man/Days Lost	Duration of Disputes (Days)			
				1	2	3	Over 3
Agriculture (General)	71	19,179	92,754	29	11	13	18
Sisal	88	56,082	258,279	16	11	14	47
Mining and Quarrying	6	3,080	27,270	3	—	1	2
Manufacturing	15	1,038	3,024	3	2	4	6
Building and Civil Engineering	3	477	1,531	2	—	—	1
Transport, Storage and Communications	9	1,082	12,690	—	1	1	7
Government Services	13	1,940	7,145	4	4	—	5
TOTAL	205	82,878	402,693	57	29	33	86

(b) CLASSIFICATION BY CAUSATION

Cause	Agriculture (General)	Sisal	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Building and Civil Engineering	Transport, Storage and Communication	Government Services	Total
Rates of Remuneration	29	5	—	5	1	2	3	45
Rations	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Tasks	13	17	—	—	—	—	1	31
Supervision	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	7
Terms and Conditions of Work	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	9
Miscellaneous	25	58	5	7	2	7	6	110
TOTAL	71	88	6	15	3	9	13	205

I. Unemployed Persons registered at 31st December, 1959, as desirous of obtaining employment

Occupation	European		Asian		African	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Blacksmiths	—	—	1	—	21	—
Bricklayers/Masons	—	—	—	—	284	—
Carpenters	1	—	5	—	251	—
Clerical	14	9	30	7	301	20
Domestic Servants	—	—	—	2	900	162
Drivers	—	—	2	—	286	—
Mechanical, etc.	6	—	23	—	194	—
Messengers	—	—	—	—	105	—
Metal Work	1	—	—	—	—	—
Painters	—	—	—	—	65	—
Plumbers	—	—	2	—	33	—
Public Health	—	—	—	—	68	—
Scholastic	—	—	—	—	600	90
Store-keepers	1	—	—	—	29	—
Supervisory	2	—	9	—	—	—
Tailors	—	—	2	—	5	—
Watchmen	—	—	—	—	146	—
Miscellaneous	7	—	6	3	334	—
TOTAL	32	9	80	12	3,622	272

J. Particulars relating to African Employees from Outside the Territory(1)

Country of Origin	Number present in the territory in 1959				New arrivals during 1959				Number repatriated during 1959				Deaths during 1959			
	Males	Females	Depend-ants	Total	Males	Females	Depend-ants	Total	Males	Females	Depend-ants	Total	Males	Females	Depend-ants	Total
Portuguese East Afr'ca .	14,404	6,436	1,821	22,751	3,371	2,964(*)	—	6,335					Information not available			
Ruanda Urundi(*) .	13,714	2,401	1,289	17,494	2,887	845	119	3,851	2,076	711	701	3,548	44	20	77	141
Northern Rhodesia .	4,703	618	450	5,777	839	628(*)	—	1,467					Information not available			
Nyasaland	4,342	177	159	4,578	390	189(*)	—	579					"	"	"	
Kenya	4,770	141	140	5,000	—	—	—	—					"	"	"	
Uganda	755	20	15	790	Information not available								"	"	"	
Zanzibar	202	3	4	209	—	—	—	—					"	"	"	
Other Countries	1,466	169	95	1,730	25	6(*)	—	31					"	"	"	
TOTAL	44,346	10,055	3,988	58,389	7,512	4,632	119	12,263	2,076	711	701	3,548	44	20	77	141

NOTES: (1) This information records reported arrivals but many Africans enter the territory in search of work of their own volition without being recorded.

(*) 502 children were born during the year to immigrants from the Ruanda Urundi.

(*) Includes young persons and children who are not shown separately.

K. Number of African Adult Males of Employable Age in Paid Employment by Provinces in 1959

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of Adult African Males in Employment as in 1959 (a)</i>
Dar es Salaam	26,878
Eastern	53,261
Central	11,009
Lake	23,868
West Lake	7,504
Northern	49,378
Southern	26,874
Southern Highlands	31,032
Tanga	90,544
Western	22,553
TOTAL	342,901

(a) Excludes approximately 40,000 domestic servants in private households and 200 workers unclassified by age or sex.

APPENDIX XVIII

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Information regarding the Social Security and Welfare Services operating in the Territory has been given in Chapter 5 of Part VII of this Report. The only further statistical details at present available are in connection with provident funds and are as follows:

(a) *Government Employees' Provident Fund*

(i) Number of contributors at 31st December, 1959	4,910
(ii) Number of beneficiaries during 1959	449
(iii) Amount paid	£30,474

(b) *Local Authorities Provident Fund*

(i) Number of contributors at 31st December, 1959	9,839
(ii) Number of beneficiaries during 1959	2,124
(iii) Amount paid	£89,317

(c) *Dar es Salaam Municipality Provident Fund*

(i) Number of contributors at 31st December, 1959	101
(ii) Number of beneficiaries during 1959	21
(iii) Amount paid	£13,513

APPENDIX XIX

PUBLIC HEALTH

A. Physicians, Dentists, Medical Assistants, Nurses, Midwives, Laboratory Technicians, Radiographers and Pharmacists

As at 31st December, 1959

	Section of the Population	Government Hospitals or Dispensaries	Mission Hospitals or Dispensaries (a)	Charitable Institutions and Industrial or Estate Hospitals or Dispensaries	Government Service outside Hospital or Dispensaries (b)	Private Practice (c)	Total
Registered Physicians (d)	African	13	—	—	—	1	504
	Asian	37	—	2	—	135	
	European	65	83	16	33	119	
Licensed Physicians (d)	African	—	—	—	1	2	41
	Asian	17	—	5	—	13	
	European	—	3	—	—	—	
Registered Dentists	Asian	—	—	—	1	13	32
	European	—	2	—	6	10	
Licensed Dentists	European	—	1	—	—	1	2
Medical Assistants	African	155	52	—	17	—	224
Nurses with Senior Training who are also Midwives with Senior Training	African	1	—	—	1	—	210
	Asian	1	—	—	—	—	
	European	102	76	3	26	—	
Nurses with Senior Training without Midwifery	European	16	67	4	—	—	87
Midwives with Senior Training	Asian	1	—	—	—	—	4
	European	—	3	—	—	—	
Certificated Nurses who are also Certificated Midwives	African	104	66	—	—	—	170
Certificated Nurses without Midwifery	African	322	129	—	—	—	451
Certificated Midwives	African	10	11	—	—	—	21
Mental Nurses	European	8	3	—	—	—	11
Health Nurses	African	—	—	—	46	—	46
Laboratory Technologists	European	—	—	—	3	—	3
Laboratory Assistants	African	46	3	—	27	—	76
	Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmacists	European	4	—	—	—	14	42
	African	31	2	—	1	24	
Pharmaceutical Assistants	African	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiographers	European	3	—	—	—	—	3

(a) Except in the case of registered and licensed physicians and dentists, figures refer only to Mission hospitals and dispensaries subsidized by Government.

(b) Including Medical Administration, Health Services, Research Units and Native Authority Medical Services.

(c) Including physicians, dentists and pharmacists registered to practise in Tanganyika but resident in adjoining territories, or resident in Tanganyika but not practising. No accurate figures obtainable for registered nurses and midwives in private practice.

(d) Registered physicians are persons with qualifications which are recognized for full registration (i.e. unrestricted practice) by the Medical Council of Tanganyika.

	Central Government						Local Government					
	African		Asian		European		African		Asian		European	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Registered Physicians	13	—	33	4	85	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
Licensed Physicians	—	—	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Assistants	168	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Nurses with Senior Training who are also Midwives	—	2	—	1	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	7
Nurses with Senior Training who are not Midwives	—	—	—	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives with Senior Training	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certificated Nurses who are also Certificated Midwives	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Certificated Nurses who are not Midwives	252	70	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Certificated Midwives	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Nurses	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Nurses	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Physiotherapists	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiological Technicians	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiographers	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewards (Technical)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Secretaries	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Stewards	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered Dentists	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Technicians	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Assistants	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmacists	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical Assistants	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laboratory Technologists	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laboratory Assistants	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entomologists	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria Field Officers	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Inspectors	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Assistant Health Inspectors	64	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria Assistants	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Instructors	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Storekeepers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument Mechanics	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Medical Aides	—	—	—	—	—	—	280	—	—	—	—	—

C. Health Inspectorate Staff

As at 31st December, 1959

	<i>African</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>European</i>
<i>Central Government:</i>			
Chief Health Inspector	—	—	1
Health Inspectors	—	—	20
Health Inspectors, Training Grade	5	—	—
Assistant Health Inspectors	64	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors (graded)	34	—	—
<i>Local Government:</i>			
Chief Health Inspector	—	—	1
Health Inspectors	—	—	7
Assistant Health Inspectors	3	3	—

D. Hospital Accommodation

(a) GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

As at 31st December, 1959

Province	Hospital	No. of Wards	Number and Category of Beds					Grade of Accommodation	
			General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental		Total
			I.—GENERAL HOSPITALS						
Dar es Salaam	Ocean Road	32	54	15	1	4	1	75	I
	Sewa Haji	12	292	—	—	—	—	292	III and IV
Eastern Province	Morogoro	16	162	14	—	8	—	184	I, III and IV
	Bagamoyo	5	32	4	—	3	—	39	III and IV
	Kilosa	8	75	13	—	12	—	100	II, III and IV
	Mahenge	10	78	—	—	—	—	78	III and IV
	Utete	4	35	—	—	—	—	35	IV
Central Province	Dodoma	21	142	16	—	12	—	170	I, II, III and IV
	Kongwa	5	48	3	84	—	—	135	I, II and IV
	Mpwapwa	5	32	—	—	—	—	32	IV
	Kondoa	10	36	3	—	7	—	46	IV
	Singida	5	52	—	—	8	—	60	IV
Lake Province	Mwanza	19	184	17	7	12	—	220	I, II and IV
	Geita	5	52	—	—	8	—	60	IV
	Maswa	5	52	—	—	8	—	60	IV
	Musoma	17	84	13	4	—	—	101	I, II and IV
	Shinyanga	6	64	13	—	4	—	81	II and IV
	Tarime	2	19	—	—	—	—	19	IV
	Ukerewe	5	52	—	—	8	—	60	II, III and IV
Northern Province	Arusha	20	140	14	—	8	—	162	I, II, III and IV
	Moshi	19	229	10	—	24	—	263	I, II, III and IV
	Monduli	5	46	—	12	—	—	58	IV
	Mbulu	5	62	6	36	—	—	104	IV

D. Hospital Accommodation—(contd.)

(a) GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

As at 31st December, 1959

Province	Hospital	No. of Wards	Number and Category of Beds					Grade of Accommodation	
			General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental		Total
Southern Province	Mtwara	6	39	4	15	—	—	58	I, II, III and IV
	Lindi	7	77	13	13	—	—	103	I, III and IV
	Nachingwea	15	48	6	45	4	—	103	I, II, III and IV
	Songea	6	49	6	—	1	—	56	III and IV
	Kilwa	5	30	—	—	6	—	36	IV
	Tunduru	2	24	—	—	—	—	24	IV
	Newala	4	20	—	20	—	—	40	III and IV
S. Highlands Province	Mbeya	18	94	11	—	4	—	109	I, II and IV
	Iringa	22	93	16	—	4	—	113	I, II and IV
	Tukuyu	7	75	6	—	4	—	85	IV
	Njombe	4	32	—	—	4	—	36	I and IV
Tanga Province	Tanga	13	295	40	—	—	—	335	I, II and IV
	Korogwe	7	75	6	35	—	—	116	I, II and IV
	Lushoto	9	29	4	21	6	—	60	I and IV
	Muheza	7	52	—	46	8	—	106	IV
	Pangani	8	19	6	—	1	—	26	IV
	Same	3	25	1	—	4	—	30	IV
Western Province	Tabora	17	193	17	—	6	—	216	I, III and IV
	Kigoma	6	58	4	—	—	—	62	II and IV
	Nzega	8	52	40	—	4	—	96	II, III and IV
	Kibondo	3	44	—	—	8	—	52	IV
	Sumbawanga	7	65	12	—	4	—	81	IV
	Kahama	5	52	16	—	—	—	68	IV
West Lake Province	Bukoba	8	134	12	8	4	—	158	II, III and IV
	Biharamulo	5	35	4	3	—	—	42	IV
TOTAL—GENERAL HOSPITALS	48	443	3,731	365	350	198	1	4,645	

D. Hospital Accommodation (contd.)
(a) GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
 As at 31st December, 1959

Province	Hospital	No. of Wards	Number and Category of Beds					Grade of Accommodation	
			General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental		Total
II.—SPECIAL HOSPITALS									
Dar es Salaam	Infectious Diseases	26	—	—	105	56	—	161	III and IV
	Muhimbili Maternity	6	—	40	—	—	—	40	IV
	Mental Hospital Unit	10	—	—	—	—	10	10	IV
Eastern Province	Chazi Leprosy	3	1	1	—	33	—	35	IV
Central Province	Mirembe Mental	31	—	—	—	—	618	618	I, II and IV
	Isanga Mental	18	—	—	—	—	212	212	II and IV
Northern Province	Kibongoto Tuberculosis	6	—	—	294	—	—	294	III and IV
S. Highlands Province	Makete Leprosy	4	2	—	—	34	—	36	IV
Tanga Province	Infectious Diseases	1	—	—	36	—	—	36	IV
TOTAL—SPECIAL HOSPITALS	9	105	3	41	435	123	840	1,442	
III.—DISPENSARIES									
Central Province	Manyoni	4	18	2	—	2	—	22	IV
	Itigi	3	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
Eastern Province	Kingolwira	3	30	—	—	—	—	30	IV
	Mafia	4	16	1	1	—	—	18	IV
	Malindi	1	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
	Ukonga	1	12	—	—	—	—	12	IV
	Ruvu	2	9	—	—	—	—	9	IV

D. Hospital Accommodation—(contd.)

(a) GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

As at 31st December, 1959

Province	Hospital	No. of Wards	Number and Category of Beds						Grade of Accommodation
			General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	Total	
Lake Province . .	Ngudu	2	16	—	—	—	—	16	IV
Northern Province . .	Oldeani Magugu	8	38	5	22	—	—	65	II and IV
		2	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
Southern Province . .	Liwale	4	22	—	—	—	—	22	IV
S. Highlands Province . .	Chunya Malangali Kyela	4	33	—	—	—	—	33	IV
		4	20	3	—	—	—	23	IV
		3	20	—	—	2	—	22	IV
Tanga Province . .	Handeni Usangi	6	24	—	—	—	—	24	IV
		5	36	4	—	4	—	44	IV
Western Province . .	Mpanda Kasulu Kakonko	2	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
		3	22	—	—	—	—	22	IV
		2	16	—	—	—	—	16	IV
West Lake Province . .	Ngara	2	24	—	—	—	—	24	IV
TOTAL DISPENSARIES . .	20	65	396	15	23	8	—	442	
TERRITORIAL TOTAL . .	77	613	4,130	421	808	329	841	6,529	

D. (b) (i) Mission Hospitals with Resident Medical Practitioners

As at 31st December, 1959

<i>Province and Mission</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
<i>Central Province</i>		
Augustana Lutheran	Iambi	50
Augustana Lutheran	Kiomboi	80
Church Missionary Society	Kilimatinde	82
Church Missionary Society	Mvumi	100
Medical Missionaries of Mary	Makiungu	53
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Capuchin	Ifakara	148
Church Missionary Society	Berega	34
Danish Lutheran Mission	Lugala	35
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Minaki	120
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Africa Inland Mission	Baraka (Leprosy)	54
Africa Inland Mission	Kolandoto	87
Mennonite Mission	Shirati	104
White Fathers Mission	Kagunguli	92
White Fathers Mission	Sumve	193
White Fathers Mission	Bukumbi	113
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Machame	80
Medical Missionaries of Mary	Ndareda	73
Norwegian Lutheran	Haydom	65
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Ndanda	190
Benedictine Mission	Nyangao	82
Benedictine Mission	Mnero	75
Benedictine Mission	Peramiho	236
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Masasi	102
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Lulindi	130
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Liuli	49
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>		
American Baptist Mission	Mbeya (Tuberculosis)	104
Benedictine Mission	Lugarawa	88
Consolata Fathers	Tosamaganga	60
Consolata Fathers	Ulete	39
Swedish Evangelical	Ilembula	120
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission, Usambara	Bumbuli	154
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Kideleko	92
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Magila	125
<i>Western Province</i>		
Medical Missionaries of Mary	Chala	40
Moravian Mission	Sikonge	146
Seventh Day Adventist	Heri	59
White Fathers	Kabanga	48
<i>West Lake Province</i>		
Church of Sweden Mission	Ndolage	120
Church of Sweden Mission	Nyakahanga	56
Church Missionary Society	Murgwanza	60
White Fathers	Kagondo	150
White Fathers	Rubya	50
TOTAL	42	3,938

D. (b) (ii) Mission Dispensaries (more than 20 beds)

As at 31st December, 1959

<i>Province and Mission</i>	<i>Dispensary</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
<i>Central Province</i>		
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Wembere	27
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Sepuka	24
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Ushora	22
Church Missionary Society	Kongwa	35
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Capuchin Mission	Sofi	44
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Mennonite Mission	Nyabasi	35
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Holy Ghost Fathers	Uru	47
Holy Ghost Fathers	Kilema	42
Holy Ghost Fathers	Rombo	75
Holy Ghost Fathers	Kibosho	43
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Marangu	36
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Nkoranga	50
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Masama	21
Norwegian Lutheran Mission	Dongabesh	40
Norwegian Lutheran Mission	Kansay	30
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Chipole	79
Benedictine Mission	Kigonsera	54
Benedictine Mission	Litombo	143
Benedictine Mission	Lituhi	66
Benedictine Mission	Luagala	29
Benedictine Mission	Mahanje	44
Benedictine Mission	Mango	96
Benedictine Mission	Matimira	26
Benedictine Mission	Mpitimbi	46
Benedictine Mission	Nangombo	58
Capuchin Mission	Kipatimu	45
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Newala	116
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Lulo	77
Benedictine Mission	Madunda	30
Benedictine Mission	Uwemba	105
Moravian Mission	Mbozi	46
Swedish Evangelical Missionary Society	Ilula	33
Swedish Evangelical Missionary Society	Kidugala	32
Swedish Evangelical Missionary Society	Pommern	35
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Manda	21
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Milo	48
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission, Usambara Area	Gonja	34
Lutheran Mission, Usambara Area	Lutindi (Mental)	136
Lutheran Mission, Usambara Area	Lutindi (General)	35
Lutheran Mission, Usambara Area	Mlalo	26
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Korogwe	56
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Kwa Mkono	40
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Kigongoi	28
<i>Western Province</i>		
Moravian Mission	Ichemba	30
Moravian Mission	Kitunda	39
Moravian Mission	Usoke	57
Swedish Free Mission	Nkinga	28
White Fathers	Kakonko	40
White Fathers	Mabamba	28
White Fathers	Ujiji	53
White Fathers	Ndala	51
White Fathers	Karema	37
<i>West Lake Province</i>		
White Fathers	Rulenge	80
TOTAL	53	2,598

D. (b) (iii) Other Mission Dispensaries and Clinics with Accommodation for In-Patients

As at 31st December, 1959

<i>Province and Mission</i>	<i>Dispensary or Clinic</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
<i>Central Province</i>		
Church Missionary Society	Buigiri	18
Church Missionary Society	Mpwapwa	13
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Barabaig	12
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Ihanja	20
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Isanzu	20
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Isuna	10
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Kijota	14
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Kinampanda	18
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Mgori	10
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Capuchin Mission	Kwiro	20
Holy Ghost Mission	Kingurunyembe	15
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Africa Inland Mission	Kijima	15
White Fathers	Ibindo	20
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Karatu	16
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Selian	12
Catholic Mission	Mashati	14
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Kilimarondo	12
Benedictine Mission	Lupaso	20
Benedictine Mission	Nkowe	20
Benedictine Mission	Lundu	20
Benedictine Mission	Mbinga	10
Benedictine Mission	Namabengo	12
Benedictine Mission	Ruanda	12
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Mindu	18
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>		
Finnish Missionary Society	Magoye	10
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area]	Mbaga	20
Holy Ghost Mission	Kilomeni	20
Rosminian Mission	Gare	12
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Kwa Chagga	14
<i>Western Province</i>		
Church Missionary Society	Shunga	12
Livingstone Memorial Mission	Tatanda	12
Swedish Free Mission	Ilanana	20
Swedish Free Mission	Lowa	12
White Fathers	Ussongo	20
<i>West Lake Province</i>		
Church of Sweden Mission	Rwantege	20
TOTAL	35	543

**D. (c) Hospitals Maintained by Industrial Concerns
(with Resident or Visiting Practitioners)**

As at 30th June, 1959

<i>Province</i>	<i>Hospital Maintained by</i>	<i>Total No. of Beds</i>
Dar es Salaam	Tanganyika Packers Ltd.	6
Eastern Province	Athina Sisal Estate	12
	Fatemi Sisal Estate	24
	Kiwege and Mgude Sisal Estates	13
	Kizuka Sisal Estate	15
	Pangawe Sisal Estate	6
	Kingolwira Sisal Estate	10
	Tungi Sisal Estate	18
Lake Province	Williamson Diamonds Ltd.	108
	Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	60
	Alamasi Limited	5
Northern Province	Tanganyika Planting Co. Ltd.	77
	Kiyungi Sisal Plantations	8
Southern Province	Mikindani Sisal Estate	20
Southern Highlands Province	Tanganyika Tea Co. Ltd.	40
Tanga Province	Mazinde Sisal Estate	58
	Toronto Sisal Estate	64
	Luengera Sisal Estate	28
	Kwashemshi Sisal Estate	19
	Amboni Estates Ltd.	65
	Lanconi Sisal Estate	18
	Mjessani Sisal Estate	56
	Kange Sisal Estate	24
	Geiglitz Sisal Estate	40
	Hale Sisal Estate	25
	Makinyumbi Sisal Estate	16
	Mruazi Sisal Estate	18
	Ngombezital Estates Ltd.	6
Western Province	Uruwira Minerals Ltd.	82
	Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation	6
TOTAL	30	947

D. (d) Hospital and Dispensary Beds: Territorial Summary

As at 31st December, 1959

	<i>Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
Government General Hospitals	48	4,645
Government Special Hospitals	9	1,442
Government Dispensaries	20	442
Mission Hospitals with Doctors	42	3,938
Mission Dispensaries (over 20 Beds)	53	2,598
Mission Dispensaries (less than 20 Beds)	35	543
Industrial Hospitals	30	947
TOTAL	237	14,555

E. Out-Patient Dispensaries

As at 31st December, 1959

Province	Number of Dispensaries				
	Government	Native Authority	Mission	Industry	Total
Dar es Salaam	3	—	1	12	16
Central Province	—	70	3	4	77
Eastern Province	1	110	32	34	177
Lake Province	—	112	7	21	140
Northern Province	—	54	7	26	87
Southern Province	—	60	22	18	100
Southern Highlands Province	—	71	24	58	153
Tanga Province	2	50	16	79	147
Western Province	—	88	17	8	113
West Lake Province	—	48	1	(a)	49
TOTAL	6	663	130	260	1,059

(a) Included in figure for Lake Province.

F. Maternity Centres and Maternity and Child Health Centres

As at 31st December, 1959

	Ante-Natal Clinics		Child Health Clinics	
	Number of Clinics	Total Attendances 1959	Number of Clinics	Total Attendances 1959
Government	67	147,975	60	180,294
Native Authority	147	170,878	128	147,986
Mission	123	152,165	97	174,694
TOTAL	337	471,018	285	502,974

G. Tuberculosis Units

	Beds	Grades
<i>Dar es Salaam</i>		
Infectious Diseases Hospital (Government)	105	III and IV
<i>Central Province</i>		
Kongwa Hospital (Government)	84	IV
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Kibongoto Hospital (Government)	294	III and IV
Mbulu Hospital (Government)	36	IV
Oldeani Hospital (Government)	22	IV
Ndareda Hospital (Medical Missionaries of Mary)	8	IV
Monduli Hospital (Government)	12	IV
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Mwanza Hospital (Government)	7	IV
Samye Hospital (Catholic Mission)	25	IV
Shirati Hospital (Mennonite Mission)	12	IV
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Nachingwea Hospital (Government)	45	IV
Ndanda Hospital (Benedictine Mission)	60	IV
Lulindi Hospital (U.M.C.A.)	24	IV
Masasi Hospital (U.M.C.A.)	11	IV
Mnero Hospital (Benedictine Mission)	10	IV
Newala Hospital (Government)	20	IV
Mtwara Hospital (Government)	15	IV
Lindi Hospital (Government)	13	IV
Peramiho Hospital (Benedictine Mission)	60	IV
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>		
Mbeya Tuberculosis Hospital (Baptist Mission)	100	IV
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Infectious Diseases Hospital (Government)	36	IV
Korogwe Hospital (Government)	35	IV
Muheza Hospital (Government)	46	IV
Lushoto Hospital (Government)	21	IV
<i>West Lake Province</i>		
Bukoba Hospital (Government)	8	IV
Kagondo Hospital (White Fathers Mission)	14	IV
TOTAL	1,123	

H. Venereal Disease Units

There are no independent venereal disease units, but treatment for venereal disease is given in all general hospitals and a venereal disease clinic is in operation at the Sewa Haji Hospital, Dar es Salaam.

I. Leprosaria

<i>Province and Location</i>	<i>Administering Authority</i>	<i>Leprosy Patients Resident 31.12.59</i>	<i>Cases on Sulphone Therapy</i>
<i>Dares Salaam Infectious Diseases Hospital</i>	Government	21	15
<i>Eastern Province</i>			
Chazi	Government	354	349
Tabora-Ulanga	Native Authority	46	46
Bagamoyo	Native Authority	5	5
Utete	Native Authority	115	71
Ifakara	Capuchin Mission	101	92
<i>Central Province</i>			
Iambi	Augustana Lutheran Mission	364	360
Tintigulu	Augustana Lutheran Mission	183	178
Makutapora	Church Missionary Society	227	215
<i>Northern Province</i>			
Njoro Chini	Government	29	26
<i>Lake Province</i>			
Kola Ndoto	Africa Inland Mission	966	966
Shirati	Mennonite Mission	255	252
<i>Southern Province</i>			
Mngehe	Universities Mission to Central Africa	55	50
Ndanda	Benedictine Mission	557	446
Morogoro-Litisha	Benedictine Mission	617	538
Mkunya	Board of Visitors, Native Authority, Government and Mission	48	48
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>			
Makete	Government	502	471
<i>Tanga Province</i>			
Mtindiro	Government	116	116
Kwemhafa	Lutheran Mission	23	—
Hekalungu	Lutheran Mission	34	28
<i>Western Province</i>			
Sikonge	Moravian Mission and Native Authority	411	410
Heri	Seventh Day Adventist Mission	27	23
TOTAL		5,056	4,705

In addition, approximately 29,000 leprosy patients were under treatment as out-patients during 1959.

J. Mental Institutions

	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Grade</i>
Mirembe Hospital, Dodoma (Government)	618	I, II and IV
Isanga Institution, Dodoma (Government)	212	II and IV
Mental Holding Unit, Dar es Salaam (Government)	10	IV
Mental Hospital, Lutindi (Lutheran Mission)	136	IV
TOTAL	976	

K. In-Patients and Out-Patients Treated, 1959

(1st December, 1958 - 30th November, 1959)

	<i>In-Patients: Admissions</i>				<i>Out-Patients: New Cases</i>				<i>Out-Patients: Total Attendances</i>			
	<i>African</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Total</i>
GOVERNMENT												
General Hospitals	113,319	2,548	2,724	118,591	1,167,599	18,100	16,697	1,202,396	2,835,901	30,378	27,422	2,893,701
Special Hospitals	3,677	69	11	3,757	11,364	39	36	11,439	56,275	692	56	57,023
Dispensaries	12,915	20	4	12,939	321,898	1,386	359	323,643	572,114	1,988	551	574,653
TOTAL GOVERNMENT.	129,911	2,637	2,739	135,287	1,500,861	19,525	17,092	1,537,478	3,464,290	33,058	28,029	3,525,377
NATIVE AUTHORITY												
Dispensaries and Health Centres (a)	—	—	—	—	5,106,835	—	—	5,106,835	9,676,370	—	—	9,676,370
TOTAL NATIVE AUTHORITY	—	—	—	—	5,106,835	—	—	5,106,835	9,676,370	—	—	9,676,370
MISSION												
Hospitals with Doctors Dispensaries (over 20 Beds)	70,859	872	290	72,021	301,974	3,851	1,035	306,860	1,215,980	6,693	2,304	1,224,977
Other Dispensaries and Clinics	58,750	173	58	58,981	329,620	1,615	285	331,520	1,240,012	5,671	1,113	1,246,796
	21,627	36	1	21,664	622,596	952	131	623,679	2,043,043	2,988	632	2,046,663
TOTAL MISSION	151,236	1,081	349	152,666	1,254,190	6,418	1,451	1,262,059	4,499,035	15,352	4,049	4,518,436
TERRITORIAL TOTAL	281,147	3,718	3,088	287,953	7,861,886	25,943	18,543	7,906,372	17,639,695	48,410	32,078	17,720,183

(a) Figures incomplete.

L. Mission Medical Practitioners

As at 31st December, 1959

Mission	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Canada	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Holland	Italy	S. Africa	Sweden	Switzerland	U.S.A.	Total
Africa Inland Mission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Benedictine	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	11
Capuchin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Christian Missions in Many Lands	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Church Missionary Society	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Church of Sweden	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Consolata Fathers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Lutheran	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
Mary Knoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Medical Missionaries of Mary	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mennonite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Moravian	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Seventh Day Adventists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Southern Baptist Convention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Swedish Evangelical	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Universities Mission to Central Africa	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
White Fathers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	7
Registered in Tanganyika but not resident	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
TOTAL	21	5	1	1	7	1	16	4	2	1	1	4	22	86

M. Medical Expenditure on Health Services

(a) TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Year	Medical Department	Capital Works	Township Authorities (a) (b)	Dar es Salaam Municipality (a) (b)	Native Authorities (b) (c)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1957-58	1,735,579	302,319	32,631	159,315	311,607	2,541,451
1958-59	1,798,349	385,913	29,219	216,456	480,750	2,910,687

NOTE: (a) Approximate figures as public health services cannot be fully distinguished from other services.
(b) Calendar year.
(c) Estimate.

(b) MEDICAL DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE

Year	Administration and General		Maintenance of Hospitals		Hospital Equipment		Personnel		Other Items		Total
		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total	
	£		£		£		£		£		£
1957-58	212,498	12.3	459,031	26.4	17,865	1.0	885,369	51.0	160,816	9.3	1,735,579
1958-59	198,731	11.5	480,540	26.7	37,796	2.1	910,307	50.6	170,975	9.5	1,798,349

N. Financial Assistance**(a) FROM THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT**

Actual expenditure on medical development projects for the financial year 1958/59 included £138,584 made available by the Metropolitan Government.

(b) TO MISSION ORGANISATIONS

	1958-59
For upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries, etc.	£110,607
For medical and nursing training centres	£18,272
	<u>£128,879</u>

(NOTE: Details are not available of the sums expended on public health work by missionary organizations from their own resources.)

APPENDIX XX

HOUSING

The analysis of the total number of non-African dwelling units which will result from the 1957 census have not been completed. African dwelling units were not covered in the African census.

APPENDIX XXI

PENAL ORGANIZATION

A. Total number of persons in prisons as at 31st December, 1959:

(a) (i) *Ethnic Group*

Europeans	8
Asians	51
Tanganyika Africans	8,102
Others	492

(ii) *Sex*

Males.	8,558
Females	95
Juveniles	—

(iii) *Age groups (years)*

Under 15	—
15 to 19	905
20 to 24	1,599
25 to 29	2,378
30 to 34	1,575
35 to 39	1,075
40 to 44	558
45 to 49	345
50 and over	218

(b) *Persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment:*

<i>Length of Sentence</i>	<i>Period of Sentence Served</i>			
	<i>Under ½</i>	<i>Under ¾</i>	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>Over 1</i>
Under six months	1,006	799	557	586
Under one year	769	587	391	305
Under two years	882	615	347	201
Under five years	463	347	153	102
Under 10 years	161	97	34	14
Under 15 years	113	39	10	10
Under 20 years	39	17	6	3

(c) *Number of Prisoners at the end of the year who have been committed one or more times before:*

Males	3,783
Females	5
Juveniles	Nil

(d) (i) *Average number of inmates*

9,776.1

(ii) *Number of wards and cells:*

Wards	711
Cells	146

(iii) *Number of cubic feet of space allotted to each prisoner during the hours of sleep:*

300 cubic feet each.

B. Dietary Scale for Prisoners

NOTE: There are three scales of diet laid down for prisoners and the Prison Rules, 1933, prescribe that every prisoner shall receive the diet specified in the scale which is suitable to his mode of life when at large.

Scale I

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Wheaten, maize or oat meal (a)	3	Butter (g)	2
Sugar (b)	2	Milk (unskimmed)	15
Bread (c)	16	Tea (h)	$\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetables, pulses and fruits (d)	2	Salt	$\frac{1}{8}$
Potatoes (e)	8	Spices (pepper, mustard)	.02
Meat, fresh without bones (f)	6	Penal Diet: 1 lb. wholemeal bread and water <i>ad libitum</i> .	

NOTES:

- (a) Meal: Maize, eleusine (ulezi) or Kenya oatmeal or a mixture of these.
 (b) Sugar: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. jam, marmalade or treacle, or 1 oz. of honey may be substituted for 1 oz. of sugar.
 (c) Flour or Bread: Part of each may be drawn. 12 ozs. flour equivalent to 16 ozs. bread. Wholemeal as far as possible.
 (d) Vegetables: Pulses may be substituted for part of the vegetable ration, but at least half the vegetable ration to consist of carotene containing vegetables or fruits, for example, carrots, cabbage, spinach or green leaves, tomatoes, bananas, mangoes, pawpaw, oranges in season and lemons or lime as ordered by the medical officer. Normally half this ration may be fruit. 20 per cent waste has been allowed for inedible portions; where waste greatly exceeds this allowance increase in gross weights is made.
 (e) Potatoes: May be sweet or ordinary. Ordinary preferred unless wholemeal bread is given under (a).
 (f) Meat: To contain 6 ozs. boneless meat. 2 ozs. fish may be substituted for 1 oz. meat. Cheese may be substituted at the rate of 4 ozs. of cheese for 6 ozs. meat.
 (g) Butter: May be replaced by whole or part ghee, or palm oil at the medical officer's discretion.
 (h) Tea: Coffee beans 4 ozs. may be substituted for each 1 oz. of tea. Condiments other than those named may be substituted.

Scale II

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Bread (a)	8	Dhall	2
Rice (b) or wheaten flour	14	On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 4 ozs. of fresh meat (beef, mutton or goat) shall be issued in lieu of dhall to those prisoners who eat meat (d).	
Sugar	1	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Milk	5	Calcium (f)	0.1
Ghee	1	Tea	$\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetable Oil (c)	1	Penal diet: 12 ozs. rice and water <i>ad libitum</i> .	
Potatoes	4		
Vegetables (e)	4		
Fruit	4		
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Curry powder or Spices	$\frac{1}{4}$		

NOTES:

- (a) Bread may be replaced in part by flour. 12 ozs. flour equivalent to 16 ozs. bread. Wholemeal as far as possible.
 (b) Rice should be unpolished.
 (c) Simsim, groundnut or coconut oil. 2 ozs. groundnuts or half a coconut equivalent to 1 oz. of oil.
 (d) 4 ozs. salt fish or 8 ozs. fresh fish may be substituted for 4 ozs. meat. 2 ozs. cheese may be substituted for 4 ozs. meat.
 (e) Vegetables to consist of either cabbages, spinach, green leaves, tomatoes, parsnips, carrots, brinjals, turnips or other fresh vegetables approved by the Commissioner of Prisons on the recommendation of the Director of Medical Services, cooked for not more than forty minutes and not allowed to remain hot for more than one hour before consumption.
 (f) Calcium may be provided in the form of calcined bone or in the case of Hindus as a medicinal preparation of calcium and may be added to each meal.

Scale III

For Remand Prisoners see Note (a)

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Maize (b) (c)	22	Meat without bone (f) per week in lieu of 2 ozs. of the beans	8
Beans	4	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Palm Oil or ghee (d)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Penal diet: 12 ozs. maize daily and water <i>ad libitum</i> .	
Green vegetables (e)	4		
Groundnuts	2		
Sweet potatoes or fruit	4		

NOTES:

(a) Remand prisoners who do not elect to do domestic labour inside the prison will receive only three-quarters of the allowance above.

(b) Maize may be whole maize or meal. If meal is machine-ground it must be freshly prepared.

(c) Millet should be issued in place of maize on two days in the week.

(d) Palm oil is preferred.

(e) Vegetables and fruits: Green vegetables include carrots and cabbage, native spinach, baobab leaves, leaves of cassava, beans and sweet potatoes. Fruit includes tomatoes, oranges, pawpaw, mangoes and bananas. Failing green vegetables or fruit half the bean ration must consist of germinated beans.

(f) Meat: 8 ozs. without bone (bone to be allowed for at the rate of one-quarter of the gross weight) may be replaced by 6 ozs. dried fish or 12 ozs. fresh fish or 3 ozs. dried sprats (dagaa). The meat may be issued in quantities of 4 ozs. twice weekly.

C. Number of workshops in operation in Prisons

Basket making	6
Blacksmith shops	3
Brass foundry	1
Boot repairing shops	9
Carpenters shops	12
Mechanical workshops	1
Matmaking shops	9
Painters shops	2
Spinning and Weaving	1
Tinsmith shop	1
Tailors shops	4
Miscellaneous Industrial workshops	3

D. List of Prisons in Tanganyika

Dar es Salaam

Ukongu
Remand Prison
Keko Temporary Prison

Eastern Province

Mafia
Bagamoyo
Utete
Morogoro
Kingolwira Mtego wa Simba
Kingolwira Mkono wa Mara
Kingolwira Prison for Women
Kingolwira Mtama Camp
Kilosa
Mahenge
Ikwiriri Road Camp
Mikumi Road Camp
Kunduchi Quarry Camp
Wami

Central Province

Dodoma Provincial Prison
Dodoma Prison for Women
Dodoma Prison for Lepers
Singida
Koudoa Irangi
Kongwa
Manyoni

Southern Highlands Province

Mbeya
Tukuyu
Iringa
Njombe
Mlowa Road Camp
Lugolora Road Camp
Kawetire Forest Camp

Lake Province

Butimba, Mwanza
Remand Prison, Mwanza
Musoma
Tarime
Maswa
Shinyanga
Ngudu

Lake Province (contd.)

Geita
Mara Bay Road Camp
Mbalageti Road Camp

Southern Province

Lilungu, Mtwara
Lindi
Masasi
Newala
Tunduru
Kilwa Masoko
Songea

Northern Province

Karanga, Moshi
Remand Prison, Moshi
Arusha
Mbulu
Loliondo
Olmotonyi Forest Camp
Ngorongoro Road Camp
Arusha Airfield Temporary Prison

Tanga Province

Maweni, Tanga
Remand Prison, Tanga
Pangani
Lushoto
Korogwe
Same

Western Province

Provincial Prison, Tabora
Remand Prison, Tabora
Nzega
Kahama
Kigoma
Kasulu
Kibondo
Sumbawanga
Keseke Road Camp

West Lake Province

Bukoba
Biharamulo
Ngara
Kyaka Road Camp
Kanazi Road Camp

EDUCATION

A. (a) African Education: Number of Schools by Type, Number of Streams and Enrolment
At 1st November, 1959

	PRIMARY STANDARDS I-IV					MIDDLE STANDARDS V-VIII					SECONDARY STANDARDS, IX-XII AND FORM V				
	Schools	Streams	Enrolment			Schools	Streams	Enrolment			Schools	Streams	Enrolment		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	56	95	8,149	4,765	12,914	M 26	M 30	1,962	1,235	3,197	12	26	1,572	273	1,845
Local Authority Schools i.e., Native Authority Schools	683	712	69,425	29,252	98,677	M 112	M 115	11,539	266	11,805	—	—	—	—	—
Total Government and Local Authority	739	807	77,574	34,017	111,591	M 138	M 145	13,501	1,501	15,002	12	26	1,572	273	1,845
Aided Schools not included above:															
E.C. Schools	972	1,030	88,588	50,389	138,977	M 103	M 106	9,435	2,405	11,840	9	18	1,210	151	1,361
Other Christian Schools	871	890	72,824	40,895	113,709	D 12	D 15	636	163	799	7	12	926	—	926
Muslim Schools	22	25	2,131	1,255	3,386	M 91	M 92	8,447	2,514	10,961	—	—	—	—	—
Other	6	6	458	254	712	D 4	D 6	181	65	246	—	—	—	—	—
						S 1	S 1	75	2	77	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aided	1,871	1,941	164,001	92,783	256,784	M 195	M 199	18,813	5,149	23,962	16	30	2,136	151	2,287
						D 16	D 21								
						S 1	S 1								
Unaided Schools:															
E.C. Schools	6	5	341	318	659	M 2	M 2	—	148	148	—	—	—	—	—
Other Christian Schools	52	52	3,454	1,324	4,778	M 2	M 2	194	114	308	—	—	—	—	—
Muslim Schools	10	8	673	332	1,005	D 4	D 5	308	28	336	—	—	—	—	—
Other	3	3	110	81	191	M 1	M 1	115	—	115	—	—	—	—	—
Total Unaided	71	68	4,578	2,055	6,633	M 5	M 5	617	290	907	—	—	—	—	—
						D 4	D 5								
						S 1	S 1								
GRAND TOTAL	2,631	2,816	246,153	128,855	375,008	M 338	M 349	32,931	6,940	39,871	28	56	3,708	424	4,132
						D 20	D 26								
						S 1	S 1								

M—Middle School Standards V-VIII.

D—District School Standards V-VI (disappearing).

S—Pre-Secondary School Standards VII-VIII (disappearing).

A. (a) African Education: Number of Schools by Type, Number of Streams and Enrolment—*contd.*
At 1st November, 1959

	TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING					TEACHER TRAINING				
	Centres	Courses	Enrolment			Centres	Streams	Enrolment		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
Government Institutions	4	23	1,509*	79*	1,588*	6	11	322	122	444
Local Authority Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Aided, not included above:</i>										
R.C. Institutions	1	1	—	43	43	13	11	346	191	537
Other Christian Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	334	96	430
<i>Unaided:</i>										
R.C. Institutions	4	9	96	52	148	—	—	—	—	—
Other Christian Institutions	1	1	—	27	27	1	1	56	—	56
Other Institutions	1	1	28	2	30	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	35	1,633	203	1,836	31	33	1,058	409	1,467

*Includes part-time students.

A. (b) European Education: Number of Schools by Type and Enrolment

At 1st November, 1959

	PRIMARY				SECONDARY				TEACHER TRAINING				TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools .	9	425	566	991	2	34	46	80	—	—	—	—	1	19	68	87
Aided Schools .	12	450	370	820	6	354	283	637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools	9	173	108	281	5	39	10	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	30	1,048	1,044	2,092	13	427	339	766	—	—	—	—	1	19	68	87

NOTE: The enrolment shown under Technical and Vocational education is of European students attending part-time evening classes at the Technical Institute, Dar es Salaam, which is an inter-racial institution.

A. (c) Indian Education: Number of Schools by Type and Enrolment

At 1st November, 1959

	PRIMARY				SECONDARY				TEACHER TRAINING				TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	4	2,241	1,045	3,286	6	2,447	1,153	3,600	1	7	13	20	1	699	426	1,125
Aided Schools	111	6,099	6,437	12,536	25	2,095	2,121	4,216	—	—	—	—	1	—	28	28
Unaided Schools	2	34	16	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
TOTAL	117	8,374	7,498	15,872	31	4,542	3,274	7,816	1	7	13	20	3	701	455	1,156

A. (d) Other Non-Native (including Goan) Education : Number of Schools by Type and Enrolment
At 1st November, 1959

	PRIMARY			SECONDARY			TEACHER TRAINING			TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL						
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	1	57	59	116	
Aided Schools	5	544	505	1,049	4	209	182	391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unaided Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	
Total	5	544	505	1,049	4	209	182	391	1	—	4	4	2	59	61	120

B. (a) African Education: Primary School Enrolment

At 1st November, 1959.

	STANDARD I		STANDARD II		STANDARD III		STANDARD IV		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	2,320	1,554	1,984	1,280	1,789	1,025	2,056	906	8,149	4,765
Native Authority Schools	14,799	9,609	17,924	8,086	16,582	6,632	16,120	4,925	69,425	29,252
R.C. Schools—Aided	24,218	15,864	22,070	13,548	21,479	11,549	20,821	9,428	88,588	50,389
Other Christian Schools—Aided	19,345	12,308	17,881	10,566	17,308	9,488	18,290	8,523	72,824	40,885
Muslim Schools—Aided	591	416	521	326	521	277	498	236	2,131	1,255
Other Aided Schools	149	91	110	68	97	49	102	46	458	254
Unaided Schools	1,395	614	1,089	550	1,096	505	998	386	4,578	2,055
TOTAL	66,817	40,456	61,579	34,424	58,872	29,525	58,885	24,450	246,153	128,855
	107,273		96,003		88,397		83,335		375,008	

B. (b) African Education: Middle School Enrolment

At 1st November, 1959.

	STANDARD V		STANDARD VI		STANDARD VII		STANDARD VIII		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	747	431	493	299	353	268	369	237	1,962	1,235
Native Authority Schools	4,277	105	2,821	77	2,376	41	2,065	43	11,539	266
R.C. Schools—Aided	3,236	815	2,355	628	2,092	524	1,752	438	9,435	2,405
Other Christian Schools—Aided	2,646	795	2,194	689	1,952	569	1,655	461	8,447	2,514
Other Aided Schools	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Unaided Schools	66	88	82	65	79	63	82	46	309	262
TOTAL	11,011	2,234	7,945	1,758	6,852	1,465	5,923	1,225	31,731	6,682
	13,245		9,703		8,317		7,148		38,413	

B. (c) African Education: District School Enrolment

At 1st November, 1959

	STANDARD V		STANDARD VI		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Authority Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
R.C. Schools—Aided	231	99	405	64	636	163
Other Christian Schools—Aided	58	39	123	26	181	65
Unaided Schools	160	18	148	10	308	28
TOTAL	449	156	676	100	1,125	256
	605		776		1,381	

B. (d) African Education: Pre-Secondary Standards VII & VIII Enrolment

At 1st November, 1959

	STANDARD VII		STANDARD VIII		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Authority Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
R.C. Schools—Aided	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Christian Schools—Aided	15	2	60	—	75	2
Unaided Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	15	2	60	—	75	2
	17		60		77	

B. (e) African Education: Secondary Enrolment
At 1st November, 1959

	STANDARD IX		STANDARD X		STANDARD XI		STANDARD XII		FORM V		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	640	122	574	103	180	21	137	23	41	4	1,572	273
R.C. Schools—Aided	488	71	458	66	157	14	85	—	22	—	1,210	151
Other Christian Schools— Aided	365	—	361	—	102	—	73	—	25	—	926	—
Unaided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,493	193	1,393	169	439	35	295	23	88	4	3,708	424
	1,686		1,562		474		318		92		4,132	

B. (f) African Education: Teacher Training including "In Service" Training
At 1st November, 1959

Description of Course	Number of Institutions	Students admitted during year			Total students at 30th November, 1959			Students passing final examination			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	No.		As % of all sitting for examination	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
Grade I Teacher Training	5	180	31	211	319	57	376	155	8	94.5	100
								164	8		
Grade II Teacher Training	26	392	182	574	739	352	1,091	314	169	97.8	98.8
								321	171		
Handwork Teachers' Course "In Service"	1	47	—	47	79	—	79	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Teachers' Course "In Service"	3	67	—	67	67	—	67	—	—	—	—
Domestic Science Teachers' Course "In Service"	1	—	25	25	—	25	25	—	—	—	—
Higher Courses outside Tanganyika:—											
Makerere Faculty of Education:—											
Post Graduate	—	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Non-Graduate	—	6	—	6	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Special Entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In United Kingdom and Eire	—	5	1	6	5	3	8	—	—	—	—
In United States of America	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

C. (a) African Education: Expenditure on Education during the year ending 31st December, 1959

(i) ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

	RECURRENT								CAPITAL	TOTAL
	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Post-Secondary	Administrative and non-allocated	Total		
<i>By Education Department</i>	£ 1,136,747	£ 506,748	£ 249,894	£ 117,551	£ 232,937	£ 209,375	£ 321,645	£ 2,774,897	£ 578,205	£ 3,353,102
<i>By Local Authorities:</i>										
Native Authorities	290,071	272,540	—	—	—	—	—	562,611	196,960	759,571
										4,112,673
<i>By Others:</i>										
Voluntary Agencies	118,042	218,913	51,178	26,902	4,235	—	—	419,270	146,994	566,264

NOTE: (a) As the Financial Year does not coincide with the Calendar Year, all figures given above are approximate only and represent as far as can be ascertained the actual expenditure during the Calendar and Academic Year, 1959.

(b) Full information regarding expenditure by Voluntary Agencies is not available.

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) *By Education Department:*

	£
From Territorial Funds	2,789,556
From United Kingdom Funds	—
From other sources:	
(a) Development Plan Reserve Fund	287,472
(b) Custodian of Enemy Property Fund	146,706
(c) LintBoard Loan Funds	—
(d) C.D. & W.	129,368
	<u>3,353,102</u>

(2) *By Local Authorities:*

	£
From Native Authority revenue	759,571

C. (b) European Education: Expenditure on Education during the year ending 31st December, 1959

(i) ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

	<i>RECURRENT</i>							<i>Non-recurrent (Capital and Special) Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Teacher Training</i>	<i>Technical and Vocational</i>	<i>Post-Secondary</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Total</i>		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>By Education Department:</i>									
From European Fund	213,471	175,782	—	—	—	7,734	396,987	99,404	496,391
From Territorial Revenue	—	—	—	—	4,427	—	4,427	—	4,427
<i>By Local Authorities</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>By Voluntary Agencies, e.g.:</i>									
Parents' Associations and other bodies conducting schools	Unknown	Unknown	—	—	—	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) *By Education Department:*

(a) *From European Education Fund—Recurrent and Special (non-recurrent) expenditure*

From Territorial Revenue	£ 212,085	£
From United Kingdom Funds	—	
From Education Tax	102,529	
From School Fees and Staff Boarding charges at Government schools	83,539	
From balance in Fund	—	

(NOTE: Revenue to the Fund during the year exceeded expenditure: the balance at the end of year exceeded that at the beginning of the year by £1,166)

(b) *From Loan Funds—Capital expenditure*

(Interest and sinking fund charges paid from European Education Fund)	52,466	398,153
---	--------	---------

(c) *From Custodian of Enemy Property—(St. George's)—Capital Expenditure*

.	10,040	(Assisted Schools)
-----------	--------	--------------------

.	62,506	(Government Schools)
-----------	--------	----------------------

.	36,898	
-----------	--------	--

.	4,427	
-----------	-------	--

501,984

(2) *By Local Authorities:*

Nil

C. (c) Indian Education: Expenditure on Education during the year ending 31st December, 1959

(i) ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

	RECURRENT							Non-recurrent (Capital and Special) Total	Total
	Primary	Secondary	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Post-Secondary	Administrative	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>By Education Department:</i>									
From Indian Education Fund	239,017	235,402	11,640	495	—	13,596	500,150	159,081	659,231
From Territorial Revenue	—	—	—	—	38,653	—	38,653	—	38,653
<i>By Local Authorities</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>By Voluntary Agencies, e.g., Indian Public School Committees, H.H. The Agakhan School Committees and other community funds</i>	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) *By Education Department:*

(a) *From Indian Education Fund—Recurrent and Special (non-recurrent) expenditure:*

	£	£
From Territorial Revenue	215,156	
From United Kingdom Funds	—	
From Education Tax	173,740	
From School Fees at Government Schools	74,371	
From Balance in Fund	36,883	500,150

(b) *From Custodian of Enemy Property—Capital Expenditure (Government Schools)*

	71,010	
Capital grants to Assisted Schools	88,071	159,081

(c) *From Territorial Revenue*

38,653

697,884

(2) *By Local Authorities:*

Nil

C. (d) Other Non-Native (including Goan): Expenditure on Education during the year ending 31st December, 1959

(i) ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

	RECURRENT							Non-recurrent (Capital and Special) Total	Total
	Primary	Secondary	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Post-Secondary	Administrative	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>By Education Department:</i>									
From Other Non-Native Education Fund	15,495	5,775	2,814	—	—	1,136	25,220	9,648	34,868
From Territorial Revenue	—	—	—	—	11,944	—	11,944	—	11,944
<i>By Local Authorities</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>By Voluntary Agencies, e.g. Roman Catholic Missions and Goan School Committee</i>	Unknown	Unknown	—	Unknown	—	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) *By Education Department:*

(a) *From Other Non-Native (including Goan) Education Fund—Recurrent and Special (non-recurrent) Expenditure:*

From Territorial Revenue	£	£
From United Kingdom Funds	5,804	—
From Education Tax	14,881	—
From Balance in Fund	4,535	25,220

(b) *From Loan Funds:*

(Interest and sinking fund charges paid from Other Non-Native Education Fund) 9,648

(c) *From Territorial Revenue* 11,944

46,812

(2) *By Local Authority:*
Nil

D. Voluntary Agencies Engaged in Education Work and the amount of Government Grants-in-Aid paid in 1959

	Grants-in-aid		
	Recurrent	Capital	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Roman Catholics:</i>			
White Fathers	237,927	31,397	269,324
Benedictine Fathers	117,713	15,714	133,427
Holy Ghost Fathers	128,828	23,280	152,108
Rosminian Fathers	12,766	1,540	14,306
Passionist Fathers	26,839	7,900	34,739
Pallotine Fathers	24,373	300	24,673
Capuchin Fathers	45,874	6,625	52,499
Consolata Fathers	29,010	5,400	34,410
Mary Knoll Fathers	21,221	2,525	23,746
Marian College, Morogoro	5,549	8,969	14,518
St. Francis' College, Pugu	12,097	—	12,097
	662,197	103,650	765,847
<i>Church of England:</i>			
Universities Mission to Central Africa	212,602	48,097	260,699
Alliance Board of Governors	16,651	3,800	20,451
Diocese of Central Tanganyika	52,514	2,000	54,514
<i>Lutheran:</i>			
Lutheran Church of Northern Tanganyika	112,030	10,690	122,720
American (Augustana) Lutheran	54,052	700	54,752
Evangelical Lutheran (Swedish)	25,903	4,400	30,303
Norwegian Lutheran	4,077	—	4,077
Danish Lutheran	685	—	685
<i>Moravian:</i>			
Moravian Mission	38,635	1,250	39,885
<i>Swedish:</i>			
Church of Sweden	33,789	—	33,789
Swedish Free Church Mission	10,109	—	10,109
<i>Muslim:</i>			
Muslim Associations and Agencies	9,393	100	9,493
<i>Others:</i>			
Assemblies of God	1,400	—	1,400
Pentecostal Holiness	1,020	—	1,020
Mennonite Mission	13,549	10,100	23,649
Africa Inland Mission	34,224	3,250	37,474
Bahaya Union	730	—	730
Elim Missionary Society	898	—	898
Mines and Estates	749	—	749
B.E.L.R.A. Makete Leprosarium	60	—	60
Independent Schools	4,272	1,925	6,197
Education Secretaries-General, Catholic Welfare Organisation and Christian Council of Tanganyika	3,050	—	3,050
Actual Expenditure	£1,292,589	189,962	1,482,551

E. Scale of Fees Operated in Respect of Government Schools During 1959

	<i>Boarding Fees Only</i>	<i>Tuition Fees Only</i>
<i>African Schools:</i>		
Secondary	£15 p.a.	—
Middle	£12 10s. p.a.	—
Primary	—	Up to 15s. p.a.
<i>European Schools:</i>		
Secondary	—	—
Primary	£75 p.a.	£30 p.a.
<i>Indian Schools:</i>		
Secondary (Higher School Certificate Course)	—	£16 p.a.
Secondary	—	£12 p.a.
Primary	—	£6 p.a.

Remission of Boarding Fees in cases of necessity is granted.

The estimated revenue from School Fees in 1959-60 was:

African Schools	£39,000
European Schools	£79,820
Indian Schools	£82,055
	<hr/>
	£200,875

F. (a) AFRICAN EDUCATION
TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS
At 1st November, 1959

	PRIMARY								MIDDLE (including District)								SECONDARY							
	Govt. or N.A.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt. or N.A.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt. or N.A.		Aided		Unaided		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Approved Graduate or Equivalent:																								
(a) Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	22	—	—	—	26	33	16	48	13	—	—	81	29
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	5	1	
Completed Secondary School Course:																								
(a) Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	27	337	88	5	1	594	116	38	4	55	3	—	—	93	7
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	—	2	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Not completed Secondary School Course:																								
(a) Trained	1,757	164	3,930	614	133	6	5,820	784	408	33	574	126	22	—	1,004	159	19	1	6	1	2	—	27	2
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,757	164	3,930	614	133	6	5,820	784	660	64	912	245	28	1	1,600	310	91	22	115	17	2	—	208	39

F. (a) AFRICAN EDUCATION—(contd.)
 TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS
 At 1st November, 1959

	TEACHER TRAINING								TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL							
	Govt. or N.A.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt. or N.A.		Aided		Unaided		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Approved Graduate or Equivalent:																
(a) Trained	8	3	15	11	1	—	24	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Completed Secondary School Course:																
(a) Trained	14	6	24	24	—	—	38	30	29	5	—	3	1	1	30	9
(b) Untrained	—	—	5	1	1	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Not completed Secondary School Course:																
(a) Trained	5	1	6	1	4	2	15	4	46	1	17	1	4	2	67	4
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	27	10	50	37	6	2	83	49	113	6	17	4	5	3	135	13

F. (b) EUROPEAN EDUCATION

TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS

At 1st November, 1959

	PRIMARY								SECONDARY								TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL, POST- SECONDARY AND TEACHER TRAINING		TOTAL	
	Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Approved Graduate or Equivalent:																				
(a) Trained	—	2	3	7	1	2	4	11	3	2	7	6	—	1	10	9	—	—	14	20
(b) Untrained	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	16	3	5	—	25	3	—	—	26	3
Completed Secondary School Course:																				
(a) Trained	5	40	5	22	2	7	12	69	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	15	72
(b) Untrained	—	2	1	8	2	1	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11
Not completed Secondary School Course:																				
(a) Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	5	44	10	37	6	10	21	91	7	2	26	12	5	1	38	15	—	—	59	106

NOTE: The staff of the inter-racial Technical Institute are included in Table F (a).

F. (c) INDIAN EDUCATION

TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS

At 1st November, 1959

	PRIMARY								SECONDARY								TEACHER TRAINING		TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL		TOTAL	
	Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Approved Graduate or Equivalent:																						
(a) Trained	1	—	6	6	—	—	7	6	61	20	52	37	—	—	113	57	1	1	—	—	121	64
(b) Untrained	1	1	12	3	—	—	13	4	48	10	48	23	—	—	96	33	—	—	—	—	109	37
Completed Secondary School Course:																						
(a) Trained	34	13	86	42	1	—	121	55	2	3	9	4	—	—	11	7	1	—	—	—	133	62
(b) Untrained	19	7	108	58	—	2	127	67	5	1	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	133	68
Not completed Secondary School Course:																						
(a) Trained	3	8	5	4	—	—	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	12
(b) Untrained	2	2	36	36	1	—	39	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	38
TOTAL	60	31	253	149	2	2	315	182	116	34	110	64	—	—	226	98	2	1	1	—	544	281

NOTE: The staff of the inter-racial Technical Institute are included in Table F (a); the one teacher shown here under Technical and Vocational education teaches evening tailoring classes for Indians.

F. (d) OTHER NON-NATIVE (INCLUDING GOAN) EDUCATION
TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS
At 1st November, 1959

	PRIMARY								SECONDARY								TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL, POST- SECONDARY, AND TEACHER TRAINING		TOTAL	
	Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Approved Graduate or Equivalent:																				
(a) Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	3	9	—	—	3	9
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	
Completed Secondary School Course:																				
(a) Trained	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	23
(b) Untrained	—	—	1	10	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	
Not completed Secondary School Course:																				
(a) Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
TOTAL	—	—	1	32	—	—	1	32	—	—	3	14	—	—	3	14	1	—	5	46

NOTE: The staff of the inter-racial Technical Institute are included in Table F (a) and that of the Asian Teacher Training Centre in Table F (c) of the Indian section; the one teacher shown here under Technical and Vocational education teaches evening tailoring classes for Goans.

APPENDIX XXIII

List of International Conventions, Treaties, etc., applied to Tanganyika under United Kingdom Administration

The following International Conventions apply or have been applied
Territory:—

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date Applic</i>
Disposal of Real and Personal Property, 1899	194
White Slave Traffic, Suppression of, 1904 and 1910	193
Public Health, Creation of International Office of, 1907	192
Opium, 1912	192
Revision at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1919 of the General Act of Berlin, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 1890	192
Liquor Traffic in Africa (at St. Germain-en-Laye), 1919	192
Navigable Waterways of International Concern, 1921	1922 (Eff)
States having no Sea Coast, Right to Flag of, 1921	192
Transit, Freedom of, 1921	1922 (Eff)
Traffic in Women and Children, Suppression of, 1921	193
Customs Formalities, Simplification of, 1923	192
Railways, International Regime, 1923	192
Maritime Ports, International Regime, 1923	192
Electric Power, Transmission in Transit of, 1923	192
Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, Development of, 1923	192
Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Contracts, 1923	192
Obscene Publications, Suppression of the Circulation of, and the Traffic in, 1923	192
Bills of Lading, Unification of Rules relating to, 1924	193
Dangerous Drugs, 1925	1926 (Eff)
Asphyxiating Gases, Prevention of use of, 1925	193
Slavery Convention, 1926	192
Motor Vehicles, International Circulation of, 1926	193
Foreign Arbitral Awards, Execution of, 1927	193
International Disputes, Pacific Settlement of, 1928	193
War as an Instrument of National Policy, Renunciation of, 1928	192
Literary and Artistic Works, Protection of, 1928	193
Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, Amelioration of, 1929	193
Prisoners of War, Treatment of, 1929	193
Narcotic Drugs, Limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of, 1931	193
Whaling, Regulation of, 1931	193
Fauna and Flora, Protection of, 1933	193
Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, 1936	193
Civil Aviation, Interim Agreement on, 1944	194
Air Service Transit Agreement (the Two Freedoms Agreement), 1944	194
Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944	194
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Constitution of, 1945	194
German-owned Patents, 1946	194
Travel Documents for Refugees, 1946	194
Industrial Property Rights affected by the Second World War, 1947	194
World Meteorological Organization, 1947	194
Telecommunications, 1947	194
Narcotic Drugs, Protocol to 1931 Convention, 1948	194
Red Locust Convention, 1949	194
Human Rights, Protection of, 1950	194
Insured Letters and Boxes, 1952	194
Universal Postal Convention, 1952	194
Customs Convention on the temporary importation of private road vehicles	194
International Sanitary Regulations	194
International Coffee Agreement	194
Temporary Importation, for Private use, of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, 1956	194
International Sugar Agreement, 1953	194

The following International Conventions have been applied to the Territory subject to certain modifications:

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
China, Principles and Policies in, 1922	1923
Chinese Customs Tariffs, 1922	1925
Industrial Property, 1925	1938
Economic Statistics, 1928	1930
Exhibitions, 1928	1950
Stamp Laws in connexion with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, 1930	1938
Foreign Motor Cars, Taxation of, 1931	1938
Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques, 1931	1938
Protection of Industrial Property, 1934	1951
Dangerous Drugs, Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in, 1936	1939
Universal Postal Union, 1939	1940
Insured Letters and Boxes, 1939	1940
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Constitution of, 1945	1945
Telecommunications, 1945	1946
Reparations, 1946	1946
Provisional Application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles, and on Internal Transport of Goods by Road, 1949	1951
Basic Agreement for the Provisions of Technical Assistance, 1951	1951
Unemployment, 1919	1921
Minimum Age (Industry), 1919	1921
Minimum Age (Sea), 1920	1921
Right of Association (Agriculture), 1921	1923
Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), 1921	1923
Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), 1921	1926
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea), 1921	1926
Workmen's Compensation (Accidents), 1925	1950
Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation), 1925	1926
Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926	1929
Sickness Insurance (Industry), 1927	1931
Sickness Insurance (Agriculture), 1927	1931
Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, 1928	1929
Forced Labour, 1930	1931
Protection against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised), 1932	1935
Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases), 1934	1936
Underground Work (Women), 1935	1936
Recruiting of Indigenous Workers, 1936	1939
Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938	1953
Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers), 1939	1943
Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers), 1939	1943
Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories), 1947	1950
Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories), 1947	1950
Labour Inspection, 1947	1958
Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers), 1947	1950
Employment Service, 1948	1958
Labour Clauses (Public Contracts), 1949	1958
Protection of Wages, 1949	1958
Migration for Employment, 1949	1959
Holidays with Pay (Agriculture), 1952	1959

The following United Kingdom Treaties of Commerce, etc., apply or have been applied to the Territory:

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Albania Commerce, 1925	1926
Australia, Commerce and Navigation, 1924	1926
Austria, Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1932
Belgium, Belgian Traffic through the Territories of East Africa, 1921	1921
Belgium, Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1922 and 1932	1925 and 1933 respectively
Belgium. Deep water quay at Dar es Salaam, 1951	1951
Belgium. Graves in Belgian Territory of British Commonwealth Armed Forces, 1951	1951

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Belgium. Property in U.K. of persons, etc., resident in Belgium, 1945	1946
Bulgaria. Commerce, 1925	1926
China. Trade and Commerce and Chinese Tariff Autonomy, 1928	1929
Cuba. Abolition of Visas, 1951	1951
Czechoslovakia. Commerce and Navigation, 1923	1926
Czechoslovakia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1924 and 1935	1927 and 1937 respectively
Czechoslovakia. Customs Duty on Printed Matter, 1926	1926
Czechoslovakia. Compensation for British Property, 1949	1949
Denmark. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932	1934
Denmark. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Egypt. Commercial Modus Vivendi, 1930	1930
*Estonia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
*Estonia. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1927
Finland. Commerce and Navigation, 1923	1926
Finland. Legal Proceedings in Civil Commercial Matters, 1933	1935
France. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1922	1924
France. Legal Proceedings, 1936	1947
France. Non-Scheduled Commercial Air Services, 1950	1950
France. Compensation for Disablement or Death due to War Injury, 1950	1951
France. British interests in French Nationalized Gas & Electricity, 1951	1951
*Germany. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1928	1929
*Germany. Commerce and Navigation, 1924	1926
*Germany. Payments, 1934	1934
Greece. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1936	1939
Greece. Consular Fees on Certificates of Origin, 1929	1929
Greece. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1932
Hungary. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1928
Hungary. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1935	1937
Iceland. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Iran. Commerce, 1903 and 1920	1920
Iraq. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1935	1938
Iraq. Air Services, 1951	1951
Israel. Air Services, 1950	1950
Italy. Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 1938	1938
Italy. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1930	1932
Italy. Mutual Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regulations, 1929	1930
Italy. Italian-owned Assets in the United Kingdom, 1947	1949
Italy. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Italy. Air Services, 1948	1950
Italy. Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Aircraft, 1951	1951
*Latvia. Commerce and Navigation, 1923	1931
*Lithuania. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1934	1937
*Lithuania. Commerce and Navigation, 1922, 1929, 1931, 1934 and 1935	1929, 1931 and 1935
Luxembourg. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Mexico. Military Service, 1943	1942
Muscat and Oman Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, 1951	1952
Nepal. Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950	1951
Netherlands. Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 1939	1939
Netherlands. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932	1934
Netherlands. Commerce, 1935	1935
Netherlands. Visa Abolition, 1949	1950
Netherlands. Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Aircraft, 1951	1951
Netherlands. Graves in Netherlands Territories of British Commonwealth Armed Forces, 1951	1951
Norway. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1931
Norway. Commerce, 1933	1933
Norway. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Norway. Trade Agreement, 1950	1951
Paraguay. Trade and Payments Agreement, 1950	1951
Poland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Poland. Commerce and Navigation, 1923 and 1935	1925 and 1935 respectively

*Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Portugal. Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 1940	1940
Portugal. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Portugal. Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports, 1933	1933
Roumania. Commerce and Navigation, 1930	1931
San Marino. Visa Abolition, 1949	1949
Siam. Commerce and Navigation, 1937	1938
Siam. Peace and Economic Collaboration, 1946	1946
Spain. Commerce and Navigation, 1922, 1927 and 1928	1928 and 1931
Spain. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1929	1931
Spain. Taxation of Companies, 1924	1931
Sweden. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1930	1931
Sweden. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Switzerland. Air Services, 1950	1951
Switzerland. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Switzerland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1937	1940
Thailand. Air Services, 1950	1950
Turkey. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Turkey. Commerce and Navigation, 1930	1931
Turkey. Visa Abolition, 1952	1952
U.S.A. Disposal of Real and Personal Property, 1936	1941
U.S.A. Trade and Commerce, 1938	1939
U.S.A. Rights in the Tanganyika Territory, 1925	1926
U.S.A. Joint U.K.-U.S. Educational Commission in the United Kingdom, 1948	1949
U.S.A. Joint U.K.-U.S. Educational Commission in the United Kingdom, 1948. Supplementary Agreement, 1950	1950
U.S.A. Technical Co-operation, 1951	1951
U.S.A. Economic Aid, 1952	1952
U.S.A. Economic Co-operation, 1953	1953
U.S.A. Development of Port Facilities in Kenya and Tanganyika, 1953.	1953
Yemen. Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 1934	1934
Yugoslavia. Commerce and Navigation, 1927	1931
Yugoslavia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1936	1938

Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and the following countries were extended to the Territory in the years shown:

Albania, 1927.	Greece, 1929.	Panama, 1929.
Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), 1928.	Guatemala, 1930.	Paraguay, 1929.
Bolivia, 1929.	Haiti, 1929.	Peru, 1929.
Chile, 1929.	Hungary, 1929.	Poland, 1935.
Colombia, 1931.	Iceland, 1938.	Portugal, 1934.
Cuba, 1932.	Iraq, 1935.	Roumania, 1929.
Czechoslovakia, 1928.	Latvia, 1927.	Salvador, 1930.
Denmark, 1929.	Liberia, 1929.	San Marino 1935.
Ecuador, 1929.	Lithuania, 1927.	Siam, 1929.
Estonia, 1927.	Luxembourg, 1929.	Spain, 1929.
Finland, 1927.	Monaco, 1931.	Switzerland, 1929.
France, 1924.	Netherlands, 1929.	U.S.A., 1935.
Germany, 1930.	Nicaragua, 1929.	Yugoslavia, 1928.
	Norway, 1930.	

APPENDIX XXIV

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Relationships between English Units with Metric Equivalents

LENGTH

	1 inch	=	2·540 centimetres
12 inches	= 1 foot	=	·3048 metres
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	·9144 metres
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1·609 kilometres

AREA

	1 sq. foot	=	·0929 sq. metres
9 sq. feet	= 1 sq. yard	=	·8361 sq. metres
4,840 sq. yards	= 1 acre	=	·4047 hectares
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile	=	2·590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

	1 cubic foot	=	·0283 cubic metres
--	--------------	---	--------------------

CAPACITY

	1 pint	=	·5682 litres
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4·546 litres

WEIGHT

	1 ounce troy	=	31·10 grammes
	1 ounce avoirdupois	=	28·35 grammes
16 ounces avoirdupois	= 1 pound (lb.)	=	·4536 kilogrammes
100 lb.	= 1 cental	=	45·36 kilogrammes
112 lb.	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.)	=	50·80 kilogrammes
20 cwt.	= 1 ton or long ton	=	1·016 tonnes

© *Crown copyright 1960*

Published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased from
York House, Kingsway, London W.C.2
423 Oxford Street, London W.1
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff
39 King Street, Manchester 2
Tower Lane, Bristol 1
2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3
80 Chichester Street, Belfast 1
or through any bookseller

Printed in Tanganyika