



Fourteenth session

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1957

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 report of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the administration of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika for the year 1957.

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 fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

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Tanganyika

Report for the Year

1957



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*The cover illustration shows
students at the Mpwapwa Veterinary Training Centre*

TANGANYIKA
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1957

Erratum

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August, 1958.

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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
1957*

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1958

NOTE

THIS report is supplementary to the full report for 1955 (Colonial No. 324) and it should be read in conjunction with that report. References to the 1955 Report are given in brackets after the paragraph numbers of this report.

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Foreword

THIS Report gives full details of new developments and progress made during 1957 in all the fields covered by the Questionnaire approved by the Eleventh Session of the Trusteeship Council in June, 1952, while reducing to the minimum consistent with clarity the background information not specifically related to the events of 1957. Cross-references to the 1955 report are provided for the convenience of those who wish to acquaint themselves more fully with information which has been omitted from the present Report.

During the year a United Nations Visiting Mission (the fourth of its kind), appointed by the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 87(c) of the Charter, toured the Territory. A Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation spent five weeks in Tanganyika during August and September, 1957, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies paid a 12-day visit to the Territory in October, 1957.

Continuing assistance has been received from the United Nations specialised agencies. A senior member of the Land and Water Use Branch of the Food and Agriculture Organisation visited the Territory and the Organisation agreed to two extensions of work already in operation. A Food and Agriculture Organisation/United Nations International Children's Fund team visited the Territory to investigate the possibility of dairying schemes in the interests of child nutrition. Help has been given by the Technical Assistance Administration principally in the field of examination of mineral deposits.

A non-African census was held in February (the last having been held in 1952) and an African census in August (the last being in 1948). Preliminary figures show that the total population of the Territory exceeds $8\frac{1}{2}$ million compared with a figure of $7\frac{1}{2}$ million based on the 1948 and 1952 census.

During the year under review there were major constitutional changes. The Legislative Council was dissolved in June. The life of the new Council, which held its first meeting in September, was extended from three to five years in order to permit those elected in September, 1959, to be members of the Council for three years, before the life of the Council expires in 1962. The Legislative Council Elections Ordinance provides for elections to the Representative side of the Legislative Council. The Lake Province was divided into two constituencies which, with the seven other provinces and Dar es Salaam, gives a total of 10 constituencies for the elections to be held in five constituencies in September, 1958, and in the remaining five in 1959. The registration of voters entitled to vote in the September, 1958 elections was closed on the 31st December, 1957: registration figures indicate that at least two-thirds of those who have registered are Africans. On the 1st July a ministerial system of government was set up in place of the old membership system. Six Assistant Ministers, all unofficials, and four of them Africans, were appointed in addition to the nine official Ministers. An additional unofficial member of Executive Council was appointed, making three African, two Asian and two European unofficial members of the Council. The problem of further effective decentralisation from Dar es Salaam was being investigated by a Senior Provincial Commissioner at the end of the year.

A modern system of local government has continued to develop rapidly in the Territory. Another town council, at Tabora, is to be established in 1958,

making a total of ten. Arrangements are now in hand for elections to the town councils of Arusha and Morogoro in respect of a proportion of councillors early in 1958. The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957, the main purpose of which is to enable district councils to be introduced, was enacted in December, 1957. These district councils, of which it is hoped to establish at least nine in the early part of 1958, will take over some of the services now performed by native authorities and they will have, as sources of income, those now enjoyed by native authorities in addition to some at present accruing to general territorial revenue. The South East Lake County Council is to continue for a further period (minus Geita which is to assume district council status). In order to safeguard the position of the Chiefs when new district councils come into being, the African Chiefs (Special Provisions) Ordinance was enacted during the year: it preserves the power of Chiefs to make rules and orders in district council areas in respect of matters regulated by native law and custom. During the year the first territorial Convention of Chiefs was held at Mzumbe near Morogoro.

The Public Service Commission continued to operate satisfactorily in the sphere of local appointments and promotions to a wide range of posts, excluding only the very highest and the very lowest. Plans were made to step up the training of local candidates for appointment to the higher posts of the Service through the agency of the reconstituted Standing Committee on local recruitment and training and the newly established centralised Government bursaries fund. The number of Africans occupying posts in the Civil Service on senior salary scales was 155 at the end of the year; in addition there were 25 Tanganyika Africans occupying comparable posts in the High Commission services and 14 Africans serving in comparable posts with Local Government bodies and Native Authorities.

The Revised Five Year Development Plan (1955/60) was reviewed by the Advisory Development Committee with the result that the programme for 1956/61 totals slightly over £32 million compared with £25.8 million for the period 1955/60. In the new plan there is a gap between revenue and expenditure of £4½ million.

The fall of revenue which started in the second half of 1956 continued into 1957, and the final figures for the financial year 1956/57, which ended on the 30th June, 1957, showed that the total revenue amounted to £17.5 million, a decrease of £1.2 million on the revenue for the preceding year. The deficit for the year was thus £665,000 compared with an estimated surplus of £62,910.

There was considerable capital expenditure in 1957 in the field of communications and works; details were:

	£
Communications	850,790
Medical buildings	352,234
Education buildings	1,003,641
Natural Resources	809,309
Urban development	1,537,721
Government housing, offices, workshops and miscellaneous works	897,564
	£5,451,259

1957 was again an average to good year for the major cash crops, though several items, notably cashew and sisal, showed a slight decline in quantity and a larger decline in price. Coffee prices also tended to fall during the latter part of the year. The total value of agricultural exports was £30,527,415 as compared with £34 million in 1956. The call by African members of Legislative Council

for plans to increase the Territory's productivity resulted in the selection and preparation of a number of schemes designed to raise the level of, and bring about an improvement in, African agricultural productivity. Those schemes requiring additional staff and finance were under consideration by the Secretary of State at the end of the year. In addition to these, applications were submitted to the Secretary of State for three schemes relating to game control, tsetse bush clearing and the development of the forest estate, including the expansion of beeswax production. A new Forests Ordinance was enacted during the year. There was an increase of 4,555 square miles in the area of the forest estates.

In spite of the fixed price of gold and the continuous fall in the price of base metals during the year, mineral production was still maintained. Diamonds, however, are likely to remain the mainstay of the Territory's mineral exports for some time to come. There has been continued investigation of oil bearing possibilities and detailed prospecting on the ground following the extensive aerial prospecting operations in 1956.

The task of drawing up a new land tenure policy in respect of African-held land in rural areas continued to receive attention during the year.

A new Immigration Ordinance was brought into force.

The greater part of the Territory's labour legislation of a non-technical nature was revised and consolidated in the Employment Ordinance which establishes the Territory's labour legislation on a modern footing. It also gives more detailed legislative effect to the provisions of those international labour conventions which have been applied to the Territory. A new Trade Union Ordinance came into force at the beginning of the year. The first minimum wage order was introduced in the Territory, in the area of Dar es Salaam municipality, with effect from the 1st April, 1957.

Plans for the further expansion of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation's service were approved. The plans involve the installation at Dar es Salaam of a second short-wave transmitter and a medium-wave transmitter which will enable the service to be expanded in several directions with two different programmes in various languages being put on the air simultaneously. At the end of the year, arrangements had almost been completed for the establishment of the Tanganyika National Newspapers Company, Ltd., which will be responsible for the publication of the three Swahili newspapers hitherto issued by the Department of Public Relations. Public Relations Officers were stationed in five of the eight provinces in the Territory.

During 1957 further progress was made in the building of the Princess Margaret Hospital and medical training centre in Dar es Salaam and the students' hostels at the hospital were used for the first time. Elsewhere five new district hospitals were completed and two more were started. Work continued on the extensions to the Tanga hospital (the Galanos block) and to the Chazi Leprosarium at Morogoro. Facilities for treating tuberculosis were increased.

A start was made on the new plan for African education in January, 1957. Financial limitations have led to minor modifications, and the development of primary education proposed in the draft plan may be spread over 7 years instead of 5. As far as possible there will be no slowing down of development at the secondary level and above. At the primary level work will be concentrated on improvements in the quality of education and the introduction of English. The new trade school at Moshi opened during the year and the main administrative and civilian block of the Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam was completed. A provisional site for a university college has been selected, and it is hoped that a Working Party with representatives from the Inter-University

Council in the United Kingdom and the Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology will visit the Territory in 1958 and, *inter alia*, report on the suitability of the provisional site.

Bursaries were awarded to 53 new students at Makerere College, 14 at the Royal Technical College of East Africa in Nairobi and to 21 students at the Teacher Training College in Nairobi. The number of awards to students for higher educational studies in the United Kingdom and elsewhere outside East Africa was 33. In all a total of 81 African students from Tanganyika attended institutions of higher education outside East Africa. There were 181 Tanganyika African students at Makerere.

TANGANYIKA REPORT, 1957

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.

The total area of the territory is 362,688 square miles of which some 20,000 square miles are water.

2 (5-9). 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 1957 was as follows:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Land area (square miles)</i>
Central	Dodoma, Kondoa, Manyoni, Mpwapwa, Singida	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	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, Nzega, Tabora, Ufipa	78,405

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

Climate

4 (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.
- (ii) The hot and dry zone of the central plateau at altitudes up to 5,000 ft.
- (iii) The semi-temperate regions round the slopes of the mountains Kilimanjaro (19,340 ft.) and Meru (14,490 ft.) with some highlands elsewhere (5,000 to 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 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.

Flora

6 (13, 14). Approximately 119,000 square miles, equivalent to roughly a third of the territory, is covered by "miombo" woodland, characterised by *Brachystegia*, *Julbernardia*, *Isobertinia*, *Pterocarpus* and other savanna species. So far few of these are yet used to any appreciable extent, except Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*).

7. 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, namely low level closed forest and mountain forest. Both are valuable types economically, the former, containing a great variety of useful hardwoods, amongst them several African mahoganies and allied species (*Khaya* and *Entandrophragma*) and *Mvule* (*Chlorophora excelsa*), and the latter two useful softwoods, African Pencil Cedar (*Juniperus procera*) and *Podo* (*Podocarpus spp.*) as well as a number of useful hardwoods, including East African Camphorwood (*Ocotea usambarensis*) and *Loliondo* (*Steganthus welwitschii*). These two closed forest types cover an area of between 4,000 and 5,000 square miles.

Fauna

8 (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 and other artiodactyla, elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros and giraffe. The chief carnivora are lion and leopard. Various types of monkey are plentiful, but anthropoid apes are confined to a small area in the extreme west.

9. Birds, comprising about 1,000 species ranging in size from ostrich downwards, are numerous and beneficial in the control of locusts and other injurious insects, although on the debit side certain grain-eating species (especially *Quelea spp.*) are a serious problem. Reptiles are well represented, though the abundance of crocodiles in all fresh waters has been reduced since the war by the exploitation of their hides. Of over 100 species of snakes about 25 are poisonous, but fatalities are comparatively rare. Fish are abundant, and their economic importance has been latterly enhanced by the stocking of dams and ponds. Insect life abounds and the problems created by injurious species and disease vectors play a major part in the economy of the territory.

Population

10 (18-31). A complete census was taken during the year, starting with non-Africans in February and continuing in August with a census of the African population. The latter census was carried out in two parts, firstly by a count of all persons alive on census night, when only basic information of tribe, sex and age was recorded, and secondly by a 5 per cent. Sample Census of homogeneous areas in most administrative districts to collect further information in order to determine demographic trends more fully. Analysis of the non-African census revealed that there were 122,929 non-Africans in the territory comprising *inter alios* 19,088 Arabs, 20,534 Europeans, 4,757 Goans and 71,660 Indians and Pakistanis. These figures exclude those who, for various reasons, were absent from the territory at the time of the census. The total, compared with the totals recorded in 1948, namely 70,160, and in 1952 (when a partial census was taken of all non-Africans in the territory and of Africans residing in gazetted Townships), namely 95,494, indicates that there has been an average annual increase of 6.4 per cent., much of which results from the entry of Government officers, missionaries and persons employed by commercial undertakings and is not therefore of a permanent nature. Analysis of the African census is not yet complete and so far only provisional figures are available. The total African population (including an estimated 45,000 males temporarily absent from the territory on such occupations as clove picking in the Zanzibar Protectorate), amounts to approximately 8,700,000. This total comprises, to the nearest thousand:

Males, adults	2,285,000	children	1,920,000
Females, adults	2,575,000	children	1,920,000

These figures, compared with those recorded in 1948, when the last complete census was taken, of 7,410,269 (with 3,556,716 males and 3,853,553 females) indicate that between the two censuses the African population has increased on the average by 1.8 per cent. per annum.

11. Tribal particulars are not yet available, but it seems certain that for the first time the total of the largest tribe in the territory, the Sukuma, will top the million mark, still more than double the total of any other tribe and constituting some 11.5 per cent. of the total African population.

12. Other large tribes in numerical order are the Nyamwezi, Makonde, Ha, Gogo, Haya and Chagga, each with between a quarter and a half of a million, while at the other end of the scale there are a dozen classified tribes with populations estimated at less than 5,000.

13. Altogether the names of 127 tribes including 9 from neighbouring territories are being used in the tribal analysis, other persons being classified generally by country of origin only.

14. 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*, although ill-adapted for precise technical purposes whether legal or scientific, or for the expression of abstract or theoretical ideas.

15. The majority of the indigenous population is pagan. 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 the last century. The Christian faith has during the past fifty years become more and more widely accepted and is now predominant among the population of several districts.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. More than half 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.

19. 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 Arabs, Goans, Sinhalese, Somalis, Seychellois, Syrians, Comorians, Baluchis and a very few Chinese.

Changes and Movements of Population

20 (32-36). There have been no unusual movements of population during the year under review and the general position remains as described in previous annual reports. Movement is virtually free from any restrictive or discriminative conditions or regulations and in normal circumstances control is exercised only in specified areas in connexion with health measures and particularly with sleeping sickness control measures. There are no pass laws. There is an accepted restriction of movement under native law and custom in that while an indigenous inhabitant is at liberty 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 dependant upon his acceptance by the people among whom he wishes to settle and their willingness to make land available for him.

21 (34-36). The report on urbanisation foreshadowed in the 1955 Report was published in 1957 under the title "Detribalization". This Report gave a useful review of the background to large-scale African immigration to the towns and discussed the administrative and social problems arising therefrom.

22. The main conclusions were that closer administration was needed in Dar es Salaam itself, that the respective responsibilities of Central and Local Government in high density areas should be more closely defined, that a greater responsibility in local government should be devolved on the people and that services in densely populated areas should be much augmented. To meet these recommendations government is arranging for closer administration in Dar es Salaam (including the provision of additional offices and staff in high density areas). In discussions with the Dar es Salaam Municipal Council on a redefinition

of responsibilities, government is proposing to legislate to provide statutory powers for ward councils, and has guaranteed the Dar es Salaam Municipal Council up to £20,000 a year for 3 years for expenditure on essential services in high density areas, provided that the Municipal Council makes an equivalent contribution from its own resources.

Historical Survey

23 (37-52). 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.

24. 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 serious attempt 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.

25. 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. 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 the establishment of the Trusteeship System under the Charter of the United Nations.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

Status of the Territory

26 (53-55). 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.

27. 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

28 (56-58). 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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

32 (59-65). The Administering Authority co-operates to the fullest possible extent with the organs of the United Nations and its specialised agencies. During its 20th Session the Trusteeship Council examined the report of the Administering Authority for 1955. Fourteen written and two oral petitions concerning Tanganyika were examined at this Session. The Special Representative of the Territory attended the 20th 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. The triennial Visiting Mission made a 6 weeks tour of the territory and their report was published at the end of the year.

33. Assistance has been given by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration principally in the field of 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 for the whole year and two others, one a laboratory worker, for shorter periods. These officers were chiefly concerned with examination of base-metal, tin and gypsum prospects, and laboratory work on graphite deposits.

34. The assistance obtained from the World Health Organisation and from the United Nations Children's Fund has taken a number of forms. Transport and equipment have been provided for the Health Education Section of the Medical Department for training schools and for maternity and child welfare work. The World Health Organisation supplied the services of a yaws expert who visited the Eastern and Western Provinces in July, 1957, with a view to advising on the possibility of international assistance in yaws eradication projects. A World Health Organisation tuberculosis survey team worked in the eastern portion of the Southern Province during the latter half of 1957. The information which it is hoped this survey will provide will be of great assistance in the development by the Medical Department of the tuberculosis work in that area. These two organisations are co-operating with the East African Institute for Malaria at Amani in the Pare Malarial Control Scheme.

35. The Rufiji Basin Survey being undertaken for Government by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation continued to receive substantial assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organisation whose team attached to the Survey now consists of eleven experts. Mr. de Vajda of Food and Agriculture Organisation headquarters again visited the Rufiji Basin in October, 1957, to give expert advice on irrigation development. Plans and estimates have been prepared, with the assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organisation experts, for the beginning in 1958 of a 5,000 acre pilot irrigation scheme at Mbarali, in the upper part of the Basin in Mbeya District.

36. During the year the team of two irrigation experts made available by the Food and Agriculture Organisation to the Department of Water Development and Irrigation to investigate the Pangani and Ruvu river basins was temporarily strengthened by a soils specialist and a rice specialist, both again provided by the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Non-Governmental Bodies

37 (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.

38. The territory was represented at the following Conferences and meetings sponsored by bodies of this type:

- The 3rd Congress of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage—San Francisco.
- The British Commonwealth Forestry Conference—Australia.
- The Conference on Rural Welfare—Tananarive.
- The Conference on Community Development—London.
- The Nutrition Conference and Seminar—Kampala.
- The Conference on Town and Country Planning—Cambridge.
- The International Roads Organisation—Salisbury.
- The International Industrial Development Conference—San Francisco.

Regional Relations

39 (67-70). The policy of close co-operation and collaboration with neighbouring territories, whether under British administration or otherwise, continues. The Commission for Technical and Scientific Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A./C.S.A.), held the following meetings, at which Tanganyika was represented:

- Symposium on *Eichhornia crassipes*—Leopoldville.
- East/Central and Southern Africa Regional Committees for Geology—Tananarive.
- Conference on Rural Welfare—Tananarive.

The Director of the East African Statistical Department, one of the East Africa High Commission services, also attended the second Inter-African Statistics Conference at Lourenco Marques.

40. The territory was also represented at several other conferences of Regional interest. Most of these were concerned with medical or other scientific research; but some also dealt with Labour, Local Courts and Locusts.

Common Associations of Indigenous Inhabitants

41 (71). 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. There have been, however, contacts in 1957 between representatives of political associations in Tanganyika and those of political associations in other territories and there has been increasing contact between Trade Union representatives of Kenya and Tanganyika. Africans from other territories residing in Tanganyika have played a prominent part in the Trade Union movement.

Inter-Territorial Arrangements

42 (72-80). 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.

43. The present organisation, which is in strict conformity with the provisions of Article 5 (b) of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika, is fully described in paragraphs 72-75 of the 1955 Report.

44. Under the terms of the East Africa (High Commission) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1956, which came into operation on the 12th December, 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;
- Six Nominated members;
- Twenty Unofficial members.

45. 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.

46. 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.

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

- The East African Desert Locust Survey.
- The East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation.
- The East African Civil Aviation Directorate.
- The East African Currency Board.
- The East African Customs and Excise Department.
- The East African Economic Coordination Department.
- The East African Fisheries 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 Medical Survey and Research Institute.
- 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.

48. 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.

PART IV

Internal Peace and Security; Maintenance of Law and Order

Police Force

49 (81-82). The strength of the regular Police Force at the end of the year, including clerical staff, totalled 5,033 consisting of 213 Europeans, 159 Asians and 4,661 Africans. The gazetted ranks of the Force are open to qualified candidates, irrespective of race. Of the gazetted officer strength of the Force, there are at present 151 Europeans, 13 Asians and 4 Africans. The Inspectorate staff consists of 90 Asians and 142 Africans. Ranks of and below that of Sergeant Major are filled by Africans. The majority of the gazetted ranks are recruited from the United Kingdom or on transfer from other Forces, but local appointments, including promotions from the Inspectorate, are also made by a selection board comprising the Chief Secretary and the Director of Establishments with the Commissioner of Police in an advisory capacity. Non-gazetted ranks are filled by voluntary enlistment.

The Special Constabulary

50. This forms an important ancillary to the regular Force and is supported by volunteers of all races who, in addition to undertaking spare time training and instruction designed to enable them to supplement and relieve the regular Police on routine duties on special occasions, perform station, patrol and communications duties as an integral part of their training. The Special Constabulary, which has a women's section, is divided into three categories:

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

Category "B"—for duty in times of emergency only; and

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

At the end of the year, the effective strength of Category "A" Special Constables totalled 1,051 of whom 237 were Europeans, 223 were Asians and 591 were Africans. Of the above total, 102 were women Special Police Officers. There were approximately 173 Special Constables in Category "B" and 204 in Category "C". There is also one auxiliary police unit which, at the end of the year, had a total strength of 12 officers and 183 other ranks established in the Williamson Diamonds Industrial Development area at Mwadui in the Lake Province. This Force is restricted in its activities to the special area declared under the Auxiliary Police Ordinance, 1948.

Public Order

51 (83-85). Military aid was invoked on one occasion involving the capture of a Police Constable who had "run amok" and killed 37 people.

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER I. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Administrative, Legislative and Judicial Systems

52 (86-92). The territory is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of nine official and seven unofficial members. 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 are assisted by Assistant Ministers (in the case of the Social Services Ministry there are two Assistant Ministers). 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.

53. The laws of the territory are enacted by the Legislative Council. The constitution of the Council was again amended by the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1957, which provided for the creation of a tenth constituency. This constituency was formed by dividing the existing Lake Province constituency into the West Lake and South East Lake constituencies. The Council now consists of a Speaker, 34 members on the Government side and 33 members on the Representative side. The Government side is composed of 15 *ex-officio* members (the 9 Ministers who are officials and the 6 Assistant Ministers who are unofficals) and 19 nominated members. There is no fixed distribution of seats among these 19 nominated members but in December, 1957, they comprised 5 officials, 5 of the unofficial members of Executive Council and 9 other unofficals. Of the 20 unofficals on the Government side in December, 1957, 11 were Africans, 6 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.

54. 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.

55. The extent to which the various races participate in the legislative organs of the territory has been indicated in paragraphs 52 and 53.

56. 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.

57. 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 the many executive and advisory organs of Central Government. In this, it must again be emphasised, the principal problem and impediment to progress has been and 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.

Relationship between Territorial and Metropolitan Governments

58 (93). 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

59 (94). The general structure of the territorial Government is illustrated by diagram in Appendix II.

Chief Administrative Officer

60 (95-99). 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. 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.

The powers of the Governor and his relationship with the Legislative Council are set out in paragraphs 97 to 99 of the 1955 Report.

Heads of Departments and Administrative Divisions

61. A Ministerial system was introduced with effect from the 1st July, 1957, the extent of the portfolios being the same as those under the Membership system which it replaced. As already stated, five of the Ministers are assisted by Assistant Ministers. The portfolio of each Minister is shown in Appendix II.

Legislative Councils or Organs

62 (101-105). The councils or organs which exercise legislative powers in the territory are unchanged:

- (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.

The list of present Members of the Legislative Council is set out in Appendix II.

Executive and Advisory Organs

63 (106-108). The Governor's Executive Council, established by Royal Instructions and having the functions indicated in paragraphs 86 and 100 of the 1955 Report, usually meets once a week, discussions being confidential and the Minutes kept in English. Its membership is set out in Appendix II.

64. 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 both racially and from the point of view of the specific interests they are designed to serve.

65. Bearing in mind the desirability of providing for a further measure of effective decentralisation from Dar es Salaam a Senior Provincial Commissioner devoted himself full-time during the last few weeks of the year to considering this problem. The matter will continue to be considered in 1958.

66. 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**

67 (109). Throughout the rural areas of the territory the functions of local government are generally 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. The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957, provides for the establishment of non-racial District Councils in rural areas when the Minister for Local Government and Administration has satisfied himself that there is a general wish among the local people for them. These will replace local councils which experience has shown not to be viable financially, and will gradually replace existing Native Authorities. District Councils will have certain revenues assigned by central government and will be eligible for grants in respect of functions undertaken by them at present performed by central government.

68. While provision still exists for the establishment of County Councils, it is not at present the Tanganyika Government's intention to establish further Councils as experience has shown that the District forms a more suitable basis for local government institutions.

Relationship between Local and Central Governments

69 (110). 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 or county council under the Local Government Ordinance specifies the mandatory and permissive functions to be assumed by such councils. In general these include all the services for which native authorities are responsible.

Structure and Development

70 (111-113). 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.

71. 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.

Position of Chiefs in Local Government

72 (114, 115). The chiefs, as traditional rulers of the people, form the basis for local government round whom the system of councils is being built up. The statutory authority for the recognition of chiefs is the African Chiefs Ordinance. Their powers and functions as Native Authorities derive from the Native Authority Ordinance. Its main provisions deal with such matters as the appointment, recognition, suspension and deposition of chiefs and the nature of

their powers, duties and functions. The Local Council Areas (Special Provisions) Ordinance has been repealed and replaced by the African Chiefs (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1957, which conserves the powers of chiefs in District Council areas to make orders and rules regulated by and reinforcing native law and custom in respect of such purposes as are particularly applicable to Africans only, which they were empowered to make under the Native Authority Ordinance; provided that such rules or orders are not contrary to any other legislation, and are not, in the view of the Minister for Local Government and Administration, more appropriately to be made by a District Council. Such rules or orders require the approval of the Minister.

73. The first Territorial Convention of Chiefs was held in May near Morogoro. It was attended by 62 representative Chiefs and the meeting was addressed by H.E. the Governor, by Members and by certain Heads of Departments. The Chiefs evolved for themselves a businesslike constitution for their future conferences, with two representatives from each of the eight provinces (three from the large Lake Province) and in addition all Chiefs who sit on the Executive or Legislative Councils. There seems good reason to hope that the wisdom and administrative experience of the Chiefs have thus found a valuable forum for the expression of their joint opinions.

Areas of Local Government

74 (116). In paragraph 66 of the 1956 Report mention was made of the trend of opinion in favour of the establishment of Local Government bodies at District rather than at a higher level, nevertheless exercising similar powers and functions to County Councils. Statutory provision for this trend of opinion has now been made in the Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957, which as explained in paragraph 67 above enables the establishment of District Councils. It is expected that 8 or 9 Districts will agree to this new status early in 1958 and arrangements were accordingly in hand for their formal establishment. Nevertheless, contrary to expectations, only one of the Districts (Geita), comprising the existing South-East Lake County Council, wishes to become a District Council, the remainder preferring the revival of the Sukumaland Federation, a Superior Native Authority for all Sukuma Districts, to either District Councils or the County Council. Meanwhile, elsewhere, the informal advisory councils previously described are helping to bring a number of Districts to the threshold of District Council status. Developments on these lines would not of course preclude such District Councils sharing services in whatever way might be mutually convenient.

Functions and Powers of Local Authorities

75 (117-120). 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.

76. The main sources of revenue of rural local authorities consist of a proportion of the revenue from their own local rates, cesses, licences, court fees and fines. These revenues and the control of local government expenditure are vested in local treasuries or local council treasuries where local councils have been established. In the earlier stages of the development of local government, the establishment of local 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 recognized tribal authorities. As these treasuries gained in strength, so there developed a move towards centralisation and the pooling of resources. In

1929 there were 166 treasuries. Many of these have amalgamated and there are now 54. In 1957 they budgetted for a 1958 estimated revenue of £3,479,831 and expenditure of £3,878,907. The comparative position and strength of the treasuries is set out in Appendix IV.

77. At the end of 1957, local treasuries had deposited with the Local Councils Board £1,322,300—interest at 3½ per cent. This money is available for loan to Local Authorities to finance capital works and schemes of development; at the end of 1957 £277,970 were thus committed.

Changes in Organisation

78 (121–122). The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957 is described in paragraph 67.

Urban Local Government

General Organisation

79 (123–126). The constitutional functions of urban local government bodies are provided for by the Municipalities Ordinance and the Local Government Ordinance. During the year Mbeya joined the list of established Town Councils, bringing the total to one Municipal Council (Dar es Salaam) and nine Town Councils. The necessary steps are being taken to establish Tabora Town Council in 1958.

80. Arusha and Morogoro Town Councils are expected to take advantage of the Local Government Elections (Urban Areas) Ordinance, 1956 in January 1958. It is expected that elections will be held in three more towns later in 1958.

CHAPTER 4. CIVIL SERVICE

Basis and Organisation

81 (127–130). 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.

82. The civil service is established on a 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 Africans become available they can be appointed to suitable vacancies.

83. The total establishment of the civil service was 27,846 in 1957, compared with 26,962 in 1956; but the changes in its racial composition shown in reports for previous years are ceasing to have any meaning as these changes occur daily for the reasons given in the previous paragraph. Full details were given in Appendix II of the 1955 report. In Appendix II to this report are only listed significant changes from the figures shown before.

Recruitment and Training

84 (131, 132). 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 Oversea 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 in certain circumstances permit the whole service of such an officer to be counted for pension.

85. In some cases appointments are made direct to substantive posts but in most cases candidates are first required successfully to complete departmental training courses. 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:

Clerical Courses in Dar es Salaam; Courses in Natural Resources subjects (Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science) at Tengeru; Teacher Training at Mpwapwa, Butimba (Mwanza), Loleza (Mbeya) and Mtwara; Courses in Labour Administration at Dar es Salaam; Nursing and other aspects of medicine and Public Health at Dar es Salaam; Amani, Kongwa, Moshi, Tanga and Tukuyu; and training for the Police at the Police Training School at Moshi. The Local Government School at Mzumbe provides basic training for 100 students.

Over 2,000 students successfully passed out of courses of this kind during 1957 (including courses of initial training and refresher courses for serving officers) and some 4,000 students are expected to be attending such courses during 1958.

86. With regard to entry to the service at higher levels, the output of the University College at Makerere provides an increasing number of local candidates for the professional and technical branches of the service and candidates at a similar level trained at the Royal Technical College at Nairobi will shortly become available. In addition, students from Tanganyika who entered the Engineering School at Kampala prior to 1956 are frequently candidates for appointment in the Public Works and other departments after completing their five-year course. No officially sponsored Tanganyika students are now being sent to the Kampala Engineering School as an engineering course was started in 1956 within the territory at Tabora. It is intended that this course should be transferred to Dar es Salaam to form part of the Technical Institute.

87. A further source of recruitment for higher posts is from among local candidates who have undertaken courses of higher education in the United Kingdom or elsewhere abroad. During the year 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 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 re-constituted 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 should lead to a considerable expansion from 1958 onwards in the number 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 now every opportunity for any local candidate, regardless of race, if he has the ability to obtain the necessary qualifications, including the basic requirement of a good knowledge of English and Swahili, to occupy any post in the Service.

88. The ordinary educational 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 and other media of information keep themselves fully conversant with the views and recommendations of United Nations organs directly affecting the territory. Copies of this report, besides being on sale to the general public are, of course, available in most Government offices.

CHAPTER 5. SUFFRAGE

89 (133-135). 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.

90. 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. Voters qualify on a combination of age, residence and property and there is an additional business qualification vote.

91. The Legislative Council Elections Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council and received the Royal Assent during 1957. This makes provision for the election of members to the Representative side of Legislative Council to represent the 10 constituencies. The 3 members representing such interests as the Governor may think fit will continue to be nominated. Every constituency will be represented by 3 members, 1 African, 1 Asian, and 1 European, and every voter wishing to exercise the right to vote will have to vote for a candidate of each race (if the ballot paper is not to be spoiled) unless there is only 1 candidate of any race in which case the candidate will be returned unopposed without a vote. There is a qualitative franchise based on an age qualification of 21 years, a residential qualification and at least one of the following qualifications:

Satisfactory completion of the course of general education known as Standard VIII in the schools established by Government, or a course of education or training of an equal or higher standard.

An income of not less than £150 a year.

An office holder qualification, being membership (or in certain cases former membership) of certain Councils including the Legislative Council itself, Municipal Councils, Township Authorities or Provincial Advisory Councils, or being the holder of an office such as Native Authority Chief, Liwali, Wakili, wazee or headman of a municipality, township or minor settlement, or being the recognised head of a clan or kindred group.

92. The elections are to be held in two parts for administrative convenience. Elections will be held in the 5 constituencies of the Western, Northern, Eastern (excluding Dar es Salaam), Southern Highlands and Tanga Provinces in September, 1958, and in the remaining 5 constituencies of West Lake, South East Lake, Dar es Salaam, and the Southern and Central Provinces in September, 1959. Registration of voters for the constituencies having elections in 1958 closed on the 31st December, 1957: the number of voters registered was 28,526, of whom at least two-thirds are Africans.

CHAPTER 6. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

93 (136, 137). Of the 1,771 societies registered by the end of 1957, 117 had political objects.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

High Court and Subordinate Courts

94 (138-162). Details of the Judicial system and Court procedure, given in the 1955 Report still apply, as do those of Penal Sanctions and Local Courts with certain modifications. Imprisonment is no longer awarded "with hard labour" as is suggested by the statement in paragraph 155 of the 1955 Report. The probation system is now extended to all local courts in Dar es Salaam and in the townships of Arusha, Morogoro, Moshi and Tanga. The system is working satisfactorily. No Provincial Local Courts Officers have yet been appointed, so appeals from local courts of appeal lie to District Commissioners. With the introduction of the Ministerial system the Minister for Local Government and Administration replaces the Member for Local Government on the Central Court of Appeal.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

95 (163-165). The position in regard to the legal system of the territory, including local law and custom, is fully described in the 1955 Report. There have been no changes during the year under review.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER I. PUBLIC FINANCE

Territorial Budget

96 (166, 167). 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. Certain changes in the form of the estimates were made during the year under review, the major change being the grouping of heads of expenditure to correspond with the portfolio of the Ministers responsible for the Departments concerned. 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.

Local Budgets

97 (168). Reference to the financial responsibilities of local authorities, both urban and rural, has already been made in paragraphs 75-77 and in more detail in paragraphs 118-120 and 123 of the 1955 Report. There have been no changes in procedure during 1957.

Common Financial Services

98 (169-171). 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.

Revenue and Expenditure

99 (172). 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

100 (173). Grants made by the United Kingdom Government under the terms of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act are given for specified agreed schemes and the terms and conditions of the grants vary from scheme to scheme, e.g., grants are given for a proportion of capital expenditure or a

proportion of recurrent expenditure or both, while in other cases the grant finances the whole of the capital expenditure or recurrent expenditure or both. It is not possible to detail the considerable amount of assistance obtained from the United Kingdom in the form of technical assistance, 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, Kenya and Uganda jointly.

Public Debt

101 (174). 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

102 (175-178). 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 persons 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.

103. 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.

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.

Indirect Taxation

104 (179, 180). There were some changes in indirect taxation during 1957, the most important of which was an increase in the rate of import duty on petrol of 25 cents a gallon.

SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

Organisation

105 (181-184). 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.

106. The British East Africa 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 the shilling. Currency notes are issued in the following denominations: 5s., 10s., 20s., 100s., 200s. and 1,000s. For the currency in circulation in Tanganyika at 30th June, 1957, see Appendix VI.

107. 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 Overseas and Grindlays Bank, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
- (3) Barclays Bank DCO. (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
- (4) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V. (Head Office, Amsterdam).
- (5) The Bank of India, Limited (Incorporated in India).
- (6) The Bank of Baroda (Incorporated in India).

Foreign Exchange

108 (185). Tanganyika is one of the Scheduled Territories and the transfer of currency from Tanganyika to non-Scheduled Territories is restricted to the extent that imports of goods are controlled, and payments in respect of invisible imports may be effected as permitted under exchange control regulations.

Rates of Exchange

109 (186). 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 during the year in the rates of exchange.

Savings Banks

110 (187). 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 Post Offices and at 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 1s. Towards the end of 1956, due to the attraction of higher interest rates obtainable elsewhere, withdrawals from the Bank began to exceed deposits and this tendency continued throughout the whole of 1957. The total amount deposited at 31st December, 1957, was £2,367,000 (approximately) reflecting a decrease of £163,000 on the total amount deposited at 31st December, 1956. The total number of depositors has, nevertheless, continued to increase and stood at 99,564 on 31st December, 1957. Comparative figures for the last three years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Depositors</i>	<i>Total Deposits</i> £
1955 . . .	86,209	2,605,366
1956 . . .	91,760	2,530,215
1957 . . .	99,564	2,367,000 (approx.)

Facilities for deposits and loans

111 (188). The chief source of credit was, of course, the Commercial Banks whose normal rates of interest for deposits and loans were 2½–3½ per cent. and 6½ per cent. respectively, increased in September to 4 per cent. and 8 per cent. as a result of the rise in the bank rate. In addition there were 3 incorporated societies in the territory conducting savings, loan and building society business, and 4 government controlled organisations for the provision of credit facilities, namely the Land Bank, which provided loans at 6 per cent. interest for agricultural purposes (increased to 7 per cent. in December), 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 at 5 per cent. interest. Details of business conducted by the four last mentioned facilities are given in paragraph 132.

SECTION 3: ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER I. GENERAL

General Situation and Structure

112 (189–193). The economy of the territory continues to be based mainly on the production and export of primary produce, chiefly sisal, coffee, cotton, oilseeds and hides and skins, and on the growing of staple foodstuffs for local

consumption. In addition, however, there is an important and growing mining industry, the main mineral exports being diamonds, gold, lead concentrates, salt and mica.

113. Industry is still largely concerned with the processing of raw materials to prepare them either for export or for local consumption, e.g., decortication of sisal, the manufacture of tea and sugar, the ginning of cotton, the curing of coffee and tobacco, the making of footwear from local hides, the milling of cereals and vegetable oils, meat canning and the manufacture of soap. In Dar es Salaam and other principal towns there is also a number of secondary manufacturing industries, mostly operating on a modest scale.

114. In the year under review rainfall was satisfactory and the harvests with a few exceptions, notably cashew, cassava and seed-beans, exceeded those for 1956 and included a record cotton crop. Mineral production was fully maintained and exports for the year were valued at approximately £5 million and local sales at £½ million.

115. The commercial life of the territory follows the pattern that is to be expected in a country where the great majority of the inhabitants are agriculturists and trade channels have been opened by the endeavours of European and Asian immigrants. Nevertheless there is steadily increasing African participation not only in the marketing of primary produce, but also in retail trade, especially in townships and wealthier rural areas. The number of African Trading licences issued in 1957 was about 34,000.

116. Business and commercial activities are regulated by the Trades Licensing Ordinance, the Business Names (Registration) Ordinance, the Companies Ordinance, the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance and the Milling Ordinance. 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

117 (194). With funds made available in part under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, a study of national income has been completed by two economists from the London School of Economics and Sheffield University, respectively, and publication is expected early in 1958. On the lines suggested by these economists calculation of the national income for 1955 and 1956 is progressing.

Non-Governmental Organisations

118 (195-196). The main non-governmental organisations of an economic nature existing 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 paragraphs 158-160 of Section 4).

CHAPTER 2. POLICY AND PLANNING

Economic Development

119 (197-201). The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa, which in general may be stated to endorse the long established policy directed towards increasing the wealth of the territory for the benefit of all the inhabitants, continued to be applied during the year. Thus, the general standard of living was progressively raised while particular attention was paid to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants.

120. 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.

121. 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.

122. 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. On 1st July a Ministerial system of Government came into operation and 6 unofficials were appointed as Assistant Ministers in various Ministries. Of these six, four are Africans. 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, a number of productivity schemes were prepared, in consultation with the local inhabitants, and were forwarded to the Administering Authority for consideration by the Secretary of State. These Schemes are designed to raise the level of, and bring about an improvement in, African agricultural productivity.

123. There are various statutory boards set up under specific ordinances which control or regulate various crops. These boards, which are largely comprised of 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 Cotton 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.

124. There are also six boards established under the African Agricultural Products (Central and Marketing) Ordinance (Cap. 284 of the Laws of Tanganyika). During the course of the year one of these boards, the Meru Chiefdom Native Coffee Board, was dissolved as the growers concerned wish to rely solely on the marketing arrangements made by their own co-operative society. In four other cases active steps are in hand to transfer most of the functions of these boards to co-operative societies.

Development Programmes

125 (202-204). It was found necessary in 1957 to review the Revised Five-Year Development Plan 1955-60 which had been submitted to and accepted by the Legislature at its session at the beginning of 1955 and which envisaged

expenditure of £25·8 million during the five-year period. In addition to such factors as the revised cost of materials, account had to be taken of the draft Five-Year Plan for African Education 1956/61, the Tait and Riddy Report on Non-African Education, the draft plan for the Development of Medical Services 1956/61, requirements of the Dar es Salaam Municipality and proposals for increasing African Agricultural productivity. An Advisory Development Committee, under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and consisting of Ministers and 14 Unofficial Members of Legislative Council, was set up to review the development programme for the four-year period 1957/61.

126. The Advisory Development Committee concluded its work in December, 1957, having drawn up a revised capital programme for the four-year period 1957/58 to 1960/61 amounting to a total of £26·9 million. Though this Committee was dealing with the five-year period commencing one year later than the Revised Five-Year Development Plan 1955/60, a comparison between the plans can be made if actual expenditure of £5·3 million during 1956/57 is added to the four-year programme for 1957/61. The programme for 1956/61 totals slightly over £32 million compared with a total of £25·8 million for the 1955-60 period. Of the £26·9 million earmarked for the four-year period 1957/61, about £14 million is for basic development—communications, public works and township services—and nearly £7 million for development of social services and urban housing. The balance of £6 million is for the provision of increased agricultural productivity, rural water supplies, bush clearing and resettlement, forestry, veterinary and co-operative development training, research and extension work.

127. The Plan is expected to be financed from contributions from recurrent revenue, contributions from Local Treasuries, local loans, the balance of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds allocated as free grants by the Administering Authority (inclusive of a further £750,000 made available to Tanganyika in 1957 mostly to finance the productivity schemes referred to in paragraph 122) and external loans. In the new plan there is a gap between revenue and expenditure of £4½ million and this, it is considered, can be accepted for planning purposes.

128. By the end of 1956, local authority development programmes planned for the five-year period 1952-56 had been largely completed, and, as a result of capital expenditure, a considerable reduction had taken place in the local treasuries of surplus balances greater than their minimum reserves. Such reserves are computed at 25 per cent. of the recurrent revenue of the treasuries.

129. Capital expenditure continues, however, to be planned, either year by year, or for the period 1957-61, according to the circumstances of the treasury. It is financed by recurrent contributions from the ordinary budget when the position so permits and by loans.

130. Approved estimates of capital expenditure in 1958 by the 55 local treasuries amounts to just over £1,195,000.

Purchase of stores

131 (205). The normal practice is for all purchases of stores for Government projects to be made by the territorial government, although on occasion the Administering Authority may make direct purchase of certain capital goods for a research scheme in support of the economic development of the territory. In 1957 the estimated value of all goods purchased by the Government, almost entirely through the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, was £3,294,827.

Credit facilities

132 (206). As stated in paragraph 111 there are now, apart from the commercial banks and building societies, four sources of credit available, the first to members of all races and the other three to Africans only. They are the Land Bank, which in 1957 made 55 long-term loans totalling £138,924 and 89 short-term loans totalling £155,431; the Local Development Loan Fund, which made 70 loans valued at £10,997 during the year had 254 loans valued at £57,950 current at the end of the year; the African Productivity Loan Fund (founded on the grant of £100,000 by the Foreign Operations Administration), which made 82 loans valued at £20,456 and had 241 loans valued at £78,371 current at the end of the year; and the Urban Housing Loan Fund from which 86 loans valued at £55,875 were made and which had 137 loans valued at £90,549 current at the end of the year.

133. The restrictive factor against increasing the use of these revolving funds is that most of the applicants have insufficient training and ability to enable them to utilise capital properly.

Special Rehabilitation Measures

134 (207). No large scale damage, calling for special rehabilitation measures, was caused to the territory by war or other disaster during the year under review.

CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

135 (208). 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 will contribute to the economic strength of the territory.

136 (209). 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 the actual extent of the investments 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 such profits is re-invested locally.

137 (210). Investments by the Administering Authority are represented by the funds made available to the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation (in succession to the Overseas Food Corporation) and to the Colonial Development Corporation, and also by the grants made to the territory for numerous development schemes. The Government of the territory 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 (amalgamated at the beginning of the year with the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company) and International Aeradio (East Africa) Ltd., as well as financial interests in East African Airways and Uruwira Minerals Ltd. (centred on Mpanda mine).

CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

138 (211). 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

139 (212). Speaking generally private indebtedness is not a serious problem in Tanganyika. Usury is not practised on any appreciable scale, and no special measures are adopted to protect inhabitants other than the indigenous inhabitants whose interests are safeguarded by the provisions of the law restricting and controlling the giving to them of credit by non-indigenous persons. A Bill to repeal this law, the Credit to Natives (Restriction) Ordinance, was introduced in the Legislative Council during the year but was withdrawn at the request of African members of the Council to allow further consultations with Native Authorities and people. These consultations were still proceeding at the end of the year. Pawnbrokers are required to be licensed and their activities are regulated by law.

SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

Policy and Legislation

140 (213-216). 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. A major concern of the Agricultural Department is the introduction of new and improved types of seed and other planting material. Great importance is attached to the Development and Rehabilitation Schemes in progress in many parts of the territory, and the stimulus provided by non-African enterprise in the development of new crops and new techniques is of great value.

141. In the following paragraphs a brief account is given of the methods and organization of the production, distribution and marketing of some of the territory's principal commodities in the year under review.

Cotton

142 (217-218). Practically the entire cotton crop is African grown. The total production in 1957 was estimated at 174,370 bales of which approximately 150,000 bales came from the Lake Province, again a record production. Seed surplus to sowing requirements was estimated at 55,000 tons. There are two grades of seed cotton, the prices for which are announced before harvest. The producer price for seed cotton in the Lake Province was slightly reduced by 3 cents to 54 cents per lb. for Grade A. The price for Grade C remained at 20 cents per lb. The F.O.R. prices paid to ginneries in the Lake Province were 208·71 cents per lb. for AR and 106·63 cents per lb. for BR lint. There were no changes in the marketing arrangements whereby 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 and lint from all other

areas by auction in Dar es Salaam. A large proportion of the cotton in the Lake Province was brought and delivered to ginneries by African producer co-operatives. The price assistance fund remained unchanged with a balance of £5.1 million.

Sisal

143 (219). Sisal production in 1957 was estimated at 180,173 tons valued at approximately £9 million.

Coffee

144 (220, 221). Production of clean coffee for the 1956/57 season amounted to 10,368 tons hard coffee and 14,275 tons mild coffee compared with 9,504 tons and 11,194 tons respectively in 1955/56. Prices for the 1957/58 crop opened some 10 per cent. below those ruling for the 1956/57 crop.

Tobacco

145 (222). Flue-cured tobacco is largely produced by non-Africans although there are a number of African tenants on the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation farms at Urambo who grow flue-cured leaf. There is also a small production by Africans in the Tabora area which is purchased as green leaf by the East African Tobacco Company and cured. The major area of production is in the Southern Highlands Province where the industry is regulated by a Board set up under the Tobacco Ordinance of 1951. 91 licences to grow tobacco were issued by the Board in the 1956/57 season covering 6,246 acres. Total production of flue-cured tobacco was 3,619,840 lbs. as against 3,433,208 lbs. in the previous year.

146. Dark fire-cured tobacco is produced by Africans in the Songea district of the Southern Province, where it is handled by the Ngoni-Matengo Co-operative Union, who export the higher grades and sell the lower grades for manufacture in East Africa. There is also a considerable production of fire-cured tobacco in the Kibondo district of the Western Province and in adjoining districts of the Lake Province. The major part of this crop is handled by the Nyamirembe Native Tobacco Board who sold 422 tons of tobacco to the East African Tobacco Company in 1957. A substantial amount of leaf from this area is made into coil tobacco for local consumption and for sale in Ruanda Urundi; an estimated amount of 200 tons of tobacco was sold by producers in this form. Excluding coil tobacco, production of fire-cured tobacco amounted to 1,433,600 lbs. as against 1,193,225 lbs. in 1956.

Pyrethrum

147 (223). Pyrethrum production in 1957 was estimated at 1,061 tons valued at £237,000.

Tea

148 (224). Tea production continued to expand, the estimated crop in 1957 amounting to 6,270,000 lbs. as against 5,439,210 lbs. in 1956, which was itself a record figure. The value of the crop was approximately £900,000.

Copra

149 (225). Estimated copra production in 1957 was 7,870 tons. Prices remained at about the same as in the previous year (£37-£50 per ton) at which level there has been little interest in the crop and negligible planting of coconuts.

Other Commodities

150 (226). Other commodities produced both for local consumption and export include cashew nuts, grown mainly in the Southern Province, which reached an estimated production of 18,000 tons in 1957; castor seed 8,850 tons; sunflower seed 15,000 tons; sesame 6,400 tons; groundnuts 15,500 tons; kapok 1,770 tons; onions 4,800 tons; seed-beans 1,500 tons and papain 15 tons. All of these, with the exception of seed-beans and papain, are mainly African produced.

Foodstuffs and Food Supplies

151 (227). The supply of all foodstuffs was entirely satisfactory throughout 1957. Apart from wheat and sugar, the production of foodstuffs was sufficient for local requirements, although extensive floods in the major rice-producing areas and unfavourable weather in the maize areas reduced the surpluses of these crops for sale to half those in 1955.

152. From the end of June, 1957, the Grain Storage Department was closed down. A buffer stock of approximately 5,000 tons of maize is being held by the Maize Reserve Division of the Department of Commerce and Industry in permanent underground pits and above-the-ground hermetic storage against emergency food shortage.

Livestock Industry and products

153 (228, 229). In addition to the markets mentioned in the 1955 Report, a relatively small export trade in cattle is being developed with the neighbouring territories of Zanzibar, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

Forest Products

154. (230-233). See Chapter 6.

Economic Activities and Services

155. (234). The major economic activities and services, other than production, distribution and marketing of agricultural commodities, are mining, transport, power supplies and water supplies. Mining is dealt with in a later chapter of this report. It is carried out by various private enterprises and by the Colonial Development Corporation in accordance with conditions laid down by the legislature and under the surveillance of the Mines Department. 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 charterers and shipping companies. Power supplies, apart from certain private supplies, are provided by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited (amalgamated at the beginning of the year with the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company) operating within the area of concessions granted to them. Water supplies in the territory are with one exception Government-owned in urban areas and in 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

156 (235, 236). A list of the principal private organisations engaged in the territory in respect of the principal economic resources, activities and services is to be found in the report for 1955.

Monopolies

157 (237-240). There has been no change during the year under review.

Co-operative Organisations

158 (241-243). With continuing encouragement from the Government, there has been a further steady expansion of co-operative activities. The staff of the Department of Co-operative Development now consists of the Commissioner (who is also Registrar of Co-operative Societies), a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner, 19 Co-operative Officers, 8 Co-operative Inspectors and 64 Assistant Inspectors. Their duties are to guide and assist societies both established and in process of formation. 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.

159. At the end of 1957 there were 474 registered societies with a total membership of 300,279, as compared with 410 societies and 281,789 members at the end of 1956. Of the agricultural marketing co-operatives, primary societies were affiliated to 21 local Unions, of which the most important are the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Ltd., the Bukoba Native Co-operative Union Ltd., and the Victoria Federation of Co-operative Unions Ltd. An additional Union (the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency Ltd.) with 16 members comprising some 119 societies was in territory-wide operation. Sixty-one primary societies were not affiliated to any secondary society and consisted chiefly of maize societies in North Mara and Iringa and cotton societies in the eastern part of the Lake Province in areas where there is, as yet, no Co-operative Union.

160. Co-operative Societies now operate in all the territory's eight provinces, compared with seven in 1956, and the services included bulk marketing facilities, bulk purchase of trade goods, distribution of consumer goods, seed and planting material, agricultural requisites, loans, crop finance, savings facilities and education. Interest in the formation of co-operatives in new areas continued to be keen, particularly in the field of bulk marketing of produce. The produce marketed during the year included mild and hard coffees, tobacco, cotton, rice, maize, cashew nuts, fresh vegetables and mica. All produce, with the exception of a quantity of tobacco sold through a firm of brokers in Liverpool, was sold in East Africa. The first co-operative ginnery had a very profitable first year and the foundation stone of a second co-operative ginnery was laid. The Moshi College of Commerce was formally opened by the Governor in January and had a successful year. The School of Co-operation at Mzumbe was opened in September and provides vernacular training for the employees of primary societies.

Concessions

161 (244). There are no "concessions" in the generally accepted sense except in so far as licences granted to exploit timber and other forest produce may be called concessions. Mining titles, authorising prospecting or mining in prescribed areas, are granted under the Mining Ordinance. At the end of the year there were 2,302 such titles covering a total area of approximately 36,483 square miles. There are no land "concessions". All land held under documentary title, other than freehold under titles granted by or originating from contracts entered into by the former German administration, is held on rights of occupancy for specific periods under the terms of the Land Ordinance.

Economic Protection

162 (245-246). The most effective means by which the economically weaker inhabitants of the territory can at present be protected are the control of immigration, the control of land alienation and the control of usury. Immigration is controlled so that it takes place only in the interests, whether economic or otherwise, of all the inhabitants of the territory. 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 controls the practice of usury.

163. 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 its 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; by tenant farming schemes under which the African peasant would have the benefit of modern agricultural methods.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

164 (247-254). During the year under review the following are the more significant changes that have taken place. From the end of June, 1957, the Grain Storage Department was closed down and the dealings and distribution of staple foodstuffs, both locally produced and imported, undertaken by that Department are now carried out through normal commercial channels. As mentioned in paragraph 152 of this report an emergency maize reserve of 5,000 tons is maintained by the Department of Commerce and Industry and in determining the size of the reserve the Department is assisted by the advice of a Maize Reserve Committee composed mainly of unofficials, representative of producers, trade and consumers.

165. At the end of 1957 an Ordinance to repeal the Produce Control Ordinance was enacted to come into effect on a date to be appointed by the Governor. The Produce Control Ordinance provides the machinery to fix the price and movement of foodstuffs in the territory or any part thereof in famine or other emergency, but at the end of 1957 only three items of produce scheduled in the Ordinance, wheat and wheat products (in all areas), cassava and millet (in certain areas), remained liable to control. When the repealing Ordinance is brought into effect powers exist under the Price Control Ordinance and Native Foodstuffs Ordinance with which to control foodstuffs in the event of famine or other emergency.

166. At the end of 1957 the only internal commodity control exercised was price control over sugar and wheat for which the territory still has to rely to a large extent on imports.

167. At the end of 1957 the Trade Marks Ordinance based on the United Kingdom Trade Marks Acts, 1905-1919, was repealed and replaced by a new Trade Marks Ordinance based on the United Kingdom Trade Marks Act, 1938.

CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) Land Tenure

Types of Tenure and Utilisation

168 (255-264). The obligations as regards land tenure of the Administering Authority under Article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika are fully reflected in the development laws of the territory and in particular in the Land Ordinance (Cap. 113). During the year a small amendment was made to this Ordinance to permit the Governor to make grants of public land on freehold tenure in exchange for freehold land surrendered to him. The preamble of the Ordinance declares the need to assure, protect and preserve the rights of the natives of Tanganyika to use and enjoy the land of the territory and the fruits thereof. A close examination of policy in respect of land occupied by Africans in accordance with native law and custom was completed during the year, and proposals for a new policy have been forwarded to the Secretary of State.

169. For a detailed report of Land Tenure and Utilization and for an analysis of Land Utilization, reference should be made to the Report for 1955.

Land Problems

170 (266-269). Last year it was reported that final action on one or two consequences of the Meru land problem would inevitably take a little time to complete. The measures being taken were appreciated by the United Nations Mission which visited the territory during the year.

171. In addition to the grant of a right of occupancy of land in the Sanya Corridor to the Meru Council in 1956, a grant of some 1,120 acres in that area but falling within the Chagga Chiefdom was made, in 1957, to the Chief of the Chagga for sub-division into peasant holdings for members of the tribe. Also, an adjoining unit comprising 1,950 acres was given on a right of occupancy to an individual African after applications from both Africans and non-Africans had been considered.

172. During the year there was a case of African squatters encroaching on land alienated to a Mr. P. G. Tapscott. By the end of the year Mr. Tapscott was in full possession of his farm.

173. In the Mbeya District a local Native Authority, stimulated by political agitators, opposed the grant of 6,300 acres to the company developing the rich pyrochlore deposit there, an enterprise of considerable economic importance to the territory. The land, required not only for the mine workings but for administrative buildings, staff housing and particularly for the disposal of tailings from the ore separation process, is inhabited by 82 families of whom 34 are not of the local tribe. Contrary to the expressed opinion of the local Native Authority, arable land of equivalent value to that required for the mine's development is available in the vicinity. The matter was referred to the Secretary of State whose decision was awaited at the end of the year.

174. In contrast, the alienation of a much larger area in the Babati/Lake Manyara area of the Mbulu District has been welcomed by the local African population. This area has for many years been infested with tsetse fly and part of it was in fact a closed area under the Infectious Diseases Ordinance for over 10 years. The local African population has requested that European settlement should be encouraged as the only means of effectively clearing away the tsetse fly. As a result a scheme for the clearing of some 90,000 acres by European farmers has been drawn up and during 1957 31,500 acres were alienated. Only since a start has been made with the clearing of this area has it been possible to revoke the Order making it a closed area.

175. Headway continues to be made with the main land tenure and land use problems of the territory. Slowly the indigenous population is realising that with few exceptions the soil can best be preserved and improved by stabilising individual holdings, and that in certain soils it is more profitable to grow selected cash crops than foodstuffs. In some instances pressure on the land due to the introduction of cash crops and increased population can be relieved only by the occupation of land outside the traditional tribal area or possibly by migration to the industrial centres.

176. 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 in dealing 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 of infrequent occurrence.

Land Alienation

177. The Government's land alienation policy is based on principles which have been explained on numerous occasions, most recently in paragraphs 73 and 84-86 of the Administering Authority's Observations on the Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tanganyika in 1957. Briefly, the 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.

178. 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 for 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.

179. 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.

180. It is not possible to supply figures exactly in accordance with the three categories mentioned in the Trusteeship Council's 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 would 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 been made. Holdings of more than 1,500 acres of arable land and more than 2,500 acres of pastoral land have been classified as holdings by "large scale commercial undertakings" for plantations, estates, ranches, etc. Holdings of smaller acreages in each class have been classified as held by individual farmers.

181. The following table sets out in some detail the alienations of agricultural and pastoral land under long term rights of occupancy since 1st January, 1946.

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	—	—	1,638	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	—	—	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	98,957	48	127,433	2,376,125	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(d)	1.1%		
TOTALS	818	440,237	28	31,072	196	856,733	26	448,474	846	471,309	222	1,305,207	1,068	1,776,516	22	609,913	1,090	2,386,429	515	680,953	575	1,705,476				

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 1,618 holdings.

182. The table deals solely with land alienated under long-term rights of occupancy and does not include any 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 400 registered holdings of freehold land in rural areas covering 482,367 acres. So far compulsory registration of freehold land has not been extended to the whole territory (*vide* paragraph 188 below). The table does not deal with land over which mining operations are being carried out. Reference is made in paragraph 187 to that land.

183. Columns 1 to 4 in the table show that since 1st January, 1946, 818 "small" agricultural holdings and 28 "small" pastoral holdings, making a total of 846 holdings covering 471,309 acres, have been alienated to "small" farmers. Columns 6 to 9 show that in the same period 222 holdings covering 1,305,207 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 present position is that the total amount of alienated land at 31st December, 1957, was 2,488,469 acres held in 1,618 holdings. Twenty-two of these holdings were held by public or semi-public bodies but it is not possible to give an accurate division of the remaining 1,596 holdings between "small farmers" and "large-scale commercial undertakings".

184. Of the 609,913 acres held by public or semi-public bodies, 10,000 acres are held by Native Authorities or African Co-operatives, Coffee Boards, etc. A further 70,000 acres are held by Tanganyika Packers 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.

185. It is noteworthy that a considerable portion of the land which was 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; One has recently bought a freehold estate and negotiations for the purchase of several others are in train.

186. The total amount of alienated land represents less than 1·1 per cent. of the total land area of the territory; it represents approximately 1·6 per cent. of the total land available and suitable for agricultural and pastoral purposes; it represents just under 4 per cent. of the total amount of land being used for both arable and pastoral purposes; and the alienated arable land represents about 5 per cent. of the total land being used for arable purposes at the present time.

187. Mining operations in Tanganyika are carried out on 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. However, in some cases mining enterprises hold rights of occupancy over portions of 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 the extent of their rights to conduct mining operations. At 31st December, 1957, there were 51 mining leases in existence covering an area of 182,516 acres of land. Two of these mining leases covering 8,704 acres have been granted to African Co-operative Societies. In addition, there existed at the end of the year 2,224 mining claims covering a total area of 23,234 acres. In all, therefore, mining rights cover an area of 205,750 acres of which nearly 90,000 acres are held by two African Co-operative Societies.

Land Registration

188 (270) It is intended gradually to bring all titles to land on to the register, but the only areas in which, to date, it has been made compulsory to apply for land to be brought on to the register are the centre of Dar es Salaam and the Townships of Tanga, Bukoba, Mwanza, Arusha, Moshi and Lindi.

Land Acquisition

189 (271-273). The following compulsory acquisitions were initiated during 1957:

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Area Acquired</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Compensation</i>
Kisarawe district . . .	134 acres	Road diversion . . .	To be agreed.
Arusha district . . .	12 acres	Aerodrome extension	To be agreed.
Tabora district . . .	73.5 acres	K.A.R. Barracks . . .	To be agreed.
Kigoma township . . .	6,000 sq. ft.	Port extension . . .	To be agreed.

(b) Agricultural Products

Types and Methods of Agriculture

190 (274-279). There are references elsewhere in this Report (i.e., paragraphs 137, 145, 184 and 185) to the activities of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, which was established by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation Ordinance of 1954. The undertaking with which the Overseas Food Corporation had, until then, been charged, was transferred to the new Corporation on 1st April, 1955. The objects of the Corporation are:

- (a) the establishment of modern systems of self-supporting agricultural production on the land previously formed by the Overseas Food Corporation at Nachingwea, Kongwa and Urambo;
- (b) to contribute towards the solution of problems of agricultural production and development in Tanganyika;
- (c) to undertake as principal or as managing agent agricultural production and development schemes approved by the Governor.

The pursuit of the first object of the Corporation was continued throughout 1957 with finance provided by Her Majesty's Government. During the year the United Kingdom Government promised to provide up to £500,000 during the next five years for the "Transferred Undertaking" of the Corporation by which time the Corporation's activities in Nachingwea, Kongwa and Urambo should be financially self-supporting.

191. African Farming Settlement Schemes have been developed at Nachingwea, Kongwa and Urambo and average profits in 1957 to the farmers, after all expenses, including living expenses, had been paid, were £26 in the case of the 90 farmers at Nachingwea and £56 in the case of the 71 farmers at Urambo.

Final figures for the Kongwa scheme are not yet available since part of the crop has not yet been sold, but in 1956 the 50 tenant farmers at Kongwa made an average profit of £121. In addition, 3 farms of about 150 acres each have been allocated to African farmers by the Corporation at Urambo and in 1957 the first farmers made an average net profit of £373.

192. In addition to acting as Government's managing agent for the Rufiji Basin Survey (a survey to examine the irrigation potential of the 68,000 square miles of this major river basin), and also of the Ruvu Ranching Scheme, the Corporation was appointed, in 1957, as Government's agent for the Lupa Tingatinga Tobacco Scheme where the ultimate object is a Farming Settlement Scheme, on the lines of the present schemes at Nachingwea, Kongwa and Urambo, based on tobacco as the main crop.

193. There was again an increase in the acreage of cotton grown in the Lake Province but there were no other major changes in the acreage devoted to the principal agricultural products, other than the normal increases resulting from progressive agricultural activities.

194. The rainfall in 1957 was, in general, favourable and the volume of production of cotton, mild coffee, pyrethrum and tea all showed substantial increases.

(c) Water Resources

195 (282-284). The construction of earth dams for domestic and cattle water supplies has continued steadily in many parts of the territory. Teams using earthmoving equipment have been actively engaged on this work in the Lake, Central and Eastern Provinces, in all of which the value of reliable water supplies becomes increasingly appreciated. New and improved domestic and cattle water supplies have also been provided by gravity and pumped supplies and by borehole in many other places as indicated in the table below. Water boring work carried out by the Department of Water Development and Irrigation has made an especially notable contribution to the water supplies of various sisal estates in the Kilosa and Tanga Districts.

196. The following table of works completed during the last five years give a good indication of 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

197. Increasing attention has at the same time been given to the storage of water for irrigation, flood control and conservation. The completion of Kalimawe Dam in Tanga Province of capacity 15,600 acre feet marks the completion of the first stage of water control in the Mkomazi Valley area wherein the growing of rice and other food crops is assuming increasing importance. At Hombolo on the Kinyasungwe River the second conservation and flood control dam within this important catchment has been completed and plans are in hand to proceed with further similar works at Dabalo and other selected sites. Here, as elsewhere in the Central Province, experimental irrigation of the local red, brown and grey soils is either in hand or planned, the results of which can be expected to have a far reaching effect on the living standards and welfare of the local people.

198. Small pilot irrigation schemes planned and built by the Department of Water Development and Irrigation at Mlali in the Morogoro District, at Lower Uru in the Moshi District and at Kakola in the Tabora District are making encouraging progress and demonstrating conclusively to the African farmer that the advantages to be gained by such methods of cultivation are capable of transforming their way of life from the subsistence level, with periodic famines, to one where good crops can be counted on with certainty.

199. With the assistance of experts from the Food and Agricultural Organisation 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 investigated. A detailed report on the proposed major dam construction at Nyumba ya Mungu on the Pangani River of capacity 800,000 acre feet is due for completion early in 1958 and the active interest of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company in the hydro-electric aspect of this project has been confirmed. At Mbarali in the head-waters of the Little Ruaha River plans for a 5,000 acre irrigation development scheme have reached an advanced stage while small scale pilot irrigation schemes have been established at other selected places within the Rufiji River catchment. Surveys, mapping and hydrological studies continue over wide areas, the co-ordination of which will be ensured by the recently established Central Project Planning and Research Station at Ubungu under the Department of Water Development and Irrigation.

(d) Tsetse Reclamation

200 (285). During the year under review in addition to many bush-clearing schemes, as far as possible on the discriminative or selective lines which have been proved to be effective, some progress was made with the application of insecticides particularly in the control of *G. Swynnertoni*.

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

Types, etc.

201 (286-291). The general position in regard to types and distribution of livestock raised in the territory was described in the 1955 report. Stock problems and progress in the organisation, research and control of disease were also dealt with fully.

202. Destocking programmes which can command adequate support from the people are still necessary in several areas and are being undertaken in Mbulu, Nzega, Singida and the 5 Sukumaland Districts. In those areas where it is possible to improve water supplies and to reclaim land from tsetse, the emphasis has shifted to the opening up of new grazing areas and improved pasture management.

203. In October, after 2 years of freedom from the disease, rinderpest was confirmed in wildebeest in the Lake Province but by the end of the year no cases were seen in the cattle population, which enjoys a high degree of induced immunity. The emphasis in the control of tickborne disease has again been on co-operation in the use of dips, encouraging local authorities to take over full responsibility for dipping schemes and a reorganisation of the system of fees charged to cattle owners intended to ensure that each scheme shall be financially self-sufficient. Owing to the sudden development between June and October of large scale opposition to compulsory dipping in the Iringa District, a detailed investigation into the situation was instituted and the scheme meanwhile placed on a voluntary basis. On the other hand a successful compulsory dipping scheme was, with the consent of cattle owners, inaugurated in a section of the Kahama District in the Western Province. Apart from the set-back in Iringa, progress in prophylactic and curative measures, disease reporting and recording, and the establishment of veterinary centres continued.

Livestock Industry

204 (293, 294). A comprehensive marketing system continued to operate. In this system cattle and small stock are sold by auction at primary markets and then moved under veterinary supervision to the consuming centres, or in the case of purchases by the buyers for the canning and by-products factory of Tanganyika Packers Limited, to holding grounds and thence to the factory. This company, in which Government has a controlling interest, plays an important part in the livestock industry by providing a stable market for slaughter stock. The two factories at Dar es Salaam and Arusha (the latter purchased by Government during the year, after an investigation into its economies had shown the need of a complete reorganisation of its working) are capable of dealing with 100,000 head of cattle a year. 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 on primary markets at re-sale markets in the consuming areas. After the high level of livestock sales in the two previous years, sales during 1957 of slaughter cattle, immatures for fattening and small stock were all appreciably reduced though average prices were the highest on record. A total of 302,300 head of cattle and 177,800 sheep and goats were sold at primary markets.

205. The ghee and clarified butter industry in the Lake, Central and Western Provinces had a slightly lower production in 1957, valued at £205,000, compared with £207,750 in 1956.

CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

Inland Fisheries

206 (295-297). The Inland Fisheries Organisation of the Department of Agriculture deals with the indigenous fisheries of all lakes, swamps and other natural fresh waters of the territory with the exception of Lake Victoria. This latter lake is catered for by two inter-territorial organisations, the East African Fisheries Research Organisation, concerned with basic research, and the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service concerned with technological research and extension work. These two organisations are supported by territorial funds and Tanganyika is represented on the committees which control the work of these organisations. In addition to its main activities on Lake Victoria, the East African Fisheries Research Organisation undertakes certain research elsewhere in the territory as required.

207. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the breeding of fish for stocking dams and reservoirs throughout the territory. Work continues on

the problems of stocking and fishing artificial impoundments of water. The various inland fisheries of the territory again enjoyed a successful year; in particular the *dagaa* fisheries of Lake Tanganyika continued to expand and landed another record catch.

Marine Fisheries

208 (296). Coastal fishing is conducted almost exclusively by indigenous inhabitants, who use out-rigger dug-out canoes and other small craft for line and net fishing and also make use of flat polygonal basket-work traps, fence traps and throwing nets. Shark, ray, kingfish, snappers, barracuda, coral fish, rock fish and numerous other species are caught. The best catches are obtained during the rains. Beche-de-mer collection is a long-standing industry and considerable quantities of crabs and crayfish are caught. The collection of other shell-fish and of sea-weed is carried out on a limited scale.

209. Co-operation with the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation, Zanzibar, to which the Territory contributes financially, was continued. The comprehensive survey by the Department of Agriculture of the existing inshore fisheries was completed. A Marine Fisheries base for the further development of extension work among native fishermen was established at Pangani, Tanga Province.

Consumption

210 (297). Fish forms a popular and widely distributed protein food but it is quite impossible to give any figures of the territorial consumption on a *per capita* basis in the absence of details of the catches of innumerable fishermen along the sea coast and on the rivers and other inland waters throughout the country. As far as the African population is concerned, however, the consumption of fresh fish is negligible. Fish is eaten as a relish with staple foodstuffs and is preferred either smoked or dried. In this form it has a very wide distribution from the main producing areas. It is estimated that at least 50,000 metric tons of fish are landed from Tanganyika waters of the Great Lakes, rivers, and the sea annually. There is a small export trade to Belgian territories.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

Forest Estate

211 (298-299). 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 8 per cent. (27,400 square miles) of the land area of the territory as forest reserves; by the end of 1957, a total of 34,366 square miles had been reserved representing an increase of 4,555 square miles. The Forest estate is now more satisfactorily distributed and although there has been no improvement in the Central Province, the reserved portion of land in Lake, Southern Highlands and Southern Provinces is now 4.82 per cent., 3.86 per cent. and 4.75 per cent. respectively, as against figures of 2.97 per cent., 2.16 per cent. and 2.41 per cent. in 1956.

Forest Law

212 (300). A new Forests Ordinance was enacted during the year. One important difference between the new legislation and the old is that it provides for the registration of rights which may be exercised within Forest Reserves.

whereas the old required the extinction of all rights after compensation. Another difference is the provision in the new Ordinance for the proper management of their own forest reserves by local authorities who take all the revenue from these reserves.

Management plans

213 (301-303). Master plans have been prepared for five out of the eight provinces, outlining the planning of forest estate in relation to working circles, enumerations, exploitation and silviculture, and prescribing for the orderly harvesting of timber from public lands outside the reserves. Such plans provide a valuable, but necessarily flexible, short-term programme for each of the provinces concerned. There are four approved detailed working plans for plantations yielding firewood and poles for major urban areas of the territory, and others are in course of preparation, while although no formal plans have been prepared, management has been intensified in the mountain forests of Meru, Kilimanjaro and West Usambara and in the mangroves of the Rufiji delta.

214. There has been some internal re-organisation in the Department which has made possible the post of Forest Management Officer, whose particular task it is to ensure that the management of the Forest Estate is adequately planned and properly performed.

215. The total area of plantations increased by 1,115 acres to 29,801 acres, of which 2,415 acres is of hardwood species, 10,599 acres is of softwood species, and 16,787 acres is of species used for fuel and poles, 20,264 acres are under Government control and 9,537 acres belong to Native Authorities. There has been little alteration in the economy of forest production, although in the Tanga Province the clearing of forest for tea gardens has temporarily flooded the local market with cheap timber from private estates.

Forest Products

216 (304). 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 19,764,322 cubic feet. This volume is only about one thirty-sixth of the estimated total consumption by the indigenous inhabitants of the territory, most of which is taken freely from public lands outside the reserves, in the form of firewoods and building poles. The perpetuation of forest reserves is thus of paramount importance in relation to their needs. Details of forest output are given in Appendix XI.

217. The total production of mill sawn timber for 1957 was 50,700 cubic tons each of 50 cubic feet, of which 26,500 cubic tons were exported overseas, including exports to Kenya and Uganda.

218. Exports of mangrove poles decreased to 105,000 poles due to countries in the Arabian Peninsula using cement and concrete for building purposes. Of the minor forest products 411 tons of beeswax were exported.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

Development

219 (305-307). The more important minerals at present in production are diamonds, gold and silver, lead-copper concentrates (containing gold and silver), mica, salt, tin and building minerals. Other known mineral resources, some of

which are being exploited on varying scales, are coal, garnet, graphite, gypsum, iron, kaolin, lime, magnesite, nierschau, niobium (pyrochlore) and tungsten (wolfram).

220. The Geological Survey Department includes a mineral exploration team, formed in 1952, and in part staffed by personnel supplied by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, which is continuously employed in examining and assessing the possible economic importance of mineral occurrences. The team completed an intensive diamond drilling programme to prove tonnage of bodies of iron ore located in proximity to coal deposits previously proved in south-west Tanganyika, surveyed important deposits of gypsum on the coast and carried out regional mineral surveys over two large areas. Investigation of oil bearing possibilities is in the hands of a group holding an oil exploration licence covering the coastal belt, adjacent islands and territorial waters. This group decided to sink the third deep test well near Kiswere in Kilwa District and preparation of the site began. The extensive aerial prospecting operations carried out in 1956 gave rise in 1957 to much detailed prospecting on the ground by parties using the most modern scientific equipment. The principal development was the formation of an exploration company with a capital of £1 million to investigate closely an area of 34,000 square miles in the west of the territory where the year's work included basic mapping by a company specialized in photo-geological interpretation and airborne geophysical surveys. The pilot mill to treat the niobium-bearing carbonatite at Panda Hill (Mbeya) was put into operation. Equipping of the new gold mine at Kiabakari in Musoma District and the Kyerwa tin mine in Bukoba District continued throughout the year. The Colonial Development Corporation completed the investigation of the Kivira-Songwe coalfield near the northern end of Lake Nyasa and a coal mining lease was applied for. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, which established its regional office for East Africa in Dodoma, continued investigations initiated by the Geological Survey Department, in addition to providing prospectors and companies with technical advice and facilities in their search for radioactive minerals. A service of technical advice and assistance to the mining industry is provided by the Geological Survey Department.

221. The estimated value of mineral production in 1957 was nearly £5 million, the same as the preceding two years. Exports (domestic production) were valued approximately at £5,046,000. Local consumption, estimated at £422,000, shows a small decrease from the previous year. Final figures will not be available until outstanding smelter returns and account sales have been received. An increase in diamond exports offset reduced value of exports of lead concentrates and gold bullion. Almost half the mica purchased by local dealers came from the African Co-operative Societies, but the total amount produced by the societies shows a reduction to £15,756 compared with £23,796 in 1956.

Policy and Legislation

222 (307-311). There have been no changes during the year under review in the legislation governing mining operations in the territory. Mineral rights are vested in the Governor in trust and all royalties and other receipts derived from mining and prospecting form part of the general revenues of the territory. 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 mining leases. The indigenous inhabitants can, without the need for the grant of

prospecting rights or other formalities, win 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.

223. 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 more than three miles outside a township boundary. In the case of the Dar es Salaam municipality, the limit is 12 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 salt, coal, gypsum, lime, magnesite, building minerals and diamonds, royalty is assessed at the rate of 5 per cent. of the net value. On salt the rate is 6s. per ton and on coal 30 cents per ton. On gypsum, lime and magnesite the royalty is 2s., 4s. and 3s. per ton respectively.

224. In the case of building materials the rate is 1s. per 100 cubic feet on stone and gravel and 50 cents per 100 cubic feet on sand and clay. Diamonds attract a royalty of 15 per cent. of valuation as determined by an official valuer. All incomes derived from mining operations are liable to income tax.

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing Industry

225 (312-316). The importance of industrial expansion continues to be fully recognised. In the year under review Rights of Occupancy have been granted in Dar es Salaam for two important large-scale industries, a cigarette factory, and a shoe factory. Secondary industries which have been assisted in the course of the year by refunds of Customs duty on imported materials under the Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duties) Ordinance are canning of fruit and vegetables, the manufacture of rubber products, ship-building and ship-repairing, and a company manufacturing metal containers in the Lake Province.

Principal Markets

226 (320). Information regarding the markets for export produce is contained in Appendix VII. Much of the production of local industries is absorbed by local markets and these continue to expand rapidly.

Encouragement of Industrialisation

227 (321). The investment of outside capital is welcomed and encouraged and in special cases, such as the meat processing and canning industry, Government has a direct financial interest. An urgent need is an increase in the number of skilled workers available for local industry and reference to the provision being made for the technical training of Africans will be found in paragraph 423. The planning of industrial areas in major centres of population and the great improvements in the territory's communications system are other aspects in the implementation of the accepted policy. In the financial year 1957/58 provision of £15,000 has been made for industrial site development and steps are being taken to establish serviced industrial sites in certain major towns ready for offer to prospective industrialists for immediate development.

Industrial Licensing

228 (322). A system of industrial licensing, on an East African basis, is operated under the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance, 1952, in respect of certain industries. This Ordinance was separately enacted by the Legislative Councils of each of the three East African territories, and alterations to the schedule of industries to which it is applied can only be made by resolution of the individual legislatures. The objects of this system of licensing and the composition of the East African Industrial Council were outlined in the 1955 Report. In 1957 there was one slight variation to the classes of products scheduled under the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance 1952 designed to limit the range of textile fibres covered by the Ordinance consequent upon the deletion of "woollen yarn" in 1956. This variation resulted in the Schedule comprising the following items at the end of 1957:

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.

At the end of 1957 two licenses were extant in Tanganyika in respect of cotton piecegoods other than knitwear. During the year under review the list of products scheduled under the Milling Ordinance was reduced to wheat flour and wheat offals.

Fuel and Power Facilities

229 (325-327). The total generating capacity being operated for public supplies at the end of the year was as follows:

Diesel	19,370 kw.
Steam (wood fuel)	620 kw.
Producer gas	330 kw.
Hydro	19,080 kw.

230. An Ordinance providing for the transfer of the undertaking of the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company Ltd. to the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Ltd. was passed in the Legislative Council on 8th February, 1957, and took effect as from 1st March, 1957. The combined undertakings now operate as the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Ltd. under a new Licence.

231. The number of consumer connections served by the new Company at the end of 1957 was as follows:

Dar es Salaam	10,494
Tanga	5,055
Other Areas	8,573

232. The rates paid by consumers are set out in comprehensive tariff schedules issued by the Supply Companies and range from 20 cents to Sh. $\frac{1}{2}$ per unit according to category.

Authorisations Issued Under Section 67 of the Electricity Ordinance

Classification	Number	Type of Generation		Remarks
		Thermal	Hydro	
Mining	15	15	—	Total capacity 2,492kw.
Tea and Coffee	11	8	3	
Sisal	30	30	—	
Cotton	5	5	—	
Miscellaneous	23	22	1	
	84	80	4	

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services

233 (328-332). The postal administration provides a full range of mail services, except house-to-house delivery by postmen. Delivery is effected through the medium 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 lbs. in weight. Facilities are available for registration, cash on delivery, insured and express items; and provision is made for first and second class airmail, air letters and air parcels. The inland postage rate for surface mail was 20 cents for the first ounce or part thereof and 15 cents for each additional ounce or part thereof; for inland airmail the charge was 30 cents for the first half ounce and 20 cents for each additional half ounce or part thereof. The internal postage rates were raised with effect from 1st January, 1958. There are 12 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 overseas airlines.

234. 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 129 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 42 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.

235. 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 1957 are:

<i>POST OFFICES—</i>			
	<i>Departmental Post Offices</i>	<i>Post Offices</i>	<i>Total</i>
	89	83	172
<i>PRIVATE BOXES—</i>			
	<i>No. of Private Boxes Available</i>		
	11,676		
<i>POSTINGS—</i>			
	<i>Letters</i>	<i>Parcels</i>	
	22,379,687	287,395	

Telephone and Radio Telephone Services

236 (331). The number of exchanges operated by the Post Office telephone service at the end of 1957 was 65, connected by 11,414 miles of wire. During the year the capacity of exchanges throughout the territory was increased by 170 lines, giving a total capacity of 9,060 lines. One hundred and nine public call offices are now in operation and the number of telephones is 12,475, including party lines and extensions.

237. Radio telephone service is available to Aden, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Beira (Portuguese East Africa), Belgium, Belgian Congo, Bermuda, Canada, Ceuta, Ceylon, Channel Islands, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Gibraltar, Hungary, India, Irish Republic, Iraq, Israel, Italian Somaliland, Italy, Lebanon, Lourenço Marques, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique Territory, Netherlands, Nigeria (Lagos and Ibadan), Northern Ireland, Northern Rhodesia, Norway, Newfoundland, Nyasaland, Pakistan, Poland, South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangier, Tunisia, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., United States, Vatican City 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.

238. During 1957 two additional trunk circuits were provided, and the capacities of two exchanges were increased. The gross number of new exchange lines connected was 1,908, but this was offset by 1,385 cessations. The number of applicants awaiting exchange line service at 31st December, 1957, was 393. During the year, trunk and local calls exceeded 11 million, an increase of 6 per cent. over 1956. The basic charge for exchange line telephone service (for subscribers within 2 miles of the exchange) is a non-recurrent connection charge of 80s. and a quarterly rental of 60s. The local charge is 25 cents and a full trunk service is available to all subscribers. Approximately 48 per cent. of subscribers are connected to automatic exchanges. A free issue of the Telephone Directory is made approximately every 6 months.

Telegraph, Submarine Cable and Wireless Telegraph Service

239 (333). Telegraph facilities are provided throughout Tanganyika by the Posts and Telecommunications Administration by means of morse and teleprinter land line circuits and by radio telegraph circuits. There are 198 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.

240. The charge for ordinary telegrams to any place in East Africa is a minimum of 2s. for ten words and 20 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, cycle or motor 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 Limited.

Radio Services

241 (335). The Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation is a statutory corporation independent of Government, but with certain obligations and duties imposed by the Ordinance which created it. The Board of the Corporation consists of a Chairman and 7 members, of whom 2 are officials and 5 unofficials. Of the 5 unofficial members 3 are Africans, 1 European and 1 Asian. Arrangements have been made for the appointment early in 1958 of a Director, who was formerly controller of the B.B.C. North Region, and who was for 6 years responsible for the re-organisation and development of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service. The Corporation's recurrent expenditure is met by a Government grant of £50,000, the revenue (less cost of collection) from an annual licence fee of 10s. per radio receiver and a little revenue from announcements and royalties on gramophone records.

242. The broadcasting station is situated at Dar es Salaam and is equipped with a 20 kw. Marconi short-wave transmitter, which is the most powerful in East Africa. Reception even on small radio receiving sets is generally good throughout the territory, although it may leave something to be desired in a few places. Reception reports have been received from places as distant as Japan, Finland and New Zealand. In addition, a second medium-wave transmitter of 1.25 kw. strength serves the capital Dar es Salaam and its environs. It is estimated that there are about 80,000 radio sets in use, but the number of listeners is many times greater as there is a considerable amount of communal listening in market places and schools. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £20,000 has been approved for the purchase of a second short-wave transmitter and a medium-wave transmitter. The Tanganyika Government will supply the balance of £5,000 needed to purchase these transmitters.

243. Programmes in Swahili and English are given and the Corporation's policy is being directed towards making the latter programme more attractive to English speaking peoples of all races. Twenty-five and a half hours of Swahili and 11½ hours of English programmes are broadcast each week. When the new transmitters to be purchased from the Colonial Development and Welfare grant are in operation, it will be possible to increase the hours of broadcasting and to have two programmes running simultaneously.

244. The Corporation employs 62 persons.

245. The Education Department is responsible for school broadcasts. By arrangement with the Corporation, these broadcasts continue to be transmitted to schools and their usefulness and popularity increase as wider experience is gained.

Roads

246 (337). 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	3,517
(4) Local main roads	4,319
(5) District roads	10,934½
(6) Village roads (approximately)	8,500

247. At the end of the year under review the project covering the replacement of the major bridges on the Great North Road was substantially complete; only Chasinge bridge near Kondoa required to be completed. A start was made on the bitumenisation of the 40 mile gap of gravel road between Dar es Salaam and Morogoro. Two major road projects, the Mwanza-Biharamulo road and the Mporotos deviation, progressed well during the year; at the end of the year the Mwanza-Biharamulo road was 55 per cent. complete, and the 33 mile long Mporotos deviation project had been completed except for the application of surface material over part of its length.

248. The reconstruction of a 24 mile stretch of road on the East/West Link Route between Magole and Berega was started and at the end of the year the project was 30 per cent. complete. The completion of this work will bring the whole of the 350 mile route from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma up to an all weather standard.

Road Transport Services

249 (339). The road services operated by the Railways and Harbour Administration cover a total of 2,188 route miles.

250 (340-1). In Dar es Salaam a bus service is operated by the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company. This Company has 51 buses at present, including 6 double-decker buses. Nine routes are operated over a total of 51.2 miles. In 1957 it carried 9,000,000 passengers and covered 1,012,000 passenger miles. Fares range from 20 cents for 2nd class and 30 cents for 1st class for distances up to 2 miles, to 55 cents for 2nd class and 80 cents for 1st class for journeys of 6 miles. The Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company also operate a town service in Tanga. Three routes are concerned and 750,000 passengers were carried during the year over 146,000 passenger miles. The number of established services operated by private companies in all parts of the territory has increased very considerably, and the standard of vehicles, especially of passenger vehicles, has shown a distinct improvement. Most of these are, however, unscheduled, and this applies in particular to the large number of buses operated by African owners, mainly in the Moshi District of the Northern Province and the Bukoba District of the Lake Province.

251 (368). The Transport Licensing Ordinance was brought into force on 1st April, 1957, only the penal sections being reserved. The Transport Licensing Authority called for applications from each of the Provinces in turn, and by the end of the year initial issuing of licences had virtually been completed. It is intended to bring the penal sections of the Ordinance into force on 1st March, 1958. The numbers of the applications received and licences issued are as follows:

	<i>Road Service Licences (Passenger Vehicles)</i>	<i>Public Carrier's Licences (Goods Vehicles)</i>
Applications received	1,071	2,134
Licences issued	823	1,713
No. of vehicles authorised on licences	1,502	3,042

Experience gained by the Authority showed the desirability of amending the Ordinance in certain respects so as to improve efficiency in administration. An amending bill was accordingly prepared and the Transport Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957, was passed by Legislative Council in November.

Railway Services

252 (342). Revised time-tables were introduced during the year.

253 (353). Passenger journeys on the Central Line and Road and Lake Steamer Services increased to 1.7 million, and on the Southern Province Line from 42,000 in 1956 to 113,000 in 1957. On the Tanga Line there was also an increase from 550,000 in 1956 to 715,000 in 1957.

254. Total goods traffic, however, decreased to 875,000 tons on the Central Line and Road and Lake Services, and 327,000 on the Tanga Line. These figures represent a ton-mileage index figure of 221 and 204 respectively, compared with the basic index figure of 100 for 1948. There was one increase in rates, and operating efficiency was satisfactory.

255 (354). Further improvements were effected during the year, and 13 new tank cars were put into service.

256. Further progress was made during the year with housing schemes for African staff, both at Dar es Salaam and inland.

Air Transport Services

257 (355). The East African Airways Corporation operates a number of internal scheduled services connecting the main administrative and commercial centres of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. Regional Services are run to Portuguese East Africa, South Africa, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias. With the acquisition of 3 "Canadair" aircraft weekly services are now operated between Dar es Salaam and London and Karachi. The fleet consists of 3 Canadair, 9 Dakota and 4 Rapide aircraft.

258. Central African Airways operate services between Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, calling at Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Tabora. Sabena Airlines provide weekly services from Dar es Salaam to the Congo, calling at Tabora.

259 (356). The East African Airways Corporation is a public non-profit-making corporation owned by the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. There is no direct subsidy, but any shortfall of revenue below the year's expenditure is met in agreed proportions by payments from the public funds of Governments concerned. The territorial Government owns three aircraft for survey work, and official transport duties. A number of charter companies operate light aircraft in the territory, and such aircraft are also owned and operated by private companies and individuals.

260 (357). Government maintains 32 aerodromes, twelve of which are equipped with radio navigational aids, and 20 minor landing grounds. In addition there are four licensed private aerodromes, and thirteen unlicensed aerodromes. New buildings on building extensions have been constructed at Songea, Kilwa, Mwanza and Iringa.

Meteorological Services

261 (358). Meteorological Services in Tanganyika are provided by the East African Meteorological Department and are largely controlled from the Regional Headquarters of that Department at the Dar es Salaam Airport. During the year the number of rainfall stations increased from 609 to 632. The stations at which temperatures as well as rainfall are measured increased from 71 to 78. At the end of the year there was one first order station carrying out observations throughout the 24 hours. The number of second order stations is now 18. At Dar es Salaam Airport the radar designed to measure upper winds to considerable heights is

now in operation. The installation of storm warning radar awaits the completion of the aerodrome extensions and provision has been made for measurement of pressure, temperatures and humidities in the upper atmosphere to be operated in conjunction with the upper wind radar.

262 (359). 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 at Tabora and Dodoma. In addition, many special investigations are carried out to meet particular requests for information. Examples are the consultative service given to the Rufiji Basin Survey of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation and an investigation into rainfall intensities for flood control.

Shipping Services

263 (360). Inland waterway services on Lake Tanganyika comprise 299 route miles between Kigoma and Mpulungu in Northern Rhodesia. A weekly passenger and cargo steamer service is supplemented by a tug and lighter service round Lake Victoria, connecting the ports of Mwanza, Bukoba and Musoma with ports in Kenya and Uganda and 474 route miles of launch services radiating from Mwanza.

264 (361). All harbours on the Tanganyika coast are controlled by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, and tariff books of port dues and charges, landing, shipping and storage fees, are published at regular intervals under the provisions of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration Act, 1950, and the Ports and Native Vessels Ordinances.

Use and Ownership

265. 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

266. Normal methods are used in the recruitment of staff for transport and communication services, but an increasing number of Africans is being employed. Twenty-five Tanganyika Africans occupied posts with senior salary scales in the High Commission services, which include Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Meteorological Services.

Transport and Communications Connections

267 (364-365). Regular steamship services to and from the territory have been maintained by the 23 steamship companies (American, British, Belgian, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese and Scandinavian) listed in the 1955 report. Coastal services between Tanganyika, Kenya and Zanzibar also continue to be operated.

268 (366-367). There are no direct air communications between Tanganyika and America: in September East African Airways opened a direct service from Dar es Salaam to Karachi and Bombay via Nairobi.

269 (369). 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.

270. 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

271 (370). In 1957, in addition to normal maintenance, the Public Works Department continued its extensive programme of new works. Separate programmes were also undertaken as usual by Local and Native Authorities, the Provincial Administration, the Prisons Department and private building contractors.

272 (371). Major works or extensions to existing works on hand during the year were:

- (a) Princess Margaret Hospital, Dar es Salaam.
- (b) St. Michael and St. George School, Iringa.
- (c) Four Hostels for trainees.
- (d) Technical Institute, Dar es Salaam.
- (e) Moshi and Ifunda Trade Schools.
- (f) New Government Offices, Dar es Salaam—High Court.
- (g) Magistrates' Court, Tanga.
- (h) African Hospitals—Kibondo, Newala, Sumbawanga, Geita, Maswa.
- (i) Indian Secondary Schools—Moshi, Tanga, Dodoma, Lindi.
- (j) Indian Primary School, Dar es Salaam.
- (k) African Primary Middle and Secondary Schools.

Sewerage and Drainage

273 (372). The scheme in Dar es Salaam is in full operation. Some modifications now considered necessary will be carried out in 1958. The construction of the new outfall sewer at Tanga has been completed. Detailed design is in hand for new sewerage schemes for Moshi and Arusha.

Urban Water Supplies

274 (373). The new dam for Tabora Water Supply has been completed. Construction work on the new Ruvu River scheme for Dar es Salaam is well advanced. New water supplies have been brought into operation for Ujiji, Kiomboi, Vwawa and Wami. Reconstruction schemes have come into operation at Moshi, Mwanza, Morogoro, Same, Nzega and Ukiriguru, and major works are in hand at Dodoma, Tabora, Tanga, Kigoma, Mtwara, Singida, Iringa, Njombe, Arusha, Mpanda, Bukoba and Tengeru.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER I. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

275 (374). The social and religious background and customs of the indigenous peoples of the territory have been described in previous annual reports.

Non-Governmental Social Organisation

276 (375). Apart from the numerous missionary societies, which undertake much work of a social nature, the following are some of the non-governmental organisations engaged in social activities.

277 (376). 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.

278. The year 1957 saw yet more expansion in Red Cross work in Tanganyika. This is particularly noticeable in the increase in child welfare clinics and in the general welfare work in hospitals and in missions. There are now 42 child welfare clinics assisted from Red Cross funds. Four radio sets were given to hospitals where long term patients are treated and one to the Kazima blind school. £460 was spent on building a malaria ward and providing a piped water supply for Korogwe mission hospital and £200 was granted for the building of an out-patient clinic for leprosy patients at Katoke. Ki-Swahili libraries have been started in several hospitals, and crippled patients have been lent wheel chairs for use in their own homes. Emergency relief included the grant of money to victims of a fire at Kigoma for rebuilding their houses and also the grant of money to sufferers of the flood at Kilosa earlier this year. Training has continued and courses in first aid, nursing, maternity and child welfare, etc., have resulted in over 350 successes. Over 50 patients have been fitted with calipers or surgical boots and 35 with artificial legs or arm hooks under the "surgical appliance scheme". Of the 18 local girls sent to England to train as State Registered Nurses, five have now qualified and three more are expected to take their state finals in 1958. Blood donor registers are kept at several Red Cross Centres; the Dar es Salaam scheme is so successful that a paid organiser has been found necessary.

279 (377). Societies with somewhat similar, but more specialised objectives as the Red Cross are the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. The latter provides staff for various government and mission leprosaria.

280. There are now over 7,000 Boy Scouts of all races in Tanganyika, the majority of whom are in groups attached to schools. Further expansion is at present made difficult by a shortage of trained leaders. The main event of the year was the journey to England of 27 scouts to take part in the Jubilee Jamboree. The scouts of the territory themselves raised £3,700 towards the cost of this visit and the Government gave a further £1,850.

281. The Girl Guide movement continues to make progress in Tanganyika and at the end of 1957 there were 3,518 Girl Guides. Of these, rather more than half are Africans. In January, guides of all races were present when the new

headquarters Building was opened in Dar es Salaam by the World Chief Guide. A small party of Tanganyika guides attended the Camp held in Windsor Great Park to celebrate the centenary of the birth of the founder of the movement, Robert Baden Powell. The Guide movement is beginning to play a greater part in the life of the community generally and has assisted other social and charitable societies such as the Red Cross and R.S.P.C.A.

282. The British Legion, a voluntary association incorporated under Royal Charter to promote the welfare of all ex-servicemen and their families, now has a membership of about 18,000 of whom 95 per cent. are African. The Legion provides assistance for members in need and also provides social amenities and hostel accommodation at the Legion Centre in Dar es Salaam. There are active branches in some of the more important towns in the territory.

283 (380). Women's social work is chiefly sponsored by the Tanganyika Council of Women with 20 branches throughout the territory, 30 affiliated women's clubs and an inter-racial membership of nearly 3,100. The proportion of African members is still relatively small, as might be expected in the light of the very recent expansion of female education, 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 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.

284 (381). Organisations with primarily cultural interests, apart from the British Council, 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 became a quarterly in 1955, 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 to the African mind.

285 (382). The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has continued to be active. Besides the objective indicated by its title, it aims at the promotion of humane education in animal welfare and is largely responsible for the increased interest shown by the indigenous people in the care of their animals.

286. There are now over 300 established centres and the Society now has a membership of over 23,000 Africans and 1,500 persons of other races. African Inspectors are now being trained for field work. During 1957 a Mobile Unit educational service for animal welfare was inaugurated with the aim of co-ordinating the work of the Society's branches.

CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

General

287 (383). The position remains as described in previous annual reports. All elements of the population of the territory are protected in their enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, 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, particularly in such matters as land transfer, trade licensing, financial exploitation and industrial employment.

Slavery and Analogous Practices

288 (384). Slavery practices have 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.

Right of Petition

289 (385). The right of petition is well understood by all sections of the population and is freely exercised. The rules of procedure for the submission of petitions to the United Nations have been made known to the public throughout the territory.

Restrictions

290 (386). No restrictions on the enjoyment by the inhabitants of the territory of fundamental human rights and freedoms are imposed. The Governor-in-Council is empowered by the Penal Code to prohibit the importation of undesirable publications, which term includes obscene or seditious literature; in 1957 a total of three Orders were made by the Governor-in-Council.

Media of Information

291 (387). There is no special law or legal instrument governing the freedom of the press, but this freedom is in effect secured by the fact that no publisher or editor, or any other person taking part in the production or distribution of any publication, can suffer from any Government action unless he or they have been tried and convicted by a Court of an offence against the law. The printer and publisher of any newspaper (unless exempted by the Governor) is required 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.

292 (388). Most towns in the territory now have bookshops and newspaper stalls, and the growth of libraries sponsored by the Inter-territorial Literature Bureau, the Social Development Department, the British Council, Co-operative organisations and Missions, many with full lending and postal facilities, ensure that newspapers, books and other publications are available to all who desire them. The first public library, the King George VI Memorial Library in Tangu, is to be opened in March, 1958. 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.

293 (389). Papers 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. At the end of the year, plans were well advanced to transfer the three Swahili papers formerly published by the Public Relations Department—*Mwangaza*, *Baragumu* and *Mambo Leo*—to an independent company formed for the purpose. The company will have a Board of Directors and a Board of Trustees both completely independent of Government. The policy of the newspapers will be under the control of the trustees, who will have the sole power of appointing and dismissing the editor and who will 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. During the year, three newspapers were registered under the Newspapers Ordinance, bringing the total so registered to the end of 1957 to 10. The majority of District and Mission newspapers, referred to in paragraph 294 below, are exempted from registration under the Newspapers Ordinance.

One of the three papers registered during the year, *Mwafrika*, is an independent Swahili newspaper. 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.

294 (390). Outside Dar es Salaam there are two monthly papers published by Roman Catholic Missions, *Kiongozi* in Tabora and *Lunuli* in Mwanza, which carry some world and local news and two others, *Rumuli* in Bukoba and *Katoliki* in Songea, some local news in addition to matter 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 27 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.

295 (391). 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.

296 (392). The Press and Publications Division of the Public Relations Department provides information about government activities in press releases, over six hundred having been issued in 1957. 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.

297. The Division also prepares for free issue pamphlets describing aspects of government's work; and is charged with the distribution of publicity material received from the Colonial Office, the Central Office of Information in London, the United Nations Department of Information and other organisations. This material is, where suitable, passed on to the press or distributed to schools, libraries, clubs and institutions.

298. Photographic publicity is conducted by the Photographic Division of the Public Relations Department which filed over 2,800 photographs during 1957, and made over 24,600 photographic enlargements. The Division's photographs are used by the local English press, by the Swahili press, and are sent overseas, including copies for the United Nations Department of Information. The Division arranges displays and exhibitions, the most notable of which during 1957 was an exhibition staged in Messrs. Kodaks' showrooms in London of photographs of Tanganyika.

299. The Public Relations Department 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.

300 (393). Local broadcasting facilities have been described in paragraphs 241-245. 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 for the Broadcasting Service by the Public Relations Department.

301 (394). 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 a number of mobile units. 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. 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

302 (395). 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 under review.

Missionary Activities

303 (396). 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 under review.

304 (397). Details of the medical and educational work of the Missions are given in paragraphs 352 and 404, and in the relevant Sections of Appendices XIX and XXII. Financial assistance from territorial funds in 1957/58 was £1,145,978 for Education and £132,000 for Medical Work.

305 (398). The number of Missions at the end of 1957 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 1957 exceeded 320. The total number of missionaries from outside the territory was at the end of 1957 as follows:

	<i>R.C. Missions</i>	<i>Other Missions</i>
American	154	146
British	198	292
Danish	—	51
Dutch	341	1
French	80	—
German	410	29
Italian	207	—
Swedish	—	89
Swiss	258	3
Other	33	57
Total	1,691	668

The annual returns of the Missions show that the number of converts is 1,362,465.

Adoption of Children

306 (399-400). The situation described in paragraphs 399 and 400 of the 1955 report remains unchanged.

Immigration

307 (401-402). During the year a new Immigration Ordinance was brought into force. It is intended primarily to remove inconsistencies and anomalies which had developed under the old Ordinance rather than to make substantial alterations in the law governing the control of immigration.

308. The new Ordinance does not apply to African immigrants, but provision exists under the Ordinance for the making of regulations to control the immigration of all or any class of Africans if this should be necessary. Certain local problems of land shortage, etc., which have arisen as a result of the immigration of Africans from adjacent territories have caused study to be given to the possibility of instituting a degree of control over such African immigration. 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, 1952, the operation of which has to be extended annually by Legislative Council. The Ordinance has been extended for 1958.

309. Arabs from Zanzibar, Aden and the various States and Sheikdoms of the Arabian Peninsular area still enjoy certain exemptions from immigration requirements. 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. With the exceptions mentioned relating to Africans and Arabs, the immigration law makes no discrimination on grounds of race, nationality or refugee status.

310. A few war-time refugees who have not yet found employment are still maintained by the Administering Authority, and are not subject to the Immigration Ordinance.

311. The general procedure for obtaining entry into the territory remains as described in the 1955 Report. A modification in the attitude towards immigration, created by the growing ability of the inhabitants of the territory to engage in economic activities which previously tended to be left to immigrants, has brought about one important alteration. Any person desiring to enter the territory other than as a visitor or for any temporary purpose only must now satisfy the Immigration Control Board that his engaging in any trade, business or profession, as the case may be, or his presence in the territory, will be in the interests of the inhabitants generally of the territory. This is a positive and constructive requirement which replaces the former looser requirement that the activities of an immigrant should not be to the prejudice of the inhabitants generally of the territory.

312. During 1957 the number of immigrants was 5,453 comprising:

Europeans	.. ..	2,679	(Male 1,520—Female 1,159)
Asians	.. ..	2,264	(Male 1,043—Female 1,221)
Others	.. ..	510	(Male 386—Female 124)

These figures include temporary residents on fixed contracts of employment.

313. The number of permanent emigrants during 1957 was 966 comprising:

Europeans	.. ..	656	(Male 359—Female 297)
Asians	.. ..	272	(Male 149—Female 123)
Others	.. ..	38	(Male 35—Female 3)

314. In addition there were 8,472 visitors to the territory and 2,123 persons passed through in transit to other destinations.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN

General

315 (404-412). 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. No change has occurred during the year under review.

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

General

316 (413). The main objectives of the territorial labour policy are the establishment of fair working conditions for those gainfully employed, the maintenance of good relations between employer and employee, the peaceful and expeditious settlement of industrial disputes, improved efficiency and an increase in the productivity of the worker, and the rationalisation and stabilisation of labour. The two greatest problems which confront industry in the territory today 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 new Employment Ordinance to which reference has been made in previous reports was brought into effect on the 1st February, 1957. The

Ordinance, together with its comprehensive subsidiary legislation which was introduced on the same date, is designed to assist in the furtherance of the territorial labour policy described above. Under the Ordinance, the unskilled, illiterate African worker receives special protection.

Kinds of, and opportunities for, employment

317 (414). As will be seen from the following table, relating to African labour, the incidence of employment does not necessarily coincide with the areas of greatest population, and as one result 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†	Percentage
Central	879,421	10.2	13,432	3.44
Eastern	1,039,791	12.0	93,040	23.83
Lake	2,228,485	25.7	25,357	6.50
Northern	758,960	8.8	53,381	13.67
Southern	1,008,046	11.6	31,837	8.15
Southern Highlands	1,023,805	11.8	38,792	9.93
Tanga	671,381	7.7	107,216	27.46
Western	1,052,795	12.2	27,415	7.02
	8,662,684	100.0	390,470	100.00

* Provisional figures only.

† Excluding domestic servants in private households (approximately 40,000).

318 (415). The main areas and kinds of employment are unchanged.

Unemployment and Lack of Labour

319 (416). Throughout 1957 there was in general no shortage of work, although there has been some unemployment in Dar es Salaam and other urban areas where it has been found that some persons are unwilling to accept offers of employment in rural areas and prefer to stay in the towns at all costs. The unskilled worker usually had no difficulty in finding work and the pace of development has been such that skilled and semi-skilled workers are virtually assured of permanent employment.

Recruitment of labour

320 (417). During the year under review four 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 21,575 as compared with 24,143 in 1956 or about 5.5 per cent. of the number of Africans in employment. A number of workers, however, availed themselves of the transport and other facilities offered by recruiters in order to reach employment areas of their own choice. Having regard to the number of persons using the transit centres and shelters maintained by Government whilst proceeding to and from employment (199,106 in 1957) the inference is that a large proportion of indigenous labour will prefer to seek out and enter into a local contract of employment as and when it chooses.

Training of workers

321 (418). Information as to technical training and facilities is given in the next part of the report.

Migration of labour

322 (419). Over 54,000 workers from other territories were, during the year under review, employed in Tanganyika and recorded new arrivals amounted to 10,692 men, 7,371 women and 364 children.

Recruitment from outside the territory

323 (420). The only source of recruitment outside the territory is Ruanda Urundi, in pursuance of agreement with the Belgian authorities which is the subject of annual review in consultation with them. The total number recruited in 1957 was 2,355 workers accompanied by 1,685 wives and dependants. In addition there is a considerable flow of voluntary labour into the territory, particularly from Portuguese East Africa. Conditions of employment are the same as for all other workers on local contract of service.

Compulsory Labour; Indebtedness; Application of Conventions

324 (421-423). The situation described in the 1955 report remains unchanged.

Terms and conditions of employment

325 (424). The Employment Ordinance which came into effect on 1st February, 1957, together with its comprehensive subsidiary legislation revised and consolidated all labour legislation of a non-technical nature, in the territory. Ordinances relating to trade unions, regulation of wages, settlement of trade disputes, apprenticeships, employment of women and children and shop hours deal with other aspects of employment.

Negotiating procedure

326 (425). By the end of 1957 there were 87 works or staff committees of which 55 were established in Government and High Commission Services and the remainder by private concerns.

Conditions of employment

327 (426-438). Conditions of employment, including details of remuneration, hours of work, medical inspection, provision of rations, employment of women and children, and housing conditions were described fully in the 1955 report.

328. During the year a Minimum Wages Regulation order for Dar es Salaam was brought into effect. It is the present policy to fix minimum wages on an area basis and consideration was being given at the end of the year to the application of minimum wages legislation to other towns.

Freedom of Movement

329 (439). At the labour exchanges maintained by the Labour Department, 43 Europeans, 81 Asians and 6,330 African tradesmen were registered and 4 European, 2 Asians and 9,030 Africans, including non-tradesmen, were placed in employment. 18,550 workers accompanied by 7,730 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.

Labour passes or Work books; Training of Employees; Industrial homework; Industrial Safety

330 (440-443). The situation is fully described in the 1955 report.

Departmental Organisation

331 (444-446). There have been no significant changes. Financial provision for the Labour Department in 1957-1958 was £136,595, as compared with £115,674 in 1956-1957.

Advisory Organisation

332 (447). There is provision in the Employment Ordinance for a Statutory Labour Advisory Board to advise on all matters connected with employment. The Board had not been set up by the end of the year owing to protracted negotiations with the Tanganyika Federation of Labour on the subject of the submission of a panel of names or workers' representatives. Advice on special problems is available from such non-statutory bodies as the Port Labour Central Advisory Committee. The constitution of the Board is: Minister for Social Services (Chairman), Provincial Commissioner (Local Government and Administration) (Vice-Chairman), the Director of Public Works, the Labour Commissioner, the Regional Representative of the East African Railways and Harbours and representatives of the interests of employers and employees.

Trade Unions

333 (448). The Trade Unions Ordinance, 1956, and its subsidiary legislation came into force on the 1st February, 1957. The Ordinance provides for the association of employees and employers. This major piece of legislation is designed to guide newly formed trade unions and to encourage their proper development. Sections of the Ordinance provide for the protection of the interests of individual union members, for the classification of persons eligible to hold posts as office bearers in trade unions and for the procedure for registration of trade unions, conduct of secret ballots, etc.

334. This Ordinance required existing unions to re-register which in most cases meant slight amendments to their rules. The complete list of organisations registered at the end of 1957 is as follows:

(a) Registered Trade Unions:

- The Dar es Salaam Building and Civil Engineering Contractors Association.
- The Dar es Salaam Port Employers Association.
- The Dar es Salaam Butchers Association.
- The Dar es Salaam Quarry Owners Association.
- The East African Customs Asian Union, Tanganyika Region.
- The East African Railways and Harbours European Staff Association (Tanganyika).
- The Dar es Salaam Asian Commercial Employees Association.
- The Tanganyika Public Road Transport and Maintenance Workers Union.
- The Asian Harbour Workers Union of Dar es Salaam.
- The Tanganyika Tailors, Shoemakers and Garment Workers Union.
- The Eastern Province Plantation Workers Union.
- The Tanganyika Local Government Workers Union.
- The Tanganyika Public Works Department Workers Union.
- The Dockworkers and Stevedores Union.
- The Tanga Motor Drivers Union.
- The Railway Asian Union, Tanganyika.
- The Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants Association.
- The Tanganyika Commercial and Industrial Workers Union.
- The Tanganyika Transport and Allied Workers Union.
- The Tanga Province Plantation Workers Union.
- The Building and Construction Workers Union.
- The Tanga Port Stevedores and Dockworkers Union.
- The Tanganyika African Government Workers Union.
- The Tanganyika Domestic and Hotel Workers Union.
- The Tanganyika Railway African Union.

The total membership of these Unions is estimated at approximately 35,000.

(b) Staff Associations:

- The Tanganyika European Civil Servants Association.
- The Tanganyika African Postal Union.
- 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 Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association.
- The Western Province Tobacco Growers' Association.
- The Rift Valley (Tanganyika) Farmers' Association.

Settlement of Labour Disputes

335 (449). The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance, 1950, provides the machinery for the investigation and settlement of labour disputes. The right to strike is recognised by the relevant provisions of the Trade Union Ordinance 1956. Detail of disputes leading to stoppages of work during the year under review are listed in Appendix XVII.

336. During the year under review two disputes in essential services were dealt with under the procedure provided by the Trades Dispute (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance. Of these disputes the first resulted in an Arbitration award, which granted an increase to certain of the workers concerned, and in the second dispute settlement was effected through the medium of an endorsed negotiated agreement.

Offences against Labour Laws

337 (450). 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 SERVICES**Legislation**

338 (451-454). No legislation was passed in 1957 directly affecting the Social Development Department.

339. The policy of the Administering Authority in matters of social security has continued to be one of reliance on the traditional welfare structure.

Services for Aged Persons, Widows, etc.

340 (455-457). In October, 1956, the Blind Welfare Committee established a training centre for blind African men at Kazima near Tabora, with financial aid, both capital and recurrent, from Government and with help from the

Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. The aim of this institution is to train the unsighted (and, particularly, the recently blinded) who are otherwise able-bodied in simple agriculture and in village handicrafts to the end that they can lead useful, productive and contented lives on return to their home villages.

341. In February, 1957, the Blind Welfare Committee was superseded by a formally constituted Tanganyika Society for the Blind, with membership open to all races, whose aims are the training and welfare of the blind.

Community Welfare Services

342 (458-459). A "Community Centres Revolving Loan Fund" was established during 1956 to finance similar improvements to community centres elsewhere in the territory. During 1957 arrangements were made to make four loans totalling £2,900 to Management Boards for the expansion or rehabilitation of centres in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Kilosa and Tabora. Further loans were under consideration.

Research into and co-ordination of Welfare Services

343 (460). In October, the Commissioner for Social Development attended a conference on Rural Welfare, organised by the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.) at Tananarive in Madagascar.

344 (461). The Tanganyika Council of Social Service, consisting of certain Government nominees and representatives of religious, cultural, educational and social service organisations whose activities are territory-wide in scope, was established in August, 1956. The aim of the Council is to co-ordinate and extend social work in the territory. The Council, and its Standing Committee, met regularly during the year.

345 (462-463). In addition to the numerous 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 20 Social Development Officers (including six women), three Assistant Social Development Officers and 82 Social Development Assistants (including 14 women). Apart from the special training in the United Kingdom of qualified members of the staff, training is mainly on an in-service basis though short courses are arranged for special purposes.

CHAPTER 6. STANDARDS OF LIVING

Surveys

346 (464-468). Price and cost of living indices are maintained by the East African Statistical Department and are quoted in Appendix XVI. The publication of the survey of national income which was completed in 1956 is expected early in 1958. The social survey of Dar es Salaam was completed during the year.

General Standards

347. There have been no fundamental changes in general standards of living during the year and the gradual but steady improvement reported in previous years has continued.

Improvements of Standards

348. 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

349 (469). No major legislation affecting the public health was enacted during the year.

350. A Committee which was appointed at the end of 1956 to make recommendations concerning priorities for implementation of the Medical Five-Year Development Plan sat during 1957 and recommended that the Plan be implemented in full. It considered, however, that implementation should be spread over a longer period than the five years originally envisaged. It later became apparent, after examination of the financial position of the territory, that the rate of development, and in particular of the increasing recurrent expenditure on social services, would have to be further reduced. The plan envisages the establishment of 40 rural health centres which will exercise a combined preventive and curative function, and will be the first of a territory-wide organisation of such centres which will ultimately replace the present simple rural dispensary service whose function is mainly curative. The very substantial hospital building programme which has been in operation over the past few years will be continued. Mention of progress up to date in this programme will be found in paragraph 357. During the past five years the total annual output of students from medical and nursing training centres has virtually doubled, and proposals in the new plan when they are implemented will result in a very considerable further increase in the numbers of medical assistants, nurses, midwives, health nurses and village midwives qualifying annually.

Departmental Organisation

351 (470-476). 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.

Non-government medical services

352 (477). A considerable share in the medical work of the territory is taken by the numerous Christian missions. By the end of 1957 these were maintaining 35 hospitals with resident qualified doctors and 73 other medical units with accommodation for in-patients, as well as many clinics and dispensaries for out-patients. During the financial year 1956/57 over £106,000 was paid as grants to mission hospitals and training centres.

353 (478). All major industrial organisations and other employers of labour provide medical services for their staff. During 1957 they maintained 23 hospitals with resident or visiting doctors.

International and Regional Co-operation

354 (479-480). A list of the international conventions which have been applied to the territory is given in Appendix XXIII of the 1955 report. The provisions of the international sanitary agreements relating to maritime and aerial navigation are fully observed. A Bulletin of Infectious Diseases, giving the number of cases notified and the number of deaths from the five "quarantinable" diseases

(yellow fever, cholera, typhus, plague and smallpox), is circularised weekly. The Bulletin, which includes also particulars of 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.

Local Participation in Health Services

355 (481). In the rural areas the population participates in public health work through the local government organisations, which continue to make increasing use of specially constituted bodies to deal with local health problems and to administer locally sponsored and financed health services. The Municipal Council of Dar es Salaam maintains its own health services and in all township areas environmental sanitation is undertaken by the duly constituted local authorities. As far as is practicable the membership of health boards and committees includes representatives of the principal communities in the local population.

Finance

356 (482). The territorial budget for 1957-58 included provision of £1,899,756 for the public health services maintained by the Medical Department. This figure excludes allocations for capital projects such as new hospitals and other medical buildings totalling £500,950, and local authority expenditure on public health services.

(b) Medical Facilities

Hospitals

357 (483-484). Details regarding government and other hospitals are given in Appendix XIX. During the past few years there has been a steady expansion of hospital services. Further progress was made in the building programme in 1957. New hospitals were completed at Newala, Same, Kibondo, Njombe and Geita, whilst others were under construction at Maswa and Sumbawanga. The Galanos Ward Block at Tanga with 150 beds for women and children was virtually completed by the end of the year. In Dar es Salaam a third out-patient clinic was built at Magomeni. At the Princess Margaret Hospital and Training Centre two ward blocks each to contain 200 beds and four student hostels with accommodation for more than 400 students were completed. The hospital is not yet complete but the administrative and dental sections and part of the Training Centre are in operation. Installations and improvements to existing hospitals included the new out-patient administration block under construction at Mboya, a kitchen/laundry block at Tabora, two new wards at Kahama hospital and certain administrative buildings and wards at Chazi leprosarium and Mirembe mental hospital.

Specialised Units and treatment of individual diseases

358 (485). Except for the few private nursing homes and clinics sponsored and financed by particular communities, the facilities listed in the 1955 Report and below are open to all sections of the population:

- (iii) **Tuberculosis.** Tuberculosis control work is centred mainly at the hospital sanatorium at Kibongoto (on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro), which has accommodation for 304 tuberculous patients and a chain of 10 dispensaries. The infectious diseases hospitals in Dar es Salaam and Tanga are devoted largely to tuberculosis work, and tuberculosis wings have been established in the government hospitals at Kongwa, Mbulu, Oldeani, Muheza, Korogwe and Nachingwea. The Medical

missions are also co-operating in developing the anti-tuberculosis services. Wards for tuberculous patients have been provided in the Benedictine Hospitals at Ntanda and Mnero and the U.M.C.A. Hospitals at Lulindi and Masasi. During 1957 a tuberculosis control scheme in which these mission hospitals co-operated with Government was established in the eastern part of the Southern Province under the general direction of a tuberculosis officer stationed at Nachingwea. A tuberculosis survey team of the World Health Organisation carried out a tuberculosis survey in this area during the year. At Peramiho hospital maintained by the Benedictine mission in Songea district, a new wing to accommodate 60 tuberculous patients has been built and is expected to open in 1958. During 1957 the American Baptist Mission started the building of a new tuberculosis hospital at Mbeya.

- (vi) **Leprosy.** Some 5,000 patients were being treated at the end of the year in leprosaras and a further 18,000 as out-patients.
- (vii) **Sleeping Sickness.** During the past two years there has been a downward trend in incidence with 646 cases in 1956 and 411 in 1957.
- (viii) **Smallpox.** Reported cases in 1957 were 856, with 38 deaths.
- (ix) **Plague.** There were 5 cases and 1 death in 1957 in the Tanga and Northern Provinces.
- (x) **Mental Disease.** There are the following institutions:
 - (a) *Dodoma* . . . Mental hospital with present accommodation for 618 patients.
 - (b) *Dodoma* . . . Broadmoor institution for criminals of unsound mind.
 - (c) *Lulindi* . . . Mental hospital for chronic cases (maintained by Lutheran Mission and financed by Government).
 - (d) *Dar es Salaam* . . . Small mental holding unit with accommodation for patients.

Research

359 (486). The research organisation consists of the East African Medical Survey and Research Institute with headquarters at Mwanza, the Virus Research Institute at Entebbe, the Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases at Amani and the Leprosy Research Centre. At the centre of the organisation is the East African Council of Medical Research responsible for close liaison with the Colonial Medical Research Committee in London and collaboration and co-ordination of the work of the various East African research units. Medical research undertaken during 1957 included:

- (1) Investigations by the Departmental Malaria Unit into:
 - (a) Larvicides on Fishponds.
 - (b) Culicine Control Methods.
 - (c) Pyrimethamine Resistance.
 - (d) Chemoprophylaxis in Premune School children.
 - (e) Trials of New Anti-Malarial Drugs.
 - (f) Bilharzia and Mollusc survey; and observations on *Bulinus* species.
 - (g) Observations on Rodents and Fleas in connection with Plague incidence.
- (2) Investigation into the use of melarsen Oxide/B.A.L. (Mel. B) in the treatment of sleeping sickness.
- (3) Tuberculosis therapy trials carried out under the auspices of the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom.

Maternity and Child Health Provisions

360 (487). Maternity and infant welfare facilities were dealt with in the 1955 report.

Fees

361 (488). Government and local authority hospital and clinics are graded, and fees for accommodation and attendance scaled accordingly. Free accommodation, attendance and treatment is available for all members of the indigenous population, although they may, of course, opt for higher grade accommodation

and pay fees accordingly. The maximum fee for accommodation in a Government hospital or ward is 50s. per day, and fees for treatment and out-patient attendance are laid down in detail on a prescribed scale.

(c) Environmental Sanitation

Control of Food Supplies

362 (494). The inspection and control of food sold to the public are an important part of the public health organisation, and are provided for by the Food and Drugs Ordinance, the Hotels Ordinance, the Townships Ordinance and the Minor Settlements Ordinance, which empower the licensing of food premises; the seizure of unsound food, and the control of milk supplies. Throughout the territory authorised officers may examine any article of food exposed for sale or stored and intended for human consumption, and may inspect any premises used for the storage or sale of foodstuffs. Increasing attention continues to be paid to the structural standards and cleanliness of food trade premises and the general sanitary conditions under which food and drink are prepared and sold for human consumption. The work is easier in urban than in the rural areas, but even in rural areas local native authorities are already insisting on improved standards of hygiene in connection with food and milk and with the slaughter of animals for meat.

Milk and Meat

363 (495). 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. 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.

Control of Pests and stagnant water

364 (496). Mosquito, tsetse and rat-control measures have been referred to in the sections of paragraph 485 dealing with malaria, sleeping sickness and plague. For other disease-carrying pests, among which ticks may be rated as the most prevalent and troublesome, satisfactory results have been obtained by the use of modern insecticides, particularly the chlorinated hydrocarbons, pyrethrum and their compounds, and the use of insecticide sprays has increased among all sections of the population. The systematic control of stagnant water is practicable only in towns and other areas of close settlement. In such areas the responsibility rests with the local authorities concerned through the agency of the health staff. Collections are dealt with by filling with domestic refuse; the application of chemical larvicides and the introduction, where practicable, of mosquito-larva-eating fish.

(d) Prevalence of Diseases**Principal Diseases**

365 (497). The following table gives the figures of the number of cases of notifiable diseases during 1957. Figures include notifications from all sources. Figures for the other diseases recorded in paragraph 497 of the 1955 report are not yet available.

	1957
Smallpox	892
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	687
Human trypanosomiasis	383
Plague	5
Poliomyelitis	443

(e) Preventive Measures**Vaccination and Inoculation**

366 (499). Vaccination against smallpox is available free of charge at all Government medical centres and routine measures include the systematic vaccination of infants and school children and groups of the population liable to special risk. During 1957, 1,368,180 doses of lymph were issued. Inoculation against cholera and the enteric groups of fevers can be obtained at most medical stations and against yellow fever at certain approved centres. The control measures in respect of such diseases as malaria, leprosy and tuberculosis have been referred to in earlier paragraphs.

(f) Training and Health Education**Medical Training**

367 (500-501). Brief particulars were given in the 1955 report of the various training courses conducted by the Medical Department. In 1957 additional training centres for village midwives were opened at Iringa and Arusha. The nurses training centre at Kongwa was transferred to the Princess Margaret Training Centre in Dar es Salaam, and the first batch of women Medical Assistants started training.

Public Health Education and Information

368 (503). The health education section which was established in 1956 was gradually built up during 1957. Although all the necessary equipment had not been obtained by the end of the year, approximately 6,000 posters were produced and a photographic library built up. Pictures, film strips and projection slides, as well as posters, were supplied to district medical officers, and in co-operation with the Social Development Department and Education Department a number of experimental health education schemes were started or planned.

369. Plans for the development of health education activities were prepared by all district medical officers and advice as to their implementation will be provided by the health education section, together with the necessary visual aids.

370. Health exhibitions and health weeks were organised in various districts and achieved considerable popularity and success. UNICEF has provided some equipment for the unit.

(g) Nutrition

371 (504-506). There have been no significant developments during the year.

CHAPTER 8. NARCOTIC DRUGS

372 (507-508). The following table shows imports of all forms of opium over the past five years:

	1953 <i>gms.</i>	1954 <i>gms.</i>	1955 <i>gms.</i>	1956 <i>gms.</i>	1957 <i>gms.</i>
Opium in the form of medicaments containing not less than 0·2 per cent. and not more than 20 per cent. morphine	2,886	1,490	2,340	4,674	1,221
Concentrated tincture of Opium	Nil	10,000	10,000	10,000	Nil
Morphine	1,122	3,000	1,573	2,212	654

373. Other narcotic drugs imported for medical purposes during the year ending 31st December, 1957, were:

	<i>gms.</i>
Codein (as phosphate)	1,035
Cocain	1,059
Methadone (Physeptone)	78
Pethidine	5,716
Levorphanal	0·138

CHAPTER 9. DRUGS**Legislation**

374 (509). No fresh legislation was passed during the year under review.

CHAPTER 10. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS**Legislative and other Control Measures**

375 (510). No change during the year under review.

Types and Quantities

376 (511). The quantities of non-indigenous liquors imported into or manufactured in the territory during 1957 were as follows:

Ale, Beer, Cider and Stout	2,280,717 Imperial gallons
Wines	41,090 Imperial gallons
Brandy, Gin, Whisky and Rum	68,696 Imperial gallons
Liqueurs and other alcoholic beverages	1,017 Imperial gallons

The total figure for beer, ale, cider and stout includes both beer produced in Tanganyika and imported from the other East African territories. No estimate of the quantities of indigenous alcoholic beverages manufactured or consumed during the year is possible.

Import Duties, etc.

377 (512). The import duties levied on alcoholic liquors are for revenue purposes. The rates were not changed during the year under review.

CHAPTER 11. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING**Legislation**

378 (513). The legislation affecting town planning and housing is contained in the following instruments:

- (1) Town and Country Planning Ordinance, 1956.
- (2) The Town Development Control Ordinance, 1936.
- (3) The Development Areas Control Ordinance, 1949.
- (4) The Townships Ordinance, 1920, which permits Township Authorities to make by-laws governing the standard of buildings and construction.
- (5) The Municipalities Ordinance, 1946, which confers smaller powers upon Municipal Councils.
- (6) The Local Government Ordinance, 1954, under which wider powers are conferred upon Local Authorities on their promotion to Town Council status.

379 (514). 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 catchments areas), the Aerodromes Ordinance (which controls development near aerodromes) and the various measures governing the minimum standards of housing for labourers and servants.

Housing

380 (515). Territorial development plans have, with the assistance of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, for some years contained provision for urban housing schemes, and up to the end of 1957, 3,832 houses, 1,715 of them in Dar es Salaam, had been completed under these schemes, the administration of which is undertaken by the local authorities concerned.

Town and Country Planning Projects—(518-523)

381 (522). During the year the Town and Country Planning Control Board, consisting of four officials, was appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Ordinance, 1956. On the recommendations of the Board four areas—Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Mwanza and Tanga—were declared Planning Areas. Preparatory schemes for those areas were under discussion.

382. At the end of the year the Department of Town Planning had 34 planning schemes in various stages of preparation. They are based on the 1936 Ordinance which has now been repealed. Work on most of these is so far advanced that they can be readily converted for presentation as general planning schemes under the provisions on the 1956 Ordinance. A large number of detailed planning schemes can also be so presented. Re-development planning is in progress in seven towns.

CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION

383 (524). There is no change to report in the position as described in previous annual reports. Prostitution presents no problem in the rural areas as a whole and speaking generally it is confined to the few towns and industrial areas.

CHAPTER 13. PENAL ORGANISATION

Extent and Nature of Crime

384 (525). Penal Code offences in 1957 show an increase of 10 per cent. over the figures for 1956. Offences against property increased by 14 per cent. and those against the person by 7·4 per cent.

385. There has been no significant change in the figures for juvenile delinquency.

Departmental Organisation

386 (526). Criminal mental patients are detained at the Broadmoor Institution.

387 (528). There is one correctional institution, an approved school for male juvenile offenders, with accommodation for 240. During the year there were 59 admissions. This institution at present combines the functions of an approved school and a "Borstal" type establishment. The construction of a new institution at Malindi, 22 miles north of Dar es Salaam, will be completed in March, 1958. This institution will provide accommodation and training for youths who have committed more serious offences.

Conditions of Prison Labour, etc.

388 (529). As explained in previous reports the general 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 and all long-term first offenders are accommodated in prison camps where they are employed together on general farm or other work. A prisoner sentenced to imprisonment may be employed in any recognised form of manual labour either within or outside the prison. Prison labour is used largely by Government departments but is not hired out to private employers except occasionally to firms engaged on Government contracts. A small wage is paid to long-term prisoners of good behaviour after completion of 18 months of their sentence.

389 (530). An alternative to imprisonment is extra-mural penal employment, which, subject to certain conditions, is available for all offenders sentenced to periods not exceeding six months or for the non-payment of fines not exceeding 100s. Offenders opting for this form of punishment are permitted to sleep at their own homes and are employed without payment by Government departments on public works unconnected with the prison. Cooked rations or ration allowances in lieu are provided. During the year 1957, 4,939 persons availed themselves of this alternative, an increase of 1,312 on the figures for 1956.

Legislation

390 (531). New legislation was enacted during the year which broadly has the following effects:

- (a) To replace the reserve power of the prison officer to nominate a member of the Medical Department as Prison Medical Officer by a similar power in favour of the Medical Officer in charge of the Province.
- (b) To strengthen the safeguards governing the use of mechanical restraints.
- (c) To make it clear that the final responsibility for the safe custody of prisoners in hospital is that of the Prisons Department.
- (d) To provide for the release of a prisoner who is subject to a deportation order before the end of his sentence, so that he need not be detained after the sentence expires to await suitable transport.

391 (532). 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.

392 (533). 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.

393 (534). 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 shall not be continuous for more than seven days, and an interval of seven days shall elapse before a further period of such confinement;
- (b) solitary confinement and penal diet shall not 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 shall not be combined with hard labour;
- (d) if an offender is sentenced to penal diet for a longer period than seven days, the penal diet shall not 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 shall not be imposed on any prisoner other than a convicted criminal prisoner and shall not be awarded except for:
 - (i) mutiny or incitement to mutiny;
 - (ii) gross personal violence to a prison officer.

394 (535). Corporal punishment was awarded as a punishment for a prison offence once during the year.

Prison Reforms

395 (540). There has been continued emphasis in the prison policy of the territory on measures designed for the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners, which is sufficiently indicated in the previous paragraphs and which has been greatly facilitated in recent years by new construction and the adoption of the farm and camps system. The latter has allowed the more effective segregation of first offenders and of those who prove amenable to reform, as well as improving the living and working conditions in prisons, eliminating over-crowding and generally contributing to the high standard of care and treatment.

Juvenile Delinquency

396 (541). The term "juvenile delinquent" is used in respect of any child or young person convicted of an offence by a court. A "child" is a person under the age of 12 years and a "young person" is one over 12 but under 16 years of age. Juvenile delinquency does not present a serious problem except in some of the larger towns. During the year a board of visitors was established for the approved school at Malindi. The special provisions relating to juveniles are to be found in paragraphs 541-544 of the 1955 Report.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Legislation and Policy

397 (545). The educational system of the territory is governed by the provisions of the Education (African) Ordinance (Cap. 71) and the Non-Native Education Ordinance, 1948, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, as amended from time to time. In 1957 the following amendments were made to this legislation:

- (a) Regulations under the Education (African) Ordinance setting forth conditions for additional and higher rates of grants-in-aid payable to voluntary agencies.
- (b) Regulations under the Non-Native Education Ordinance providing for increased grants to assisted schools.
- (c) An Ordinance amending the Non-Native Education Tax Ordinance in which revised rates were laid down.

398 (546-548). The main objectives of the educational policy of the territory remain as stated in previous annual reports. The 10-year Plan was completed in 1956 and the new 5-year Plan which is briefly described in paragraph 403 below was started in 1957.

Departmental Organisation

399 (549-556). The general position remains as described in this chapter of last year's report.

400. The following figures of financial provision should be added to those given in paragraph 550 of the 1955 report.

1955-56	£3,153,234
1956-57	£3,718,009
1957-58	£4,636,881 (estimate)

Programmes and Plans

401 (557-558). Here again the general position remains as described in last year's report and the year under review has seen continued progress.

402. Primary schools for all races are conducted by Government, voluntary agencies and local authorities. Secondary education for the African and Asian communities is provided at Government and grant-aided schools; but most European children still receive their secondary education at schools outside the Territory, although an increasing number attend the Government school at Kongwa. This school, which occupies temporary premises, will be replaced by new boys' and girls' secondary schools now being built at Iringa, which are expected to be ready for use, at first on a coeducational basis, early in 1959.

403 (559). As regards African education, the revised plan, which covered 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 also for an increase in the provision 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 improvements in the quality of education and the introduction of instruction in English. It provides, however, for considerable development at the Middle, Secondary and Technical education levels and for improvements in inspection and supervision. This programme involves a considerable increase in expenditure both capital and recurrent, the provision for which will probably be the limiting factor on development.

Non-Government Schools

404 (560-563). The establishment and operation of schools for the indigenous inhabitants are governed by the provisions of the African Education Ordinance. No person may open or maintain a school within the meaning of the Ordinance unless such school is registered by the Director of Education in Part I or Part II of the Register of schools. 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, will continue to be unregistered. The Ordinance also provides for the registration of teachers, and for publication in the official Gazette of lists of all teachers registered. 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 African 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. The Director is empowered in certain circumstances, with the advice of the Committee and subject to the approval of the Governor, to order the closing of schools.

405 (561). 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. 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.

406 (562-563). Financial assistance from public funds is provided for non-governmental schools by the system of grants-in-aid which has been explained in previous annual reports. The main conditions attaching to such grants and the basis on which they are made are as detailed in the 1955 report. As there stated every grant-aided school is required to maintain a standard of efficiency equal to that of a Government school of a similar category.

Basis of Establishment of Schools, Religious Instruction, Compulsory Education, School Fees, Girls' Education, Scholarships, Transport facilities

407 (564-571). No significant changes have taken place during the year under review.

Information about United Nations

408 (566). Information material received from the United Nations Department of Public Information is distributed and pamphlets concerning the United Nations and the Trusteeship System have been published in both English and Swahili and distributed to schools throughout the territory. Instruction on these subjects forms part of the syllabus in citizenship in all schools.

School Buildings

409 (572). During 1957 work was carried out on a variety of projects. The main administrative and tuition block of the Technical Institute, Dar es Salaam, was completed and further progress made at the Ifunda and Moshi Trade Schools.

410. The teacher training wing of the Mtwara Girls' Middle School and Women's Teacher Training Centre and Mpwapwa Girls' Middle School and Women's Teacher Training Centre were both completed during the year. Work proceeded on the new Moshi Secondary School and extensions were made at numerous other secondary schools to permit the development of higher standards. The building of various other middle and primary schools was undertaken. Third classrooms at primary schools were under construction during the year to give effect to that part of the 5-year Plan designed to improve the quality of education by abolishing the double session system in Standards III and IV.

411. The new Indian Secondary Schools at Dodoma and Tanga were completed.

412. The new primary schools for European children at Dar es Salaam and Tanga were completed and substantial progress made on the new Secondary School at Iringa.

Text Books; Youth Organisations

413 (573-575). There have been no significant changes during the year under review.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS

414 (576-581). A start was made in implementing the policy (set out in the 5-year Plan) of introducing the teaching of English as a second language in the third year of the primary course. A start was also made in abolishing the double session system for Standards III and IV by the addition of a third classroom and the provision of a third teacher.

CHAPTER 3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS**Structure and Organisation**

415 (582-585). The total enrolment of African children in secondary standards was 2,989 as compared with 2,409 in 1956 (2,759 males as against 2,206 and 230 females as against 203). It should be noted on the other hand that on a United Kingdom classification Middle Standards VII-VIII would be reckoned as secondary. (See Appendix XXII). This would give an additional enrolment figure of 12,727. For the Asian community there are now four Government and nine non-Government schools providing a course to School Certificate and, in the case of one Government school, to Higher School Certificate. A further 20 schools provide a varying number of secondary classes from Standards VII to XI. Territorial Certificate Examinations are taken at Standard VIII and Standard X. The Cambridge Overseas School Certificate Examination is taken at Standard XII.

CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION**Facilities available**

416 (586). The Tanganyika Higher Education Trust Fund Board met three times during 1957 and agreed to the use of two-thirds of the annual interest on their fund or £25,000 per annum (whichever is the less) for bursaries to assist students proceeding overseas for post-secondary education. This is an interim

arrangement till such time as a University College of Tanganyika is established. A site near Morogoro has been recommended for this University College but no decision has yet been taken pending approval by representatives of the Inter-University Council and the Council for Overseas Colleges of Art, Science and Technology. Meanwhile, the position remains that Tanganyika students must go elsewhere for higher education, most going either to the University College of Makerere in Uganda or to colleges in the United Kingdom.

417. At the end of 1957, 182 students from Tanganyika, including four female students, were at Makerere. At the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, there were 33 students at the end of 1957. 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.

Scholarships

418 (587). During 1957 the following scholarships were taken up:

African Students:

- (i) 2 Government Scholarships to the United Kingdom.
- (ii) 50 Government Scholarships to Makerere (in addition to 167 held in previous years).
- (iii) 4 Government Scholarships to the United Kingdom for Teacher Training Courses.
- (iv) 2 Government Scholarships to the United Kingdom for Nursing Courses.
- (v) 2 Government Scholarships to the United Kingdom to study co-operative development work in the United Kingdom.
- (vi) 6 Government Scholarships to the Royal Technical College, Nairobi.
- (vii) 3 Scholarships in the United Kingdom awarded by Co-operative Societies.
- (viii) 3 Scholarships in Eire awarded by organisations in Eire, and further aided by Tanganyika Government grants.
- (ix) 3 Scholarships to the United Kingdom awarded by Native Authorities.
- (x) 2 Scholarships awarded by the Ethiopian Government for study in Ethiopia (through the agency of the United Nations).
- (xi) 4 Scholarships awarded by the Government of India for courses in India.
- (xii) 4 Scholarships awarded by the Government of Pakistan for courses in Pakistan.
- (xiii) 5 Scholarships to Colleges in the U.S.A. and Canada awarded by non-government organisations.

Non-African Students:

- (i) 6 Government Scholarships at Colleges in the United Kingdom.
- (ii) 8 Government Scholarships to the Royal Technical College, Nairobi.
- (iii) 2 Government Scholarships to Makerere College, Uganda.
- (iv) 17 Government Scholarships to Teacher Training Centres, Nairobi.
- (v) 1 Government Scholarship to Cape Town University.
- (vi) 1 United States Government Scholarship to a College in the U.S.A.
- (vii) 1 East African Railways and Harbours Scholarship to a College in the United Kingdom.

Monetary Regulations

419 (588). 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.

420 (589). At Makerere College, which is affiliated to London University, the degree of M.Sc. (London), may now also be taken in addition to the London external general degree in Arts, Science and Economics. The Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery (East Africa), 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 has now been recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

CHAPTER 5. OTHER SCHOOLS

Children below school age

421 (590). There are no Government or grant-aided facilities 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 wherever the need arises.

Schools for the physically and mentally handicapped

422 (591). Two small institutions for the care and instruction of the blind have been in existence for some years under the auspices of the Salvation Army and Church Missionary Society. Details of the approved schools and "Borstal" type institutions for juvenile delinquents have been given in paragraphs 387 and 396.

Professional and vocational training schools

423 (592). Reference was made in paragraph 559 of the 1955 report to the trade schools and the Natural Resources Schools. These are additional to the facilities for special training and instruction provided internally by the Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary and Forest Departments, the East African Railways Administration and the Posts and Telecommunications Administration, and indeed virtually all technical departments of Government. In many cases these are in the nature of technical schools, such as those for medical training described in the relevant section of this report, or the Ukiriguru, Ol Motonyi and Mpwapwa training schools run by the Agricultural, Forest and Veterinary Departments respectively. The trade schools consist of that established at Ifunda in the Southern Highlands Province and a second under construction at Moshi in the Northern Province which admitted the first intake of 89 pupils in April, 1957. These schools are designed to give a standard of technical proficiency to students specialising in trades ancillary to the major industries of Engineering and Building, and to enable them to be placed as apprentices in industry for a further period of two years "on training", before taking up employment as skilled craftsmen. The main problem has been to maintain a proper balance between the technical courses offered, and this has tended to keep the number of students below the full capacity of the school. However, at the end of 1957, 555 students were under training and 124 passed out to apprenticeship. During the year a number of apprentices satisfactorily completed their 2-year period of indentured apprenticeship "on training" and entered industry as skilled craftsmen. Somewhat similarly, the Natural Resources School at Tengeru caters primarily for students intending to take up professional employment in the Agricultural, Veterinary and Forest Departments. Eighty-six students successfully passed out of this school during 1957 at the end of the 3-year course.

Other special educational institutions

424 (593). The Royal Technical College at Nairobi, to which all East African territories contributed, and which was opened in 1956, is designed to provide facilities for higher technical education for all races. Thirty-three students from Tanganyika are enrolled.

CHAPTER 6. TEACHERS

425 (594, 595). There were no changes during the year under review so far as professional qualifications and recruitment and supply of teachers were concerned.

Training

426 (596). During the year 88 men and women obtained Grade I certificates and a further 844 obtained Grade II certificates. 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. There is no provision for the training of Asian teachers in the territory, but there are Government training centres for men and women Asian teachers at Nairobi in Kenya and students from Tanganyika are admitted.

Refresher Courses, etc.

427 (597). Further refresher courses for untrained Asian primary teachers were held in 1957.

Salary Scales

428 (599). Details of the revised scales for African teachers can be seen under scale E in Appendix II.

CHAPTER 7. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION**General**

429 (600). The general position in regard to the policy, nature and scope of the work undertaken in this connection has been described in previous reports, and during the year under review work has continued on these lines.

Adult Education

430 (601). The adult literacy campaign, inaugurated during 1956 by a team of experts sent by the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature, was continued in Singida District in conjunction with the Augustana Lutheran Mission. Normal adult literacy work was continued in community centres, women's clubs and other institutions by Social Development departmental staff and voluntary teachers.

Development of Intellectual and Cultural activities

431 (602, 603). During 1957, two African schoolmistresses, one African Supervisor of Schools, and an African local government officer were awarded British Council bursaries to study their special subjects in the United Kingdom.

432. Preliminary introduction courses were arranged for all students proceeding to the United Kingdom from the territory.

433. The annual study course, non-racial and residential, was held in January, 1957, on the subject of English Language and Literature.

434. The number of regular borrowers using the British Council Library in Dar es Salaam increased to 900.

CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RESEARCH**Research**

435 (604). Activities in the field of research have been the subject of frequent and detailed reference in the sections of the report dealing with inter-territorial and regional co-operation and the whole field of economic and social advancement; the following paragraphs, which cover certain specialised local research

projects, may be regarded as supplementary. 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 of his various 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 Cultures, the Imperial Forestry Institute, the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the Rothamsted Experimental Station.

Basic Services

436 (605). *Geological Survey*. The Department of Geological Survey, based on Dodoma, carries out the basic regional geological mapping of the territory. Up-to-date chemical, petrological and mineral-dressing laboratories, reference library and all other necessary facilities are maintained.

437 (606). *Meteorological Survey*. Basic research is included in the work of the East African Meteorological Department described in paragraphs 261 and 262.

Economic Research

438 (607). *Land Survey*. Survey work in the territory is conducted by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys and the Survey Division of the Lands and Surveys Department. Work undertaken during the year under review under the headings of triangulation, topography, cadastral survey and map reproduction included:

- (a) Completion of the primary chain of triangulation through the Southern Province and control for photography in the irrigational areas of the Bubu and Ruvu Rivers. Commencement of ground control in the Dodoma Block and continuation of heighting control in the Kilombero Valley.
- (b) Cadastral surveys checked amounted to 3,790 in urban areas and 218 in rural areas.
- (c) The number of maps reproduced from either local compilation or Kodak lines supplied by Directorate of Overseas Surveys was as under:

Scale 1/50,000	.	.	.	.	94 sheets
Scale 1/125,000	.	.	.	.	6 sheets
Scale 1/250,000	.	.	.	.	Nil
District Maps	.	.	.	.	17 sheets

1/3,000,000 3rd Edition of Atlas of Tanganyika.

Agricultural Research

439. *General*. With funds allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare resources, four Regional Research Centres are being developed at Tengeru, Nachingwea, Ilonga and Ukiriguru. The two former are nearly completed. Specialist staff are being recruited and the complement at Nachingwea is nearly complete. Sub-stations are being set up in the various ecological zones as staff become available.

440. The main line of research being followed is that of maintaining and improving soil productivity by means of manures, fertilizers, fallows, inter-cropping and crop succession with emphasis on cash crops rather than on subsistence crops. Promising new varieties of sesame, *Polysora* rust resistant

maize, groundnuts, soya bean and castor have either been produced locally or introduced. Special attention is also being paid to research work on irrigator schemes run by the Department or by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation in connection with the Rufiji Basin Survey.

441. Close co-operation has been maintained with research workers in neighbouring territories and with the research organisations of the East African High Commission.

Sisal

442 (608, 609). The Sisal Research Station at Ngomeni is financed and operated by the sisal industry through the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. Ever increasing attention is being paid to plant nutrition in relation to the maintenance or restoration of fertility during later planting cycles. The two spectrographs installed in 1956 continue to prove invaluable in elucidating these problems.

Coffee

443 (610). Research of coffee problems is centred on the Research Station at Lyamungu and, for *Robusta* coffee, at the Maruku Coffee Station, Bukoba, both operated and staffed by the Department of Agriculture, and, apart from staff salaries, largely financed by the coffee industry. All aspects of coffee culture are being studied with the assistance of off-station experiments and a sub-station at Mbozi in the Southern Highlands.

444 (611). As in 1956, the main lines of investigation during the year covered the following points:

- (a) comparison of clonal seed with vegetative propagation;
- (b) the effect of plant density in combination with pruning systems;
- (c) trials with a washing machine designed to remove mucilage without fermentation; and
- (d) minor element deficiencies.

Western Research Region

445 (612). *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 makes a large contribution towards the recurrent expenditure. Cotton is the main crop being studied. Work continues on the general improvement of the United Kingdom strains of cotton and the incorporation into these from other types of cotton of resistance to the various forms of bacterial blight. The presence of *Fusarium* wilt in the Lake Province has been confirmed and a programme of survey and research will shortly begin in collaboration with the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation staff at Namulonge, Uganda. General agronomic work on other crops, including grass, has been expanded. A study of the biology of the American Bollworm with particular reference to the invasion of the cotton crop from other crops and from local indigenous plants has begun.

446. *Urambo experiment station* has been taken over from the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation. The two main programmes are concerned with tobacco on suitable soils and with general crops for the area.

447 (618). *Mwanhala experiment station*. The first year of the new research programme was very successful and the work on the maintenance of soil productivity by means of manures, fertilizers and inter-cropping on local crops and on a new crop to the area, soya bean, will continue.

448 (610). *Maruku experiment station*. Although Robusta coffee is the chief crop in the research programme of this station work is being done to see if it is possible to improve the productivity of a widespread local soil type, poor leached sand, in a comparatively short time, by means of fertilizers and by the growing of deep rooted grasses and legumes.

Northern Research Region

449 (620). *Tengeru Research Station* is situated outside Arusha. Two plant breeding programmes have been started: one to produce a short term maize variety for areas of low and erratic rainfall; the other to produce a short term rust resistant wheat. A sub-station at West Kilimanjaro has been established in connection with the latter project. Research on the control of the many insect pests attacking castor has begun. A Land Planning Officer is stationed at Tengeru.

Central Research Region

450 (613). *Ilonga*, the main station in this region, is situated near Kilosa. It is financed and staffed on the same lines as Ukiriguru. A multi-strain variety of cotton produced there is showing great promise as regards yield and lint characteristics, and bulking up for general distribution will begin in 1958. Work continues to find a spraying programme utilizing the minimum amount of insecticides to give good control of insect pests of cotton. Two programmes of castor breeding have been started, one accepting the necessity of a spraying programme for pest control, the other searching for insect resistant factors for incorporation into suitable high yielding varieties.

451. The general agronomic programme includes studies on inter-cropping, the 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.

452. A number of sub-stations covering a wide range of soils and climates are attached to the centre.

453 (614). *Coast Experiment Station, Chambezi*. The main crop here is coconut. Fertilizer trials on adult palms have been started and also a study on the control of a bug causing premature nut fall. Agronomic work on a wide range of crops is also in progress.

Southern Research Region

454. *Nachingwea* is the main station in this region. A new experimental farm containing a number of important local soil types has been taken over and new laboratories are almost complete.

455. The work on the maintenance and improvement of soil productivity includes a study of the important problem of the bush fallow and of other types fallow in an attempt to elucidate how they produce their effects and to see if other methods of maintaining productivity are as effective or better than the traditional systems.

456. The plant breeding programme includes work on soya bean, sesame, sorghum and cashew. On the last crop an investigation is being made on the biology of its insect pests.

457. A few sub-stations are attached to this centre and others are planned. The soil surveys of potential irrigation areas in the Rufiji Basin are undertaken from this centre.

Entomological Research—General

458 (621). In addition to the problems mentioned above in paragraphs 439–457, work is in progress or is planned on:

- (a) leaf miners of coffee;
- (b) coffee berry borer;
- (c) control of chafer grubs on coffee;
- (d) termites damaging standing crops.

Plant Pathological Research—General

459. The following are the main lines of investigation in hand:

- (a) An investigation into the cause of the disease known as stem pitting of coffee, in collaboration with the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation. Also surveys of the distribution of the disease and estimates of the damage caused.
- (b) A detailed study of the etiology and control of coffee rust.
- (c) Control of tobacco anthracnose.

Beeswax Research

460 (622). This is situated at Tabora and, as in 1956, staffed by 1 Beeswax Officer, 2 Assistant Beeswax Officers, 8 Beekeeping Instructors and 40 Beekeeping Auxiliaries. Research was again mainly concerned with bee botany, since hive management depends upon knowledge of the plants used by the bees, where they occur and when they flower. Pollen analysis is the basis of this work, and with a collection of 1,350 determined and described pollen samples, supported by 400 photo-micrographs, the Beeswax Officer was able to identify pollen in honey samples and hive material.

Veterinary Research: The Veterinary Laboratory, Mpwapwa

461 (623). This is the main centre for veterinary research in the territory and is operated by the Department of Veterinary Services. The work of the station covers a very wide range and includes routine diagnostic work, testing of dips, milk and pasture analysis and a comprehensive programme of research into animal diseases. The main lines of research undertaken during the year were on rinderpest, trypanoprophylactic drugs, mineral imbalance and toxicology.

Livestock Research

462 (624). Research, both at Mpwapwa and at several other centres operated by the Veterinary Department throughout the territory, is directed chiefly to the breeding of improved and disease resistant strains, and the improvement of the quality and management of pastures. The new research plans which came into operation in 1955 were concentrated on simple breeding units of East African and Indo-African Zebu cattle, linked with small scale investigational units of sheep, goats, pigs and poultry. Work on the oestrus cycle of Zebu cattle under ranch conditions and the effects of progesterone on such cycles was completed and the final results are being compiled.

Fisheries Research

463 (625). In addition to the work carried out by the territorial fisheries organisation, detailed in paragraphs 206–210, the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation and the East African Inland Fisheries Research Organisation, based respectively on Zanzibar and Lake Victoria, to which the territory makes an annual contribution, are the bodies chiefly concerned with fisheries research.

Forestry Research

464 (626). 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 nursery techniques, softwood planting and replacement problems affecting four important timber species; mvule, camphor, loliondo and minziro podò. Utilisation investigation and research by the Forest 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 tools trials, costs of felling, logging and hauling timber, kila drying, woodworking and saw-milling tests, and mill conversion studies.

Trade and Economic Development Surveys

465 (627). During the year under review, a Report was published by the Tanganyika Unit of the East African Statistical Department on a survey of Industrial Production in Dar es Salaam for 1954. An expanded survey was also being undertaken covering Industrial production in the main manufacturing areas of the territory for 1956. An Industrial Directory covering all secondary and many primary industries was compiled by the Department of Commerce and Industry for publication early in 1958.

SOCIAL RESEARCH**Sociological**

466 (628). During 1957 research was made by Government staff and workers sponsored by the Ford Foundation. A social survey of Dar es Salaam, studies of Arusha and Meru population problems, of the Chagga and of the Safwa were made by Government officers. Workers from overseas studied the Kaguru, Masai, Nyakyusa, and Kuria tribes.

Medical

467 (629). The subject of medical research has been dealt with in paragraph 359.

OTHER RESEARCH**Industrial and Applied Chemistry**

468 (630). Much routine research is undertaken by the department of the Government Chemist, the staff under his direction consisting of six Chemists, five Associate/Assistant Chemists and 24 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.

469 (631). The work of the Department can be divided into two sections: on the one hand, food, drugs and toxicology, which is the conventional or routine work of a Government Chemist, and development research on the other. During 1957 investigations or examinations again included waters, milks, edible oils, maize, tinned foods, beeswax, insecticides and road and building materials.

470 (632). Development research during the year fell under two related heads: (a) applied pedology and (b) plant nutrition. The former has been concerned mainly with soils in potentially irrigable areas and some encouraging practical developments have followed. In the field of plant nutrition, "dieback" of wattle has been shown to be boron deficiency, a third deficiency—magnesium—has been detected in boron-zinc deficient coffee, and nutrition studies are in hand on biennial bearing coffee, pyrethrum, coconuts and a number of other crops.

Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis

471 (633). The East African Trypanosomiasis Research organisation undertakes research at Shinyanga and Tinde.

- (a) **Tsetse, Shinyanga.** Studies are concerned with the biology of tsetse flies with a view to devising effective and economic means of control. This includes research into the problems of maintaining breeding colonies of tsetse fly in laboratory conditions, the study of tsetse anatomy and systematics, tsetse feeding habits, reproduction cycles and general natural history. During the year under review particular attention was paid to a more comprehensive understanding of the reproductive cycle in the female tsetse.
- (b) **Trypanosomiasis, Tinde.** Research is carried out on the *T. rhodesiense* form of sleeping sickness. Tinde is a sub-station of the headquarters at Tororo in Uganda.

Tsetse Survey and Reclamation

472 (634). The territorial department is primarily concerned with the eradication of tsetse and the prevention of its spread to uninfested country. Nevertheless field studies of the habits of the various species of this pest must be done in connection with reclamation in order to determine what anti-tsetse measures are required and to assess their efficacy. The Department keeps a watchful eye on the changes of fly distribution throughout the territory, carries out tsetse surveys over vast areas and performs anti-tsetse measures in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Native Authorities. Work undertaken during the year under review was concerned with improving the technique of discriminative clearings, with the reduction in the amount of bush clearing required to eliminate tsetse, and with the use of arboricides and insecticides.

Insecticides

473 (635). Much valuable work in connection with the use of insecticides in the tropics is carried out by the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit, which is financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and which is based on Arusha. 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. One branch of the Unit pays special attention to devising methods which can be used by the peasant farmer. Other important work includes investigations into the possibilities of aerial spraying of the Sudan Dioch (*Quelea quelea*), the coconut pest (*Pseudotheraptus wayi*) and various species of Tsetse fly (*Glossina spp.*).

Encouragement of Indigenous Art and Culture

474 (636). In addition to the activities mentioned in the 1955 report, 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 this form of indigenous culture were also made for sale to the public by arrangement between the Corporation and a private company.

Preservation of Historical Monuments: Archaeology

475 (637). Provisions for the protection and preservation of areas and objects of archaeological, palaeontological and historical interest are contained in the Monuments Preservation and the National Parks Ordinances.

476 (638). The Department of Antiquities opened in May with its headquarters at Bagamoyo.

museums; Parks; etc.

477 (639, 640). There has been no change during the year under review.

Languages

478 (641). Languages in use in the territory are mentioned in paragraph 14 and described in more detail in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the 1955 Report.

Supply of Literature

479 (642, 643). In 1957, a further 51,800 copies were sold in Tanganyika of publications in Swahili and English of the East African Literature Bureau. At the end of the year 90 book-box libraries were in operation and loaned 3,635 books; the individual postal library service for rural areas increased its membership to 399 members, who borrowed 3,104 books. A combined mobile cinema and book van was purchased and posted to the Southern Province.

Publishing Establishments

480 (644). 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 typesetting 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), *Barogumu* (weekly) and *Mwangaza* (daily). 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.

Theatres and Cinemas

481 (645). There are no commercial theatres as such in the territory, but amateur dramatic and stage performances are staged frequently by all sections of the community and are increasingly popular in the schools. Amateur dramatic societies in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro and Arusha have built fully-equipped "Little Theatres" entirely from their own resources. Cinema theatres are established in many centres and totalled 33 by the end of 1957. The Social Development Department maintains seven mobile cinemas for use in rural areas, and nine local authorities similarly operate mobile vans. Many missions, hospitals, social clubs and private concerns own projectors, including employers who make use of them for the education and entertainment of their employees. A film library is maintained by the Social Development Department.

Non-governmental Organisations

482 (646). 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 283-286, 431-434 and 474.

PART IX

Publications

483 (647). 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

484. Fifteen written petitions concerning Tanganyika were dealt with at the 20th Session of the Trusteeship Council. On four of these, which related to the disposal of confiscated estates and alleged wrongful internment during the 1939-45 war, the Council decided that no action was called for. There were two petitions concerning freedom of speech, one by the Tanganyika African National Union and the other by the International League for the Rights of Man: the Council here expressed its confidence that the Administering Authority would take great care in order fully to guarantee freedom of speech and the press, and noted that the Government of Tanganyika was carefully considering whether, and if so on what conditions, it could again safely grant permits for open air meetings of the Tanganyika African National Union. One petition protested against the compulsory marketing order for coffee at Bukoba: the Council drew the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority, in particular to the fact that compulsory marketing orders had been in force since 1947 and had all been approved by the Territorial Legislature. On a petition by the Tanganyika Federation of Labour against the Trade Union Ordinance, 1956, the Council noted that the operation of this Ordinance would be subject to review one year after its coming into force and that at that time further consideration would be given to the views of organisations of employers and employees. The review will take place in 1958. Of the remaining seven petitions, three were against loss of land, two against Police action and two against dismissal from Government service; in all these, the attention of the petitioners was drawn to the observations of the Administering Authority and no recommendations were made by the Council.

485. The following paragraphs summarise the action taken during 1957 in respect of the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Trusteeship Council, the reader being referred for fuller details to the relevant paragraphs in the preceding chapters.

GENERAL

486. The Council considered that, in the predominantly African society of Tanganyika, the present constitutional arrangements were transitional and expressed the hope that future development would be along lines leading to the establishment of self-government or independence. The Administering Authority has constantly affirmed that its policy for the territory is to promote by all possible means the aims of the International Trusteeship system. The aim in the political sphere is the promotion of the political advancement of all the inhabitants of Tanganyika and their progressive development towards self-government or independence. It is the policy of the Administering Authority to provide for the full participation of all sections of the population in the progressive development of political institutions; the relevant paragraphs of the report bear witness to the implementation of this policy.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT**(a) Central Government**

487. In welcoming further steps which have been taken in the constitutional development of the territory, including the introduction of the ministerial system and of elections based on a qualitative franchise, the Council expressed the hope that the terms of reference of the Constitutional Committee to be appointed after the elections in 1959 would be formulated as broadly as possible and that they would allow examination of the possibility of modifying the composition of the Legislative Council in the direction of further increases in African representation. The Council also recalled its hope that the retention of separate representation on the basis of parity would be transitional and suggested that the Administering Authority might find it appropriate to review the present basis of representation after the 1959 elections in the light of the changed circumstances. In a speech to the Legislative Council on the 17th September, 1957, the Governor referred to the intention of the Tanganyika Government to set up a committee to examine certain steps towards further constitutional progress. He said then that these steps would "include the examination of the existing constituency boundaries to see whether any improvement could be effected and whether any changes should be made in the existing provisions for parity representation". The Governor added that the committee would "also be asked to study all the implications of the development of the ministerial system, and to consider ways and means of improving the Executive Council and possible replacing it by a Council of Ministers". The exact terms of reference of the committee must necessarily await formulation nearer the time and it would obviously be inappropriate to pre-judge the various constitutional issues to which the Council has drawn attention until the Government of Tanganyika have had the benefit of the advice of elected representatives of the people.

(b) Local Government

488. The Council urged the Administering Authority to continue to foster the growth of effective local government units at the district and lower levels as rapidly as possible on a non-racial basis with the progressive introduction of direct elections based on the widest possible suffrage. There is now legal provision for elections to Town Councils, and urban elections are due to be held in at least five Townships in 1958 (see paragraph 80 of the Report). Local Government elections are held wherever there is a clearly expressed desire to have them on the part of the local inhabitants.

489. The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957, the main purpose of which is to enable district councils to be formed, was enacted in December, 1957, and at the end of the year it appeared that at least nine district councils would be formed in the early part of 1958. It is not, of course, the intention of the Tanganyika Government to impose these councils in any area in which they do not command the support of the majority of the people; indeed, it is specifically provided in the law that the Minister responsible must be satisfied that the people concerned want a district council to be established before any action can be taken, and even then the instrument setting up the Council must in each case be approved by the Legislative Council before it can be brought into force.

490. It is the intention of the Tanganyika Government to establish district councils on a non-racial basis so that all interests may be properly represented. The district councils to be formed in 1958 are unlikely to be elected, and in any event elections will not be introduced without a wide measure of agreement among the people of the area concerned.

(c) Suffrage

491. The Council, while welcoming the introduction on the basis of a common roll of the principle of direct election of the Representative Members of the Legislative Council, considered this to be a first step towards universal suffrage, which it hopes to see established as soon as possible. In his speech to the Legislative Council on the 25th April, 1956, the Governor made it clear that the Administering Authority was not prepared to alter its usual practice whereby the pace of change is decided in the light of experience gained at each stage. Elections based on the present franchise have not yet been held and, indeed, will not be complete until September, 1959. It would, therefore, be premature, at this stage to forecast the timing of the various phases of constitutional development.

(d) Political parties

492. The Council noted with interest that the Government of Tanganyika was carefully considering whether and if so on what conditions it could again safely grant permits for open-air meetings of the Tanganyika African National Union, and expressed its confidence that the Administering Authority would permit the exercise of the maximum freedom compatible with the preservation of public order. In July, 1957, the ban imposed earlier that year upon public meetings organised by the Tanganyika African National Union and to be addressed by the President, or certain other prominent members of the organisation, was lifted and such meetings were permitted subject only to the normal conditions which are required to be observed by the organisers of any form of public meeting. From that date no differentiation was made between applications for permission to hold public meetings by the Tanganyika African National Union or any other organisation.

(e) Civil Service

493. The Council, while expressing its pleasure that 31 Africans had been appointed as Assistant District Officers and that some 95 others were also in responsible posts, hoped that this process would be accelerated and that adequate encouragement would be provided to students leaving school or returning from higher studies to enter Government service. It further expressed the hope that it would be possible to expand the existing facilities for in-service training within the territory and to improve the opportunities for training abroad. There has, in fact, been a steady increase in the number of Africans appointed to posts of responsibility during 1957. In particular, the number of African District Officers and Assistant District Officers is steadily increasing and it is anticipated, taking account of those in training, that before the end of 1958 there will be no fewer than 46 African Assistant District Officers in addition to 6 or 7 African District Officers. At the end of the year there were 155 Africans on senior salary scales in the Civil Service; in addition there were 25 Tanganyika Africans occupying comparable posts in the High Commission services, and 14 Africans serving in comparable posts with local government bodies and Native Authorities. The Administering Authority has every intention of continuing to accelerate this process but considers that it would not be in the best interests of the territory for all students leaving school or returning from higher studies to enter Government service. With regard to in-service training, there were some 43 separate in-service and pre-service training courses for Government officers and candidates for Government appointments in the territory at the end of the year. These courses provided professional and vocational training in a wide variety of fields. During the year some 2,800 officers received training in such courses and in courses organised by the East Africa High Commission; in 1958 the figure is expected to be of the order of 4,000. In the field of higher education there were 182 Tanganyika African students at the East African University

College of Makerere in 1957, and 33 at the Royal Technical College at Nairobi. Eighty-one African students from Tanganyika were attending higher education institutions outside East Africa. A Bursaries Committee and a Bursarie Advisory Board were established during the year to administer a scheme designed to make increased provision for bursaries overseas. With the range of courses now available in institutions in East Africa and steadily increasing standards in them, the needs of the majority of students can be catered for locally. Where courses are not available in East Africa, however, it is hoped that increased use will be made of bursaries overseas.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

494. The Council had no doubt that the sustained efforts of the produce and the Government could lead to a general rise in production and, consequently to an improvement in standards of living and in public revenues.

495. It is the objective of the territory's economic policy to raise living standards generally throughout the territory, without regard to race, as far as resources and opportunities permit. It is gratifying to note that in 1957 over 60 per cent. by value of Tanganyika's exports of primary products were grown, processed and marketed by Africans. There are numerous references in this Report to further plans for the expansion of productivity (paragraphs 122 and 127, for instance, refer to African agricultural productivity schemes) and for the improvement of communications. All these plans are designed to contribute to a general betterment of living standards by increasing public revenues sufficiently to afford a higher level of social services.

496. The Council was glad to note the emphasis being placed on the development of irrigation facilities, the extension of African tenant-farmer schemes, de-stocking and improvement of cattle, and the growth of secondary industries. The Council urged the Administering Authority to continue their efforts and to seek further ways and means of securing greater African participation in these activities. The increasing attention paid to the storage of water for irrigation, flood control and conservation is referred to in paragraph 197 of the Report, and in paragraph 199, the assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organisation in investigating the water resources of the Pangani, Ruvu and Rufiji Rivers, is acknowledged. All this work will be of direct benefit to Africans. De-stocking schemes are referred to in paragraph 202, from which it will be noted that in those areas where it is possible to improve water supplies and to reclaim land from tsetse the emphasis has shifted to the opening up of new grazing areas and improved pasture management. Other measures to improve stock have included the improvement of water supplies, tsetse reclamation, and control measures (including immunisation and quarantine). Research, breeding, and experimental demonstrations are carried on at Mpwapwa and at a number of other stations throughout the territory. 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. The steps taken by the Government of Tanganyika in previous years to provide for the technical training of Africans (the urgent need in industrialisation being an increase in skilled workers) were carried a stage further in 1957 as described in paragraph 423 of this Report. Moreover, more advanced technical training is now available for suitable candidates at the Royal Technical College in Nairobi.

497. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority should give the most sympathetic consideration to the claims of the territory on the Colonial Development and Welfare vote and hoped that it would explore all

other possible sources of capital, including the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. In addition to the grant to Tanganyika of £4 million in the period 1955/60, the Administering Authority made available in 1957 a supplementary grant of £750,000, of which a considerable part is being used to finance African productivity schemes. Substantial funds were also made available to the East Africa High Commission for research services. The capital development programmes of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration and the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration in East Africa are largely financed by loans raised in London. £500,000 has been made available by a recent act of Parliament for the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation during the period 1957/62. Applications have been made to the United States Government for loans from its Development Loan Fund for irrigation and road construction schemes and a visit to the territory is projected for March, 1958, by the Chairman of the International Bank.

498. The Council considered it desirable to encourage the investment within the territory of such local private capital as may be available; it also hoped that the trend towards increased savings by Africans would continue, and that further avenues of investment in productive enterprises would be opened under conditions specially suited to them. There has been encouraging progress in tapping local resources of saving. A loan of £1½ million raised locally in April, 1957, was the first local loan ever raised in Tanganyika and marks the beginning of the establishment of a local capital market. Building societies continue to be successful in attracting savings, as evidenced by the widespread investment in real property. The Land Bank for the first time borrowed money (£400,000) wholly within the territory. The Makonde Water Corporation—in which only Africans are shareholders—was also able to borrow locally (£600,000). One of the biggest fields of African investment in productive enterprise is the co-operative movement, whose expansion is referred to in paragraphs 158–160. Opportunities are available in other fields, but as the African wealth is concentrated in land and cattle the amount of African capital likely to be immediately available for investment is therefore small.

499. In commending the Administering Authority for encouraging and assisting the expansion of the co-operative movement with especial reference to the marketing of African produce, the Council looked forward to the further extension of co-operative principles into such fields as the distribution of consumer goods. Experience shows that, where there are large numbers of retailers with little or no overheads who can undersell the co-operative, the cost of stock control (relative to the volume of turnover which can be expected) goes far to eliminating the theoretical advantages of co-operative buying and selling. Nevertheless, of the four African consumer co-operatives, that at Bukoba, with 30 branches and a turnover of £7,000 will be likely to provide a very fair test of the viability of consumer co-operatives in the conditions prevailing in Tanganyika.

500. The Council requested the Administering Authority to include in this report a detailed statement including particulars of the numbers, extent and types of holdings (i.e., rights of occupancy) 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. This has been done in paragraphs 180–186. The Council urged the Administering Authority to maintain the greatest caution in regard to alienation of land to non-Africans. This has, in fact, always been the policy of the Administering Authority and continues to be so. Land is only alienated, i.e., granted on a right of occupancy for a period not exceeding 99 years, when it can be shown to be in the general interests of the territory and its people, and the most scrupulous attention is paid to African rights and to the present and future needs of the population of the area concerned. The policy was summarised by the Secretary

of State in October, 1954, during a visit to Tanganyika, when he said that "the policy of the Tanganyika Government is to ensure that there will be sufficient land available to meet the needs of future generations, that is the inhabitants of all races who have made their homes in Tanganyika, and only to permit alienation of land to newcomers in special circumstances or for purposes where it is necessary to obtain particular development which Government cannot make out of its own resources". The procedure laid down for consideration of applications for rights of occupancy is fully described in paragraph 263 of the 1955 Report.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

501. The Council, while recognising the steps taken by the Administering Authority to eliminate differences of treatment from institutions and activities under its control, noted with concern the persistence of some vestiges of racial discrimination in the Territory in fields outside the direct control of the Administering Authority. Encouraged by the Administering Authority's assurance that it was anxious to secure the eradication of the remaining vestiges of racial discrimination, the Council expressed the hope that this would be accomplished at a very early date. The policy of the Administering Authority has always been to end all forms of discrimination, in fields outside its control by a process of normal evolution and education. As stated in paragraph 383 of the 1955 Report it is still considered necessary to retain certain legal provisions in favour of the indigenous population in order to protect their interests in such matters as land transfer, trade licensing and financial exploitation (the disinclination of the African members of Legislative Council to agree to the repeal of the Credit to Natives (Restriction) Ordinance, which discriminates in favour of Africans, is referred to in paragraph 139).

502. Noting the continuing and gradual improvement in the status of women and, in particular, their appointment to positions of responsibility such as members of Legislative Council, the Council urged the Administering Authority to give further impetus to this trend by such means as encouraging the active participation of African women in public affairs and by extending the facilities for the education of girls. Not only are women now members of the Legislative Council, but they are also to be found as members of District and Town Councils where they are prominent in public affairs. There are several women Chiefs in the Territory, and one was chosen by her fellows as Chairman of the first Chiefs' Convention, held in 1957 at Morogoro. Facilities for the education of girls have been considerably expanded in the last 10 years, so that approximately one-third of the total number of pupils in primary schools in 1957 were girls, compared with one-quarter in 1947. In middle schools the proportion rose to one-sixth as against one-seventh in 1947 in District Schools.

503. In a reference to statutory provision in the Territory for compulsory labour, and its actual use for a restricted number of essential services, the Council suggested that the Administering Authority should consider the possibility of securing the services of porters by means other than compulsion. As will be seen from Appendix XVII B of the Report, there was a decrease in 1957 in the number of persons from whom compulsory labour was exacted for portage. It is to be noted that compulsory labour may only be used to facilitate the movement of officials on duty, for the transport of Government stores or communications, or for the urgent transport of sick or injured persons, and at wage rates prevailing for similar services rendered without compulsion.

504. The Council expressed the hope that in the near future, conditions would permit the Administering Authority fully to implement the desire to bring corporal punishment to an end. The situation remains as described in paragraph 155 of the 1955 Report.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

505. The Council urged the Administering Authority to take steps to unify the educational system as soon as may be practicable. Some of the obstacles to the implementation of a policy of integrating the three separate main racial educational systems are described in paragraph 665 of the 1955 Report. A further difficulty is that, for a number of reasons (for example the wide areas from which they draw their pupils), many of the secondary schools have to be boarding schools. The provision in each secondary boarding school of boarding and other facilities appropriate to the different social, religious and dietary backgrounds of the children of the various communities in the territory poses problems of no small magnitude and would undoubtedly lead to a considerable increase in the costs of secondary education. Some progress is, however, being made and, at the post-secondary level, at Makerere College, at the Royal Technical College in Nairobi and at the new Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam, the non-racial principle has been, or is being introduced. Moreover, certain schools (for instance, St. Joseph's Secondary school in Dar es Salaam and Katoke Preparatory school in the Bukoba District) are attended by children of all races. As a further step towards integration the Government is encouraging the establishment of a non-racial preparatory school in the Southern Highlands Province. With the steady development of education through the separate systems, the cultural and intellectual standards of the various communities are gradually becoming closer; but the Administering Authority considers that to force a growth that is coming naturally would do more harm than good, and believes that the problem can be overcome in time.

506. The observations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), which the Council commended, have been studied with interest. UNESCO refers to the contribution of Local Treasuries to the cost of education at the primary and middle school level. It is the intention that Local Authorities should increase their contributions towards primary and middle school education to an amount equal to 80 per cent. of the capital expenditure and 50 per cent. of the recurrent expenditure. UNESCO expresses regret that Government primary schools are beginning to charge fees. It is the opinion of the Administering Authority that the charging of a small fee (10s. per annum) for primary education is a fair and reasonable requirement for a parent whose child enjoys educational facilities where education is not universal. The fee only covers the cost of school books and equipment and is in no way related to the actual cost of keeping the child at school. Finally the Organisation considers that vigorous action is required to expand vocational training. In 1957 there were about 2,800 persons under training in vocational courses organised by other Departments of Government and the High Commission Departments over and above courses organised by the Education Department.

507. The Council expressed the hope that the existing practical difficulties, especially in regard to teachers' qualifications, which prevent English being taught in the primary schools at the lowest possible level, would be progressively overcome. As explained in paragraph 403, the new Five-Year Plan for African Education (the formulation and approval of which the Council welcomed) concentrates, at the primary level, on improvements in the quality of education and the introduction of English. The double sessions system for Standard III and IV is being abolished and replaced by the addition of a third classroom and teacher, at the year end there were over 400 primary schools with this third classroom and 550 were under construction. The first group of 250 Grade II teachers trained and qualified to teach English at Standard III level finished their training courses in December, 1957.

508. In welcoming the declared objective of the Administering Authority to establish a university college in the territory the Council expressed the hope that, until its establishment, the number of scholarships for studies abroad would be increased, particularly for African students. The Council also drew attention to the need to utilise to the fullest the services of the returning student in the best interests of the territory and suggested that the Administering Authority should consider ways and means of ensuring this. The number of scholarships for studies abroad has increased during the year both for African and non-African students. Paragraph 418 gives a total of 90 and 36 respectively in 1957 compared with 74 and 16 respectively in 1956 (the figures include scholarships to Makerere). The number of bursaries awarded for overseas education is, in fact, limited only by the number of students who have the necessary qualifications to proceed to higher education. Although all students are encouraged to join Government Service, it is considered that it is at least equally important to encourage the employment of Africans with University qualifications in responsible positions in, e.g., commercial and trading concerns. It would not be in the best interests of the territory if all such qualified Africans were to be employed by Government.

APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

Statistical services are provided by the Tanganyika Unit of the East African Statistical Department, which is one of the scheduled services of the East Africa High Commission. The collection of all statistics in Tanganyika, Kenya 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.

2. With the re-organisation which came into effect on the 1st July, 1956, five Units were set up in the Department:

- (a) The office of the Statistical Adviser;
- (b) The East African Unit;
- (c) The Kenya Unit;
- (d) The Tanganyika Unit, and
- (e) The Uganda Unit.

The territorial Units were each placed under direct control of a Deputy Government Statistician and a considerable measure of decentralisation was introduced. The Deputy Government Statisticians have become responsible for all statistical material required by the individual Governments and for developing new work relating to their territories. The Director of the Department was made Statistical Adviser to the East African Governments and to the East African Governments and to the East Africa High Commission, in addition to his duties as a Director of the Department. In his capacity as Statistical Adviser to each Government he was granted the right to initiate discussions on statistical matters and advise Governments and departments of Government where changes in statistical activities were required.

3. 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 maintained with the statistical services of neighbouring territories outside East Africa and with various Departments of the United Nations Organisation.

4. The main activities of the Tanganyika Unit in 1957 are enumerated below:

A census of the non-African population was held in February, 1957; this was followed by a census of the whole African population in August, and by a sample census immediately after. A census of Industrial Production, giving information for 1956, was held in Dar es Salaam and, later in the year, it was extended to cover Mwanza, Tabora, Moshi, Arusha and Tanga. Preliminary work began on the census of non-African agriculture for the whole of Tanganyika. A household budget survey on African and skilled workers was carried out in Dar es Salaam; the investigation was divided into four separate monthly enquiries, with intervals of about a quarter between them. Preliminary work began on the calculation of estimates of National Income for 1955 and 1956. Functional and economic analyses of Tanganyika Government Accounts for the years 1952 to 1957/8 were carried out; in addition, the following analyses were completed:

- Analysis of Educational statistics, 1952-1956;
- Analysis of Judiciary statistics, 1948-1955.

5. 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 1957 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.

APPENDIX I

POPULATION

A. Population as at Census Dates

<i>Section of the Population</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>1948</i>	<i>1957</i>
African	4,106,890	5,022,640	7,407,517	8,662,684 ⁽¹⁾
European	2,447	8,228	10,648	20,534
Indian/Pakistani	9,411	23,422	44,248	71,560
Goan	798	1,722	2,006	4,757
Arab	4,393	7,059	11,074	19,088
Somali	—	—	—	3,110 ⁽²⁾
Coloured	389	208	1,335	2,257
Other	—	381	849	1,523
TOTAL	4,124,328	5,063,660	7,477,677	8,785,613⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Excluding 2,652 persons in transit.

⁽²⁾ Somalis are included under "African" in previous years.

B. African Population by Province

1957 Census

<i>Province</i>	<i>Total African Population</i>
Central	879,421
Eastern	1,039,791
Northern	758,960
Southern	1,008,046
Southern Highlands	1,023,805
Tanga	671,381
Western	1,052,795
Lake	2,228,485
TOTAL	8,662,684⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Excluding 2,652 persons in transit.

C. (a) Non-African Population in 1957
Analysis by Race and Age Group

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Goan</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>Arab</i>	<i>Somali</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-4	2,421	10,098	690	998	3,657	542	521	209	19,136
5-9	2,155	9,822	584	966	2,937	431	477	192	17,564
10-14	948	7,936	368	763	1,764	253	305	111	12,448
15-19	397	6,511	370	652	1,835	253	257	128	10,403
20-24	928	5,935	474	635	1,659	300	197	105	10,233
25-29	2,053	5,644	544	524	1,697	293	189	136	11,050
30-34	2,653	4,479	421	401	1,370	242	106	130	9,802
35-39	2,426	3,819	300	326	1,211	178	86	130	8,476
40-44	2,144	3,111	229	254	792	165	49	116	6,860
45-49	1,518	2,626	237	244	592	109	31	82	5,439
50-54	1,061	1,887	209	189	490	111	23	57	4,027
55-59	702	1,099	118	118	301	57	14	43	2,452
60-64	431	818	76	66	276	63	7	25	1,762
65-69	279	503	50	42	141	45	2	21	1,083
70-74	147	324	26	31	153	25	3	8	717
75-79	95	155	7	14	50	19	1	4	345
80 and over	67	154	4	13	72	18	3	6	337
Not stated	109	444	50	59	91	6	16	20	795
TOTAL	20,534	65,365	4,757	6,295	19,088	3,110	2,257	1,523	122,929

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	1,920,148	1,920,797	3,840,945
16-and over	2,246,598	2,577,793	4,824,391
TOTAL	4,166,746	4,498,590	8,665,336 (*)

(*) Including 2,652 persons in transit.

C. (c) Composition of Economically Active Population According to Occupation

(i) Non-Africans in 1952

See 1955 Report

(ii) Africans in 1957

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Employees</i>
Clerical	10,251
Shop, Office and Store Hands	8,470
Mechanics, Fitters and Drivers	14,582
Carpenters and Joiners	5,885
Masons and Bricklayers	7,133
Teachers	4,571
Other Services (excluding Domestic Servants in private households)	3,561
Headmen (Foremen)	15,803
Other Skilled Workers	31,219
Unskilled Workers	229,731
TOTAL	331,212 (*)

(*) In addition to the above there were approximately 40,000 domestic servants in private households and 10,035 unclassified workers, of which the majority were male workers.

D. Migration

(a) Numbers Reporting to Immigration Authorities

Year	Returning Residents	New Immigrants	Others	Total
1953	5,974	6,525	6,700	19,199
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

(b) New Immigrants Classified According to Country of Departure

Country	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Aden	162	90	94	114	137
Germany	15	35	30	44	40
Goa	169	143	117	46	114
India	1,750	1,553	1,537	1,231	930
Italy	209	186	192	160	97
Kenya	1,508	1,251	1,518	1,192	1,433
Netherlands	48	61	103	107	96
Pakistan	73	45	127	78	73
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	66	122	92	79	74
Saudi Arabia	13	129	109	113	68
Seychelles	36	38	13	25	24
Uganda	148	270	228	161	215
Union of South Africa	121	183	225	163	105
United Kingdom	968	914	1,262	1,090	1,132
United States of America	97	60	55	59	89
Zanzibar	566	490	445	522	467
Other Countries	576	544	369	457	359
TOTAL	6,525	6,114	6,516	5,641	5,453

(c) Occupation of New Immigrants

<i>Occupation Group</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Fishermen	2	—	—	—	1
Agricultural Workers	137	94	67	85	119
Mining and Quarrying	66	32	14	36	41
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	2	—	—	—	16
Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass	1	4	—	—	2
Chemical Processes and Makers of Paints, Oils, etc.	4	5	4	1	6
Metal Workers	269	165	116	112	183
Electricians, Fitters and Electrical Apparatus Makers	45	23	42	33	37
Watchmakers and Scientific Instrument Makers	3	—	—	—	—
Skin and Leather Workers (not shoes or boots)	4	2	3	—	2
Textile Workers	6	1	—	—	1
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	41	13	14	10	10
Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco	17	30	30	10	17
Workers in Wood and Furniture	146	93	66	34	53
Workers in Paper, Printers, Photographers, Binders	10	13	66	71	8
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers	83	84	33	38	36
Painters and Decorators	1	—	1	—	2
Workers in Other Materials	—	—	—	—	1
Government Servants	391	230	176	142	133
Military Service	1	1	12	8	—
Transport and Communication Workers	61	16	13	32	45
Commerce, Finance and Insurance Workers	893	837	513	536	529
Local Government	10	36	9	15	5
Professional (excluding clerical) Workers	334	644	1,035	640	493
Entertainment and Sports	3	1	—	5	5
Workers in Personal Service	56	62	20	41	40
Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists (not employed in Government Service)	263	258	253	182	133
Warehousemen, Packers, Storekeepers	9	—	1	5	10
Other Workers	7	17	12	21	19
Retired or not gainfully employed (including women and children)	3,490	3,268	3,669	3,409	3,218
Railway and Harbour Workers	117	2	6	19	120
Not Stated	53	183	341	156	148
TOTAL	6,525	6,114	6,516	5,641	5,453

(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

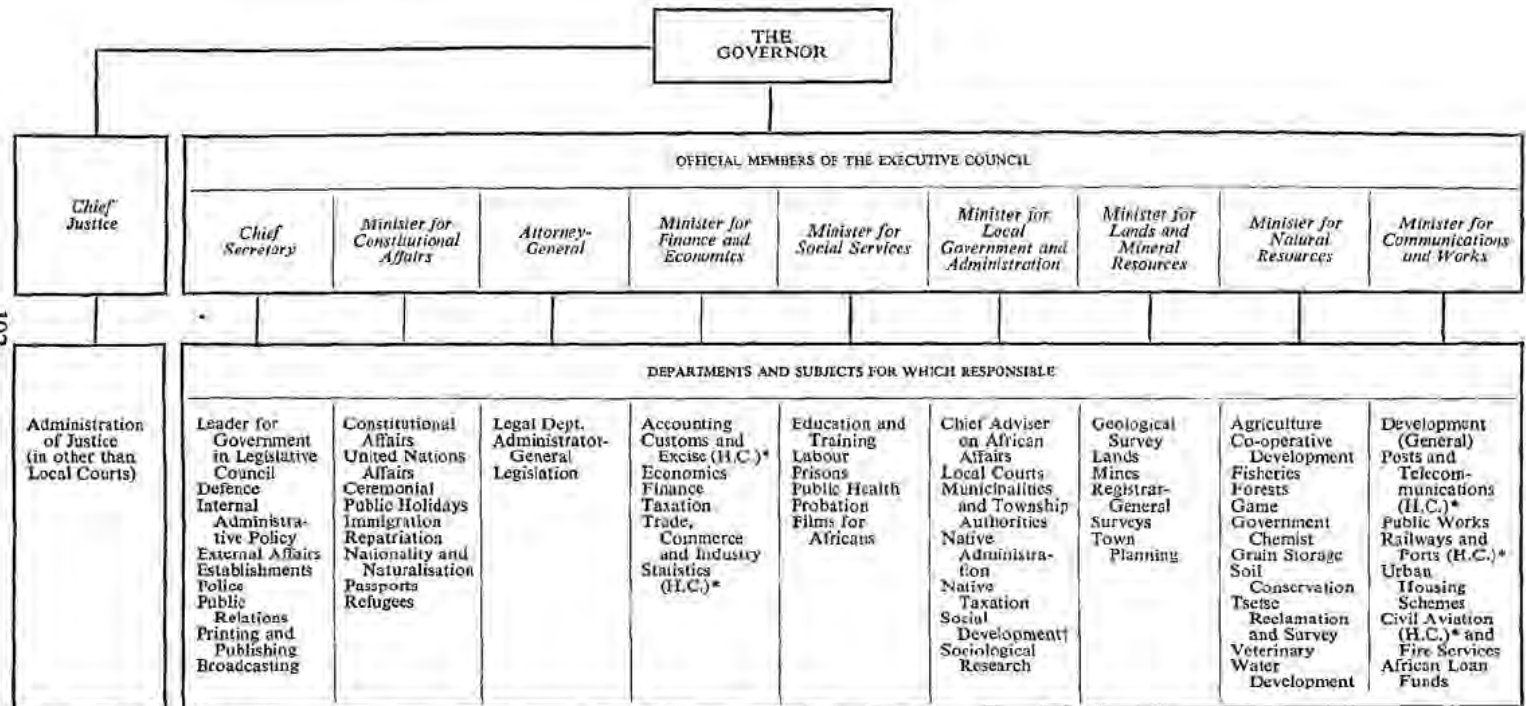
* A permanent emigrant is defined as a person who has resided in the territory and who on departure states that he does not expect to return. Statistics of visitors and persons in transit leaving the territory are incomplete.

(e) Occupation of Permanent Emigrants

<i>Occupational Group</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Agriculture	28	24	13	14	7
Mining and Quarrying	10	7	4	4	6
Treatment of Non-Metaliferous Ores and Quarry products	—	—	—	—	2
Metal Workers	63	35	34	31	30
Electricians, Fitters and Electrical Apparatus Makers	4	3	4	2	9
Watch and Scientific Instrument Makers	—	—	—	—	1
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	5	6	—	2	1
Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco	2	4	11	2	4
Workers in Wood and Furniture	44	12	22	11	13
Makers of, and Workers in, Paper	2	2	2	5	4
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers, Contractors	24	21	23	9	9
Government Servants	72	98	47	38	56
Military Services	—	2	1	2	—
Transport and Communication Workers	12	14	16	5	17
Commerce, Finance and Insurance Workers	81	107	90	63	69
Local Government Service	—	—	—	1	2
Professional (excluding clerical) Workers	58	78	95	101	70
Workers in Personal Service	7	6	9	7	3
Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists (not in Government Service)	64	36	48	47	48
Warehousemen, Packers and Storekeepers	5	3	—	—	2
Other Workers	9	21	7	2	4
Retired or not gainfully employed (including women and children)	467	596	484	487	499
Railway and Harbour Workers	27	24	22	28	31
Not Stated	12	21	14	117	79
TOTAL	996	1,120	946	978	966

APPENDIX II

A. The Structure of Government



* H.C. indicates an East African High Commission service.

† Except Broadcasting, Films for Africans and Probation.

APPENDIX II

B. Administrative Structure of Government

DEPARTMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT

For reasons of space the complete table showing by Departments the positions for which provision was made in 1957 is not printed. The following summary gives the net increase over the figures given in the 1956 Report and notes the more important posts concerned.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Net increase in number of Posts</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Agriculture	29	Including 2 Senior Research Officers, 1 Senior Betarist, 4 Agricultural Officers, 2 Chemists, 2 Surveyors.
Office of Chief Secretary	3	<i>i.e.</i> , 1 Ministerial Secretary, 1 Supervisor of Elections and 1 Senior Organisations Officer.
Commerce and Industry	3	<i>i.e.</i> , New post of 1 Assistant Minister, New post of 1 Senior Commercial Officer and 1 Training Grade Officer.
Co-operative Development	3	<i>i.e.</i> , Additional posts of Co-operative Officers.
Education	129	12 Education Officers, 3 Principals, 2 Women Education Officers and Mistresses, 5 Technical Masters and Mistresses, 2 Masters (European Education), 21 Mistresses (European Education) and 84 Masters (Indian Education).
Forest	4	<i>i.e.</i> , 2 Assistant Conservators of Forests, one new post of Chief Forester and one additional post of Forester.
Labour	5	<i>i.e.</i> , 2 new posts of Boiler Inspectors and 3 additional posts of Labour Officers and Assistant Labour Officers.
Lands and Surveys	3	<i>i.e.</i> , 1 new post of Senior Assistant Land Officer, 1 additional post of Senior Land Assistant and 1 of Computer.
Legal	1	<i>i.e.</i> , one additional post of Crown Counsel.
Local Government	1	<i>i.e.</i> , one additional post of Executive Officer.
Medical	176	Including 74 Assistant Nursing Sisters, senior staff nurses, Nurse/Midwives etc. 20 Senior Medical Assistants or Medical Assistants, 15 Assistant Health Inspectors and 17 Health Nurses.
Office of Minister for Communica- tions and Works (African Hous- ing Section)	2	<i>i.e.</i> , 2 new posts of Field Officers.
Office of Minister for Finance and Economics	3	<i>i.e.</i> , 1 Principal Assistant Secretary, 1 Assistant Secretary and 1 Estimates Assistant.
Office of Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources	1	<i>i.e.</i> , New post of Assistant Minister.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Net increase in number of Posts</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Office of Minister for Local Government and Administration	1	<i>i.e.</i> , New post of Assistant Minister.
Office of Minister for Natural Resources	1	<i>i.e.</i> , New post of Assistant Minister.
Office of Minister for Social Services	2	<i>i.e.</i> , New post of Assistant Minister.
Pesticides Research	3	<i>i.e.</i> , Additional post of Research Officer.
Police	39	Including 3 Assistant Commissioners, 6 Superintendents, 5 Assistant Superintendents.
Provincial Administration	10	<i>i.e.</i> , 8 Additional posts of Assistant District Officers and 2 of Senior District Assistants.
Public Relations	13	Including 1 new post of Deputy Director and 7 additional posts of Public Relations Officers.
P.W.D.	12	Including 1 additional post of Assistant Director and 1 of Pupil Engineer.
Transport Licensing Authority	3	<i>i.e.</i> , 1 Chairman, 1 Deputy Chairman and 1 Member/Secretary.
Veterinary	4	<i>i.e.</i> , 2 Senior Field Officers, 1 Assistant Veterinary Officer and 1 Training Grade Officer.
Water Development and Irrigation	14	Including 2 Senior Executive Engineers, 1 Geologist, 1 Water Officer.

C. Civil Service Salary Scales

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. 5. £104.5 × 6.15—£138	E.(W) 6. £104.5 × 6.15—£138
E. 5. £152.5 × 6.15—172.10 × 7.10—£180	E.(W) 5. £145.10 × 6.15—172.10 × 7.10— £180
E. 4. £187.10 × 10.10—208.10 × 13.10— £262.10	E.(W) 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.(W) 3. £276.15 × 13.10— 330.15 × 14.5—£345
E. 2. £387 × 21—£450	E.(W) 2. £366 × 21—£450
E. 1. £471 × 21—£555	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. £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.

LEGISLATIVE ORGANS

Membership of Legislative Council at 31.12.57

EX OFFICIO

Under Clause VI—

The Chief Secretary to the Government*.

The Minister for Constitutional Affairs.

The Attorney-General*.

The Financial Secretary and Minister for Finance and Economics*.

The Minister for Natural Resources*.

The Minister for Local Government and Administration*.

The Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources*.

The Minister for Social Services*.

The Minister for Communications and Works*.

The Assistant Minister (Commerce and Industry).

The Assistant Minister (Social Development and Rural Councils)*.

The Assistant Minister (Agricultural Production).

The Assistant Minister (Lands).

The Assistant Minister (African Education).

The Assistant Minister (Labour).

Appointed by the Governor

Under Clause VI A—

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Sir Charles Phillips, C.B.E.*

Mr. Valimohamed Mohamedali Nazerali, C.B.E.*

Mr. George Najem Houry, O.B.E., Q.C.*

Chief Adam Sapi, M.B.E.*

Mr. Iqbal Chand Chopra, O.B.E., Q.C.*

Chief Amri Dodo.

Miss Bertha Akim.

Mrs. Joan Davis.

Mr. William Easton Mackay Dawson (Solicitor General).

Mr. Stuart Gillett, C.M.G.

Mr. C. J. W. Hodgson, O.B.E.

Mr. E. Lakamoyo.

Dr. James Malcolm Liston, M.B., B.Ch. (Director of Medical Services).

Mr. Clive Mace, O.B.E. (Director of Lands and Surveys).

Chief Charles Masanja.

Chief Sylvester Ntare.

Mr. Eric George Rowe, C.M.G. (Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province)

Liwali Hamed bin Saleh el Busaidy, O.B.E.

Mr. John Robert Philpott Soper.

Under Clause VI C—

REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS

Dar es Salaam

Mr. Abdulkarim Yusufali Alibhai Karimjee, O.B.E.

Mr. Thomas William Tyrrell, O.B.E.

1 Vacant.

Central Province

Mrs. Sheroo Keeka.

Mr. Mganga Kingu.

1 Vacant.

Eastern Province

Mr. Patrick Kunambi.

Mr. Graham Thomas Lewis.

Mr. Shivabhai Mithabhai Patel, M.B.E.

South East Lake

Mr. Allaudin Alibhai, M.B.E.

Mr. Paul Bomani.

Mr. Sidney Claude Robertson.

West Lake

Capt. J. Bennett.

Mr. P. S. Grewal.

Mr. C. Kahama.

Northern Province

Mr. Ebrahim Sheriff Dewji.
Mr. Siwa Kundaali George.
Mr. John Michael Hunter.

Southern Highlands

Mr. Ivor Cresswell Welsford
Bayldon, O.B.E.
Mr. Rahemtulla Karim Manji.
Mr. Gordon Mwansasu, M.B.E.

Southern Province

Mr. Eustance Dunbar Birrell.
Liwali Justino Daniel Mponda,
M.B.E.
Mr. Shayamji Trikamji Thanki,
M.B.E.

Tanga Province

Mr. Manubhai Shankerbhai Desai.
Mr. Alec Lonsdale Le Maitre,
O.B.E.
Mr. Petro Chambuya Mntambo.

Western Province

Mr. John Harvey Baker.
Mr. Juma Salum.
Mr. Hassanali Ladha Sumar.

General Interests

Mr. Majid Khayid Bargash.
Mr. Rashidi Kawawa.
Mr. Raymond Charles John Maslin.

* Member of Executive Council (Mangi Mkuu Thomas Marealle II is a member of Executive Council but not of Legislative Council).

APPENDIX III

A. PRINCIPAL OFFENCES FOR WHICH INDIVIDUALS WERE CHARGED OR CONVICTED DURING 1957 AND THE PENALTIES IMPOSED

(a) Before the High Court

Nature of Crime	Number		Sex		Abated	Not tried Nolle-Prosequi etc.	Found insane before trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Sentences				
	Total	Male	Female	Death						Imprisonment	Corporal punishment with or without imprisonment or fine or both	Fine	Bound over or otherwise disposed of	Both fine and imprisonment
I. <i>Against Lawful Authority</i> Against public order, perjury, escape and rescue	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
II. <i>Against Public Morality</i> Rape, indecent assault, unnatural offences and others	7	7	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	2	3	—	—	—
III. <i>Against the Person</i>	378	361	17	1	62	14	71	230	29	196	—	—	5	—
(a) Murder and manslaughter	24	23	1	—	2	—	18	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
(b) Attempted murder and suicide	56	49	7	2	10	—	15	29	—	24	2	—	3	—
(c) Grievous harm, wounding, assaults and others														
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	109	109	—	—	31	—	18	60	—	56	4	—	—	—
(b) Arson	43	41	2	—	4	—	11	28	—	37	—	—	—	1
V. <i>Against the Penal Code</i> (a) Forgery and coinage	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
(b) Other	9	9	—	—	1	—	2	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
VI. <i>Against Local Laws</i> Against traffic ordinance, township ordinance, liquor ordinance, gambling ordinance and others	7	7	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	540	613	27	3	114	14	137	372	29	325	9	—	8	1

A. (b) In the Subordinate Court

Nature of Crime	Number	Sex		Discharged		Abated	Found insane	Committed for trial	Convicted	Sentences								Deaf	
		Total	Male	Female	For Insufficiency of prosecution evidence					On merits of the case	Imprisonment	Corporal punishment	Fine	Bond over or otherwise disposed of	Probation	Imprisonment in lieu of fine	Both fine and imprisonment		Corporal punishment with fine or imprisonment or both
I. <i>Against Lawful Authority</i> Against public order, perjury, escape and rescue	486	476	10	37	17	—	—	1	431	384	2	2	12	4	26	1	—	—	
II. <i>Against Public Morality</i> Rape, indecent assault, unnatural offences and others	486	486	—	97	86	—	1	4	298	198	21	—	7	5	21	3	38	—	
III. <i>Against the Person</i> (a) Murder and manslaughter	601	487	14	205	—	3	7	386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Attempted murder and suicide	23	23	—	2	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Grievous harm, wounding, assaults	118	73	45	7	2	—	1	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(d) Other minor offences	2,752	2,725	27	304	313	—	2	34	2,099	950	29	1	96	2	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	14,441	14,393	48	2,169	1,583	—	2	97	10,590	7,643	421	243	267	548	950	177	41	—	
(b) Arson	291	284	7	98	40	—	3	51	99	75	4	2	8	2	7	1	—	—	
V. <i>Against the Penal Code</i> (a) Forgery and coinage	516	516	—	64	23	—	—	2	427	331	3	10	27	15	41	—	—	—	
(b) Other	1,650	1,612	38	196	142	—	—	9	1,303	522	6	110	106	13	540	6	—	—	
VI. <i>Against Local Laws</i> Against traffic ordinance, township ordinance, liquor ordinance, gambling ordinance and others	35,265	35,057	208	4,436	1,500	—	—	5	29,324	2,761	90	9,624	825	201	15,782	41	—	—	
TOTAL	56,629	56,132	397	7,615	3,706	3	17	609	44,679	12,872	578	10,173	1,851	803	18,025	265	112	—	

[backing Appendix III A (a)]

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					
75,690	2,474	94,283	3,426	80,802	8,632	860	21	25	21	829	20,480	260	51,183	29,626	13,474

* 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	Re-trial ordered	Other orders
54,957	3,415	10,402	12,830	1,164	3,518	26,137	906	Central Court of Appeal from Local Courts	71	42	7	—	—	—	—	—
								District Commissioner	1,743	462	410	221	537	312	216	36
								Council Court	3,544	1,085	556	—	—	—	—	—
								Local Appeal Court	2,483	997	306	—	—	—	—	—

[to face Appendix III A (b)]

Explanatory Notes

1. Ninety-eight persons who were committed for trial in respect of one-hundred-and-forty-seven offences before the 1st January, 1957, were dealt with during the year.

2. The table does not include figures for ninety-eight persons committed for trial in respect of one-hundred-and-forty-six offences before the 31st December, 1957, whose trials were still pending at that date.

3. Cases concerning eleven of the total number of persons committed for trial in respect of twenty-one offences were subsequently returned to the Subordinate Courts for trial in original jurisdiction.

4. Forty-five informations were filed in respect of charges additional to those on which the accused were originally committed.

5. Of the total of twenty-nine persons sentenced to death during the year, fifteen were executed; three sentences were commuted by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council; in one case the conviction of the accused was altered to manslaughter; two appeals against conviction and sentence were allowed and eight appeals were pending at the end of the year.

6. Of the sentences of corporal punishment passed in the Subordinate Courts, twenty-seven were quashed by the High Court. Five-hundred-and-sixty-six of the six-hundred-and-ninety-nine 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 1957 the following is the position as to the number of persons charged, the figures for 1956 being shewn by way of comparison:

B. Table of Persons Charged in 1957 Compared with 1956

	<i>In Subordinate Courts</i>		<i>In High Court</i>	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Total No. of persons charged	32,548	41,088	396	485
Male	31,997	40,611	369	460
Female	551	477	27	25
Discharged	4,060	5,153	57	67
Acquitted	1,765	1,996	48	88
Committed to High Court	408	495	—	—
Found insane before trial	6	8	14	13
Convicted	26,308	33,435	274	315
Abated owing to death of accused	1	1	3	2
TOTAL	32,548	41,088	396	485

APPENDIX IV
PUBLIC FINANCE⁽¹⁾

A. (a) (i) Territorial Revenue: Part I

<i>Head of Revenue</i>	1956/57	<i>Estimates</i> 1957/58
Customs and Excise	6,846,575	7,670,000
Licences, Taxes, etc.	6,680,418	7,536,952
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	1,104,186	1,313,692
Reimbursements	629,232	—
Revenue from Government Property	977,337	1,276,400
Miscellaneous	320,270	617,000
Interest and Loans	567,682	422,864
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme	121,685	130,000
Transfer from Reserves	110	—
Land Premia	173,395	60,000
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	71,345	—
Government Employees' Provident Fund	—	—
Land Bank	—	—
TOTAL	17,492,235	19,026,908

(ii) Territorial Revenue: Part II

<i>Source</i>	1956/57	<i>Estimates</i> 1957/58
Colonial Development and Welfare Grant	922,032	1,219,041
Transfer from Development Plan Reserve	148,608	—
Development Fund	—	1,873,563
Loans		
Loans (including Advances in anticipation of Loans)	3,200,310	3,557,050
Miscellaneous	1,011,452	—

NOTE: As from 1956/57 the Government Accounts are drawn up into two parts instead of three parts as in previous years.

⁽¹⁾ From 1954 onwards the Government financial year was changed from the calendar year to a split year, July to June.

A. (b) (i) Territorial Expenditure: Part I

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1956-57	<i>Estimates 1957-58</i>
	£	£
Public Debt	715,018	1,019,063
Pensions and Gratuities	821,707	861,200
Governor	30,957	32,704
Accountant-General	101,048	114,927
Administrator-General	12,133	13,188
Agriculture	646,956	684,649
Audit	51,757	58,903
Co-operative Development	69,940	82,612
Custodian of Enemy Property	—	—
Defence	652,453	678,772
Development Organisation	8,131	—
East Africa High Commission	834,700	1,037,604
Education	2,110,082	2,472,131
Forest	278,449	313,089
Game	82,318	91,367
Geological Survey	126,924	140,969
Government Chemist	22,723	22,591
Grain Storage	23,905	4,869
Immigration and Passports	35,734	39,419
Judiciary	163,526	181,385
Labour	105,771	136,595
Lands and Surveys	318,874	328,534
Legal	35,563	43,143
Legislative and Executive Councils	46,283	55,630
Loans from Territory Funds	32,593	10,100
Medical	1,665,437	1,899,756
Mines	44,323	52,111
Mining Consultant	2,660	3,850
Miscellaneous Services	549,576	674,776
Police	1,242,557	1,266,834
Printing and Stationery	132,901	136,190
Prisons	611,031	583,654
Provincial Administration	998,995	1,139,582
Provincial Councils	—	—
Public Relations	59,107	70,322
Public Works Department	697,313	752,596
Public Works Recurrent	1,445,445	1,621,136
Public Works Extraordinary	97,027	—
Secretariat	209,230	286,471
Social Development	88,374	86,494
Subsidisation and Temporary Bonus	—	—
Subventions	137,954	123,734
Town Planning	20,242	22,242
Local Government	576,250	571,146
Transferred Revenue	487,252	574,678
Tsetse	70,360	88,713
Veterinary	465,920	467,159
Water Development and Irrigation	346,887	333,545
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	58,390	65,700
Contributions to Development Plan Reserve	250,000	—
Transfer to Reserves	60,414	3,170
Contributions to Non-native Education Funds	352,182	387,400
Contribution to Self-financing Local Authorities	—	—
Township and Aerodrome Fire Services	36,950	28,807
Water Court	—	—
Film Censorship	2,119	2,415
Commerce and Industry	21,933	37,073
Salaries Award Reserve	—	—
Public Service Commission	7,297	9,703
Insecticide Research	—	—
Pesticides Research	78,665	—
Antiquities	2,718	5,154
Land Tenure Adviser	1,939	—
Transport Licensing Authority	8,267	10,229
	18,157,260	19,728,084

(ii) Territorial Expenditure: Part II

	1956-57	<i>Estimates</i> 1957-58
	£	£
Capital Works	5,282,402	6,649,654

NOTE: As from 1956-57 the Government Accounts are drawn up into two parts instead of three parts as in previous years.

A. (c) Revenue from Direct and Indirect Taxation

£'000

<i>Type of Tax</i>	1956-57	<i>Estimates</i> 1957-58
Direct:		
Income Tax	4,066	4,250
Estate Duty	65	70
Native House and Poll Tax	64	23
Local Government Tax	38	52
Non-Native Poll Tax	2	—
Personal Tax	1,096	1,700
Non-Native Education Taxes	284	332
Municipal Tax	25	18
Indirect:		
Import Duties	4,999	5,700
Export Duties	24	20
Excise Duties	1,824	1,950
Stamp Duties	149	185
Trade Licences	106	100
Vehicle Licences	403	420
Other Indirect Taxes, Cesses, etc.	382	386

B. Native Administration*(a) REVENUE*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Share of Tax and 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 (estimates)	1,617,543	357,955	1,126,188	3,101,686
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 (estimates)	1,132,425	733,804	230,334	1,333,525	3,430,088
1958 (estimates)	1,245,970	850,977	254,302	1,527,658	3,878,907

*Includes Health and Education.

C. (a) (i) Dar es Salaam Municipality:

REVENUE

	1957 (Estimates)	1958 (Estimates)
	£	£
<i>Government Grants:</i>		
Administrative and General	6,560	7,140
Public Health Measures	81,640	97,050
Road Works, etc.	14,450	25,985
<i>Government and East Africa High Commission Contribution in lieu of Rates.</i>	81,779	83,086
<i>Licences:</i>		
Trades	13,000	12,760
Liquor	9,050	9,635
Vehicles	31,610	38,500
Other	575	2,165
<i>Fees, Charges, etc.:</i>		
Markets	13,210	13,425
Cesspit emptying	9,730	8,230
Other	91,520	98,765
<i>Local Taxes</i>	20,000	10,440
<i>General Rate</i>	125,001	134,054
TOTAL	£ 498,125	541,235

C. (a) (ii) Dar es Salaam Municipality

EXPENDITURE

	1957 (Estimates)	1958 (Estimates)
	£	£
<i>Administrative and General:</i>		
Town Clerk and Finance Departments	61,385	68,545
Public Health Department	23,035	26,025
Engineering Department	25,005	26,075
Miscellaneous	3,850	15,455
<i>Public Health Measures:</i>		
Mosquito Control	30,635	32,135
Refuse Collection and Disposal	42,810	41,380
Street Cleaning	12,685	14,365
Drains, Sewers, Cesspits, etc.	52,205	74,315
Other	11,955	12,475
<i>Road Works, etc.:</i>		
Highways, Bridges and Sea Walls	149,600	171,340
Markets	13,595	13,505
Public Lighting	9,385	18,630
Fire Brigade	24,060	26,270
Miscellaneous	35,670	28,625
Loan Charges and Revenue Contributions to Capital Expenditure	56,760	77,650
TOTAL	552,635	646,790

C. (b) (i) Town Councils:(¹)

REVENUE

£ thousand

<i>Revenue Head</i>	1956	1957 <i>Estimates</i>	1958 <i>Estimates</i>
Total revenue			
Government grants	59.0	88.2	88.6
Proportion of revenue:			
Traffic Ordinance	35.0	41.0	44.9
Local Government tax	11.5	13.0	12.9
Licences, fees and other	83.2	124.7	116.9
Rates and house taxes	118.5	151.9	176.6
Appropriations from surplus	—	—	18.3
TOTAL REVENUE	307.2	418.8	458.2

Source: Town Council Accounts and Estimates.

(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.

C. (b) (ii) Town Councils:⁽¹⁾

EXPENDITURE

£ thousand

<i>Expenditure Head</i>	1956	1957 <i>Estimates</i>	1958 <i>Estimates</i>
Total expenditure			
Traffic, fire and lighting	17.7	31.4	33.6
Health	83.5	120.8	149.0
Markets	10.8	15.9	17.3
Highways and works	61.0	81.7	118.5
Finance and general purposes	44.2	66.1	87.0
Special and capital expenditure	32.5	82.8	52.8
Surplus	57.5	20.1	—
TOTAL	307.2	418.8	458.2

Source: Town Council Accounts and Estimates.

⁽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>	1956	1957	1958 <i>Estimates</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	1956	1957	1958 <i>Estimates</i>
<i>Finance and General Purposes:</i>				<i>Committees:</i>			
Fees, licences, etc.	28·3	32·3	21·5	Finance and general purposes	28·0	69·9	75·8
Grants	86·2	66·9	67·0	Natural resources	189·5	127·3	172·3
<i>Sukumaland Development:</i>				Social services	2·3	8·5	14·5
Subsidies from Native Treasuries	7·2	6·0	2·0	Sukumaland Development	34·4	28·6	30·7
Grants	29·0	27·2	25·3	<i>Surplus</i>	70·9	90·8	82·4
Other	3·4	2·4	3·4				
<i>Lint and Seed Marketing Board Fund</i>							
Grant from Board and Other Revenue	120·8	119·5	165·7				
<i>Balance Brought Forward</i>	50·2	70·8	90·8				
TOTAL REVENUE	325·1	325·1	375·7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	325·1	325·1	375·7

C. (d) Township Authorities: Expenditure*

Year	Recurrent Expenditure on		Special Expenditure	Total Expenditure
	Personal Emoluments	Other Charges†		
1951	£ 34,794	£ 83,629	£ 14,744	£ 133,167
1955-56	41,277	60,933	11,676	113,886
1956-57	29,840	42,225	15,063	87,128
1957-58 (estimates)	33,105	45,169	11,762	90,036

NOTE: * 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.

† Includes expenditure on public health, road maintenance and pombe markets.

D. Internal and External Debt

(in thousands of pounds)

Units 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				
30.6.57	623.4	500.0	4,030.0	4,410.0	1,500.0	4,000.0	210.0	1,000.0	16,273.4	616.0

APPENDIX V

TAXATION

A. Direct Taxes

(a) INCOME TAX RATES (Cap. 318)

(Ordinance No. 28 of 1952)

Unchanged from 1955 Report

Appendix V. A. Personal Tax Ordinance (No. 3 of 1955)

(b) PERSONAL TAX

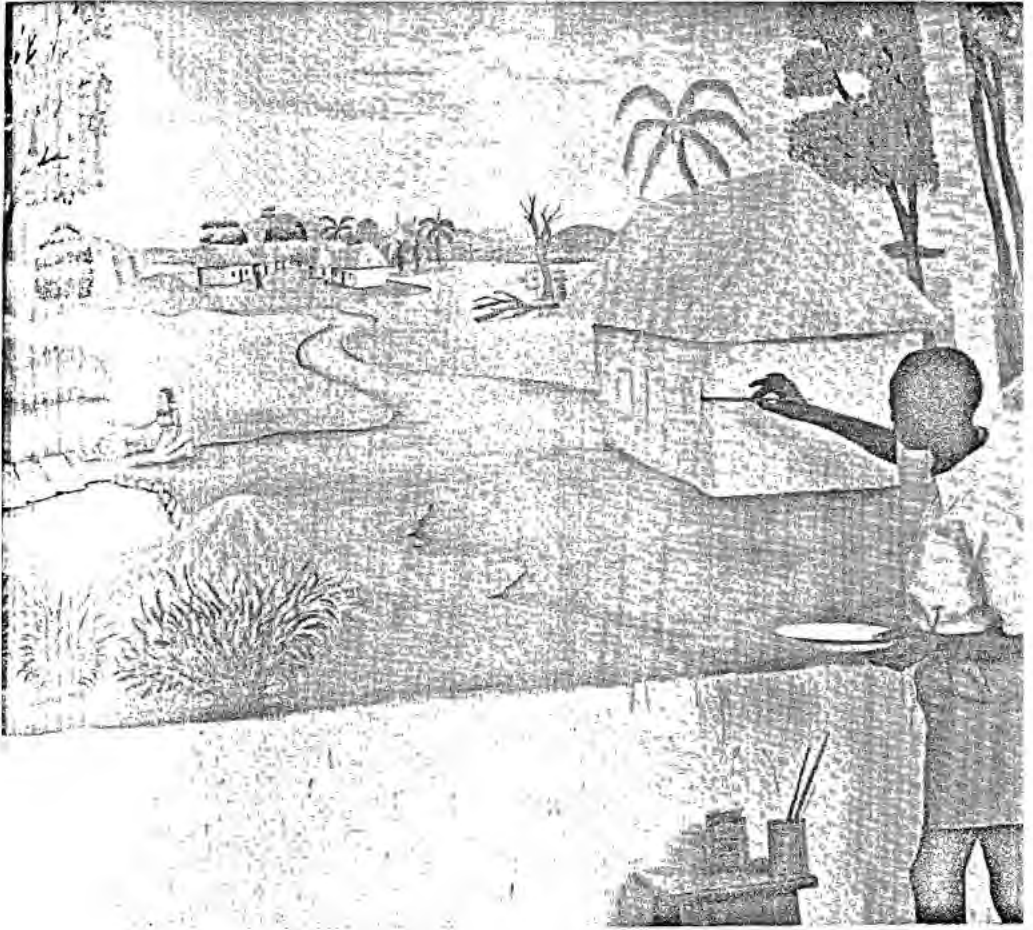
Ordinance No. 25 of 1957 amended the Personal Tax Schedule under Ordinance No. 3 of 1955 as follows, the new rates becoming effective in 1958:

	<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/-

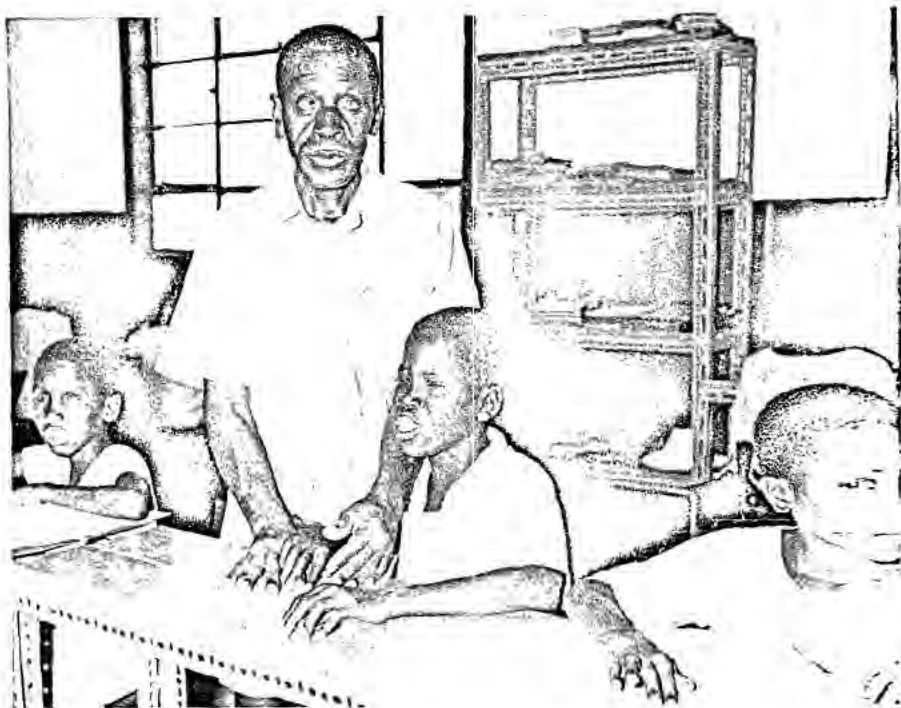
(c) LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX

(Local Government (Tax) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1955))

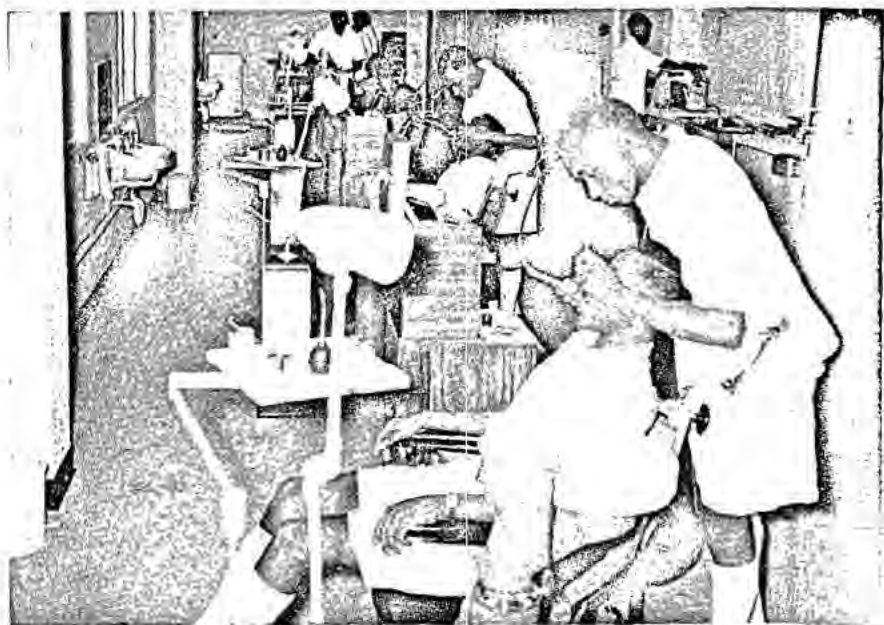
Taxpayers who are liable to pay tax under the Personal Tax Ordinance and who are ordinarily resident within an area which is excluded from the jurisdiction of local councils or native authorities, such as townships and minor settlements, are also liable to pay tax under the Local Government (Tax) Ordinance (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.



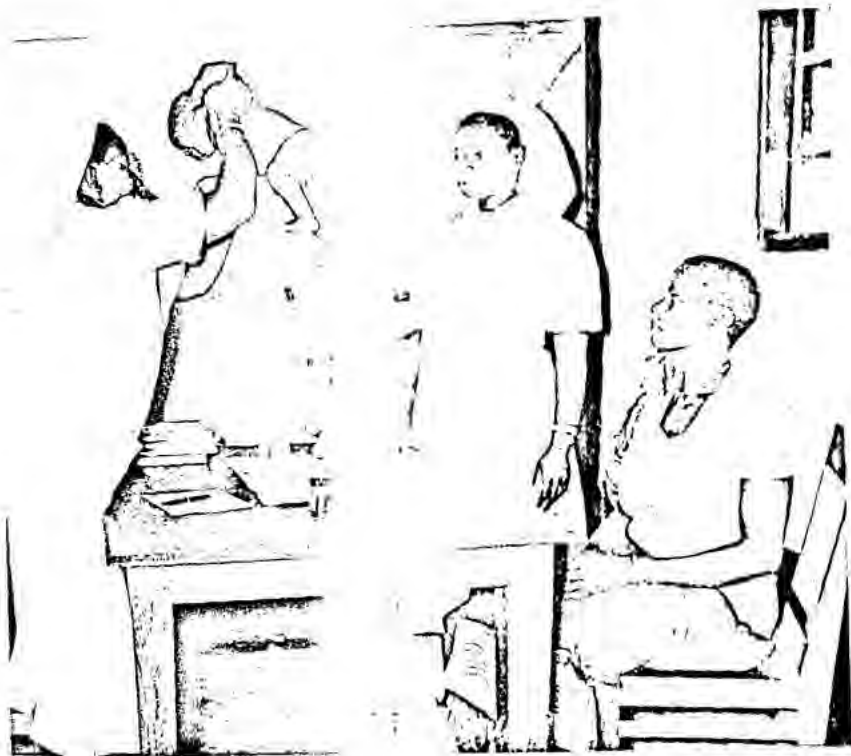
A student painting in oil at the Tabora African Secondary School



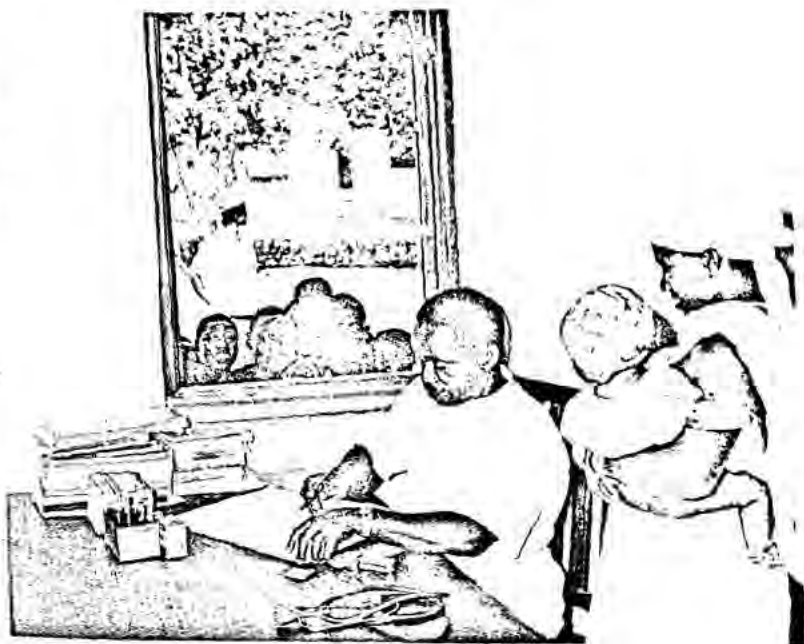
A blind teacher explains Braille at the Wilson Carlile School for blind children, Buigiri



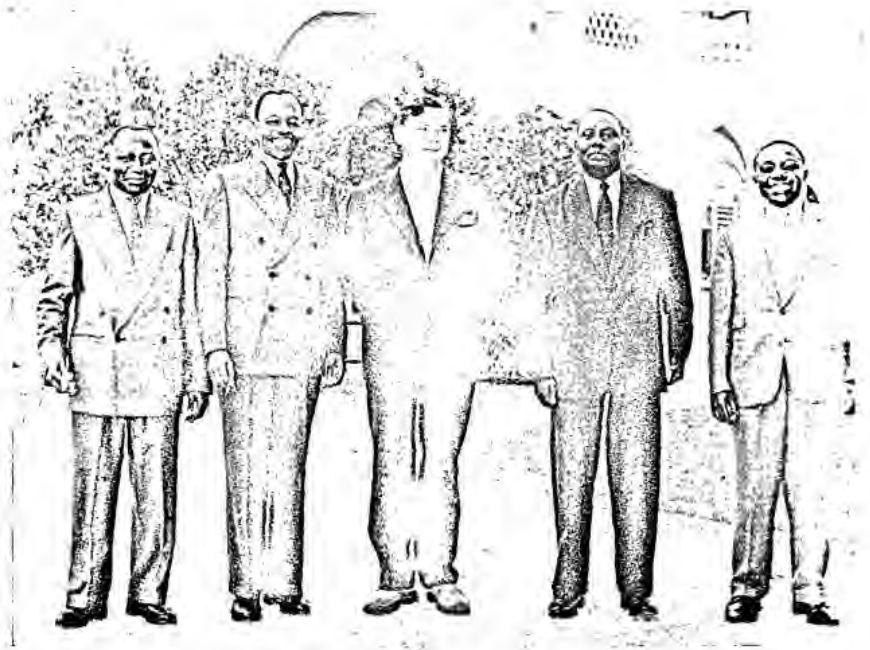
African Dental Assistants examine patients at the Princess Margaret Hospital, Dar es Salaam



*Infant welfare session at the Kishapu Native Authority
Dispensary and Clinic*



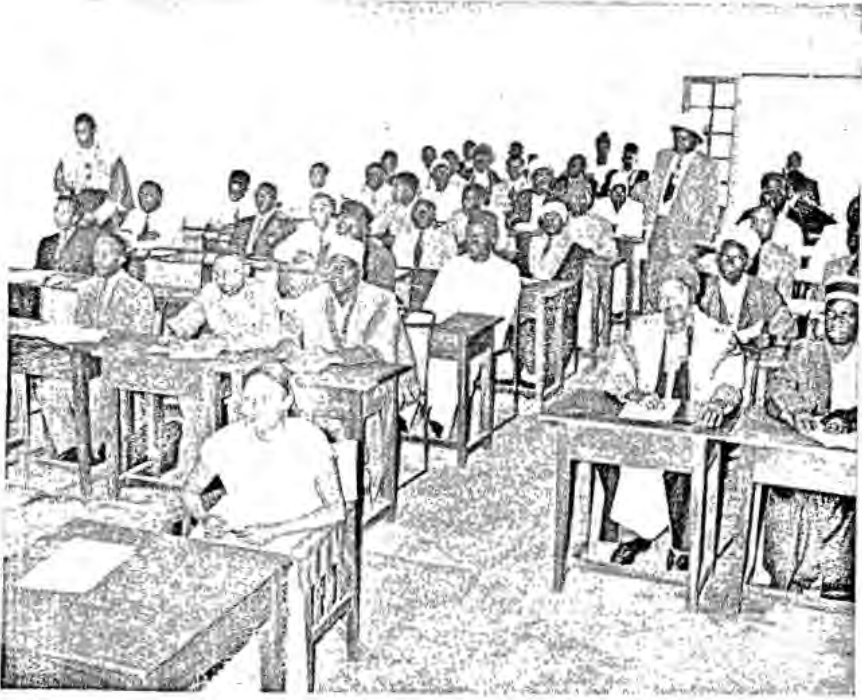
*Out-patient treatment at the Kishapu Native Authority
Dispensary and Clinic*



*The new Assistant Ministers (l. to r. Chief J. N. Maruma, D.P.K. Makwa
D.N.M. Bryceson, Chief Humbi Ziota, Chief H.M. Lugusha)*



*Chief Humbi Ziota, Assistant Minister for Natural Resources,
with students at the Morogoro School of Co-operation*



The first territorial Convention of Chiefs at Mzumbe



African housing at Magomeni, Dar es Salaam



*The late Dr. J. T.
Williamson, founder
Williamson Diamon.
Limited*



*The Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P., Secretary of State for the
Colonies, at the Chagga Council*

*The Secretary of State
with Mangi Mkuu,
Thomas Marealle II,
Paramount Chief of
the Wachagga*



The United Nations Visiting Mission



Drying copra on Mafia Island



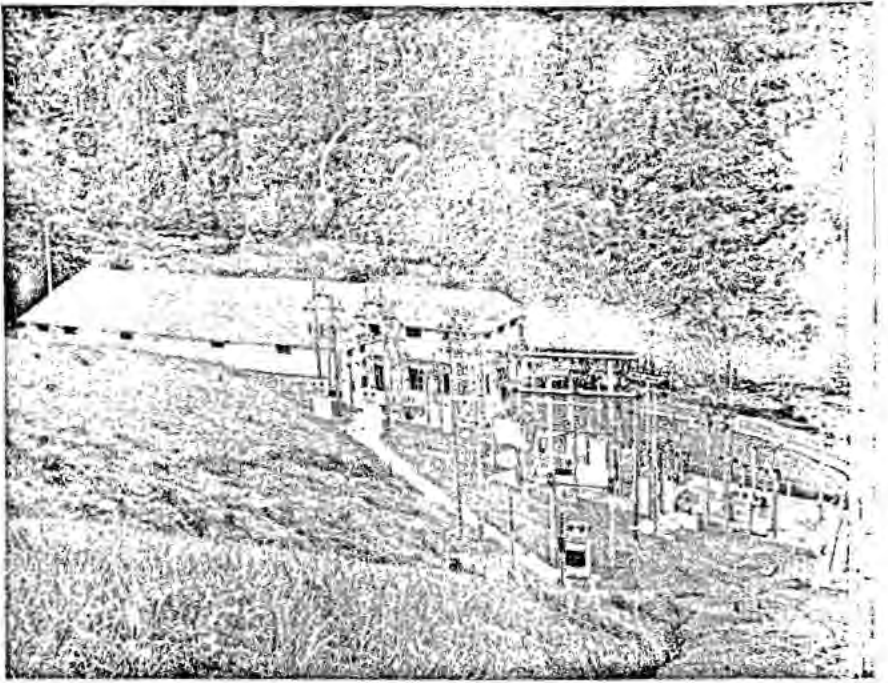
Coconut trees on Mafia Island



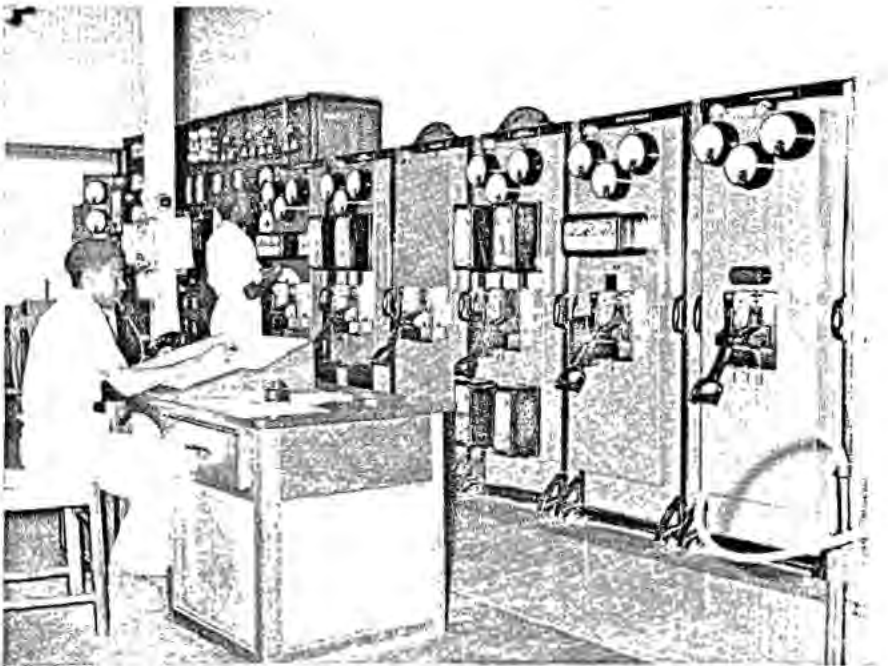
Zebu cattle at the Kongwa Ranching Project



Inoculating cattle at the Kongwa Ranching Project



Water-turbo alternator, Pangani Hydro-Electric Scheme



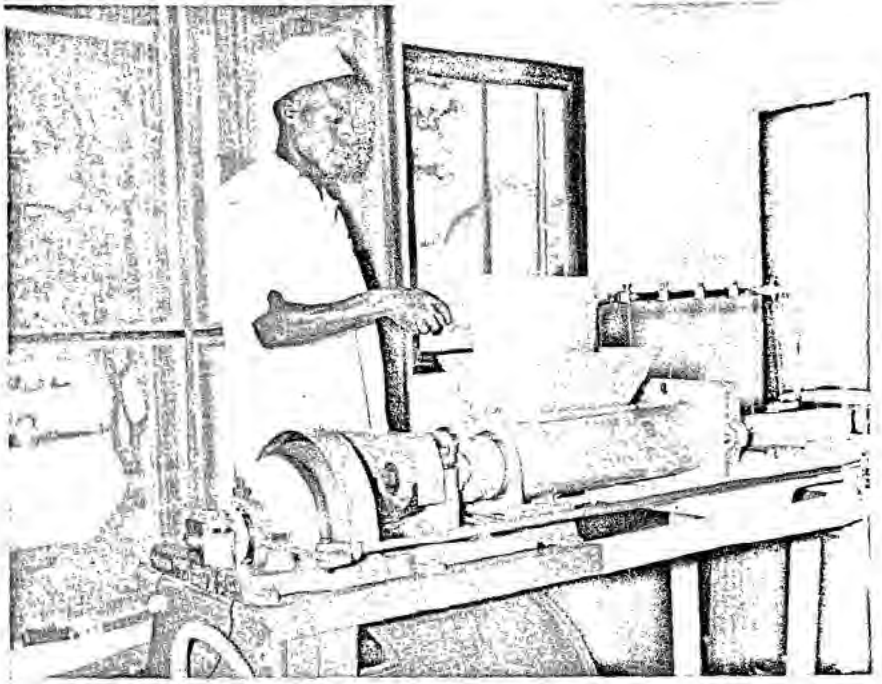
Control room, Pangani-Electric Scheme



Water discharge from turbines, Pangani Hydro-Electric Scheme



The Williamson Diamond Mines, Shinyanga



Operating the butter moulder at Nyamwezi Federation Creameries



A Sports Officer coaches Africans in javelin throwing

(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	Konda, Singida, Iramba	12/-
	Dodoma, Manyoni, Mpwapwa	10/-
Eastern	Bagamoyo, Mafia, Rufiji	18/-
	Ulanga	16/-
	Kisarawe	13/-
	Morogoro, Kilosa	12/-
Lake	Bukoba, Karagwe	24/-
	Geita, North Mara, Ngara,	
	Mwanza (Rural) Ukerewe	20/-
	South Mara (Musoma)	18/-
	Kwimba	15/-
	Biharamulo	13/-
	Shinyanga	12/-
	Maswa	10/-
Northern	Moshi	28/-
	Arusha	27/-
	Masai, Mbulu	20/-
Southern	Songea	24/-
	Masasi	23/-
	Lindi, Tunduru	20/-
	Kilwa, Mtwara	18/-
	Nachingwea	12/-
	Newala	10/-
Southern Highlands	Iringa, Mbeya, Tukuyu	20/-
	Chunya, Njombe	18/-
Tanga	Pare, Lushoto	20/-
	Handeni	18/-
	Pangani, Tanga (Rural)	15/-
Western	Kasulu, Nzega	15/-
	Kahama, Kibondo, Kigoma,	
	Tabora	13/-
	Mpanda, Ufipa	12/-

(e) NATIVE TAX ORDINANCE (Cap. 183)

Certain provisions of the Native Tax Ordinance remain in force in respect of house taxes. The rates of tax vary according to area.

V. A. (f) NON-NATIVE EDUCATION TAX (Cap. 265)

<i>Non-Native other than Asians:</i>	<i>Tax payable</i>
Liabie to pay personal tax at the rate of Shs. 40/- or over	Shs. 150/-
Liabie to pay personal tax at the rate of Shs. 20/-	Shs. 90/-
Liabie to pay personal tax at the rate of Shs. 10/-	Shs. 60/-
<i>Asians:</i>	
Liabie to pay personal tax at the rate of Shs. 40/- or over	Shs. 120/-
Liabie to pay personal tax at the rate of Shs. 20/-	Shs. 67/50
Liabie to pay personal tax at the rate of Shs. 10/-	Shs. 45/-

(g) MUNICIPAL HOUSE TAX (Cap. 185)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>1958 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	Kilwa Kivinje and Masoko	6
	Mtwara	8
	Mikindani	6
	Nachingwea	10
	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. 5s. for every £50 of nominal capital or part thereof.

(i) ESTATE DUTY (Cap. 187)

Unchanged since 1955 Report.

V. B. Rates of Indirect Taxes

NOTE: These taxes do not vary from locality to locality.

(a) EXCISE DUTIES

(b) SALT TAX

(c) SUGAR CONSUMPTION TAX

Unchanged since 1955 Report.

(d) COFFEE CESS (Cap. 203)

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) Clean Coffee | Shs. 10/00 per ton or part thereof |
| (ii) Parchment Coffee | Shs. 8/00 per ton or part thereof |

(This cess is charged for coffee grown in Iringa, Northern, Tanga and Lake Provinces.)

(e) STAMP DUTY

For reasons of space the rates of Stamp Duty are not given. They are contained in the Stamp Ordinance (Cap. 189) and the various amendments thereto.

V. 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 (Cap. 346).

V. C. (b) Export Duties

(Cap. 196)

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Beeswax produced in Tanganyika | Sh. 500/- per ton netweight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof. |
| (ii) (a) Goat Skins, ground dried and suspension dried | Sh. 13/- per 100 lb. avoirdupois net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof. |
| (b) Sheepskins, ground dried and suspension dried | Sh. 8/- 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, 1957.

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:

1957 54,277

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 at 30th June, are as follows:

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Coin</i>	<i>Total</i>
1957	17,058	2,008	19,006

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, 1957:

(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	£8,750,000

(2) The National Bank of India, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital	£4,562,500
Paid-up Capital	£2,851,563
Reserve Fund	£3,104,687

(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	£9,500,000

(4) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V., (Head Office, Amsterdam).	
Authorised Capital, Netherlands guilders	75,030,000
Capital fully paid-up	60,030,000
Reserve, Netherlands guilders	31,515,000
Extraordinary Reserve	20,000,000
(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.24,000,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs.20,000,000
Capital Called- and Paid-up	Rs.10,000,000
Reserves	Rs.12,800,000

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>LIABILITIES</i>									
<i>As at</i>	<i>Deposits†</i>				<i>Balances due to banks</i>		<i>Other Liabilities</i>	<i>Total*</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	
1957:									
31st March	16,088	4,145	1,912	22,146	77	6,321	976	29,520	
30th June	15,305	3,599	1,923	20,827	163	8,389	856	30,235	
30th September	13,996	3,010	2,035	19,041	94	4,587	1,264	24,988	
31st December	13,798	3,514	2,010	19,321	123	5,492	1,129	26,066	

† 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.

* 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*
		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	563	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
1957:										
31st March	1,370	43	18,621	1,815	1,500	3,211	8,161	50	1,275	29,520
30th June	1,720	104	17,222	2,951	1,708	3,654	9,798	50	1,340	30,235
30th September	1,589	36	9,060	4,564	2,580	398	12,743	54	1,506	24,988
31st December	1,290	80	11,305	4,173	2,445	4,116	12,049	57	1,285	26,066

* 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

Year	Balance of Loans Outstanding as at 31st December	Loans Issued during the Year		Repayments during the Year
		Long Term	Short Term	
1957	717	139	155	155

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 summarises the inter-territorial trade excluded from the first table.

(a) Volume and Balance of External Trade⁽¹⁾

	£'000	
	1956	1957
Net Imports:		
Commercial	30,839	35,683
Government	5,046	3,592
Gold Bullion	—	—
Total Net Imports	35,885	39,275
Domestic Exports:		
Exports excluding Gold	44,063	38,799
Exports of Gold	742	678
Total Domestic Exports	44,805	39,477
Re-exports	1,423	1,614
Volume of Trade	82,113	80,366
Visible External Trade Balance	+ 10,343	+ 1,816
Visible Trade Balance for E.A. local produce	- 4,262	- 5,695

(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>
1957	5,393	2,333	1,521	510

B. (c) Domestic Exports—(i) Value
 MAIN ITEMS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

Year 1957

£'000

<i>Item</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>West Germany</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>All other Countries</i>	<i>Total Domestic Exports</i>
Sisal	3,001	638	76	129	808	558	785	1,006	73	2,407	9,481
Coffee	1,682	2,078	—	145	1,413	433	160	51	235	945	7,142
Cotton	225	—	1,066	—	1,067	—	—	58	—	4,162	6,578
Diamonds	(3,288)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,288)
Oilseeds and Nuts	607	—	84	38	458	70	77	44	—	1,924	3,402
Hides and Skins	468	185	1	—	16	—	160	18	—	375	1,223
Other	2,869	242	1,675	317	437	35	265	1,198	79	1,246	8,363
TOTAL	(12,140)	3,143	2,902	629	4,199	1,096	1,547	2,375	387	11,059	(39,477)

The figures for diamonds exported in 1957 are provisional, the final figures depending on realisation sales outside Tanganyika.

B. (c) Domestic Exports—(ii) Quantity

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit of Quantity</i>	<i>Principal Countries of Destination</i>										<i>Total Domestic Exports</i>
		<i>U.K.</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>West Germany</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>All other Countries</i>	
Sisal	'000 tons	56	14	2	3	15	10	15	19	2	46	182
Coffee	'000 cwt.	105	109	—	8	59	23	7	2	11	46	370
Cotton	'000 centals	19	—	100	—	101	—	—	5	—	385	610
Diamonds	'000 carats	(373)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(373)
Oilseeds and Nuts	'000 tons	11	—	2	1	14	1	5	1	—	35	70
Hides and Skins	'000 cwts.	41	7	—	—	1	—	14	2	—	29	94

B. (d) Direct Imports 1957

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	253	364	3	91	6	435	1	27	—	1,154	2,334
Beverages and Tobacco	103	—	11	14	—	11	—	9	—	92	240
Crude Materials inedible except fuels	19	42	7	17	—	1	8	6	—	63	163
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	158	2	2	15	—	12	173	4	568	2,356	3,290
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	10	19	—	1	—	170	—	6	—	68	274
Chemicals	790	36	75	255	—	104	25	14	—	106	1,405
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	4,639	2,190	846	378	180	262	41	197	—	6,116	14,849
Machinery and Transport Equipment	6,105	23	832	307	5	179	525	68	—	645	8,689
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	702	135	128	32	263	66	42	16	—	878	2,262
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,043	1,043*
TOTAL	12,780	2,810	1,904	1,109	454	1,241	814	347	568	12,521	34,548

* 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, 1952 to be engaged in wholesale and retail trade was 3,170. They are widely distributed geographically, as is shown by the analysis given in the 1955 Report.

APPENDIX VIII

AGRICULTURE

A. Land Distribution

See 1955 Report

B. (a) Long Term Rights of Occupancy over Agricultural and Pastoral Land on Register at 31st December, 1957*

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Land Area</i>
British (other than British South African Origin)	461	1,390,577	0.6340
Greek	268	336,233	0.1533
Indian/Pakistani	286	235,855	0.1075
British South African Origin	107	184,543	0.0841
German	49	34,640	0.0158
Dutch	14	32,654	0.0149
Swiss	23	31,271	0.0143
Danish	11	30,555	0.0139
Missions	262	16,555	0.0076
African	24	13,326†	0.0061†
Arab	29	8,757	0.0040
Goan	12	5,899	0.0027
Italian	8	4,792	0.0022
Syrian	4	2,897	0.0013
French	4	2,695	0.0013
American	3	548	0.0002
Others	53	156,672	0.0714
TOTAL	1,618	2,488,469	1.1346

† 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 1957*

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Greek	9	30,596
British (other than British South African Origin)	18	26,575
British of South African Origin	10	9,008
African	7	7,985
Dutch	4	7,254
Indian or Pakistani	9	4,992
German	2	3,778
Italian	3	3,646
Arab	4	232
Missions	3	139
American	—	—
Danish	—	—
French	—	—
Goan	—	—
Swiss	—	—
Syrian	—	—
Others (see footnote)	5	60,803
TOTAL	74	155,008

NOTE: Included in the category "Others" are two Rights of Occupancy over 44,930 acres granted to a company incorporated in Tangiers, and one over 14,000 acres granted to certain Somalis acting as Trustees for a Somali Community.

* Area of the territory (land) 219,331,840 acres.

C. Estimated Agricultural Production and Value 1957

Crop	Total Production	Value
	Tons	£'000
<i>Wheat:</i>		
Non-native	6,000	200
Native		
<i>Coffee 1956-57:</i>		
Non-native	3,105	1,300
Native	17,593	7,100
<i>Tea:</i>		
Non-native	2,800	773
Native	—	—
<i>Sugar:</i>		
Non-native	20,000	1,000
Native	—	—
<i>Copra:</i>		
Non-native	8,800	500
Native		
<i>Sisal:</i>		
Non-native	184,677	9,640
Native	200	
<i>Seed Cotton:</i>		
Non-native	—	—
Native	76,600 (marketing incomplete)	7,300
<i>Tobacco:</i>		
Non-native	1,500	649
Native	600	
<i>Pyrethrum:</i>		
Non-native	730	210
Native	3	
<i>Cashew Nuts:</i>		
Non-native	34,000	1,500
Native		
<i>Groundnuts:</i>		
Non-native	16,000	1,100
Native		
<i>Castor-seed:</i>		
Non-native	14,000	900
Native		
<i>Other Oil-seeds:</i>		
Non-native	28,000	1,100
Native		

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.

Tobacco: Non-native producers grow almost exclusively flue-cured tobacco; the bulk of African production is of the fire-cured type.

Sugar: No estimate of African sugar production or value can be made. The bulk of production is in the form of cane for chewing, with a certain proportion being crushed for jaggery production.

APPENDIX IX

LIVESTOCK

A. Livestock Enumeration

A complete census was not undertaken. The following figures are compiled from 1957 figures, where available, and from previous years' figures in areas where no census was carried out.

Cattle	7,218,000
Sheep	3,918,000
Goats	4,282,000
Donkeys	157,500
Pigs	17,500
Horses	171
Mules	—

The exact number of livestock used for draught purposes is not known, but is small.

B. Livestock Production

(a) Output of Meat

(a) Beef	55,225,000 lbs.
(b) Mutton	884,000 lbs.
(c) Goat Meat	2,261,000 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

(a) Hides—Dry	6,291,500 lbs.
(b) Hides—Wet Salted	1,328,300 lbs.
(c) Goatskins	1,579,200 lbs.
(d) Sheepskins	638,400 lbs.

(The above are export figures from the territory. Figures of the internal consumption of hides and skins are not known.)

(d) Wool Nil.

(e) Hair Negligible.

APPENDIX X

FISHERIES

The following figures are based on a combination of actual statistical returns from some producing areas and on estimates from others. In the case of inter-territorial freshwaters such as Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria only those fish caught and landed in Tanganyika waters are included. Weights, which are in metric tons, are on a fresh weight basis, values in pounds sterling.

	<i>Quantity</i> <i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Value</i> £
Freshwater	50,000	2,135,000
Sea Fisheries	5,000	250,000
TOTAL	<u>55,000</u>	<u>2,385,000</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. It can be noted that smoked and dried fish from the main producing centres has a very wide distribution throughout the Territory and that consumption of fresh fish (except amongst non-Africans) is negligible; fish is used as a relish with the staple foodstuffs and is preferred smoked or dried.

Exports 1957

Fish 712 tons (dried weight), Value £48,798.

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 estates (Forest Reserves)	34,346 sq. miles
(b) Farm forests (Private Forests)	290 sq. miles

NOTE: (b) is an estimated figure only.

C. Forest products by categories and value

<i>Kind of Product</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	3,748·0	1,163·4	4,911·4	£ 137,653
Poles	"	402·4	—	402·4	4,877
Fuelwood	"	7,953·7	—	7,953·7	13,690
Raffia Fibres	tons	—	—	113	462
Bamboos	Nos.	—	—	138,347	198
Withies	loads	—	—	92,940	259
Seeds, plants, etc.	Nos.	72,079	—	62,112	1,079
Tan Bark	tons	—	—	1,975†	653‡

NOTES:

* Excludes free issues valued at:

Timber	£1,100
Poles	£67,900
Firewood	£8,100

† Includes Native Authority Produce.

‡ Excludes Native Authority Produce.

APPENDIX XII

MINERALS

A. Areas held under mining titles by sections of population on 31st December, 1957

<i>Section of Population</i>	<i>Claims: (Acres)</i>	<i>Mining Leases: (Acres)</i>	<i>Total (Acres)</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Indigenous	2,334	131,840	134,174	63.25
Asian	2,739	1,228	3,967	1.87
Non-British European	3,572	849	4,421	2.08
British	14,589	54,994	69,583	32.80

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 568 prospecting rights held on 31st December, 1957, 218 were held by Africans (203 indigenous), 150 by Asians and 200 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 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 worked 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 1957. 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 1957.

A large number of smaller concerns, especially quarrying, are companies owned and operated by Asians.

D. (a) Mineral Exports and Local Sales (Domestic Production)

Item No.	Mineral	Unit	1955		1956		1957		Item No.
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	Aristone	long tons	—	—	—	—	1	200*	1
2	Building Minerals	cu. ft.	15,393,423	255,744	16,721,293	293,598	17,103,614	265,841	2
3	Coal	long tons	795	1,321	1,488	2,429	1,046	1,638	3
4(a)	Copper from copper ore	long tons	—	—	1-30	362	—	—	4(a)
4(b)	Copper from lead concentrates	long tons	580	211,715	1,138	308,968	†	†	4(b)
5	Diamonds	metric carats	322,607	3,199,437	357,538	2,855,273*	372,739	3,287,782*	5
6	Garnet	long tons	—	—	15	525	80	2,800*	6
7(a)	Gold (refined) from bullion	troy oz.	68,892	864,279	59,293	741,582	54,088	678,287	7(a)
7(b)	Gold (refined) from lead concentrates	troy oz.	6,141	77,088	11,871	148,515	†	†	7(b)
8	Graphite (crude)	long tons	—	—	23	553	—	—	8
9	Gypsum	long tons	7,812	16,285	9,450	18,167	9,707	21,319	9
10	Kaolin	metric tons	96	955	18	165	—	—	10
11(a)	Lead (metallic, in concentrates)	long tons	3,601	404,037	5,116	578,439	†	†	11(a)
11(b)	Lead concentrates	metric tons	8,822‡	—	14,251‡	—	12,625	882,477*	11(b)
12	Lime	long tons	5,851	19,790	5,204	19,947	4,026	19,073	12
13	Magnesite	long tons	285	586	243	597	254	635*	13
14	Magnesium Bentonite	long tons	—	—	—	—	50	851*	14
15	Meerschaum (crude)	long tons	4-50	227*	6	290*	3-51	177*	15
16(a)	Mica: sheet	long tons	65	68,083*	57	58,734*	67	69,477*	16(a)
16(b)	Mica: waste	long tons	274	2,328	125	925	—	—	16(b)
17	Phosphate	long tons	103	261	3	30	-30	39	17
18	Salt	metric tons	25,670	212,856	27,961	232,943	25,593	215,423	18
19(a)	Silver (refined) from bullion	troy oz.	43,292	13,990	35,020	11,504	20,520	6,739	19(a)
19(b)	Silver (refined) from lead concentrates	troy oz.	300,322	97,619	527,860	174,410	†	†	19(b)
20	Tin concentrates	long tons	55	29,514	21	11,741	20	10,755	20
21	Tungsten concentrates	long tons	24	17,865	15	10,929	—	—	21
	Total Value (Exports and Local Sales)	—	—	5,493,980*	—	5,470,626*	—	5,463,513*	

D. (b) Local Sales (Extracted from D. (a))

1	Building Minerals§	cu. ft.	15,393,423	255,744	16,721,293	293,598	17,103,614	265,841	1
2	Coal	long tons	795	1,321	1,488	2,429	1,046	1,638	2
3	Gypsum	long tons	—	—	—	—	40	150	3
4	Kaolin	metric tons	50	448	8	60	—	—	4
5	Lime	long tons	4,896	15,633	4,422	16,471	3,542	16,649	5
6	Phosphate	long tons	103	261	3	30	3	39	6
7	Salt	metric tons	16,172	122,649	18,602	140,330	17,021	130,217	7
	Total Value (Local Sales only)		—	396,056	—	452,918	—	414,534	

* Provisional: some account sales outstanding.

† Not yet available.

‡ 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.

NOTE: The above-mentioned minerals are valued as follows:—

Building minerals (including lime), coal, gypsum, magnesite, meerschaum, phosphate, salt: ex-quarry, mine or works.

Copper, gold, lead, silver, tin, tungsten: 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, 1957

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area Sq. Miles</i>
Non-precious minerals, Lode	3	17.00
Precious metals, Lode and non-precious minerals	4	5.94
Titanium	1	1.03
Vermiculite	1	4.90
TOTALS	9	28.87

F. Labour Employed in Mining
(Average during 1957)

<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>	
Williamson Diamonds	278	—	58	—	2,625	4	2,955
Alamasi Mine	29	—	8	—	305	—	342
Mpanda Mine	67	28	—	—	1,273	551	1,919
Geita Gold Mine	50	25	74	5	815	648	1,617
Buhemba Gold Mine	10	4	4	2	379	217	616
Nyanza Salt Works	3	—	4	—	391	—	398
Remaining Mines and Quarries	206	17	110	6	7,899	1,245	9,483
TOTALS 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
1954	436	84	235	18	13,832	2,896	17,501

S = Surface

UG = Underground

G. Accidents—1957

Mine	Fatalities	Injured	Rate per 1,000 employed	
			Fatal	Non-fatal
Geita Gold Mine	3	10	1.85	6.82
Williamson Diamonds	2	1	0.68	0.34
Mpanda Mine	2	1	1.04	0.52
Buhemba Gold Mine	—	—	—	—
Alamasi Mine	—	1	—	2.92
Uvinza Salt Works	—	—	—	—
Remaining Mines and Quarries	5	10	0.53	1.05
TOTALS 1957	12	23*	0.70	1.33
1956	16	42	0.90	2.37
1955	12	41	0.69	2.37
1954	13	53	0.74	3.00
1953	5	49	0.25	2.50
Average—(5 years)	11	42	0.65	2.32

* In addition to the above there were 284 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

No estimates are available of the gross or net value of industrial production. Particulars of establishments registered under the Factories Act, as at 31st December, 1957, 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	33	25	59
Agricultural Plant Maintenance and Repair	21	—	21
Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration, Equipment Assembly and Repair	2	—	2
Aircraft Maintenance	1	1	2
Aluminium Ware Manufacture	2	—	2
Bacon Manufacture	4	—	4
Bicycle Assembly and Repairs	1	30	31
Boat Building and Repairing	4	1	5
Bread and Flour Confectionery	27	56	83
Breweries	2	—	2
Brick and Tile Manufacture	8	7	15
Can Manufacture	1	—	1
Cashew Nut Processing	1	1	2
Chemical Products Manufacture,	3	1	4
Coffee Curing	10	—	10
Coffee Pulping	104	25	129
Coir Fibre Processing	3	—	3
Copra Drying	2	2	4
Cotton Ginning	36	—	36
Cotton Weaving	1	—	1
Crop Processing	10	—	10
Dairy Produce	3	2	5
Dock Equipment Repairs	1	1	2
Dry Cleaning	2	2	4
Edible Oil Refining	5	—	5
Electrical Repairs	13	—	13
Electrical Power Generation	30	—	30
Electro-Plating	1	—	1
Engineering General	88	16	104
Essential Oil Extraction	4	—	4
Fez Cap Manufacture	—	4	4
Fish Curing	1	1	2
Flour Milling	569	3	572
Food Canning	6	—	6
Fruit Cordial Manufacture	2	—	2
Gunsmith—Gun Repairing	1	—	1
Hides and Skins Processing and Baling	3	33	36
Honey Processing	1	—	1
Ice Manufacture	9	—	9
Industrial Gas Manufacture	2	—	2
Jaggery Manufacture	54	—	54
Jewellers and Goldsmiths	3	22	25
Kapok Ginning	12	1	13
Laundrying	6	2	8

Industry	No. of Factories		
	With Power	No Power	Total
Leather Goods Manufacture, etc.	3	—	3
Letterpress Printing	27	1	28
Locomotive and Rolling Stock Repairs	14	—	14
Macaroni—Paste Making	1	—	1
Marine Engineering	2	1	3
Mica Cutting and Grading	1	2	3
Milk Pasteurizing	4	—	4
Motor Vehicle Repairing	172	45	217
Nail Manufacture	1	—	1
Paint Manufacture	1	—	1
Papain Manufacture	—	3	3
Petrol, Oil and Lubricants Packing	27	7	34
Pharmaceutical Manufacture	1	—	1
Photographic Developing and Printing	9	2	11
Pre-cast Concrete Works	6	—	6
Pyrethrum Drying	11	21	32
Rice Mills and Hulleries	82	—	82
Rubber Processing	1	1	2
Saw Milling	95	2	97
Sewage Pumping	2	—	2
Sheet Metal Work	4	21	25
Shoe Making and Repairing	3	119	122
Sisal and Sansevieria Processing	239	—	239
Soap Manufacture	32	23	55
Stone Grading and Crushing	7	—	7
Sugar Confectionery	6	1	7
Sugar Manufacture	4	—	4
Tailoring and Dress Making	42	817	859
Tanneries	2	—	2
Tea Manufacture	14	—	14
Textile Dyeing and Bleaching	1	—	1
Tobacco Processing	21	17	38
Typewriter and other Light Repairs	2	3	5
Tyre Re-treading	6	—	6
Vegetable Oil Extraction	79	1	80
Watch Repairing	1	6	7
Water Supply	150	—	150
Wood Working—General	260	70	330
Wrought Iron Works	5	—	5
TOTAL	2,430	1,400	3,830

APPENDIX XIV

CO-OPERATIVES

As at 31st December, 1957

<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>				
Bulk Purchase	2	127	—	—	£ 635	£ 184	£ 5,370	£ 851
Consumers	5 ⁽¹⁾	18,815	—	—	18,025	85	35,000	25,210
Credit (Loan)	5	—	3,034	—	31,245	14,168	—	82,810
Agricultural Marketing (including agricultural requisites supply, pests and disease control, saving facilities, etc.)	462	277,792	12	499	156,281	1,840,871	10,000,000	5,267,015
TOTAL	474	296,734	3,046	499	206,186	1,855,308	10,040,370	5,375,886

⁽¹⁾ One European Society in liquidation for which figures are not included.^(*) Includes estimated figures.

E. Road Transport

As at 31st December, 1957

(a) Mileage of roads classified according to type:

Territorial Main Roads	3,517
Local Main Roads	4,319
District Roads	10,934
Village Roads	8,500 (approx.)
Roads in Municipalities and Townships	490
Roads in other settlements	135

(b) Length of Motor Bus lines as at 31st December, 1957:

	<i>miles</i>
Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Co.	
Town services	71.8
Country services (inter-territorial)	1,988
Railway Road Services	2,188

Services of other private bus companies not available.

(c) Number of passengers conveyed by buses as at 31st December, 1957:

Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company	
Town services	9,750,000
Country services (inter-territorial)	82,000
Railway Road Services	306,781

Services of other private bus companies not available.

F. Railways

(a) Length of railway lines as at 31st December, 1957:

Total Mileage 1,760 (including sidings). For details see the E.A.R. & H. Annual Report for 1957.

(b) Number of locomotives as at 31st December, 1957 (excluding Tanga line)*

117

(c) Number of goods wagons units as at 31st December, 1957 (excluding Tanga line)*

3,147

(d) Number of coaching stock vehicles as at 31st December, 1957 (excluding Tanga line)*

269

(e) Number of rail passengers conveyed in 1957 (including Tanga line)

2,229,433

(f) Originating tonnage of goods traffic during 1957 (rail only):

tons

(i) Public tonnage originating from Central Line Stations and Southern Province, including booked through to Kenya and Uganda

756,000

(g) Total freight ton miles operated during 1957 (excepting Tanga Line)

286,000,000

* 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—1957⁽¹⁾

Airport	No. of Movements	Arrivals			Passengers in transit added twice	Departures		
		Passengers	Freight (Kgms)	Mail (Kgms)		Passengers	Freight (Kgms)	Mail (Kgms)
Dar es Salaam	7,287	36,090	583,837	106,319	6,886	33,563	637,415	112,087
Tanga	4,177	9,484	152,442	20,938	50,576	9,468	56,765	13,452
Tabora	1,375	639	25,399	5,622	5,921	601	20,834	4,123

⁽¹⁾ Provisional figures.

2. CIVIL AERODROMES—1957

Government	52
Private	17
TOTAL	69

Scheduled services call at 22 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
Handeni				x
Iringa				x
Kigoma				x
Mafia				x (P.T.)
Mbeya				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 78 stations at which temperature and rainfall readings are made by voluntary observers and 632 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, 1957 44

(b) Tonnage discharged from and loaded in all ships during 1957.

Discharged	672,235 tons
Loaded	622,788 tons

(c) Number and net Registered Tonnage of Ships entered in Internal and External Trade during 1957

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of Ships</i>	<i>Net Registered Tonnage</i>
British	3,792	2,423,078
Dutch	560	735,649
American	92	423,573
French	74	350,201
German	75	227,454
Italian	51	201,974
Norwegian	63	184,343
Belgian	37	161,740
Japanese	36	127,269
Indian	84	54,170
Swedish	16	44,237
Zanzibarian	466	29,516
Panamanian	4	24,870
Greek	5	19,540
Australian	4	11,440
Pakistan	2	8,115
Arabian	115	6,859
Irish	2	6,598
Chinese	2	4,943
Israel	6	3,180
Finnish	2	2,183
Portuguese	283	1,110
Danish	1	269
	5,772	5,052,311

(d) Number of passengers embarked and disembarked during 1957:

Embarked	29,854
Disembarked	29,194

(e) Length of navigable inland waterways:

Lake Tanganyika	598 miles
Lake Victoria	675 miles

(f) Vessels used in inland waterways as at 31st December, 1957:

Lake Tanganyika:

- 1 Steamer of 1,575 tons displacement.
- 1 Diesel tug of 120 tons displacement.
- 18 Native vessels (sail) of 165 tons displacement.
- 4 Lighters of 100 tons.

Lake Victoria:*

- 4 Steamers of 1,146, 1,300, 1,260 and 200 tons displacement.
- 8 Diesel tugs of various displacements.
- 12 Motor boats of 191 tons displacement.
- 39 Lighters of various capacities.
- 1 Motor ferry of 25 tons displacement.
- 120 Native vessels (sail) of 1,973 tons displacement.

* Operating in all three E.A. Territories.

- (g) Number of fishing vessels in inland waterways registered and un-registered as at 31st December, 1957:

No craft are registered as fishing vessels only, but approximately 30 per cent. of the native vessels registered undertake fishing together with large numbers of unregistered canoes.

- (h) Tonnage loaded on inland waterways during the year 1957:

<i>Lake Tanganyika</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,355 tons
<i>Lake Victoria</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	231,804 tons

- (i) Number of passengers conveyed on inland waterways during 1957:

			I	II	III
<i>Lake Tanganyika</i>	.	.	523	350	17,960
<i>Lake Victoria</i>	.	.	10,408	20,034	496,916

APPENDIX XVI

COST OF LIVING

A. Table Showing Average Retail Prices of Chief Staple Foodstuffs and Certain Other Items in Dar es Salaam

<i>Commodities (showing groups by which mainly consumed)</i>	<i>Unit Weight or Size</i>	<i>Prices in Dar es Salaam (Shillings and Cents) 31st December, 1957</i>
<i>(a) African</i>		
Mixed meal	Kg.	.60
Beans	Lb.	.38
Groundnuts	"	.90
Coconut oil	"	1.25
<i>(b) Asian</i>		
Flour (Atta)	Lb.	.55
Dhall gram	Kg.	2.50
Bajri (Miller)	"	1.00
Simsim oil	"	3.50
Ghee	Lb.	3.75
Garlic	Kg.	3.17
Jaggery	"	1.50
<i>(c) European</i>		
Flour (wheaten)	Lb.	.60
Bread	"	.70
Bacon	"	4.10
Cheese	"	3.57
Lard	"	3.01
Coffee	"	7.61
<i>(d) European and Asian</i>		
Eggs	Each	.27
Butter	Lb.	4.07
European potatoes	"	.49
<i>(e) General</i>		
Rice	Lb.	.78
Sugar (white)	"	.70
Salt	Kg.	.40
Tea	Lb.	5.93
Milk (fresh)	Pint	.90
Meat	Lb.	1.20 to 4.50
Vegetables (mixed)	"	.79
Water	4 gall.	.10
Charcoal	Bag	6.00
Kerosene	Gall.	2.75
Soap, blue	Lb.	.66
Soap, white	"	.88

B. 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	Clothing and Footwear	Domestic Servants' Wages	Household	Pharmaceutical Products	Transport	Amusements	Miscellaneous	
1947: 31st December	80	85	77	93	85	77	96	91	83
1948: 31st December	85	91	86	93	94	94	97	93	88
1950: 31st December	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951: 31st December	116	109	117	112	110	106	107	107	114
1952: 31st December	131	107	126	122	116	111	117	108	123
1953: 31st December	134	101	132	126	115	111	117	107	125
1954: 31st December	137	103	139	126	114	109	118	107	128
1955: 31st December	140	107	148	126	115	112	120	108	132
1956: 29th February	141	108	150	126	115	113	120	108	132
30th April	141	107	151	127	115	114	120	109	133
30th June	141	107	150	127	115	110	120	108	133
31st August	141	108	152	127	115	110	120	108	133
31st October	142	108	155	128	116	113	117	109	134
31st December	144	108	159	128	116	111	119	109	135
1957: 28th February	145	108	161	129	116	119	119	109	136
30th April	146	108	163	129	117	119	119	110	138
30th June	147	109	167	131	118	125	119	111	139
31st August	146	109	168	131	119	125	119	111	139
31st October	147	109	171	131	119	128	119	111	140
31st December	147	109	172	132	119	128	119	112	140

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 52 representative dealers for 364 articles.

The weights allocated are shown in the 1955 Report.

C. Dar es Salaam Retail Price Index of Goods Mainly Consumed by Africans

(Base: 31st December, 1951 = 100)

Year	Date					
	28th Feb.	30th April	30th June	31st Aug.	31st Oct.	31st Dec.
1957	112	116	119	119	121	119

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 with their weights are shown in the 1955 Report.

APPENDIX XVII

LABOUR

A. (a) Non-African Population According to Employment Status

No change since the 1955 Report.

A. (b) Labour Enumeration of African Employees in 1957

<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.	167,425	20,605	23,321	211,351
Mining and Quarrying	12,441	200	334	12,975
Manufacturing	17,062	425	656	18,143
Construction	11,196	90	91	11,377
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation	1,694	—	2	1,696
Commerce	9,159	316	200	9,675
Transport (excluding Railways), Storage and Communication	8,131	3	23	8,157
Services (excluding Domestic Service)	11,418	796	563	12,777
Public Services	92,686	1,323	275	94,284
TOTAL	331,212	23,758	25,465	380,435
<i>Add</i> Unclassified workers and those employed by employers of less than 5 persons				10,035
Domestic Servants in Private Households (estimated)				40,000
TOTAL NUMBER IN EMPLOYMENT				430,470

* 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 and 1955, and in July, 1956, at which the totals in employment were reported to be 443,597, 448,271, 439,094, 413,109 and 424,209, 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 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	1956-57
A. Portrage (Article 18)	2,174	2.71
B. Tax Defaulters (Article 10)	Nil	Nil
C. Minor Public Works (Article 10)	Nil	Nil
D. For Native Authority	Nil	Nil

* The periods covered are the 12-monthly periods ended 30th June each year.

C. Rates of Wages Paid to Indigenous Workers and Typical Weekly Hours of Work in Main Classifications of Employment as at 30th June, 1957*

(All wage rates are reduced to equivalent monthly rate and are given in E. African Shillings)

Classification of Employment	Skilled Men		Unskilled Men		Women		Young Persons and Children	
	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours
<i>Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing:</i>								
<i>(a) Agriculture:</i>								
(i) Sisal	78/- to 125/-	42-48	18/- + 5/- Bonus to 27/- + 12/- Bonus(a)(b)	36	18/- + 5/- Bonus (b)	24	18/- + 5/- Bonus (a) (b)	24
(ii) General	55/- to 175/-	36-54	23/- to 40/- (a)	30-42	20/- to 32/50 (a)	24-36	15/- to 22/- (a)	24-36
(b) Saw-Milling	70/- to 182/50	48	35/- to 48/50 (a)	48	20/- to 26/- (a)	36	—	—
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	70/- to 175/-	45-48	30/- to 60/- (a)	45-48	27/- to 40/- (a)	36	15/- to 19/- (a)	—
<i>Manufacturing</i>	72/- to 260/-	48	35/- to 60/-	48	—	—	—	—
<i>Construction</i>	85/- to 216/-	48	42/50 to 68/-	48	—	—	—	—

<i>Commerce</i>	75/- to 170/-	48-60	28/- to 68/50	60	—	—	—	—
<i>Transport (excluding Railways):</i>								
Storage and Communication								
(i) Port Labour	120/- to 160/-	45-48	118/- to 163/-	48	—	—	—	—
(ii) General	60/- to 180/-	48	40/- to 60/-	48	—	—	—	—
<i>Services (excluding Domestic Service)</i>	67/50 to 250/-	48	30/- to 45/-	42	34/- to 50/-	30	—	—
<i>Public Services:</i>								
(i) Govt. Depts.	104/- to 250/-	40-44	47/50 to 85/50	44	—	—	—	—
(ii) Railways	82/- to 300/-	48	60/- to 80/-	48	—	—	—	—
(iii) Municipal and Township Authorities	165/- to 250/-	45	78/-	45	—	—	—	—
(iv) Native Authorities	80/- to 270/-	48	36/- to 78/-	48	40/- to 150/-	48	—	—

* Wage rates vary considerably according to locality.

NOTES: (a) Plus rations, varying in value from Shs. 15/- to Shs. 30/- according to locality. If rations are not issued, wages are increased proportionately.
(b) Bonus payable if 30 tasks performed within 42 days.

D. Number of Male African Workers (excluding Domestic Servants) Receiving Rations and Housing during the year 1957

Province	Rations				Housing			
	Number rationed	Number receiving cash in lieu	Number receiving neither	Total	Number housing	Number receiving cash in lieu	Number receiving neither	Total
Central	917	68	12,135	13,120	1,972	608	10,540	13,120
Eastern	35,458	5,722	48,354	89,534	38,654	6,532	44,348	89,534
Lake	8,717	564	13,330	22,611	8,685	241	13,617	22,611
Northern	34,172	1,423	17,251	52,846	35,942	322	16,582	52,846
Southern	5,301	4,701	21,229	31,231	12,511	320	18,400	31,231
Southern Highlands	15,134	1,650	21,226	38,010	15,339	337	22,334	38,010
Tanga	31,802	22,673	51,691	106,166	57,473	1,208	47,485	106,166
Western	5,129	1,448	20,140	26,917	8,328	1,206	17,383	26,917
TOTALS	136,630	38,448	205,356	380,435	178,904	10,780	190,751	380,435
Add Domestic Servants and unclassified workers				50,035				50,035
Total Number in Employment				430,470				430,470

N.B.: The total value of rations issued in June as ascertained from the 1957 Labour Enumeration was Shs. 2,777,295/-.

E. Labour Inspections during 1957

Labour Office	Number of Inspections made by		Total number of Inspections
	Labour Officers	Labour Inspectors and Assistant Labour Inspectors	
Arusha	835	165	1,000
Dar es Salaam	701	245	946
Dodoma	570	449	1,019
Iringa	805	878	1,683
Kilosa	519	406	925
Korogwe	451	243	694
Lindi	706	433	1,139
Mbeya	466	327	793
Morogoro	692	676	1,368
Moshi	755	315	1,070
Mwanza	810	2,806	3,616
Tabora	558	186	744
Tanga	498	2,002	2,500
TOTAL	8,367	9,131	17,498

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 1957

In respect of cases resulting in:

	Shs.	Cts.
(a) Death	240,420	73
(b) Permanent Incapacity	318,204	55
(c) Temporary Incapacity	253,102	29
Total	811,727	57

F. Industrial Injuries

(b) TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED DURING 1957

Industrial Group	Total number of Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Permanent Disability		Temporary Disability
			Total	Partial	
Agriculture	204	10	1	25	168
Construction	500	18	1	53	428
Food Manufacture	224	4	—	39	181
Engineering and Metal Working	157	11	—	21	125
Mining	314	11	1	39	263
Ports and Shipping	193	4	—	19	170
Railways	302	3	—	33	266
Road Transport	174	19	1	38	116
Sisal	1,432	10	1	206	1,215
Woodworking	242	11	—	57	174
Miscellaneous	395	14	1	52	328
TOTAL	4,137	115	6	582	3,434

F. Industrial Injuries

(c) CAUSES OF INJURIES DURING 1957

<i>Cause of Injuries</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Food Manufacture</i>	<i>Engineering, Metal Working</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Ports, Shipping</i>	<i>Railways</i>	<i>Road Transport</i>	<i>Sisal</i>	<i>Wood- working</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>Machinery:</i>												
1. Prime Movers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Transmission Machinery	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	20	2	—	25
3. Lifting Machinery	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	1	1	—	9
4. Working Machinery	18	47	29	18	32	2	3	2	216	61	29	457
<i>Transport:</i>												
1. Railways	3	—	16	—	17	12	245	—	207	5	—	505
2. Ships	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
3. Vehicles	82	45	13	41	22	3	2	131	121	27	61	548
<i>Other Accidents:</i>												
1. Explosion and/or Fire	6	10	2	5	5	1	—	—	8	3	4	44
2. Poisonous, Hot or Corrosive Substances	1	12	3	2	5	—	—	—	8	—	15	46
3. Electricity	3	1	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	7	18
4. Falls of Persons	20	68	20	8	20	9	15	4	86	14	42	306
5. Stepping on or striking against objects	10	67	31	5	44	4	—	3	208	26	39	437
6. Falling Objects	25	110	36	35	81	85	16	15	146	59	89	697
7. Falls of Ground	—	3	—	—	16	—	3	1	—	—	—	23
8. Handling with or without Machinery	3	64	10	22	30	34	4	7	41	15	47	277
9. Hand Tools not Power Driven	20	42	50	12	31	4	1	5	208	23	29	425
10. Miscellaneous	13	30	12	5	9	31	12	5	162	5	32	316

F. Industrial Injuries

(d) CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS BY NATURE OF INJURY DURING 1957

<i>Industrial Group</i>	<i>Contusions and Abrasions</i>	<i>Burns and Scalds</i>	<i>Concussions</i>	<i>Cuts and Lacerations</i>	<i>Punctured Wounds</i>	<i>Amputations</i>	<i>Dislocations</i>	<i>Fractures</i>	<i>Sprains and Strains</i>	<i>Drowning</i>	<i>Tearing of Internal Organs</i>	<i>Electric Shock</i>	<i>Eyes</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>
Agriculture	29	9	—	78	5	8	3	37	12	1	4	2	—	16
Construction	89	19	3	229	22	13	4	67	16	1	4	—	—	33
Food Manufacture	42	9	—	94	6	16	3	34	7	—	2	—	—	11
Engineering and Metal working	24	7	—	60	4	7	1	27	2	1	6	2	1	15
Mining	42	1	—	166	21	11	4	38	3	3	2	1	4	18
Ports and Shipping	35	1	—	71	2	3	1	42	28	2	—	—	—	8
Railways	41	17	—	161	17	8	3	18	5	—	—	4	2	26
Road Transport	22	3	2	54	3	11	2	50	5	1	7	—	—	14
Sisal	220	16	12	567	256	57	10	134	53	—	3	—	1	103
Wood Working	32	3	—	115	2	15	1	43	7	—	2	1	1	20
Miscellaneous	40	24	1	174	9	16	2	74	20	—	3	2	—	30
TOTALS	610	109	18	1,769	347	145	34	564	158	9	33	12	9	294

G. Number of Employers and Employees who, during 1957, were Charged, etc., with Offences against Labour Laws

	<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	53	49	4	40	—	—	—	9
Employees	26	24	2	17	2	—	1	4

H. Trade Disputes Involving Stoppages of Work—1957

(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)	17	1,886	10,177	8	4	2	3
Sisal	48	29,470	125,459	20	7	7	14
Mining and Quarrying	3	241	2,382	—	2	—	1
Manufacturing	5	442	1,892	3	—	—	2
Building and Civil Engineering	15	2,373	6,525	6	3	1	5
Commerce	4	117	1,530	1	—	—	3
Transport, Storage and Communications	13	4,210	10,552	6	—	1	6
Government Services	9	1,047	6,611	3	1	1	4
TOTAL	114	39,786	165,328	47	17	12	38

(b) CLASSIFICATION BY CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture (General)	Sisal	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Building and Civil Engineering	Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communication	Government Services	Total
Rates of Remuneration	4	7	1	4	6	—	2	1	25
Rations	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tasks	6	11	1	—	1	—	1	2	22
Supervision	1	7	—	—	2	—	3	2	15
Terms and Conditions of Work	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	15
Alleged Wrongful Dismissal	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Miscellaneous*	4	19	—	—	4	2	2	2	33
TOTAL	17	48	3	5	15	4	13	9	114

*This includes 10 strikes involving 3,970 employees and 9,812 man/days lost, in response to the Tanganyika Federation of Labour call for a general strike which eventually was called off.

I. Unemployed Persons registered at 31st December, 1957, as desirous of Obtaining Employment

Occupation	European		Asian		African	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Blacksmiths	—	—	—	—	29	—
Bricklayers/Masons	—	—	—	—	131	—
Carpenters	—	—	1	—	91	—
Clerical	1	2	19	—	119	—
Domestic Servants	1	—	—	—	446	84
Drivers	—	—	—	—	291	—
Mechanical, etc.	2	—	1	—	102	—
Messengers	—	—	—	—	30	—
Metal Work	—	—	—	—	35	—
Painters	—	—	—	—	34	—
Plumbers	—	—	3	—	26	—
Public Health	—	—	1	—	39	—
Scholastic	—	—	—	—	435	—
Store-keepers	—	—	—	—	16	—
Supervisory	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tailors	—	—	—	—	1	—
Watchmen	—	—	—	—	128	—
Miscellaneous	1	—	—	—	217	—
TOTAL	6	2	25	—	2,170	84

J. Particulars relating to African Employees from Outside the Territory (1)

Country of Origin	Number present in the territory in 1957				New arrivals during 1957				Number repatriated during 1957				Deaths during 1957			
	Males	Females	Dependants	Totals	Males	Females	Dependants	Totals	Males	Females	Dependants	Totals	Males	Females	Dependants	Totals
Portuguese East Africa .	12,624	5,933	2,005	20,562	4,526	4,142(3)	—	8,668					Information not available			
Ruanda Urundi(2) .	14,199	2,733	1,270	18,202	4,523	2,153	364	7,040	1,160	697	767	2,624	25	22	122	169
Northern Rhodesia .	3,951	583	426	4,960	1,122	837(3)	—	1,959					Information not available			
Nyasaland	3,829	195	221	4,245	485	239(3)	—	724				"	"	"		
Kenya	4,378	126	162	4,666	31	—	—	31				"	"	"		
Uganda	602	12	6	620	5	—	—	5				"	"	"		
Zanzibar	459	11	23	493	Information not available							"	"	"		
Other Countries . . .	589	54	37	680		"	"	"				"	"	"		
TOTALS	40,631	9,647	4,150	54,428	10,692	7,371	364	18,427	1,160	697	767	2,624	25	22	122	169

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) 672 children were born during the year to immigrants from the Ruandi Urundi.

(3) Includes young persons and children who are not shown separately.

K. Estimated Number of African Adult Males of Employable Age in Paid Employment by Provinces in 1957

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of Adult African Males in Employment as in 1957 (a)</i>
Central	12,737
Eastern	81,745
Lake	21,633
Northern	45,666
Southern	28,666
Southern Highlands	25,128
Tanga	88,280
Western	25,307
TOTAL	331,212

(a) Excludes approximately 40,000 domestic servants in private households and 10,035 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 connexion with provident funds and are as follows:

<i>(a) Government Employees' Provident Fund</i>			
(i) No. of contributors at 31.12.57	.	.	3,060
(ii) No. of beneficiaries during 1957	.	.	464
(iii) Amount paid	.	.	£42,700
<i>(b) Local Authorities Provident Fund</i>			
(i) No. of contributors at 31.12.57	.	.	9,397
(ii) No. of beneficiaries during 1957	.	.	1,655
(iii) Amount paid	.	.	£41,849
<i>(c) Dar es Salaam Municipality Provident Fund</i>			
(i) No. of contributors at 31.12.57	.	.	111
(ii) No. of beneficiaries during 1957	.	.	9
(iii) Amount paid	.	.	£4,299

APPENDIX XIX
PUBLIC HEALTH

A. Physicians, Dentists, Medical Assistants, Nurses, Midwives, Laboratory Technicians, Radiographers, and Pharmacists
Numbers as at 31st December, 1957

	<i>Section of the Population</i>	<i>Government Hospitals or Dispensaries</i>	<i>Mission Hospitals or Dispensaries (a)</i>	<i>Charitable Institutions and Industrial or Estate Hospitals or Dispensaries</i>	<i>Government Service outside Hospitals or Dispensaries (b)</i>	<i>Private (c) Practice</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registered Medical Practitioners	European	73	75	12	30	90	405
	Asian	25	—	3	—	92	
	African	5	—	—	—	—	
Licensed Medical Practitioners	European	—	3	1	—	—	54
	Asian	25	—	7	—	12	
	African	3	—	1	—	2	
Registered Dentists	European	—	2	—	6	11	29
	Asian	—	—	—	—	10	
Licensed Dentists	European	—	1	—	—	1	2
Medical Assistants	African	156	44	7	—	—	207
Registered Nurses with Midwifery Qualifications	European	128	68	..	27	..	302
	Asian	1	—	..	—	..	
	African	37	41	..	—	..	
Registered Nurses without Midwifery Qualifications	European	10	90	..	—	..	420
	Asian	—	—	..	—	..	
	African	223	97	..	—	..	
Registered Midwives	European	—	4	..	—	..	26
	Asian	1	—	..	—	..	
	African	6	15	..	—	..	
Mental Nurses	European	11	2	—	—	—	13
Health Nurses	African	—	—	—	15	—	15
Laboratory Technologists	European	—	—	—	3	—	3
Laboratory Assistants	African	19	3	—	21	—	43
Pharmacists	European	3	—	—	1	22	35
	Asian	—	—	—	—	9	
Pharmaceutical Assistants	African	23	2	—	1	—	26
Radiographers	European	3	—	—	—	—	3

(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.
.. Not available.

B. Medical and Other Personnel Engaged in Central and Local Government Health Services
Numbers as at 31st December, 1957

	Central Government						Native Authority	
	European		Asian		African		African	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Registered Medical Practitioners	90	3	23	2	5	—	—	—
Licensed Medical Practitioners	—	—	25	—	3	—	1	—
Medical Assistants	—	—	—	—	156	—	9	—
Registered Nurses with Midwifery Qualifications	—	155	—	1	—	37	—	—
Registered Nurses without Midwifery Qualifications	1	10	—	—	182	41	—	—
Registered Midwives	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—
Registered Mental Nurses	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physiotherapists	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiological Technicians	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiographers	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewards (Technical)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior Hospital Secretaries	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Stewards	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered Dentists	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Mechanics	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmacists	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical Assistants and Compounders	—	—	6	—	24	—	—	—
Laboratory Technologists	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laboratory Assistants	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
Entomologists	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria Field Officers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Inspectors	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Health Inspectors	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—
Health Orderlies	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—
Medical Instructors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Storekeepers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument Mechanics	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Medical Aids	—	—	—	—	2	—	237	—

C. Health Inspectorate Staff

Numbers as at 31st December, 1957

	<i>European</i>	<i>African</i>
Chief Health Inspector	1	—
Health Inspectors	28	—
Assistant Health Inspectors	—	37
Sanitary Inspectors (graded)	—	44
Health Orderlies	—	79

In addition, the Dar es Salaam Municipality employs a Chief Health Inspector, two Health Inspectors and three Assistant Health Inspectors.

D. Hospital Accommodation

(a) GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

As at 31st December, 1957

Medical Region and Province	Hospitals	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	—	6	—	75	I
	Sewa Haji	12	288	—	4	—	—	292	III and IV
Central Province .	Dodoma	21	142	16	—	12	—	170	I, II, III and IV
	Kongwa	6	70	5	60	—	—	135	I, II and IV
	Mpwapwa	5	32	—	—	—	—	32	IV
	Kondoa	10	36	3	—	7	—	46	IV
	Singida	5	60	—	—	—	—	60	II and IV
Eastern Province .	Morogoro	18	178	12	—	6	—	196	I 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	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	IV
	Maswa	4	24	4	—	2	—	30	IV

Northern Province	Arusha	20	142	14	—	8	—	164	I, II, III and IV	
	Moshi	14	230	12	—	12	—	254	I, II, III and IV	
	Monduli	4	46	—	—	—	—	46	IV	
	Mbulu	5	59	7	38	—	—	104	IV	
	Oldeani	8	38	5	22	—	—	65	II and IV	
Southern Province	Mtwara	6	58	1	—	—	—	59	I, II 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	
	Tanduru	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	73	6	3	3	—	85	IV	
	Chunya	10	33	2	—	6	—	41	II and IV	
	Njombe	5	32	—	—	4	—	36	I and IV	
Tanga Province	Tanga	22	311	7	11	—	—	329	I, II and IV	
	Korogwe	7	75	6	35	—	—	116	I, II and IV	
	Lushoto	10	41	4	—	2	—	47	I and IV	
	Muleza	7	59	—	39	—	—	98	IV	
	Pangani	9	18	6	—	2	—	26	IV	
Western Province	Tabora	17	193	17	—	6	—	216	I, III and IV	
	Kigoma	6	56	6	—	—	—	62	II and IV	
	Nzega	8	56	40	—	—	—	96	II, III and IV	
	Kibondo	3	32	—	—	—	—	32	IV	
	Sumbawanga	4	39	—	—	4	—	43	IV	
	Kahama	5	46	15	—	—	—	61	IV	
TOTAL—GENERAL HOSPITALS		47	448	3,745	330	276	159	—	4,510	

D. Hospital Accommodation—cont.

(a) GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—cont.

As at 31st December, 1957—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
Northern Province	Kibongoto Tuberculosis	7	22	—	304	—	—	326	III and IV
Tanga Province	Tanga Infec- tious Diseases	9	—	—	36	—	—	36	IV
	Tanga Maternity	3	—	15	—	—	—	15	IV
TOTAL—SPECIAL HOSPITALS	7	92	22	55	445	56	628	1,206	

		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
Lake Province	Ngara	2	22	—	1	1	—	24	IV
	Ngudu	2	16	—	—	—	—	16	IV
	Tarime	1	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
Northern Province	Magugu	2	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
Southern Province	Liwale	4	22	—	—	—	—	22	IV
	Mikindoni	1	6	—	—	—	—	6	
S. Highlands Province	Malangali	4	23	—	—	—	—	23	IV
	Kyela	3	20	—	—	2	—	22	IV
	Makete	4	34	2	—	—	—	36	IV
Tanga Province	Handeni	6	24	—	—	—	—	24	IV
	Same	3	26	—	—	4	—	30	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	21	60	397	9	2	13	—	421	
TERRITORIAL TOTAL	75	569	4,164	394	723	228	628	6,137	

D. (b) (i) Mission Hospitals with Resident Medical Practitioners

As at 31st December, 1957

<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	77
do.	Mvumi	95
Medical Missionaries of Mary	Makiungu	50
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Capuchin	Ifakara	69
Church Missionary Society	Berega	34
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Minaki	120
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Africa Inland Mission	Kolandoto	83
Church Missionary Society	Murgwanza	50
Church of Sweden Mission	Ndolage	120
do.	Nyakahanga	60
Mennonite	Shirati	104
White Fathers	Kagondo	150
do.	Kagunguli	110
do.	Sumve	152
do.	Rulange	52
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission	Machame	65
Medical Missionaries of Mary	Ndareda	69
Norwegian Lutheran Mission	Haydom	60
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Mnero	65
do.	Ndanda	181
do.	Peramiho	236
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Liuli	44
do.	Lulindi	128
do.	Masasi	90
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>		
Consolata Fathers	Tosamaganga	60
Swedish Evangelical Missionary Society	Icumbula	109
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission	Bumbuli	117
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Magila	118
do.	Kideleko	85
<i>Western Province</i>		
Moravian Mission	Sikonge	146
Seventh Day Adventist	Heri	59
White Fathers	Kabanga	39
do.	Chala	34
TOTAL	35	3,161

D. (b) (ii) Mission Dispensaries (More than 20 beds)

Numbers as at 31st December, 1957

<i>Province and Mission</i>	<i>Dispensary</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
<i>Central Province</i>		
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Ushora	22
do.	Sepuka	24
do.	Wembere	27
Church Missionary Society	Bugiri	32
do.	Kongwa	45
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Capuchin Mission	Kwiro	32
do.	Sofi	44
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Mennonite Mission	Nyabasi	35
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area.	Marangu	35
do.	Nkoaranga	45
Norwegian Lutheran Mission	Dongabesh	42
do.	Kansay	23
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Chipole	79
do.	Kigonsera	54
do.	Lifembo	143
do.	Lituhi	70
do.	Mango	96
do.	Mahanje	44
do.	Matimira	30
do.	Mpitimbi	46
do.	Nangombo	58
do.	Nyangao	50
Capuchin Mission	Kipatimu	45
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Mindu	26
do.	Newala	126
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Lugarawa	88
do.	Lulilo	67
do.	Uwemba	72
Moravian Mission	Mbozi	46
Swedish Evangelical Missionary Society	Pommern	31
do.	Ilula	31
do.	Kidugala	31
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Manda	30
do.	Milo	50
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Catholic Mission	Kilomeni	22
Lutheran Mission, Usambara Area	Gonja	34
do.	Lutindi (Mental)	138
do.	Lutindi (General)	30
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Kigongoi	28
do.	Korogwe	54
do.	Kwa Mkono	30
<i>Western Province</i>		
Moravian Mission	Ichemba	30
do.	Kitunda	39
do.	Usoke	57
White Fathers	Makonko	47
White Fathers	Ujiji	53
	45	2,281

**D. (b) (iii) Other Mission Dispensaries and Clinics with
Accommodation for In-Patients**

Numbers as at 31st December, 1957

<i>Province and Mission</i>	<i>Dispensary or Clinic</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
<i>Central Province</i>		
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Isanzu	20
do.	Isuna	10
do.	Kinampanda	18
do.	Mgori	10
do.	Kijota	14
do.	Ihanja	20
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission	Maneromango	10
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Africa Inland Mission	Kijima	15
Church of Sweden Mission	Rwantege	20
White Fathers	Bukumbi	16
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Karatu	15
do.	Masama	20
do.	Selian	12
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Lundu	20
do.	Namabengo	12
do.	Kilimarondo	12
do.	Luagala	20
do.	Lupaso	20
do.	Mkoe	20
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Chidya	12
<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>		
Benedictine Mission	Madunda	12
do.	Kifanya	12
Finnish Missionary Society	Manow	16
do.	Magoye	20
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Lutheran Mission, Usambara Area	Mlalo	20
Lutheran Mission, Northern Area	Mbaga	16
<i>Western Province</i>		
Swedish Free Mission	Igunga	14
White Fathers	Ndala	13
TOTAL	28	439

**D. (c) Hospitals Maintained by Industrial Concerns
(with Resident or Visiting Practitioners)**

Numbers as at 31st December, 1957

<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
	Mugude Sisal Estate	6
	Pangawe Sisal Estate	6
	Kingolwira Sisal Estate	9
	Tungi Sisal Estate	16
Lake	Williamson Diamonds Ltd.	80
	Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	60
Northern	Tanganyika Planting Co. Ltd.	75
Southern	Mikindani Sisal Estate	20
Southern Highlands	Tanganyika Tea Co. Ltd.	28
Tanga	Mazinde Sisal Estate	58
	Toronto Sisal Estate	67
	Luengera Sisal Estate	40
	Magunga Sisal Estate	44
	Kwashemshi Sisal Estate	22
	Amboni Estates Ltd.	65
	Lanconi Sisal Estate	18
	Mjessani Sisal Estate	56
	Kange Sisal Estate	21
Western	Uruwira Minerals Ltd.	60
Dar es Salaam	Tanganyika Packers Ltd.	6
		807

D. (d) Hospital and Dispensary Beds: Territorial Summary

As at 31st December, 1957

	<i>Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
Government General Hospitals	47	4,510
Government Special Hospitals	7	1,206
Government Dispensaries	21	421
Mission Hospitals with Doctors	35	3,161
Mission Dispensaries (over 20 beds)	45	2,281
Mission Dispensaries (less than 20 beds)	28	439
Industrial Hospitals	23	807
	206	12,825

E. Out-Patient Dispensaries
Numbers as at 31st December, 1957

Province	Number of Dispensaries				
	Government	Native Authority	Mission	Industry	Total
Central	—	60	5	2	67
Eastern	2	89	9	57	157
Lake	—	143	9	20	172
Northern	—	56	5	32	93
Southern	—	48	19	21	88
S. Highlands	—	68	20	61	149
Tanga	1	44	18	80	143
Western	1	78	19	14	112
TOTALS	4	586	104	287(a)	981

(a) Approximate

F. Maternity Centres and Maternity and Child Health Centres
Numbers as at 31st December, 1957

	Ante-Natal Clinics		Child Health Clinics	
	Number of Clinics	Total Attendances 1957	Number of Clinics	Total Attendances 1957
Government	55	115,072	42	139,191
Native Authority	94	75,479	76	48,748
Mission	97	116,783	70	121,811
TOTALS	246	307,334	188	309,750

G. Tuberculosis Units

	Beds	Grades
Kibongoto Hospital (Government)	304	III and IV
Kongwa Hospital (Government)	60	IV
Mbulu Hospital (Government)	38	IV
Oldeani Hospital (Government)	22	IV
Nachingwea Hospital (Government)	45	IV
Korogwe Hospital (Government)	35	IV
Muheza Hospital (Government)	39	IV
Dar es Salaam Infectious Diseases Hospital (Government)	105	III and IV
Tanga Infectious Diseases Hospital (Government)	36	IV
Ndanda Hospital (Benedictine Mission)	60	IV
Lulindi Hospital (U.M.C.A.)	24	IV
Masasi Hospital (U.M.C.A.)	5	IV
Mnoro Hospital (Benedictine Mission)	5	IV
TOTAL	778	

H. Venereal Disease Units

There are no independent venereal disease units, but treatment for venereal disease is given in all general hospitals.

I. Leprosaria

Province	Location	Administering Authority	Leprosy Patients Resident 31.12.57	Cases on Sulphone Therapy
Central	Makutapora	Church Missionary Society	205	205
	Mkalama	Augustana Lutheran Mission	335	283
Eastern	Chazi	Government	283	271
	Ifakara	Capuchin Mission	111	65
	Kindwitwi	Native Authority	56	56
	Njoro Chini	Government	30	24
	Mkunya	Board of Visitors, N.A. Mission and Government	90	90
	Mngehe	Universities Mission to Central Africa	60	60
	Ndanda	Benedictine Mission	479	394
Peramiho		Benedictine Mission	598	469
	Kipatimu	Capuchin Mission	130	110
S. Highlands	Makete	Government	671	656
Tanga	Hekalungu	Lutheran Mission	49	41
	Mtindiro	Government	117	109
Lake	Kola Ndoto	Africa Inland Mission	972	972
	Shirati	Mennonite Mission	310	303
Western	Heri	Seventh Day Adventist	33	33
	Sikonge	Moravian Mission and N.A.	415	411
Dar es Salaam	Infectious Diseases Hospital	Government	19	18
			4,963	4,570

In addition, approximately 18,000 leprosy patients were under treatment as out-patients during 1957.

J. Mental Institutions

	Beds	Grade
Mirembe Hospital, Dodoma (Government)	618	I, II and IV
Mental Holding Unit, Dar es Salaam (Government)	10	IV
Mental Hospital, Lutindi (Lutheran Mission)	138	IV
TOTAL	766	

K. In-Patients and Out-Patients Treated, 1957
(1st December, 1956—30th November, 1957)

	<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	3,091	2,647	111,140	116,878	17,567	17,359	1,083,264	1,118,190	26,838	31,517	2,479,742	2,538,097
Special Hospitals	7	107	1,825	1,939	19	97	29,472	29,588	77	730	72,217	73,024
Dispensaries	—	—	13,449	13,449	150	727	678,841	679,718	219	1,123	1,488,982	1,490,324
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3,098	2,754	126,414	132,266	17,736	18,183	1,791,577	1,827,496	27,134	33,370	4,040,941	4,101,445
NATIVE AUTHORITY												
Dispensaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,672,515	3,672,515	—	—	7,815,919	7,815,919
TOTAL NATIVE AUTHORITY	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,672,515	3,672,515	—	—	7,815,919	7,815,919
MISSION												
General Hospitals	233	819	60,959	62,011	850	2,546	301,113	304,509	2,597	9,240	979,230	991,067
Dispensaries (over 20 Beds)	38	251	44,359	44,648	234	843	298,091	299,168	723	3,680	972,420	976,823
Other Dispensaries and Clinics	—	9	13,148	13,157	90	428	428,197	428,715	463	2,136	1,660,446	1,663,045
TOTAL MISSION	271	1,079	118,466	119,816	1,174	3,817	1,027,401	1,032,392	3,783	15,056	3,612,096	3,630,935
TERRITORIAL TOTAL	3,369	3,833	244,880	252,082	18,910	22,000	6,491,493	6,532,403	30,917	48,426	15,468,956	15,548,299

L. Mission Medical Practitioners

Numbers as at 31st December, 1957

Mission	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Canada	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Holland	Italy	Norway	Switzerland	U.S.A.	Total
African Inland Mission	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Benedictine	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6
Capuchin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Church Missionary Society	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Church of Sweden	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Consolata Fathers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lutheran	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	5	13
Maryknoll Fathers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Medical Missionaries of Mary	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Mennonite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Moravian	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Seventh Day Adventist	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Southern Baptist Convention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Swedish Evangelical	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Universities Mission to Central Africa	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
White Fathers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	5
Registered in Tanganyika but not resident	7	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	3	16
TOTALS	25	5	1	3	4	1	13	6	2	1	1	16	78

M. Expenditure on Health Services

(a) TOTAL EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Medical Department</i>	<i>Capital Works</i>	<i>Township Authorities (a) (b)</i>	<i>Dar es Salaam Municipality (a)</i>	<i>Native Authorities (c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955-56	1,668,980	327,965	46,891	166,910	312,781	2,523,527
1956-57	1,665,420	412,573	35,008	173,325	391,208 (c)	2,677,534

NOTE: (a) Approximate figures as public health services cannot be fully distinguished from other services.

(b) Calendar year.

(c) Estimate.

(b) MEDICAL DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Administration and General (a)</i>		<i>Maintenance of Hospitals</i>		<i>Hospital Equipment</i>		<i>Personnel</i>		<i>Other Items</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>% of Total</i>		<i>% of Total</i>		<i>% of Total</i>		<i>% of Total</i>		<i>% of Total</i>	
	£		£		£		£		£		£
1955-56	367,451	22.0	426,014	25.6	32,708	1.9	703,432	42.2	139,375	8.3	1,668,980
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

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 1956/57 included £243,398 made available by the Metropolitan Government.

(b) TO MISSION ORGANISATIONS

	1956-57
For upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries, etc.	£91,933
For medical and nursing training centres	£14,195
TOTAL	<u>£106,128</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 prison as at 31st December, 1957:

(a) (i) <i>Ethnic Group (fumates)</i>		
Europeans		4
Asians		64
Tanganyika Africans		8,075
Others		350
(ii) <i>Sex</i>		
Male		8,383
Female		110
Juvenile		Nil
(iii) <i>Age groups</i>		
Under 15		Nil
15 to 19		813
20 to 24		1,792
25 to 29		2,054
30 to 34		1,470
35 to 39		1,168
40 to 44		636
45 to 49		359
50 and over		201

(b) Persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment:

<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>Period of Sentence Served</i>			
	<i>Under $\frac{1}{2}$</i>	<i>Under $\frac{1}{3}$</i>	<i>Under $\frac{2}{3}$</i>	<i>Over $\frac{2}{3}$</i>
Under six months	1,136	866	521	496
Under one year	728	525	369	228
Under two years	777	488	405	227
Under five years	394	263	254	178
Under 10 years	111	87	78	59
Under 15 years	32	29	23	31
Under 20 years	58	66	21	43

(c) Number of Prisoners at the end of the year who have been committed one or more times before:

Males	3,169
Females	17
Juveniles	Nil

(d) (i) Average number of inmates 8,568·9

(ii) Number of wards and cells:

Wards	712
Cells	296

(iii) Number of cubic feet of space allotted to each prisoner during hours of sleep:

300 cubic feet each.

B. Dietary Scale for Prisoners**C. Number of Workshops in Operation in Prisons**

Unchanged since 1955 Report.

D. List of Prisons in Tanganyika

The following amendments should be made to the list shown in the 1955 report:

Central Province

For Kondoia Irangu read Kondoia Irangi

Eastern Province

For Mahonge read Mahenge

*Add Kunduchi Quarry Camp
Temporary Prison, Keko
Mikumi Road Camp*

Delete Kidahi Road Camp

Southern Highlands Province

Add Logolora Road Camp

Lake Province

*Add Kanazi Road Camp
Kyaka Road Camp
Mbalagete Road Camp*

Southern Province

Delete Mikindani

Northern Province

Add Temporary Prison, Arusha Airfield

Tanga Province

For Korogwe (Mobile Building Unit) read Same (Mobile Building Unit)

Western Province

Add Kasehe Road Camp

APPENDIX XXII

EDUCATION

A. (a) African Education: Number of Schools by Type, Number of Streams and Enrolment

At 1st November, 1957

	PRIMARY Sids. I-IV					MIDDLE Sids. V-VIII					SECONDARY Sids. IX-XII				
	Schools	Streams	Enrolment			Schools	Streams	Enrolment			Schools	Streams	Enrolment		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	52	87	7,438	3,557	10,995	15 M — D — S	19 M — D — S	1,152	992	2,144	10	23	1,232	133	1,365
Local Authority Schools i.e., Native Authority Schools	669	716	66,429	24,254	90,683	80 M 4 D	83 M 4 D	9,487 196	178 18	9,665 214	—	—	—	—	—
Total Government and Local Authority	721	803	73,867	27,811	101,678			10,835	1,188	12,023	10	23	1,232	133	1,365
<i>Aided Schools not included above</i>															
R.C. Schools	950	1,042	86,586	45,253	131,839	81 M 25 D 3 S	84 M 25 D 3 S	7,830 1,379 101	1,886 215	9,716 1,594 101	10	18	973	97	1,070
Other Christian Schools	864	923	73,225	38,059	111,284	73 M 28 D 3 S	73 M 28 D 3 S	6,567 1,151 121	1,959 277	8,526 1,428 121	6	10	554	—	554
Muslim Schools	22	26	2,359	1,258	3,617	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	7	7	573	216	789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aided	1,843	1,998	162,743	84,786	247,529			17,149	4,337	21,486	16	28	1,527	97	1,624
<i>Unaided Schools</i>															
R.C. Schools	3	4	200	129	329	1 D 6 M	1 D 6 M	69 169	6	75 548	—	—	—	—	—
Other Christian Schools	58	58	3,903	1,488	5,391	5 M 10 D	5 M 10 D	404 593	176 66	580 659	—	—	—	—	—
Muslim Schools	6	6	369	218	587	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1	1	69	49	118	1 M	1 M	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Unaided	68	69	4,541	1,884	6,425			1,375	627	2,002	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS	2,632	2,870	241,151	114,481	355,632	261 M 68 D 6 S	271 M 68 D 6 S	29,359	6,152	35,511	26	51	2,759	230	2,989

M Middle School Standards V-VIII.
D District School Standards V-VI (disappearing).
S Pre-Secondary Schools Standards VII-VIII (disappearing).

[To face page 188]

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	16	953	28	981	5	16	494	150	644
Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Aided, not included above</i>										
R.C. Schools	1	1	—	50	50	12	18	540	313	853
Other Christian Schools	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	508	151	659
<i>Unaided</i>										
R.C. Schools	5	12	173	—	173	—	—	—	—	—
Other Christian Schools	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	60	—	60
GRAND TOTAL	10	29	1,126	78	1,204	28	50	1,602	614	2,216

A. (b) European Education: Number of Schools by Type and Enrolment

At 1st November, 1957

	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	576	533	1,109	1	194	159	353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools	16	461	443	904	1	58	48	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools	9	173	100	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	33	1,210	1,076	2,286	2	252	207	459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: (a) Although some of the primary boarding schools provide education for children a year or so above the normal age for completing primary education, the education provided cannot properly be considered as secondary education and these schools have been shown as primary schools only.

(b) Government Correspondence Course included.

A. (c) Indian Education: Number of Schools by Type and Enrolment

At 1st November, 1957

	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 .	3	997	541	1,538	4	1,974	822	2,796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools .	108	7,026	6,601	13,627	29	1,839	1,593	3,432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools	2	124	50	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	113	8,147	7,192	15,339	33	3,813	2,415	6,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A. (d) Other Non-Native Education: Number of Schools by Type and Enrolment
At 1st November, 1957

	<i>PRIMARY</i>				<i>SECONDARY</i>				<i>TEACHER TRAINING</i>				<i>TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL</i>			
	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>			<i>Schools</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>			<i>Schools</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>			<i>Schools</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>		
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Government Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools	5	484	463	947	3	159	166	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	484	463	947	3	159	166	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

B. (a) African Education: Primary School Enrolment
At 1st November, 1957

	STANDARD I		STANDARD II		STANDARD III		STANDARD IV		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	2,171	1,338	1,925	967	1,704	739	1,638	513	7,438	3,557
Native Authority Schools	19,838	9,271	17,556	6,945	14,952	4,830	14,083	3,208	66,429	24,254
R.C. Schools	24,881	15,189	22,518	12,323	20,775	10,011	18,412	7,730	86,586	45,253
Other Christian Schools	21,294	12,990	19,638	10,537	16,492	8,024	15,801	6,508	73,225	38,059
Muslim Schools	704	438	533	335	562	245	560	240	2,359	1,258
Miscellaneous Schools	167	85	151	74	121	32	134	25	573	216
Total:										
Aided	69,055	39,311	62,321	31,181	54,606	23,881	50,628	18,224	236,610	112,597
Unaided	1,409	718	1,113	559	1,098	387	921	220	4,541	1,884
GRAND TOTAL	70,464	40,029	63,434	31,740	55,704	24,268	51,549	18,444	241,151	114,481
	110,493		95,174		79,972		69,993		355,632	

B. (b) African Education: Middle School Enrolment
At 1st November, 1957

	STANDARD V		STANDARD VI		STANDARD VII		STANDARD VIII		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	353	302	344	308	236	186	219	196	1,152	992
Native Authority Schools	3,043	83	2,707	54	2,100	32	1,637	9	9,487	178
R.C. Schools	2,482	612	2,072	541	1,851	400	1,425	333	7,830	1,886
Other Christian Schools	2,099	589	1,786	513	1,509	469	1,173	388	6,567	1,959
Total:										
Aided	7,977	1,586	6,909	1,416	5,696	1,087	4,454	926	25,036	5,015
Unaided	157	203	159	185	244	18	153	49	713	555
GRAND TOTAL	8,134	1,789	7,068	1,601	5,940	1,205	4,607	975	25,749	5,570
	9,923		8,669		7,145		5,582		31,319	

B. (c) African Education: District School Enrolment

At 1st November, 1957

	STANDARD V		STANDARD VI		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Authority Schools	71	13	125	5	196	18
R.C. Schools	723	120	656	95	1,379	215
Other Christian Schools	488	141	663	136	1,151	277
Miscellaneous Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aided	1,282	274	1,444	236	2,726	510
Total Unaided	346	41	316	31	662	72
GRAND TOTAL	1,628	315	1,760	267	3,388	582
	1,943		2,027		3,970	

B. (d) African Education: Pre-Secondary Standards VII and VIII Enrolment

At 1st November, 1957

	STANDARD VII		STANDARD VIII		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Authority Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
R.C. Schools	—	—	101	—	101	—
Other Christian Schools	31	—	90	—	121	—
Miscellaneous Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aided	31	—	191	—	222	—
Total Unaided	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	31	—	191	—	222	—
	31		191		222	

B. (e) African Education: Secondary Enrolment

At 1st November, 1957

	STANDARD IX		STANDARD X		STANDARD XI		STANDARD XII		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government Schools	573	61	525	54	80	13	54	5	1,232	133
R.C. Schools	505	60	348	37	59	—	61	—	973	97
Other Christian Schools	281	—	217	—	26	—	30	—	554	—
Total	1,359	121	1,090	91	165	13	145	5	2,759	230
Unaided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,359	121	1,090	91	165	13	145	5	2,759	230

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, 1957			Students passing final examination	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	No.	As % of all sitting for examination
Grade I Teacher Training	5*	147	37	184	288	43	331	88	94.6
Grade II Teacher Training	26*	629	283	912	1,248	553	1,801	786	88.6
Handwork Teachers Course "In service"	2	54	—	54	66	—	66	—	—
Agricultural Teachers Course "In service"	2	103	—	103	149	—	149	—	—
Domestic Science Teachers Course "In service"	1	—	18	18	—	18	18	—	—
Higher Courses Outside Tanganyika:—									
Makerere Faculty of Education:—									
Post-graduate		1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Non-graduate		11	—	11	16	1	17	—	—
Special entry		—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
In United Kingdom and Eire		5	—	5	6	—	6	—	—
In United States of America		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—

* At three institutions both Grade I and Grade II Training is given. The total number of institutions is therefore 28.

C. (a) African Education: Expenditure on Education during the Calendar Year 1957

(i) ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

	RECURRENT								CAPITAL	TOTAL
	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Post-Secondary	Administrative non-allocated	Total		
<i>By Education Department</i>	£ 1,015,349	£ 426,748	£ 178,014	£ 91,255	£ 121,064	£ 196,523	£ 231,322	£ 2,260,275	£ 587,499	£ 2,847,774
<i>By Local Authorities</i>										
Native Authorities	202,409	209,671	—	—	—	—	—	412,080	295,592	707,672
										3,555,446
<i>By Others</i>										
Voluntary Agencies	99,796	208,504	39,503	31,379	2,239	—	—	381,421	161,833	543,254

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 1957.

(b) Full information regarding the expenditure by voluntary agencies is not available.

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) By Education Department	£	(2) By Local Authorities	£
From Territorial Funds	2,312,344	From Native Authority revenue	707,672
From United Kingdom Funds	—		
From other sources			
(a) Development Plan Reserve Fund	285,566		
(b) Lint Board Loan Funds	—		
(c) Custodian of Enemy Property Fund	173,277		
(d) C.D.W. 1955-60	76,587		
	<u>£2,847,774</u>		

C. (b) European Education: Expenditure on Education during the year ending 31st December, 1957

(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	189,972	178,678	—	—	—	5,906	374,556	285,238	659,794
From Territorial Revenue	—	—	—	—	2,236	—	2,236	—	2,236
<i>By Local Authorities</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>By Voluntary Agencies, e.g., Parents' Associations and other bodies conducting schools</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) *By Education Department:*

(a) *From European Education Fund*—Recurrent and Special (non-recurrent) expenditure

	£	£
From Territorial Revenue	190,303	—
From United Kingdom Funds	—	—
From Education Tax	102,180	—
From School Fees and Staff Boarding charges at Government Schools	127,785	—
From Balance in Fund	—	—

420,268

(b) *From Loan Funds*—Capital Expenditure

(Interest and sinking fund charges paid from European Education Fund)

8,741 (Assisted Schools)

30,719 (Government)

39,460

(c) *From Custodian of Enemy Property*—(St. George's)—Capital Expenditure

245,778

(d) *From Territorial Revenue*

2,236

£707,742

(2) *By Local Authorities*

Nil

C. (c) Indian Education: Expenditure on Education during the year ending 31st December, 1957

(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 Indian Education Fund	188,538	164,213	6,332	740	—	8,196	368,019	258,284	626,303
From Territorial Revenue	—	—	—	—	19,031	—	19,031	—	19,031
<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>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) *By Education Department:*(a) *From Indian Education Fund*—Recurrent and Special (non-recurrent) expenditure

	£	£
From Territorial Revenue	191,458	
From United Kingdom Funds	—	
From Education Tax	171,073	
From School Fees at Government Schools	50,002	
From Balance in Fund	—	
	412,533	

(b) *From Loan Funds*—Capital Expenditure

153,313	(Assisted Schools)
1,480	(Government)
154,793	

(Interest and sinking fund charges paid from Indian Education Fund)

(c) *From Custodian of Enemy Property*—Capital Expenditure

103,491

(d) *From Territorial Revenue*

19,031

£689,848

(2) *By Local Authorities*

Nil

C. (d) Other Non-Native Education: Expenditure on Education during the year ending 31st December, 1957

(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	10,153	3,754	947	—	—	491	15,345	22,447	37,792
From Territorial Revenue	—	—	—	—	9,182	—	9,182	—	9,182
<i>By Local Authorities</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>By Voluntary Agencies, i.e., Roman Catholic Missions and Goan School Committee</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(ii) SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) By Education Department:

(a) From Other Non-Native (including Goan) Education Fund—Recurrent Expenditure

	£
From Territorial Revenue	4,956
From United Kingdom Funds	—
From Education Tax	14,559
From Balance in Fund	—

(b) From Loan Funds

(Interest and sinking fund charges paid from Other Non-Native Education Fund)

(c) From Territorial Revenue

£

19,515

22,447

9,182

£51,144

(2) By Local Authority

Nil

D. Voluntary Agencies Engaged in Education work and the amount of Government Grants-in-Aid paid in 1957

	Grants-in-aid		
	Recurrent	Capital	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Roman Catholic:</i>			
White Fathers	190,107	40,450	230,557
Benedictine Fathers	110,704	10,973	121,677
Holy Ghost Fathers	108,891	13,355	122,246
Rosminian Fathers	9,105	3,350	12,455
Passionist Fathers	23,169	20,700	43,869
Pallottine Fathers	17,796	1,200	18,996
Capuchin Fathers	41,485	—	41,485
Consolata Fathers	22,606	4,235	26,841
Mary Knoll Fathers	16,064	150	16,214
Marian College, Morogoro	—	20,500	20,500
St. Francis' Pugu	9,000	23,000	32,000
	548,927	137,913	686,840
<i>Church of England:</i>			
Universities Mission to Central Africa	173,239	25,041	198,280
Alliance Board of Governors	12,304	14,350	26,654
Diocese of Central Tanganyika	51,055	7,610	58,665
<i>Lutheran:</i>			
Lutheran Church of Northern Tanganyika	99,795	58,133	157,928
American (Augustana) Lutheran	32,798	1,600	34,398
Evangelical Lutheran (Swedish)	19,507	8,300	27,807
Norwegian Lutheran	3,266	300	3,566
Danish Lutheran	559	100	659
<i>Moravian:</i>			
Moravian Mission	30,459	11,900	42,359
<i>Swedish:</i>			
Church of Sweden	29,298	1,000	30,298
Swedish Free Church Mission	8,099	—	8,099
<i>Muslim:</i>			
Muslim Associations and Agencies	6,568	280	6,848
<i>Others:</i>			
Assemblies of God	920	180	1,100
Pentecostal Holiness	887	100	987
Mennonite Mission	8,077	13,100	21,177
Africa Inland Mission	23,366	3,650	27,016
Bahaya Union	668	—	668
Elim Missionary Society	705	—	705
Mines and Estates	286	—	286
B.E.L.R.A. Makete Leprosarium	132	—	132
D.C.T. Blind School, Buigiri	384	—	384
Don Bosco, Home, Kivungillo	—	150	150
Independent School	265	—	265
Education Secretaries-General, Roman Catholic and Christian Council of Tanganyika	3,654	—	3,654
Actual Expenditure	£1,055,218	£283,707	£1,338,925

E. Scale of Fees Operated in Respect of Government Schools During 1957

	<i>Boarding Fees Only</i>	<i>Tuition Fees Only</i>
	£	£
<i>African Schools</i>		
Secondary and Middle	£12 10s.	—
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 (day pupils)	—	£12 p.a.
Primary (day pupils)	—	£6 p.a.

Remission of Boarding Fees in cases of necessity is granted.

The estimated revenue from school fees in 1957-58 was £221,993 made up as follows:

(1) African Schools	£35,000
(2) European Schools	£131,313
(3) Indian Schools	£55,680
	£221,993

F. Nationality and Denomination of European Missionaries engaged in Educational Work in the Territory

See 1955 Report.

These details are no longer classified.

G. (a) African Education

TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS

At 1st November, 1957

	PRIMARY								MIDDLE (including District)								
	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:																	
(a) Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	14	—	—	1	17	
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	14	—	—	3	17	
Completed Secondary School Course:																	
(a) Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	25	257	41	9	4	450	70	
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	6	—	17	
Not completed Secondary School Course:																	
(a) Trained	1,604	162	3,735	524	113	5	5,452	691	312	27	532	99	43	9	887	135	
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	1,604	162	3,735	524	113	5	5,452	691	496	59	793	178	52	19	1,341	256	

G. (a) African Education
TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS
 At 1st November, 1957

	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:																	
(a) Trained	30	8	30	8	—	—	60	16	9	4	18	10	—	—	27	14	
(b) Untrained	2	—	7	1	—	—	9	1	—	1	8	3	—	—	8	4	
Completed Secondary School Course:																	
(a) Trained	37	7	48	3	—	—	85	10	16	9	30	13	—	—	46	22	
(b) Untrained	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	5	—	1	2	6	
Not completed Secondary School Course:																	
(a) Trained	5	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	11	—	15	2	1	2	27	4	
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	74	15	88	12	—	—	162	27	36	14	73	33	1	3	110	50	

G. (a) African Education

TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS

At 1st November, 1957

	TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL							
	Government or L.A.		Aided		Unaided		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Approved Graduate or Equivalent:								
(a) Trained	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
(b) Untrained	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Completed Secondary School Course:								
(a) Trained	17	2	—	—	—	—	17	2
(b) Untrained	8	1	—	1	1	—	9	2
Not Completed Secondary School Course:								
(a) Trained	40	1	—	1	2	—	42	2
(b) Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	82	4	—	2	3	—	85	6

G. (b) European Education

TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS

At 1st November, 1957

	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	3	1	4	3	3	4	10	8	9	6	3	4	2	—	14	10	—	—	24	18
Untrained	3	—	—	—	1	3	4	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	6	4
Completed Secondary School Courses:																				
Trained	2	34	7	12	—	7	9	53	—	2	1	2	1	—	2	4	—	—	11	57
Untrained	—	—	1	17	2	—	3	17	8	1	—	2	—	—	8	3	—	—	11	20
Not completed Secondary School Course:																				
Trained	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	8	37	12	32	6	15	26	84	19	9	4	9	3	—	26	18	—	—	52	102

G. (c) Indian Education

TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS

At 1st November, 1957

	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	—	4	4	—	—	5	4	41	9	58	27	—	—	99	36	—	—	104	40
Untrained	1	—	11	3	—	—	12	3	41	5	64	20	—	—	105	25	—	—	117	28
Completed Secondary School Course:																				
Trained	32	4	59	38	1	1	92	43	1	—	10	3	—	—	11	3	—	—	103	46
Untrained	21	6	111	55	—	2	132	63	3	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	138	63
Not completed Secondary School Course:																				
Trained	5	5	10	15	—	—	15	20	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	18	20
Untrained	1	—	30	34	1	—	32	34	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	32	41
TOTAL	61	15	225	149	2	3	288	167	88	14	136	57	—	—	224	71	—	—	512	238

G. (d) Other Non-Native Education
TEACHERS IN SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS
 At 1st November, 1957

(72885) W.L. 3890/7603 E. 13 9/58 Hw.

	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 Graduates or Equivalent:																				
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	6	3	—	6	—	12
Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	3	2	3	4	6	
Completed Secondary School Course:																				
Trained	—	—	—	29	—	—	29	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	31	
Untrained	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not completed Secondary School Course:																				
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untrained	—	—	1	8	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	
TOTAL	—	—	1	46	—	—	1	46	—	—	2	11	—	—	2	11	2	11	5	57

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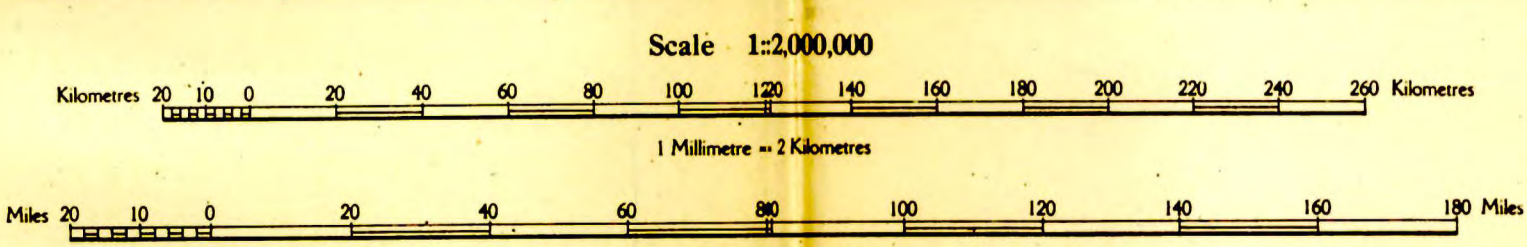
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Polyconic Projection



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): ————

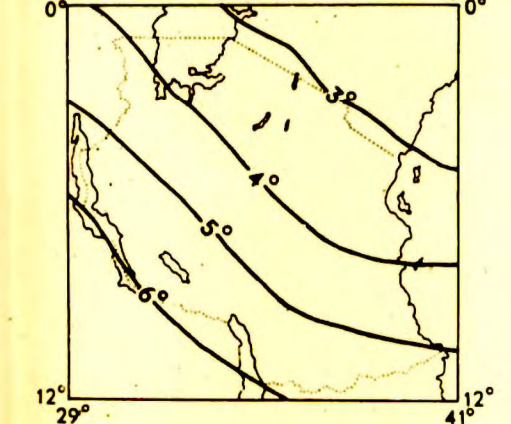
GAZETTEER REFERENCE

30° 30'	36°	42°
A	A	A
35	36	37
4	B	B
8	36	37
C	C	C
35	36	37
12° 30'	36°	42°

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: ●
- 2nd: ●
- Minor Towns: ●
- Villages: ●
- Rivers and Dry Water Courses: ————
- Swamps: ————
- Wells, Waterholes: ○
- Radioelectric Stations other than aeronautical: +