

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/3174
5 September 1956

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Eleventh 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 1954

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 1954.

As only a very limited number of copies of this report are available, it has not been possible to make a full distribution. Delegations are therefore requested to ensure that their copies are available for use at the meetings of the General Assembly during its eleventh session.

Tanganyika

1954



REPORT

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

TANGANYIKA

under United Kingdom Administration
for the year

1954

LONDON:
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1955

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TANGANYIKA REPORT, 1954

PART I

Introductory Descriptive Section

General Description of the Territory

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

2. Situated between the great lakes of Central Africa and the Indian Ocean and lying just south of the Equator the territory has a coast-line extending for a distance of approximately 500 miles from the Umba River in the north to the Ruvuma River in the south. The total area of the territory is 362,688 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of inland water.

3. The two extremes of topographical relief of the whole continent of Africa lie within the boundaries of the territory—the massive Kilimanjaro with a permanent ice-cap rising to 19,340 feet above sea-level and the deep trough-like depression filled by the waters of Lake Tanganyika, the world's second deepest lake—but it is in general a land of plains and plateaux. Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to the plateau which comprises the greater part of the hinterland. Isolated hills and minor mountains and some imposing mountain ranges exist in widely scattered parts of the territory but the dominant topographical feature is that of flat or gently undulating plains. The great central plateau, which for the most part maintains an altitude of some 4,000 feet and is sharply defined along both its eastern and western margins by a series of steep-sided and deeply eroded escarpments, falls sharply to the west to the level of the lakes which lie in the trough of the Rift Valley. Approximately half of the two great lakes, Victoria and Tanganyika, lie within the territory's borders, and lakes Natron, Manyara, Eyasi (in the north) and Rukwa (in the south-west) account for most of the remainder of the 20,000 square miles of inland water.

4. 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 1954 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

In 1954 the District Commissioner, Bukoba, in the Lake Province, was appointed Deputy Provincial Commissioner for the districts on the west side of the Lake. Mwanza District was divided into Urban and Rural areas, each under a District Commissioner, on 19th November, 1954, and Tanga was similarly divided into Urban and Rural areas on 4th October, 1954.

5. The principal towns are :

	<i>Province</i>	<i>Population at 1952 census</i>
Dar es Salaam (Capital)	Eastern	99,140
Tanga	Tanga	22,136
Tabora	Western	14,011
Mwanza	Lake	13,091
Dodoma	Central	12,262
Morogoro	Eastern	11,501
Lindi	Southern	10,784
Ujiji	Western	9,737
Moshi	Northern	9,079
Ifakara	Eastern	8,533
Mtwara	Southern	8,074
Iringa	Southern Highlands	8,013
Arusha	Northern	7,698
Mikindani	Southern	7,308
Mbeya	Southern Highlands	5,566

Climate

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

- (i) The warm and humid coast region with the immediately adjoining hinterland. Here conditions are tropical, the temperature seldom going below 80° F. during the period October-May, when the two rainy seasons occur, but between June and September it is much cooler and conditions are then pleasant. The yearly average temperature is 76° F. and the average rainfall is about 40 inches.
- (ii) The hot and dry zone of the central plateau with an altitude varying between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. The climate of this zone shows considerable variations but its prevailing characteristics are low humidity, small rainfall (20-40 inches annually) and a fairly high mean temperature (over 70° F.) with great daily and seasonal variations, sometimes exceeding 30° F. daily. The heat is dry and not so trying as the moist steamy heat of the coast, and the nights are almost invariably cool.
- (iii) The semi-temperate regions round the slopes of the mountains Kilimajaro (19,340 feet) and Meru (14,490 feet) in the northern part of the territory, the Crater Highlands further west, the Usambara Highlands in the north-east, the Fipa Plateau in the south-west, and the mountainous areas to the north and east of Lake Nyasa and extending northwards to Iringa (5,000 to 10,000 feet). Frosts occur at the higher altitudes and the nights are cold. These areas enjoy a bracing climate and comprise the only really healthy parts of the territory.

7. 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

8. Low-level closed forest, occurring at low altitudes in high rainfall areas and as a fringe to the rivers, is found most extensively on the lower slopes of the main mountain masses (including Kilimanjaro, Usambara, Nguru, and Uluguru) and in parts of the Lake Victoria basin. It contains a great variety of valuable hardwood species, amongst them several African mahoganies (*Khaya* and *Entandrophragma*) and Mvule (*Chlorophora*).

9. Mountain forest (found mainly between 5,000 and 10,000 feet, on Kilimanjaro, Meru, Usambara, Uzungwa, Rungwe and the Livingstones) contains two valuable softwoods, African Pencil Cedar (*Juniperus procera*) and Podo (*Podocarpus spp.*), and a number of useful hardwoods including East African Camphorwood (*Ocotea usambarensis*) and Loliondo (*Steganthus welwitschii*).

10. The miombo woodlands (*Brachystegia*—*Fulbernardia*—*Isoberlinia*—*Pterocarpus* and other *savanna species*), found chiefly in drier inland areas at altitudes between 1,000 and 4,000 feet, is the most extensive vegetational type in the territory. It covers some 119,000 square miles, or approximately one third of the total area of the country. So far very few of its timbers are in general use, a notable exception to this generalization being Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) of which a greater volume is cut annually than of any other timber in Tanganyika.

11. The coastal bushland includes a wide variety of vegetation types. Its most important timbers are Mvule (*Chlorophora*), Mkora (*Afzelia quanzensis*) and Mpingo or African Blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*). The mangrove swamps found in tidal waters along the coast have for long been a source of building poles and firewood. Mangrove bark for tanning is an important minor forest product.

Fauna

12. The territory is rich in wild animal life, including many species of antelope and other artiodactyla, elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros and giraffe. The chief carnivora are lion and leopard. Various types of monkeys abound but there are very few anthropoid apes. Wild birds of many kinds are plentiful, the most striking being the ostrich. Crocodiles abound in fresh waters and fish are plentiful in the lakes and larger rivers.

Population

13. The last complete census was taken in 1948. During 1952 a partial census was carried out, covering non-Africans throughout the territory and all races in the townships and certain other areas. The estimated population at the end of June, 1954, was Africans 8,084,000; Europeans, 22,500; other non-Africans, mainly Asians, 89,200.

14. Among the Africans some 120 tribes can be distinguished. Some of these number only a few thousand persons, while the largest tribe in the territory, the Sukuma, represents 12 per cent. of the African population and numbers well over 900,000. Other large tribes in numerical order are the Nyamwezi, Ha, Makonde, Gogo, Haya and Chagga. These seven tribes together comprise 35 per cent. and added to a further six smaller tribes next in order make just 50 per cent. of the total African population. The ethnic composition of the different tribes varies considerably, due to the diverse racial stocks from which they are descended. Very few aboriginal elements still exist in a pure form.

15. 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 dialects may still be unintelligible to one another. In addition to Bantu there are various languages which

are Hamitic or Nilotic in origin and, in the south, others containing Zulu influences. An interesting survival is the language spoken by the Sandawe people ; it contains clicks and gutturals akin to those used by the Kalahari Bushmen in South Africa.

16. 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. It is Bantu in origin, enriched by many words of Arabic and, to a lesser extent, Persian, Hindustani, Portuguese and English, and grew out of the long contact between Arab and Bantu in Zanzibar and along the neighbouring coast. There are several "dialects" of Swahili, but the form spoken in Zanzibar known as "Kiunguja" is the most widely known and has been adopted by the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar, as the basic standard dialect for literature, both for educational and for general purposes.

17. The majority of the indigenous population is pagan. Religious practices vary from tribe to tribe but certain beliefs are shared by many of them and among these is a common belief in the unity of the dead and the living. The soul is believed to emanate from an unseen world composed of the spirits of the dead and other spirits. It is commonly believed that a spirit is responsible for animating the body of an unborn child and divination ceremonies at birth are necessary to establish the identity of the vivifying spirit. The basis of religious ideas and observances is, therefore, "ancestor worship," surviving in a very fragmentary form but still distinctly traceable.

18. Islam is the religion of the bulk of the people on the coast and in a number of the older inland towns, particularly those which in the last century were centres on the routes of the slave caravans.

19. During the past half century missionary influence has spread throughout much of the territory and the Christian religion is becoming more and more widely accepted. Many districts are now largely christianized and further progress has been made during the year under review.

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

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

22. 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. Details of the progress made in these developments during the year under review will be found in paragraphs 80 to 85.

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

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

Changes and Movements of Population

25. The general position remains as described in previous annual reports. One unusual movement of population took place in that it became necessary at the end of 1953 to consider, and during the year under review to put into effect, the repatriation to Kenya of the Kikuyu who had settled in the last few years, chiefly in the Northern Province: these had become adversely affected by the disturbed conditions in their homeland. A few families, however, whose loyalty was beyond question, were allowed to move away from the border area and settle for the most part in the Kilosa district of the Eastern Province. These movements were approaching completion by the end of the year.

26. Movement within the territory is virtually free from any restrictive or discriminatory conditions or regulations, although control is occasionally exercised in specific areas in connection with health measures and particularly with sleeping sickness prevention. There are no pass laws. There is an accepted restriction of movement under customary law 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 dependent upon his acceptance by the people among whom he wishes to settle and their willingness to make land available for him. In this respect customary law was reinforced during 1954 by the application in the Northern, Tanga and Eastern Provinces of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1952, to Kenya Africans, as a first step in establishing control over immigration and settlement by Africans of non-indigenous tribes and removing the discrimination which had hitherto existed between such persons and immigrants of other races.

Historical Survey

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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

30. 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.

31. The special status of Tanganyika is recognized 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

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. 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 naturalization.

35. 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

36. **Co-operation with the United Nations.** The Administering Authority has continued to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the organs of the United Nations and with the Specialized Agencies. During its 13th session the Trusteeship Council decided that the next periodic Visiting Mission appointed under the provisions of Article 87(c) of the Charter should visit East Africa in 1954. The composition of the Mission was decided during the 13th and 14th Sessions of the Council, as follows: Mr. John Stanhope Reid (New Zealand), Chairman, Mr. Rafael Eguizabal (El Salvador), Mr. Rikhi Jaipal (India) and Mr. Mason Sears (United States of America), Members. The Secretariat party accompanying the Mission was led by Mr. Bozidar Aleksander. The Mission arrived at Mwanza (Lake Province) from Ruanda Urundi on the 14th August and during the next five weeks, jointly or severally, visited many parts of the territory. The Mission left on 18th September for Nairobi, Kenya, where it had an opportunity to study the working of the Inter-territorial Organization as affecting Tanganyika and the operation of the common services, before continuing its journey to Somaliland under Italian administration. As far as the time available permitted, every effort was made to enable the Mission to see as much as possible of life and conditions in the territory and to meet all sections of the community. The Mission's report had not been received in the territory before the end of the year.

37. During its Thirteenth Session in January to March 1954 the Trusteeship Council examined the report of the Administering Authority on the administration of Tanganyika for the year 1953, and a special representative was present to answer questions and to provide any further information required by the Council. Details of those petitions dealt with by the Council during 1954 are given in paragraph 527 of this report.

38. Two geologists were recruited by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration for employment in the Mineral Exploration Team and were in the field for seven months. It is expected that another geologist will shortly be joining this team. Its purpose is to explore mineral deposits which may be of economic value to the territory. The Technical Assistance Administration also awarded a fellowship to the Port Manager, East African Railways and Harbours, Dar es Salaam, to enable him to carry out a study of all aspects of port management and administration in Australia, which proved to be of great practical value.

39. The World Health Organization earmarked \$3,000 in its 1954 budget for equipment for medical and health training centres in Tanganyika and the first items ordered under this project had arrived before the end of the year. A World Health Organization Fellowship was awarded to the Senior Sister Tutor in Government service for the study of nursing teaching methods and techniques in the United Kingdom.

40. The territory was twice visited during 1954 by senior officials of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and a generous allocation of \$58,300 was approved for the purchase of supplies and equipment for maternity and child health units and training centres, and by rural health workers throughout the territory. In addition, U.N.I.C.E.F. undertook to supply 1,200 tons of dried milk for famine relief in the Central Province, at a cost of some \$120,000. This was arranged on medical advice to help to relieve protein deficiency. Some of the

milk was issued to nursing mothers and small children in its original form, but most was distributed mixed with maize meal, this increasing considerably the nutritive value of the local staple diet.

41. Following the completion of the fellowship awarded by the Food and Agriculture Organization for the study of agronomic problems in Australia and the Sudan, a further fellowship to an Agricultural Officer to study the agronomic problems connected with irrigation in Ceylon has been approved. The survey of the Rufiji River Basin under the leadership of Captain N. Simansky, M.I.C.E., of the Food and Agriculture Organization, was carried a step further and the Organization also provided an assistant surveyor. Plans are now being made in collaboration with the Organization for continuing the survey in 1955-1956; a contribution towards the cost is being made by the United Kingdom Government from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

42. **Regional Relations.** In continuance of its policy of maintaining close co-operation and collaboration both with neighbouring territories under British administration and with other African territories Tanganyika has again this year participated in a number of conferences on technical matters as well as in meetings of regularly constituted boards and councils. These included the usual conferences of the Labour Commissioners of the East African territories and the regular discussions between Ruanda-Urundi, Uganda and Tanganyika on matters concerning the migration of workers from the Belgian territories. There were also discussions with the Belgian Congo authorities, on the question of the water level of Lake Tanganyika, and inter-territorial conferences of Directors of Education, Chief Inspectors of African Schools and Superintendents of Technical Education.

43. In April, Dr. J. d'Hoore, Director of the Inter-African Pedological Service, made a short visit to the territory, during which he inspected a variety of soils and had discussions with the staffs of the Coffee Research Station, the Sisal Research Station and the Chemical Laboratory. It was agreed to maintain future collaboration in this field.

44. Tanganyika was strongly represented at the African Soils Conference, organized by the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, and the Fifth International Congress of Soil Science held at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, in August.

45. The territory was also represented at the Conference on Co-operative Societies, likewise held under the auspices of the C.C.T.A., at Ibadan, Nigeria, in December, which was attended by delegations from Belgium, France, Portugal, South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the United Kingdom (including representatives from the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Tanganyika and Basutoland). Observers from the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Office also attended.

46. A conference on Education, with equally wide representation and also under C.C.T.A. auspices, was held at Tananarive, Madagascar, in November. The United Kingdom delegation was led by the Tanganyika Director of Education, who was thus able fully to represent the views and problems of the territory.

47. A meeting of the Association des Services Geologiques Africains, held in Nairobi, was attended by the Director of Geological Survey and contributions were made to the scientific discussions which took place. It has now been agreed that regional committees shall be established in order to ensure exchange of geological knowledge.

48. Tanganyika continued to play its full part in the measures being taken to deal with the control of locusts and was represented at the annual meetings of

the Desert Locust Survey Advisory Committee and of the Council of the International Red Locust Service. In addition the territory was represented by the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources at a meeting held in Rome in September under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization to plan the steps to be taken to deal with the Desert Locust breeding grounds in Arabia.

49. Common Associations of Indigenous Inhabitants. The Border Councils established in 1952 and 1953 in Masailand on the Kenya/Tanganyika border have continued to hear and settle civil cases and claims arising out of cattle raids made by various sections of the Masai tribe. During 1954 they have assisted in tracing and detaining unauthorized Kikuyu immigrants who had crossed the border into Tanganyika. An informal Border Council was also established between the people of Moshi district and the Kenya Masai. Meetings are held several times a year and subjects of mutual interest, principally cattle theft, are discussed.

50. Non-Governmental Bodies of an International Character. Again this year, apart from the work of the Red Locust Control Service, the only activities undertaken in the territory by non-governmental bodies which can be described as of an international character are those of the missionary societies, whose workers include members of many different nationalities.

51. Inter-Territorial Arrangements. There has been no change during the year under review and the position is very briefly summarized in the following paragraphs.

52. The present organization, which consists of a High Commission and a Central Legislative Assembly, came into effect on the 1st January, 1948. Designed to secure for each of the participating territories the acknowledged practical advantages resulting from close economic and scientific collaboration this organization is a logical evolution from the original arrangements under which the Governors of the East African territories met periodically for consultation on matters of mutual interest and is in strict conformity with the provisions of Article 5(b) of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika.

53. The High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, is concerned with the administration of those common services, known as High Commission services, which the legislatures of the three territories have agreed shall be so administered. No new service can be added to the list without the approval of each of the territorial legislative councils, and none was added during 1954.

54. The Central Legislative Assembly, presided over by a Speaker, is an inter-racial body of twenty-three members, seven appointed *ex-officio* from the staff of the High Commission Services, five representatives from each of the three territories and one representative of the Arab community in East Africa. The Tanganyika representatives include African, Asian and European members and the territory is also fully represented on subsidiary Councils and Committees.

PART IV

International Peace and Security ; Maintenance of Law and Order

55. **Police Force.** The strength of the regular territorial police force at the end of the year, including clerical staff, totalled 4,093, consisting of 139 Europeans, 107 Asians and 3,487 Africans. The gazetted ranks of the force are open to suitably qualified candidates, irrespective of race. At present most of the gazetted officers are Europeans, with a few Asians. In the inspectorate staff there are 110 Africans and 99 Asians. Ranks of and below that of cadet inspector are filled by Africans. The majority of gazetted ranks are filled by recruitment from overseas, but local appointments, including promotions from the inspectorate, are also made by a selection board representing the Chief Secretary, the Director of Establishments and the Commissioner of Police. Non-gazetted ranks are filled by voluntary enlistment. The force forms part of the civil establishment of the territory and the general conditions of service are similar to those enjoyed by members of other branches of the service.

56. The reduction in 1953 in the number of Auxiliary Police was continued gradually during 1954, but units of the Force are still maintained by some mining concerns. On the other hand, the Special Constabulary, an inter-racial volunteer force, was further expanded and rendered useful assistance on a number of occasions.

57. **Public Order.** The only instance of collective violence, calling for the use of force by the police, took place in the Northern Province where, in May, a few Mau Mau gangsters from Kenya infiltrated towards Meru and Kilimanjaro with the intention of making raids for fire-arms. To meet this situation, the area affected was declared to be in a state of emergency. Military Forces stood by ready to assist if required, but did not have to be used as, with full co-operation from all inhabitants, the gang was quickly accounted for, most of its members being captured and brought before the courts. The state of emergency in most of the area was lifted on 10th June, after being in force for six weeks, but was retained for the time being in respect of certain forest areas near the Kenya border to facilitate immediate action in the event of any further incidents.

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER 1

General Political Structure

58. Administrative, Legislative and Judicial Systems. The territory is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council which consisted of eight official and five unofficial members until November, 1954, when the latter were increased to six. The various Departments of Government are grouped and each group is under the direction, co-ordination and supervision of an official member of the Council, with direct responsibility to the Governor. 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. At lower levels government policy is implemented by the local authorities who in the rural areas are for the most part the traditional rulers of the people.

59. The laws of the territory are enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. On a Bill being presented to the Governor after being passed by the Legislative Council he may either assent, dissent or reserve the Bill for signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. Ordinances may be disallowed wholly or in part by Her Majesty on the advice of the Secretary of State. Local authorities have powers under the Local Government and Native Authority Ordinances to legislate by rules, by-laws and orders within the area of their jurisdiction. A new constitution for the Legislative Council, to come into being in April, 1955, was announced by the Governor in December, 1954. The Council in its revised form will consist, on the Government side, of 31 members composed of Government officials, the unofficial members of the Executive Council and eight other unofficial members appointed by the Governor, who undertake when so required to support Government motions. On the unofficial side there will be ten Africans, ten Asians and ten Europeans, one of each race to represent the eight provinces and the capital, Dar es Salaam, and the other three, namely one African, one Asian and one European representing such interests or areas as the Governor may see fit.

60. 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, 1941. 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, 1929. 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 or territorial Ordinances.

61. African employees in Government service increased very substantially during the year under review. There was a slight reduction in the number of Europeans employed and a slight increase in the number of Asians. Provision was made for increasing from seven to fifteen the number of African Assistant

District Officers, the selection from the candidates being completed by the end of the year and appointments being made early in 1955. The first African District Officer was also appointed in 1954.

62. The several courses of training for candidates for the public service and courses for the further training of those already admitted to it have continued to operate satisfactorily. Further attention will be given to the question of training by the Standing Committee on Training, which is being set up on the recommendation of the Commission on the Civil Services of the East African Territories and the East Africa High Commission, 1953-1954, to which further reference is made under the head "Civil Service".

63. Reference has been made in previous reports to the continuing efforts to develop an efficient local government system on democratic lines as the best method of training the indigenous peoples to take a fuller and more responsible part in the government of the territory. During the year under review emphasis has continued to be placed on local government training in representative institutions. The Local Government School at Mzumbe operated successfully throughout 1954, an innovation being the holding of a course in local government for chiefs and their wives. During the year it was decided to double the size of the school immediately and to expand it further later. In addition to training in local government, several Native Authorities and members of their staffs were assisted to proceed overseas in order to take courses of study or generally to widen their outlook and thus to fit them better to carry out their duties. A local government training centre was established during the year at Pasiansi in the Lake Province, for the training of subordinate local government staff such as headmen, minor chiefs, clerks, technical supervisory staff, etc. and so to enable them to play a more active and intelligent role in furthering the conservation and use of the natural resources. In the wider sphere of territorial administration Africans are taking an increasing part in the work of the many advisory and executive organs of the central government.

64. Relationship between Territorial and Metropolitan Governments. 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

65. **Structure.** The general structure of the territorial Government is illustrated by the diagram in Appendix IIA.

66. **Chief Administrative Officer.** 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.

67. 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.

68. As far as legislation is concerned the Governor, in connexion with the making of any Ordinances, is obliged to conform to and observe all rules, regulations and directions in that behalf contained in any such instructions; and he is further obliged to respect existing native laws and customs except where these are opposed to justice and morality. The closest contact is maintained between the territorial

Government and the Administering Authority and consultation on important matters is not confined to circumstances in which this is required by statute.

69. The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council, 1926, as amended by Orders-in-Council from time to time, sets out the relationship between the Governor and the Legislative Council. With the advice and consent of the Council the Governor makes laws for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue and generally for the peace, order and good government of the territory.

70. **Heads of Departments and Administrative Divisions.** As already stated, each of the official members of the Executive Council is in charge of and responsible to the Governor for a group of departments of Government, as shown in the schematic diagram at Appendix IIA. Territorial Ordinances confer various statutory functions on these members by office and, in addition, in some cases the Governor has delegated to them certain of his powers relating to a department or subject matter under the supervision of the member. The official members of the Executive Council are appointed under the provisions of the Royal Instructions, dated 31st August, 1920, as amended from time to time. All members of the Executive Council are also members of the Legislative Council.

71. **Legislative Councils or Organs.** The councils or organs which exercise legislative powers in the territory are :

- (i) The Legislative Council, with the advice and consent of which Ordinances are enacted by the Governor.
- (ii) The Executive Council : many Ordinances confer power on the Governor in Council to enact or approve subsidiary legislation.
- (iii) Various local government bodies (among which the numerous native authorities are of great importance) and various 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 Member concerned.

72. The composition of the Legislative Council at the end of the year was as shown in Appendix IIC.

73. There are normally six meetings of the Council during each annual session. At the opening meeting of the session which takes place in April/May, the territorial budget is presented. The duration of the meetings depends upon the amount of business before the Council, and may vary from one day to ten days or more. Business is normally conducted in the English language but with the permission of the speakers a member may speak in the Swahili language. The records of the Council are kept in the form of verbatim reports and minutes. Both are printed and published.

74. **Executive and Advisory Organs.** The Executive Council (see also paragraphs 58, 70 and 71) normally meets once each week. Business is conducted and records are kept in the English language.

75. There are numerous statutory and other boards, committees and similar bodies which exercise advisory functions in respect of a wide variety of subjects, including land utilization, 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.

CHAPTER 3

Local Government

76. General. The nature and extent of the system of local government operating in the territory were fully described in paragraphs 140-173 of the annual report for 1952. The following paragraphs of the present report are therefore confined to a brief summary of the position and of the developments which have taken place during the year under review.

Rural Local Government.

77. General Organization. In the rural areas the functions of local government are generally exercised by native authorities, with legislative and executive powers conferred by the Native Authority Ordinance. In addition to the powers granted under this Ordinance to make orders and rules operative within their respective areas of jurisdiction, many native authorities also exercise certain residual powers derived from established native law and custom. All local government units have their own treasuries and frame their own annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. During 1954 the Local Government Ordinance, enacted in 1953, came into effect. It provides for the establishment of county councils, town councils and local councils, the last-named designed gradually to replace the existing authorities established under the Native Authority Ordinance. Details of progress made in the setting up of these councils are given below.

78. Relationship between Local and Central Government. It has not hitherto been practicable to establish a clear dividing-line 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. The existing native authorities are responsible for specific matters in respect of a number of social and other services.

79. Structure and Development. The year under review has seen a continuance of the policy of bringing about a transition from the traditional to a modern system of administration, particularly in the establishment of councils. 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. As explained in the 1952 report councils vary in their size and composition, largely due to varying local conditions, but in general their membership includes the recognized 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. There is still no great desire for secret ballots, traditional methods of selection being preferred, but simple forms of balloting have been used in 54 out of the 56 districts, and recourse to this method of electing councillors has become generally established.

80. Following the bringing into force of the Local Government Ordinance, 1953, an inter-racial local council was established in the Newala district in December, 1954, and enquiries into possible similar councils in Mafia and Ukerewe were undertaken. In addition the Government agreed to the setting up of a county council in the south-east area of the Lake Province and this, it is hoped, will be formally established about the middle of 1955. The possibility of a similar council or councils in the Southern Highlands Province was also under consideration. All these are intended to be inter-racial bodies and it is the policy of the Government to encourage the setting up of these advanced councils wherever public opinion has shown that it desires and supports such changes.

81. An inter-racial town council was established at Tanga during the year and three more, at Lindi, Arusha and Mwanza, on January 1st, 1955. Several

other town councils are projected in 1955. In all the new town council areas a system of site rating based on land values is being instituted. The Councils will themselves decide on the rates to be levied, and thus possess a real measure of autonomy.

82. A number of informal advisory councils at both provincial and district level were constituted during the year, again with membership of all races. Non-officials were added, by invitation, to all the existing official provincial and district teams, i.e. in each of the eight provinces; in nearly thirty of the fifty-six districts the African district councils have co-opted non-officials for this same purpose and in most of the remaining twenty-six non-officials of all races have been added to the official district teams. These moves have been well received and have resulted in a much greater measure of unofficial advice from all races being available to assist Government in the development of the territory. The main objects of these bodies are to give the widest possible publicity to the aims and policy of Government and to allow matters arising out of them to be discussed and points of view to be put forward by both official and unofficial members. It is hoped that from these councils will grow the future statutory county and local councils. At the end of 1954 there were actually operating in the territory seventy-seven local government bodies of various kinds having inter-racial membership.

83. Position of Chiefs in Local Government. The position at the end of the year remained as described in paragraphs 150-152 of the 1952 report, with the chiefs as traditional rulers of the people, forming the basis for local government, round whom the system of councils has been built up. Their legal status, however, came under review in connexion with the passage of new legislation during 1953. The Local Government Ordinance 1953, contains certain provisions relating to the functions of chiefs as officers of local authorities covering the areas of their chiefdoms, but it does not otherwise deal with their traditional position as chiefs. In areas where the Native Authority Ordinance ceases to operate on the establishment of local councils under the new Ordinance there would therefore, in the absence of other provision, be no legislative authority for the existence of chiefs as such and no law, other than native customary law, regulating their position. In view of this and having regard to the local importance of the office of Chief, new and comprehensive legislation, the African Chiefs Ordinance, was brought into operation in February, 1954. 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. There followed the Local Council Areas (Special Provision) Ordinance in December, 1954, which conserves the powers of Chiefs in local council areas to make orders regulated by and reinforcing native law and custom in respect of certain public purposes scheduled in the Ordinance.

84. Areas of Local Government. Pending the establishment of county councils under the new legislation passed during 1953 the position remains as explained in the annual report for 1952. The lower tiers of councils coincide with tribal divisions. The areas of jurisdiction of district councils are those of administrative districts. In some cases, such as Bukoba and Moshi, these coincide with tribal areas, while in others they bring together the members of several tribes. Councils covering larger areas than administrative districts are those of certain tribal federations. The outstanding case is that of the Sukumaland Federation, covering fifty chiefdoms and embracing about a million people. During 1954 a similar federation was established for the Nyamwezi people of the Kahama, Nzega and Tabora districts.

85. Functions and Powers of Local Authorities. The functions of rural local authorities are governed by the provisions of the local government and Native Authority Ordinances, under which they are also 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. Their main sources of revenue consist of a proportion of the receipts from house and poll tax and the revenue from their own local rates, cesses, licences, court fees and fines. They can also raise loans for such purposes and on such conditions as may be approved.

86. There are fifty-six native treasuries and, as was shown in Appendix IVA.(4) of last year's report, they budgeted for an estimated revenue of £2,190,189 and expenditure of £2,354,176 in 1954. Actual revenue and expenditure was £2,384,908 and £2,216,216, respectively, and total balances carried forward to 1955 amounted to £1,227,961, excluding a substantial sum on special development account. In 1954, the Central Native Treasury Board was superseded by the Local Councils Board created under the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance, 1953. The Local Councils Board provides for the Native Treasuries precisely the same services as those performed by the Central Native Treasury Board—namely receiving and investing a proportion of the treasuries' surplus funds, making loans from these funds to the treasuries and operating joint services for their benefit, such as managing the Local Government School at Mzumbe. This new Board will also provide similar services for the councils created under the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance. The Board is under the chairmanship of the Member for Local Government and includes three Africans. At the end of the year under review native treasuries had deposited with the Board a sum of £694,351. Loans amounting to £348,490 had been authorized by the Board to native treasuries to finance approved capital works and development schemes.

87. **Changes in Organization.** Developments in the existing system of local government have continued on the lines described in previous reports and referred to in paragraphs 79 to 82 above. Steady progress was also made in the fostering of the conciliar forms of local government within the Native Authority structure. This is now a well established, firm and popular form of local government, there being no less than 366 areas, divisional and chiefdom councils and 2,062 sub-chiefdom, village or parish councils in existence by the end of 1954. There is an increasing tendency towards more formal elections of representatives to these councils, while majority decisions following discussion and debate are progressively understood and adhered to, although in the lower tier councils in some areas constant encouragement and instruction by administrative officers are necessary.

88. Progress has been shown in the improved efficiency of existing councils. Policy is to ensure steady development in accordance with the interest taken and responsibility shown. Some reorganization of the Sukumaland Federal Council has taken place; it will be at once more representative and, it is hoped, efficient. The less important executive functions have been decentralized to the composite chiefdoms, the Federal Council retaining only the more important, with, of course, full power to discuss and decide on matters of general policy. The Nyamwezi Federation of the three districts of Tabora, Nzega and Kahama in the Western Province, has acquired considerable status as confidence has developed among the members. Its main functions are advisory, but it also co-ordinates many activities in the three districts. In Moshi and Lindi the councils completed buildings for their council headquarters. These are of the most modern design and comprise extensive offices to house these expanding units of local government.

89. Generally, district councils are showing more vitality and are proving themselves most valuable in their areas; progress is marked by the formation of more standing committees and committees for special purposes. Thus, in accordance with the recommendation of the Binns' Report on African Education, district councils have now appointed special education committees. These committees have been given responsibility for various educational matters within the districts, with the object of co-ordinating the work of all educational agencies and of making the best use of available resources.

90. The progress, described at length in the report for 1953, in separating the executive and judicial functions of local authorities, was further consolidated and the new system appears to be giving satisfaction to the people in all areas where it is established. In such areas, which now include Meru, Arusha and Moshi in the Northern Province, Bukoba and North Mara in the Lake Province and parts of Njombe and Iringa in the Southern Highlands, area magistrates or local court holders have superseded chiefs in judicial work: from their decisions appeal lies to a senior or divisional magistrate or bench of magistrates and thence to the District Commissioner.

91. The main developments in 1954 were the accession of the Arusha Chiefdom to the system and the permanent substitution in Moshi of two benches each of two magistrates for the three magistrates formerly comprising the Chagga Appeal Court. The possibility of extending the principle of separation to other districts as and when the people are ready, is under constant consideration.

Urban Local Government

92. **General Organization.** The functions of urban local government were in 1954 carried out by the municipal council of Dar es Salaam, by the Tanga Town Council from 1st August, 1954, and by the township authorities of twenty-nine gazetted townships.

93. In the case of Dar es Salaam the present municipal council has a membership of twenty-three; two officials representing government interests and the remainder providing for racial representation in equal proportions. During 1954 the African ward councils were further reorganized and each ward now has chosen representatives to sit on a Liwali's Council. This Council is consulted regarding the nomination of African Councillors for the Municipal Council. A mayoral election is held annually, the present holder of the office being a prominent member of the European community, in succession to an Asian who held office for the previous two years. The municipal council is an autonomous body, with power to impose rates and to raise loans. Up to the end of 1954 loans to a total of £616,280 had been sanctioned. Following the completion of a site valuation roll in 1952, site rating on the unimproved value of land has been successfully carried out during the past two years, and the municipal council now proposes the introduction of rating on improvement values. Other funds available to the council are derived from assigned revenue and from grants by the central Government. The latter amounted to £196,515 in 1954, and the estimate for 1955 is £197,550.

94. Progress in the establishment of Tanga and other town councils has been referred to in paragraph 81 above, and was in accordance with the policy of forming inter-racial autonomous local government bodies under the Local Government Ordinance which, as previously stated, was continued during the year.

95. The constitution and operation of township authorities was described at length in paragraphs 169-172 of the 1952 report. Briefly, township authorities operate within rules of territorial application and are empowered to enforce rules dealing with a variety of matters affecting sanitary and other conditions within their respective areas. The majority of townships have their own budgets. Their funds are at present derived from departmental votes or special allocations. The constitution of township authorities varies, but all have a constitution adapted to their particular needs and in most cases with an unofficial majority. The authorities are inter-racial in their membership, Africans either having equal representation with other races or, as in a number of cases, being in the majority. African advisory and ward councils are an important feature of local government in the larger urban areas.

CHAPTER 4

Civil Service

96. 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.

97. During the years 1953-1954, civil service salaries and conditions of service in Tanganyika were examined by the Commission on the Civil Services of the East African Territories and the East Africa High Commission. The Commission's report was published during 1954 and most of its recommendations were accepted by the Legislature in October. These provide for a single Tanganyika Civil Service comprising pensionable officers, both local and overseas, with rates of pay which are fixed according to rank and seniority, with the addition of pensionable inducement pay for officers who are recruited through the agency of the Secretary of State or the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations. The latter proposal is similar to that endorsed by the second Visiting Mission in 1951. This has involved the disappearance of the former division of pensionable posts into Senior and Junior Services; the Subordinate Service, consisting of lower grade non-pensionable employees who do not qualify for entry to the Tanganyika Civil Service, continues in being. Acceptance of the Commission's recommendations resulted in substantial increases in gross pay throughout the Service. The new salaries, which were introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1954, carry a cost of living allowance of ten per cent., with a ceiling of £162 per annum.

98. The total establishment of the Civil Service again increased during 1954, though there was a small decrease in the number of Europeans employed, as illustrated in the following comparative figures covering the past five years :—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Africans	11,355	12,381	13,719	16,373	18,479
Asians	1,040	1,259	1,359	1,449	1,470
Europeans	2,207	2,599	2,747	2,835	2,826

99. Local students who have attained the necessary minimum educational standards may seek either direct employment or admission to pre-employment Training Establishments. In addition to the various existing training courses for clerical and non-clerical candidates, evening classes are continued for staff already in the Service, with a view to assisting them to qualify for accelerated promotion in the Service. The output of the university college at Makerere provides an increasing number of local candidates for the technical branches of the service. In addition, students from Tanganyika at the Engineering School at Kampala and at training courses for Radiographer Assistants instituted at Kisumu, are becoming available as candidates for appointment in the Public Works, Medical and other departments.

CHAPTER 5

Suffrage

100. The general position remains as indicated in paragraphs 185 and 186 of the annual report for 1952. Further consideration has been given to the recommendations of the Constitutional Development Committee regarding the introduction of electoral systems, but no suffrage laws have yet been enacted. As

stated in paragraph 87, the principles of popular representation are becoming more widely appreciated and are now firmly established in many areas, but while in a number of cases ballot systems have been introduced the people on the whole still show a preference for their own traditional methods of selecting their representatives. The Government has continued to keep the matter of elections under constant review. Arusha Township has asked for elections in 1956 and a committee was appointed to consider the setting up of an electoral system for town councils. Elections are, of course, widespread throughout the territory for the selection of members of District, Divisional and other Councils. At the same time steps are being taken to encourage the organization of townships into wards. These wards where possible will be used as the basis for nomination of members until elections can be introduced.

CHAPTER 6

Political Organizations

101. The position in general remains as stated in last year's report and no developments in the formation of political parties in the generally accepted sense have yet taken place. Among the indigenous people there are numerous local associations of a political nature, the longest established of these being the Kilimanjaro Chagga Citizens Union and the Bahaya Union, the membership of each of which probably exceeds that of the one territorial association. This, the former "African Association", wound itself up in June, 1954, and its leaders launched a new association, the Tanganyika African National Union, with headquarters in Dar es Salaam and aspirations to territory-wide membership. So far it has received little support in four out of the eight provinces and a comparatively small paid-up membership elsewhere. Nor has the tendency, inherited from the former association, for branches to go their own way, both in policy and financial matters, been altogether overcome. Attempts to reorganize the Asian Association on a territorial basis made little headway, though the various sections of the Asian population have associations representing interests of their respective communities. The Tanganyika European Council continued to represent a body of non-official European opinion. For none of the organizations mentioned is there yet available a roll of registered members or audited accounts.

CHAPTER 7

The Judiciary

High Court and Subordinate Courts

102. **Judicial Organization.** Full details of the organization, constitution and powers of the courts exercising jurisdiction in the territory were given in the corresponding chapter of the report for 1952. No changes were made during the year under review and the following paragraphs summarize the position.

103. The High Court has jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over all persons and over all matters in the territory, and exercises supervision over the working and proceedings of the subordinate courts, whose records are inspected from time to time by Judges of the High Court and whose judgments are subject to review and revision by the High Court. Sessions of the High Court are held at regular intervals in all Provinces of the territory.

104. Subordinate courts have been established in all districts of the territory, every such court being designated as the district court of the district in respect of which it has jurisdiction. These courts are presided over by resident magistrates, or magistrates of the first, second or third class, with civil and criminal jurisdiction as laid down in the Subordinate Courts Ordinance and the Criminal Procedure Code.

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

106. Administrative officers, who are required to pass an examination in law, exercise judicial functions as first, second or third class magistrates according to their rank in the service, experience and general qualifications.

107. The right to practise before the courts as an advocate is open to any person holding the requisite qualifications and a certificate to practise in the territory. In 1954 the Advocates Ordinance, which replaced previous legislation, including Chapters 10 and 11 of the Laws, by a more comprehensive measure for the regulation of the legal profession, passed into law. The existing Tanganyika Law Society was incorporated as a statutory body by the Tanganyika Law Society Ordinance. Subject to certain exemptions, any male person of any race between the ages of 21 and 60 is liable to be called upon to serve as an assessor. Assessors are selected by the court to serve in the particular trial in which they are required. There is at present no jury system in the territory.

108. In the High Court and the subordinate courts the official language is English, but provision is always made for interpretation of the proceedings into a language understood by the accused and for the interpretation of his questions and statements made during the trial proceedings, and also for interpretation of questions to witnesses and of their replies. Official court interpreters are recruited locally as members of the permanent civil establishment.

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

110. Appeals lie from subordinate courts to the High Court and from the High Court to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, which was reconstituted in 1951 by virtue of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1950.

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

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

Local Courts

113. Local courts, which are the indigenous tribunals formerly known as native courts, have been established throughout the territory under the provisions of the Local Courts Ordinance, 1951, which replaced the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929.

They have jurisdiction in cases, civil and criminal, in which the parties are Africans resident or being within the area indicated in the court warrant and also in cases in which Arabs, Somalis, Comorians, Baluchis or Malagasis are parties, when such persons consent to the matter being taken before the local court.

114. The constitution of these courts varies in different parts of the territory but in all cases as prescribed in the court warrant. In its traditional form the local court is presided over by the appropriate native authority, assisted by such advisers or assessors as the court warrant or local custom may prescribe. During recent years there has been a gradual process of separating the judicial from the executive functions of the native authorities and in a number of areas local courts are now presided over by specially appointed magistrates. See paragraphs 90 and 91 above.

115. The conduct of proceedings follows broadly that observed in the subordinate courts but in their procedure local courts are also guided by the local law and custom of their respective areas of jurisdiction. Records are kept in the Swahili language but proceedings may be conducted either in that language or in the local vernacular.

116. An appeal from a local court of first instance lies to the local court of appeal, thence to the District Commissioner or Provincial Local Courts Officer and thereafter to a specially constituted Central Court of Appeal.

117. The fees payable in a local court are prescribed by the Provincial Commissioner of the province in which the court is situated, subject to the minimum and maximum fees set out in the schedule to the Local Courts (Fees, Fines and Records) Rules, 1951.

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

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

120. In the case of all other offences the maximum penalty is laid down in the legislation which creates the offence. All sentences of imprisonment must be for definite periods. In regard to corporal punishment the policy of the Administering Authority remains as stated in previous reports and aims at bringing about as quickly as possible the abolition of this form of punishment, but full implementation of this policy has not yet been found practicable in view of the strong opposition expressed by the general public. The views expressed by the inter-racial committee appointed in 1952, and other bodies of opinion in the territory, to which reference was made in paragraph 222 of the 1952 report and paragraph 120 of the 1953 report, are still widely held. Progress cannot be made independently of public opinion, which is not yet prepared for more than a reduction in the use of corporal punishment as a penal sanction. An Ordinance was, however, passed during 1954, removing a number of offences from the category of those for which corporal punishment may be imposed on adults. The effect is that in the case of adults (excluding females, males under sentence of death or males over forty-five years of age, on whom such sentences may under no circumstances be passed) a sentence of corporal punishment may only be imposed in certain cases relating to aggravated assaults and violence, cattle theft and armed burglary; and in the case of juveniles it is usually applied in cases where the alternative is imprisonment with hard labour.

121. Deportation from the territory cannot be imposed by a court as a sentence, but under the provisions of the Expulsion of Undesirables Ordinance (Cap. 39 of the Laws of Tanganyika) the Governor in Council may make an expulsion order in respect of any person not being a native of the territory convicted of a felony and against whom the court recommends that such an order should be made. Under the provisions of the Deportation Ordinance (Cap. 38 of the Laws) the Governor may order the deportation from any one part of the territory to any other part of the territory of any person where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Governor, that such person is conducting himself as so to be dangerous to peace and good order. Full details regarding any order made under this Ordinance must be reported to the Secretary of State. The African Chiefs Ordinance, 1953 provides that in any case where the deposition of any person from the office of chief has been found necessary, according to customary law or otherwise, the Governor may, if it is necessary for the re-establishment or maintenance of peace, good order and government in the area of the chieftdom concerned, direct that such person shall leave the area and not return thereto without the consent of the Governor.

122. All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for more than one month, who are of good conduct and industrious, earn a remission of one-fourth of their sentences after the completion of the first month. In areas where the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance have been applied a court may make a probation order in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment.

CHAPTER 8

Legal System

123. **General.** The position in regard to the legal system of the territory is governed by the provisions of the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920, in particular Article 17(2). The territory has its own Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code (Chapters 16 and 20 of the Laws of Tanganyika, 1947), but the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Code of Civil Procedure have been applied. In the absence of other provision, civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised in conformity with the substance of the English common law and doctrines of equity, and the procedure and practice observed in the Courts of Justice in England are followed.

124. **Local Law and Custom.** As already mentioned in paragraph 109 above, in all cases, civil and criminal, to which indigenous persons are parties, every court must, under the provisions of the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920, be guided by local customary law so far as it is applicable and not repugnant to justice or morality or inconsistent with any Order-in-Council or any law in operation in the territory. All such cases must be decided according to substantial justice without undue regard to technicalities of procedure, and without undue delay.

125. The process of recording native law and custom is a continuing one. During the course of years studies have been made in many parts of the territory, largely by administrative officers, and latterly more intensive researches in a number of tribal areas have been undertaken by anthropologists and others. The resulting records of traditional law and custom are of great value in the efforts being made to secure a greater degree of uniformity of native laws as between different tribes or tribal units, but it is not at present proposed to effect any comprehensive codification. Tribal law, with its many local variations, is still going through a process of modification and adaptation necessitated by changing economic and social conditions and if any attempt were made to codify it at this stage there would be a danger of stopping its further development.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION I. FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1

Public Finance

126. Territorial Budget. The territorial budget is prepared according to the principles common to territories under the control of Her Majesty's Government. The draft estimates are introduced into the Legislature by the Financial Secretary. A detailed examination of the estimates is then carried out by the Standing Finance Committee, and the estimates, with any amendments, are approved by resolution of the Legislative Council. Statutory authority for the expenditure of public funds as detailed in the estimates is given annually in the Appropriation Ordinance. The territory's financial year begins on the 1st July and ends on the 30th June.

127. Copies of the following documents have been supplied to the library of the United Nations.

- (i) Detailed budget for the year July, 1954 to June, 1955, with explanatory memorandum and report of the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislature on the draft estimates.
- (ii) Annual report on the Accounts and Finances of the Territory for the period ending 30th June, 1954.
- (iii) Audit report on the Accounts and Finances of the Territory for the period ending 30th June, 1954.

128. Local Budgets. Reference to the financial responsibilities of local authorities, both urban and rural, has already been made in paragraphs 85 and 86 above.

129. Of the urban local authorities, the municipality of Dar es Salaam is an autonomous body, with power to levy rates, but is also in receipt of large grants from central Government funds. Of the twenty-nine declared townships in the territory, those granted town council status are autonomous and also have powers to levy rates; the remainder, as township authorities, have their own separate budgets but all their expenditure is financed from Government grants. Township authorities are not at present empowered to impose local taxation but in a number of cases they control revenue-producing services.

130. As already explained, the executive functions of local government in the rural areas of the territory are exercised by native authorities (or such local and county councils as have been or will be established) with their own treasuries and annual estimates of revenue and expenditure quite separate from and independent of the territorial budget.

131. Common Financial Services. 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.

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

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

134. Revenue and Expenditure. 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.

135. Grants. Figures for the grants made by the United Kingdom Government, under the terms of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, in the last five years are included in Appendix IV. Grants have been given for specific agreed schemes and the terms and conditions of the grants have varied from scheme to scheme, e.g., grants have been given for a proportion of capital expenditure or a proportion of recurrent expenditure or both, while in other cases the grant has financed 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.

136. Considerable grants have also been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to research schemes administered by the East African High Commission for the benefit of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda jointly.

137. Public Debt. 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

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

- (a) *Income Tax.* Income Tax is assessed in relation to individual incomes. The tax is devoted to general revenue and is collected under the authority of Ordinance No. 28 of 1952.
- (b) *Native House and Poll Tax.* House tax is payable in respect of every "native dwelling" and poll tax by every able-bodied male member of the indigenous population of the age of eighteen years who is not liable for house tax, other than those in each case who are included in categories specifically exempted. Individuals may claim exemption on the grounds of age, poverty or infirmity. The tax is devoted to general revenue and is collected under the authority of Cap. 183 of the Laws of Tanganyika.
- (c) *Non-Native Poll Tax.* This tax is payable by all male persons who are not liable to any of the taxes leviable under the native tax laws. The tax is graded and is assessed in relation to individual incomes. The proceeds are devoted to general revenue and are collected under the authority of Cap. 182 of the Laws.
- (d) *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.
- (e) *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.
- (f) *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.
- (g) *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.

During 1954 a Bill entitled the Personal Tax Ordinance was introduced into Legislative Council and referred to a Select Committee which was to report back to the Council early in 1955. If this legislation is enacted, it will replace (b) and (c) above by a graduated Personal Tax based on income and applicable to male adults of all races, with effect from 1st January, 1956.

139. Rights of administrative appeal are provided for by statute in respect of non-native poll tax and income tax. Rights of judicial appeal are provided for by statute in respect of non-native poll tax, income tax and estate duty. As regards native house and poll tax the rates are at present flat rates; the question of appeal against individual assessments therefore does not arise.

140. Save for the specific distinctions indicated under (b) (c) (d) in paragraph 138 above all taxation laws are applied without discrimination to every section of the population. The Native Tax Ordinance includes provision for the collection of tax on a communal or collective basis but this method has not been employed.

141. All taxes are payable in money, there being no provision for payment in kind. Payment may be made in instalments. The penalties for non-payment of direct taxes are either fine or imprisonment. In the case of non-native poll tax, non-native education tax and native house and poll tax failure to pay by the due date is penalized by percentage addition to the rate of tax. There is no provision for the foreclosure of land or for the exaction of compulsory labour in default of the payment of tax.

142. **Indirect Taxation.** The indirect taxes in force are listed in Appendix V where the rates, with the exception of the rates of import duty, are quoted. For reasons of space the rates of import duty have been omitted; they are contained in the Customs Tariff Ordinance. The general rate of import duty is 22 per cent. There are, however, numerous exceptions to this rate, including higher rates on a number of luxury items and lower rates on a number of semi necessities. There is a considerable free list, covering plant and a number of materials required for agricultural and industrial use. Tobacco, spirits and certain other items are subject to specific duties. On 1st November, 1954, the East African Customs Management Act, 1952, and the East African Excise Management Act, 1952, were brought into force simultaneously with the Customs Tariff Ordinance of 1954 and the Excise Duties Ordinance of 1954. The two Acts, which were passed by the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly in 1952, revise and consolidate the provisions formerly contained in the territorial ordinances of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda for the administration of the customs and excise services and collection of duty. The rates of duty continue to be prescribed by Tanganyika legislation, and the two Ordinances referred to above revised and consolidated previous legislation and removed anomalies which had arisen in the course of time.

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

SECTION 2. MONEY AND BANKING

144. **Organization.** 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 authorized to issue currency.

145. 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: one cent, five cents, ten cents and fifty cents. There are one hundred cents to the shilling. Currency notes are issued in the following denominations: five, ten, twenty, one hundred, two hundred and one thousand shillings.

146. The currency in circulation in Tanganyika at 30th June, 1954, was estimated to be:

<i>Notes</i>	<i>Coin</i>	<i>Total</i>
£13,092,972	£2,524,078	£15,617,050

147. 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 Bank of India, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
- (3) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
- (4) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V., (Head Office, Amsterdam).

148. **Foreign Exchange.** 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.

149. **Rates of Exchange.** 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.

150. **Savings Banks.** Banking facilities for small depositors are offered by the Tanganyika Post Office Savings Bank which operates throughout the territory. The minimum amount which may be deposited is one shilling. Deposits in individual accounts must not exceed £500 in any one year and the total credit balance may not exceed £2,500. Special provision is made for the accounts of minors and for those of benevolent and philanthropic societies. Interest is paid on deposits at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The balance of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1953, was £2,281,690, as compared with £2,140,653 on the 31st December, 1952.

151. **Credit Facilities.** During 1954 an Ordinance was passed in the Legislative Council dealing with the formation, registration and management of Building Societies, under which the First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society has now established a branch in the territory. A locally incorporated company has also been operating in the territory for a number of years and provides mortgage facilities for building. There are five credit (loan) societies confined to members of the Ismailia Khoja sect of the Indian community operating at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, Mwanza and Dodoma. These societies make use of the facilities offered by finance corporations instituted by their sect to augment the funds obtained from members.

152. A Land Bank, which has been in operation since the 1st January, 1949, provides loans at five per cent. interest to farmers, co-operative societies and native authorities for agricultural purposes: See Appendix VI E. A Local Development Loans Fund is also in operation, designed primarily to promote African and Arab agricultural production. Interest charged on loans is normally $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of principal. During 1954 an African Industrial Productivity Loans Fund was also established, financed by a grant of £100,000 from the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States of America. It is designed to promote African industrial productivity; interest charged on loans will normally be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the principal. Loans facilities for industrial and other purposes are afforded by the several banks operating in the territory.

SECTION 3. ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1

General

153. **General Situation and Structure.** The economy of the territory is based mainly on the production and export of primary produce, chiefly sisal, coffee, cotton and hides and skins, and on the growing of staple foodstuffs for local consumption. In addition, however, there is an important mining industry, the main mineral exports being diamonds, gold, lead and mica.

154. Industry is 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 are also a number of secondary manufacturing industries, mostly operating on a modest scale.

155. The greater part of the territory received an adequate rainfall during 1954 and with the exception of a large part of the Central Province, where drought persisted, satisfactory crops were harvested. Good yields of the principal cash crops were obtained.

156. Mineral production continued to show steady progress. The exports for the year amounted to approximately £4,590,000.

157. Control of the establishment and conduct of business and commercial concerns is provided by the Trades Licencing Ordinance, the Registration of Business Names Ordinance and the Companies Ordinance.

158. Except to the extent that reduced trading licence fees are prescribed for Africans there is no discrimination on racial or other grounds. At present the main interests of the indigenous inhabitants in trading activities are concerned with the sale of their primary produce in which bulk marketing is playing an increasingly important part. The number of African retail traders is steadily increasing, particularly in the townships and in the wealthier rural areas.

159. **National Income.**—No national income study has yet been undertaken, Provision was made in the 1954/1955 budget for a study of this nature, half the cost of which was to be met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Its implementation has, however, due to staff difficulties, had to be postponed until 1955/1956.

160. **Non-Governmental Organizations.** The main non-governmental organizations 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 organizations are dealt with in paragraphs 183 to 185 of this report.).

CHAPTER 2

Policy and Planning

161. **Economic Development.** The territory's economic policy continues to be directed towards increasing the wealth of the country for the benefit of all the inhabitants and is designed to employ the skills and capabilities of all sections of the population in the fullest possible development of natural resources. This implies a progressive raising of the general standard of living and in this connexion particular attention is paid to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants.

162. The various statutory boards, some of which comprise African members only and others of which are of mixed racial membership, carry out their own schemes for economic development. These boards are largely comprised of producers of particular crops, e.g., coffee or cotton. They 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 that of the Lint and Seed Marketing Board they have the power to undertake expenditure on schemes which, while not contributing directly towards improving the market value of the crop, are ancillary thereto in improving economic conditions generally for the growers.

163. Development Programmes. Implementation of the £25 million Development and Welfare Plan for 1950 to 1956 continues, and in the first six months of 1954 expenditure reached the figure of £1.6 million. In 1954/1955 it is estimated that £3.6 million will be spent. About £15 million of the total expenditure under the plan is earmarked for basic development—communications, public works and township services—and nearly £5 million for development of social services and urban housing. The balance of £5 million is being devoted to other development projects, comprising the provision of rural water supplies, bush clearing and resettlement, agriculture, forestry and veterinary training, research and extension work, mineral investigations and a survey of retail distribution. Responsibility for co-ordinating this programme and determining priorities within it lies with the Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning, but almost every department of Government has a share in its execution. A new development programme covering the period up to 1960 is at present being drawn up.

164. The plan is financed from three sources : (a) Colonial Development and Welfare funds allocated as free grants by the Administering Authority for territorial development purposes (£5½ million, exclusive of grants from the East Africa regional allocation and from the central allocation directly controlled by the Administering Authority); (b) loan money raised under normal commercial conditions and, in the main, on the London market (£9 million) ; and (c) territorial revenue, including reserves accumulated from the bulk sale of coffee and cotton and the export tax on sisal.

165. The local development programmes of native authorities have been planned for the five year period 1952-56 and consist mainly, but not entirely, of capital works financed in three ways :

- (a) by special contributions from surplus balances ;
- (b) by recurrent contributions from the ordinary budget when the position so permits, and
- (c) by loans.

By 1954 fifty of the fifty-six native treasuries had approved development programmes totalling approximately £3 million. Expenditure so far has been primarily for the establishment of new services but in some cases has been for major improvements or expansion of existing services. Expenditure in 1954 is estimated at over £800,000.

166. Purchases of Capital Goods. The final detailed figures of the territorial accounts for 1953 are not yet available but the revised estimate for the value of capital goods purchased by the Government in 1953 is £1,018,000.

167. Credit Facilities. During 1954 the Land Bank made sixty-six long-term loans totalling £137,085 and fifty-two short-term loans totalling £50,855. The Local Development Loan Fund made fourteen small loans totalling £13,200 to individual Africans. The Foreign Operation Administration of the United States of America gave a grant of £100,000 to the Tanganyika Government for the capitalization of a further revolving loan fund to be known as the "African Productivity Loan Fund" which, as its name implies, is to be used for granting loans to Africans in order to increase production. The newly established Urban Housing Loan Fund, which loans money to Africans for the erection of permanent or semi-permanent houses in urban areas, began to find its feet towards the end of 1954 and three loans were approved by the end of the year. Whereas the facilities offered by the Land Bank are available to members of all races, those offered by the three Loan Funds are available only to Africans.

168. **Special Rehabilitation Measures.** 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

169. The policy with regard to outside investment is to create conditions which will stimulate the flow of foreign capital into the territory provided that it is for productive development and will contribute to the economic strength of the territory.

170. In addition to the grant of £100,000 mentioned in paragraph 167 above, the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States of America made a further advance against the production of lead to Uruwira Minerals Ltd. during the year.

171. Investments by the Administering Authority are represented by the funds made available for the operations of the Overseas Food Corporation (which will be available also to its successor, on 1st April, 1955, the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation), and of 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 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 (centred on Mpanda mine).

CHAPTER 4

Economic Equality

172. 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

173. 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 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. Pawnbrokers are required to be licensed and their activities are regulated by law.

SECTION 4. ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1

General

174. **Policy and Legislation.** The principal factors on which policy regarding the preservation and development of the natural resources of the territory is based remain as stated in paragraph 312 of the annual report for 1952. The legislative

provisions governing the preservation of these resources are at present under review with the object of consolidating legislation to cover all aspects of the problem. Every effort is being made to promote the increased production of agricultural and other products both for internal consumption and for export.

175. The executive responsibility for the implementation of government policy continues to lie with the group of departments under the control of the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources working in close conjunction with the Provincial Administration. Emphasis is being placed more and more on the instructional duties of these departments.

176. 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. The year under review saw a further increase in the number of Africans who are farming on a scale greatly in excess of smallholding level.

177. **Foodstuffs and Food Supplies.** Following the poor rainy season of 1953, food shortages developed in some central areas during the first six months of 1954, to meet which it was necessary to import some 15,000 tons of grain. The position improved with the new harvest and from May to December the Grain Storage Department made local purchases amounting to some 75,000 tons. Nevertheless, the 1954 harvest in the Central Province yielded food for two or three months only, and famine relief measures for families in the Dodoma and Mpwapwa Districts had to be re-introduced from July onwards. Outside the Central Province food crops were adequate to meet local requirements; in fact record sales of cereals (particularly maize) were obtained in some Provinces. The sale of dried cassava, which was brought under Government control in 1953, was decontrolled in 1954, but maize, paddy and some sorghums remained controlled in all areas.

178. **Forest Products.** The policy and the responsibilities of the Forest Department remain as stated in previous annual reports, the greatest emphasis being upon the reservation of forest lands for protection and production. The policy of relating the exploitation of the forests to their sustained yield potential was carried a step further: new licences to sawmillers limited the output of primary timbers at the estimated perpetual yield of the forests concerned. In order to stimulate the use of secondary timbers, however the yield of these was not fixed. A revision of forest fees took place which slightly raised the charges made on roundwood of primary timbers but considerably reduced those on secondaries, offering another inducement to millers to make fuller use of forest resources.

179. At the end of 1954 there were thirty-six forest concessions including thirty-one for exploitation of timber, four for firewood and poles and one for the bark of Baobab (*Adansonia digitata*). The timber concessions produce the bulk of the territory's output of lumber. The general system of marketing remained unchanged but control of the distribution and price of timber for internal consumption was lifted early this year. Export is still subject to control, in view

of the need to ensure that adequate supplies are retained to meet the territory's own urgent requirements, but in practice control is applied only to one of the hardwood timbers (Mninga).

180. Livestock Products. The hides and skins industry has continued to develop, with a gradual improvement in general quality, although in this respect the position has been affected by poor quality hides coming on to the market from the drought-stricken areas of the Central Province. Development of the dairy industry continues, with the Veterinary Department maintaining its breeding experiments and research services. The organization and operation of livestock marketing remain as described in the 1952 report (paragraphs 348-349). Sales to Tanganyika Packers Limited have continued and this steady demand has been of considerable help in stabilizing markets for cattle from the areas seriously affected by draught. Government has continued to purchase and hold some immature animals coming on to the markets from areas where de-stocking campaigns are in progress, both to safeguard the interest of the sellers and to make the best use of the young stock.

181. Economic Activities and Services. The position remains as described in paragraphs 354-356 of the annual report for 1952. Further reference to mining, transport, power supplies and water supplies, the major economic activities and services other than the production and marketing of agricultural commodities, will be found in later relevant chapters of this report. The principal private organizations dealing with economic resources remain as listed in paragraph 355 of the 1952 report.

182. Monopolies. There has been no change in the position in this respect during the year under review. There are two public monopolies, the Railways and Port Services and the Posts and Telecommunications Services. Three private monopolies are held by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company and the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company, the last-named holding a licence to operate an omnibus service in Dar es Salaam. Detailed information regarding the scope and operation of these several monopolies was given in paragraphs 357-360 of the 1952 report.

183. Co-operative Organizations. There has been further expansion of co-operative activities during 1954, the number of registered societies at the end of 1954 being 243 with a total membership of 196,775, as compared with 198 societies with a total membership of 157,000 at the end of 1953. Co-operative Societies are operating in seven of the territory's eight provinces and the services include bulk marketing facilities, bulk purchase of trade goods, distribution of consumer goods, seed and planting material, agricultural requisites, loans, crop finance, savings facilities and education. Interest in the formation of co-operatives in new areas continues to be keen, particularly in the field of bulk marketing of produce.

184. Of the agricultural marketing co-operatives, 131 primary societies were affiliated to six local Unions. A seventh Union, whose membership included three of the local Unions, was in territory-wide operation. Eighty-seven primary societies were not affiliated to any secondary society: they were principally newly formed societies in the Lake Province marketing cotton. The produce marketed during the year included mild and hard coffees, tobacco, cotton, rice, maize, copra, 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.

185. Unions have carried out further building programmes and modern blocks of offices have been erected at Tukuyu and Bukoba. A number of large, permanent produce stores have been built. One Union was seeking an interest in a coffee

curing factory and one was endeavouring to erect a new rice mill in partnership with other parties. A group of African Mica Miners formed themselves into a co-operative to work a mining lease and commenced operations.

186. Concessions. There are no "concessions" in the generally accepted sense other than those granted to exploit timber and other forest produce (see also paragraph 179 above). Mining titles, authorizing prospecting or mining in prescribed areas, are granted under the Mining Ordinance. At the end of the year there were 1,864 such titles covering a total area of approximately 423 square miles, the big reduction in area, as compared with 1953, being due to the termination of a special exclusive base metal prospecting licence in the Western Province. 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.

187. Economic Protection. 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, and by such novel schemes as the Makonde Water Scheme, under which the local inhabitants receive shares in a local Water Corporation in return for payment of their annual water rate.

188. Another scheme which was started during the year is the Bena Wattle Scheme, which is designed to assist the people of Njombe District to acquire a share in the wattle growing industry. The scheme is administered by the Native Authority with loan funds obtained from the Local Councils Board. Subject to rules made under the Native Authority Ordinance to ensure sound agricultural practices, the Native Authority may allocate land to applicants, who in return for a fee of Sh. 48/- per acre may have the land mechanically cultivated and seeded. The wattle bark, when collected, is to be processed in a nearby factory now in course of erection by the Colonial Development Corporation. By the end of the year some 544 acres had been planted, of which 400 were mechanically cultivated and sown, and 1,439 acres had been demarcated and fire protected for development in 1955. It is hoped ultimately to bring some 20,000 acres to the productive stage.

CHAPTER 2

Commerce and Trade

189. General Structure. As has frequently been stated the commercial life of the territory follows the normal pattern for a country where the great majority of the inhabitants are agriculturalists. It is largely concerned with the marketing and processing of primary products and the meeting of the territory's requirements of consumer and other goods, either by importation or by local manufacture.

190. There is no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality in the conduct of commercial enterprise. The indigenous peoples continue to be mainly concerned with the preparation and marketing of their primary produce, to an increasing extent by co-operative methods, and their interest and participation in the business side of these activities is being encouraged and extended by their

membership of the various produce boards which have been established. But African interests in retail trade and other commercial activities also continue to grow, and should be further encouraged when a commercial college, planned by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, and the buildings for which were commenced during the year, is opened for students.

191. Internal Distribution. Apart from the dealings in staple foodstuffs undertaken by the Grain Storage Department the distribution of both domestic and imported products follows normal commercial practice. There is a large direct producer to consumer trade and an important traditional feature is the flourishing market system for local produce in both retail and wholesale quantities.

192. Price Control and Allocation of Supplies. Some essential foodstuffs—maize, wheat, rice and sugar—are subject to both price and distributive control throughout the territory, while others—millet, sorghums and cassava—are controlled in certain areas only. Certain cereals are subject to full trading control by the Grain Storage Department. A few items are price controlled within limited areas. It is the policy of the Government to remove controls as circumstances permit and there has been further progress in this direction during the year under review. In the case of staple foodstuffs, however, the maintenance of control is still necessary in the interests of marketing stability and to ensure that adequate quantities are available for distribution in areas where they are required and particularly at times of local shortages.

193. External Trade. The policy and conditions governing the external trade of the territory are as stated in paragraphs 382-387 of the annual report for 1952. There are no unusual features and the general position is a normal one for a country relying on the development of its natural resources and the export of its agricultural and mineral products to pay for the import of its requirements of manufactured and other goods which cannot yet be met by local industries.

194. Information regarding the customs import tariff, which is primarily a revenue producing and not a protective measure, and details of export duties are given in Appendix V. Except in the case of a few products, such as timber and cotton, where control may be imposed either in the interests of orderly marketing or the maintenance or improvement of standards of quality, there are no general restrictions of a permanent nature on imports or exports. Certain imports from non-sterling areas are at present subject to quota licensing. Subject to this temporary arrangement there is no distinction or difference between the trade of the territory with the metropolitan country and its trade with other countries.

195. There are no direct subsidies. Under the Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duties) Ordinance, 1950, the Governor in Council is empowered to authorize the refund of customs duties on imported materials used in a local industry scheduled under the Ordinance. Any Order authorizing such a refund is subject to the approval of the Legislative Council.

CHAPTER 3

Land and Agriculture

(a) Land Tenure

196. Types of Tenure and Utilization. The general position has been fully described in previous annual reports (see paragraphs 388-402 of the report for 1952). It remains unchanged and is very briefly summarized in the following paragraphs.

197. The fundamental principles on which land policy in the territory is based are set out in the Land Ordinance (Cap. 113 of the Laws). The preamble to this Ordinance declares the need to assure, protect and preserve the customary rights of the natives of Tanganyika to use and enjoy the land of the territory and the fruits thereof; operative section 4 provides that, subject to the safeguarding of any titles lawfully acquired before the enactment of the Ordinance, all lands shall be under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, to be held and administered for the use and common benefit, direct or indirect, of the natives of the territory. These principles are embodied in Article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika and every effort is made to ensure that they are widely known and understood. The detailed policy to be pursued in implementing these principles has been kept under constant review and the statement of this policy published in 1953 was brought up to date with full publicity in October, 1954.

198. As regards indigenous systems of land tenure there are considerable variations in different parts of the territory. In most areas, a usufructuary occupational tenure, extending to inheritability in most cases, is acknowledged and the allocation of individual rights is regarded as the responsibility of the tribal authorities. In recent years, however, the traditional laws and customs governing the holding of land have been increasingly subject to modification to meet modern needs and changing conditions. This is particularly the case in areas where permanent crops have been established or improved farming methods have been introduced and where a growing appreciation of the value of land has led to a desire for a more individual form of tenure than is provided by traditional usage. In some areas the introduction of schemes for mechanical cultivation has resulted in the development of a form of collective or co-operative farming. Under the territory's land laws an African or an African community using or occupying land in accordance with customary law is regarded as having a "right of occupancy" over the land, even though no documentary title has been granted; improvement in land usage and a suitable system of agricultural land tenure for Africans, giving the stability and continuity required by modern conditions, but providing at the same time for the exercise of government or local authority control against bad agricultural practices, are the present aims.

199. As has been explained in previous reports the traditional systems of land tenure have to some extent impeded the introduction of improved farming methods. The practice of shifting cultivation still prevalent in many areas has not tended to promote a sense of responsibility towards the land and has made the introduction of soil conservation measures a difficult task. During recent years rapid increases in the population in certain areas and the consequent pressure on the land have resulted in some stabilization of cultivation, but taking the territory as a whole there is no problem of land shortage. Large tracts of country are still either very sparsely populated or completely unoccupied. Much of the unoccupied land awaits the eradication of tsetse fly or the improvement of water supplies before it can be put to productive use and where the population is such that effective settlement of new lands can be undertaken extensive reclamation schemes are in progress.

200. The conditions of land tenure otherwise than in accordance with tribal law and custom are governed by the provisions of the Land Ordinance. This Ordinance empowers the Governor to grant rights of occupancy to both native and non-native persons for periods not exceeding ninety-nine years, to demand a rental and to revise the rental at intervals. Rights of occupancy may be revoked for good cause, which term includes abandonment or non-use of the land. The concept on which policy in this connexion is based is that the vast undeveloped land resources of the territory can best be harnessed for the general good of all the inhabitants by a combination of the efforts of the African, with improved methods of cultivation

and land usage, and the assistance, stimulus and guidance afforded by non-African agriculture. African interests, both present and future, continue to be carefully safeguarded by the procedure of investigation and consultation described in previous annual reports before rights of occupancy are granted in agricultural or pastoral areas. When it is clear that land can properly be made available for development the question becomes one of deciding how such lands can best be utilized in promoting the economic development of the territory, including the urgent need to secure self-sufficiency in the production of staple food supplies. In this matter of land utilization an important feature is the attention paid to the carrying out of the development conditions attached to rights of occupancy.

201. In the light of the position described in paragraphs 198 and 199, no detailed comparative analysis can be given of land tenure and utilization as between the indigenous and other sections of the population or of the relative quality of the lands held by them. The size of holdings varies from the small acreages cultivated in the traditional manner by individual peasant farmers to the sometimes large acreages developed by individuals, groups or organizations using modern methods of mechanized agriculture. There are wide variations in the climatic and other conditions affecting the quality of land and they are shared by Africans and non-Africans alike in the many parts of the territory where both are engaged in agricultural activities. During the year under review an interesting experiment was continued by Amboni Estates Limited in the Pangani District. By a combination of barrier and selective clearing and the use of insecticides it is hoped to make a hitherto useless area of tsetse-infested bushland available for cattle ranching purposes. The primary objective is the provision of meat supplies for the company's employees but the experiment is a valuable one from the point of view of general economic development and the results are being watched with much interest.

202. **Land Problems.** No new problems have arisen during the year under review and the general position remains as described in this chapter of last year's report. As already stated, taking the territory as a whole there is no general problem of land shortage. In the few areas where pressure on the land has developed the problems are of a local nature and these are being dealt with in most cases by rehabilitation and resettlement schemes. Further progress in these has been made during 1954 and again it is gratifying to be able to record a general and increasing co-operation on the part of the native authorities and people. In the particular problem of the Meru area in the Northern Province, which was the subject of a petition dealt with by the Trusteeship Council at its 13th Session, there was a marked influx into the land set aside for expansion and a general improvement in the prospects of a satisfactory settlement.

203. 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 organizations. Land disputes do not constitute a serious problem and, apart from cases in the local courts dealing with such matters as minor boundary disputes, court actions over land questions are of infrequent occurrence.

204. Publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa, which was mentioned in paragraph 216 of the 1953 report, is due in 1955.

205. **Land Registration.** The Land Registration Ordinance, 1953, was brought into operation on 1st June, 1954. Registration of titles applies only to freehold and leasehold land and not to rights of occupancy derived from customary law. Any person who claims a registrable estate in land may apply for registration, while the Registrar-General has power to prescribe areas within which every

person who claims a registrable estate must apply for registration within a prescribed time. This power has so far been exercised only in respect of Tanga Township and part of Dar es Salaam, but it is intended to exercise it progressively until all existing titles are registered. Registered titles are not indefeasible but only in exceptional circumstances can rectification be ordered against a registered owner who is in possession, while all registered titles are backed by a Government guarantee. Dealings with registered land are ineffectual until themselves registered. Deeds relating to unregistered land are registrable under the Registration of Documents Ordinance.

206. As regards land held under indigenous systems of tenure such legislation as exists is still embryonic. In some areas where a more individualistic title to land is taking shape, efforts have been made to secure a degree of registration—in general not a popular innovation with the people concerned—but where the communal concept of ownership holds the question does not arise. The disposition and transfer of land are governed by established native law and custom. The appointment of a Land Tenure Adviser has made it possible to start a systematic examination of the many differing tribal systems of control which are in operation.

207. **Land Acquisition.** The powers of acquisition of private interests in land rest with the Governor of the territory. No rights of acquisition are reserved to the metropolitan government. Compulsory acquisition is subject to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Ordinance (Cap. 118 of the Laws) and is restricted to public purposes as defined in the Ordinance. Compensation for the interest acquired must be paid either in money or by an agreed exchange of land. Any disputes concerning the title to the land or the amount of compensation payable are submitted to the High Court. Limited powers of acquisition are provided by certain ordinances dealing with the establishment of public utility undertakings, but the procedure is governed by the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

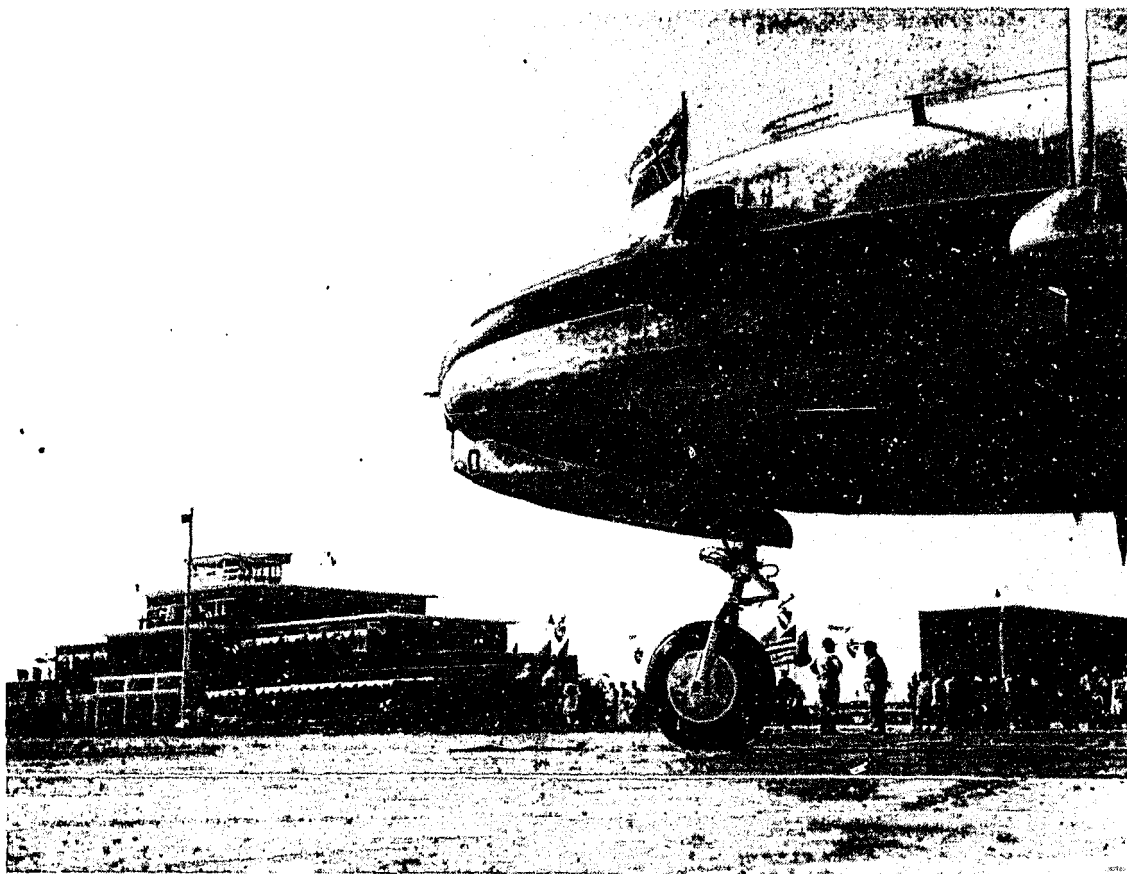
208. During 1954 nine acquisitions were made. In six of these an exchange of land was amicably arranged and in the remaining three cases negotiations for an exchange are still proceeding. Particulars are as follows:

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Area</i>		<i>Purpose</i>
Kisarawe District	7,245	acres	For use by Africans
Dar es Salaam	2.5	"	New roads to docks
Dar es Salaam	2.6	"	" " " "
Dar es Salaam	0.017	"	Road widening
Dar es Salaam	4.241	"	New Kilwa road
Ukerewe Island	1.415	"	Road diversion
Morogoro	0.451	"	Town Planning Scheme
Dar es Salaam	0.011	"	Road widening
Korogwe District	480.000	"	New Korogwe Township

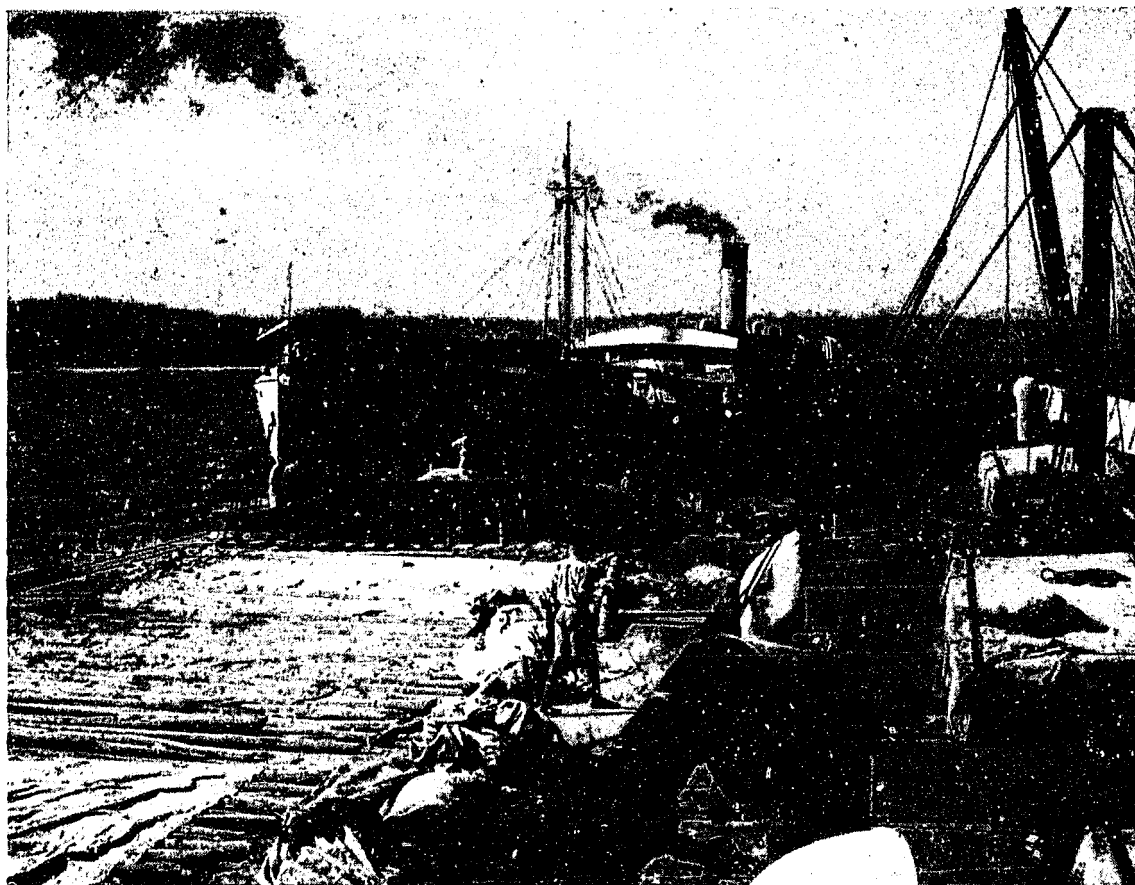
209. **New Legislation.** The following legislation on land matters was brought into operation during 1954:

- (a) Public Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1952. This ordinance was brought into effect on 1st March, 1954, and repealed the Recreation Grounds (Management) Ordinance and the Recreation Grounds (Management) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951. The effect of the Ordinance has been—

- (i) to re-vest in the Governor all land formerly vested in a Committee of Control on behalf of the public for exercise and recreation; thus parts of such land as are urgently required have been made available for development;
- (ii) to place recreation grounds, declared by the Governor in Council, under the control of the local authority having jurisdiction in the area.



The terminal building of Dar es Salaam's new airport on its opening day, 16th October, 1954





Air view of Pangani Falls Power Station



Chief Adam Sapi at the formal restoration of the skull of his famous grandfather, Chief Mkwawa, to the Hehe tribe

- (b) Public Land (Preserved Areas) Ordinance, 1954. This ordinance was brought into effect on 1st July, 1954 and empowers the Governor in Council, by declaring preserved areas, to control the occupation and use of land within such areas, saving only such rights, titles and interests as have already, at the date of the declaration of a preserved area, been lawfully acquired therein.
- (c) Water Ordinance (Cap. 257). This ordinance was brought into effect on 1st October, 1954, and repealed an old and now inadequate ordinance, under a similar title, which had been in force since 1923. The new ordinance, coupled with the Water Court (Procedure) Regulations, 1954, which were promulgated on 20th August, 1954, makes provision for a special Water Court and the proper control of water rights and utilization.
- (d) The Building Societies Ordinance, 1954. This ordinance legalizes the formation of building societies, and substantially follows the English Building Societies Acts, except that it contains provisions enabling local building societies to operate outside Tanganyika and for building societies incorporated outside Tanganyika to operate in the territory. The extent to which such societies can invest their funds outside the territory is, however, strictly limited. No local building society has yet been formed, but one from Northern Rhodesia has been registered under the ordinance and commenced business.

(b) Agricultural Products.

210. The following details regarding the principal crops supplement and bring up to date the information given in paragraphs 181-188 and 222 of the 1953 report.

- (a) *Cotton.* After a severe March drought, late rains in the Lake Province produced a record crop estimated at 90,000 bales, with a further 8-9,000 bales from the Eastern Province. This compares with a territorial production of 50,600 bales in 1953 and 77,700 bales in 1952. As in the past two years, production on non-native estates has been negligible, almost the entire crop being African grown. An estimated seed production surplus to territorial requirements of some 32,000 tons is expected. The producer price for seed cotton was guaranteed to growers before planting began. Basic prices in the Lake Province during 1954 rose to 62 cents per lb. for grade A cotton, 15 cents per lb. for grade C, with an accompanying rise in the f.o.r. prices paid to ginneries for cotton lint, which now stand at cents 237·35 per lb. AR and cents 93·60 per lb. BR. In other areas, where cotton on a longer staple is produced, equivalent prices were cents 250·16 and 107·04, respectively. The Lint and Seed Marketing Board retained responsibility for marketing and the development of the cotton industry in so far as general finance and the provision of funds for cotton services are concerned. Lake Province lint was again disposed of by the Board through the agency of the Uganda Lint Marketing Board on the Kampala auctions, while lint from all other areas was disposed of by auction in Dar es Salaam. The Price Assistance Fund now stands at £4·5 million.
- (b) *Sisal.* The industry had a difficult year during which prices dropped markedly, finishing the year at a low level. Production was 178,250 tons, as compared with 157,698 tons in 1953.
- (c) *Coffee.* Good crops of arabica and robusta coffee were obtained from both the Northern and Lake Provinces. African growers in the Rungwe District had a good year, as also the Southern Province growers. Territorial estimated production of clean coffee amounted to 7,792 tons mild and

11,370 tons hard coffee, an increase of well over 4,000 tons as compared with 1953. Some very high prices were realized early in the year in Moshi, the market steadying later at about £530 per ton.

- (d) *Tobacco*. A record estate production of flue-cured leaf (Ehlers) 1,457 tons was achieved in the Southern Highlands Province. As regards fire-cured tobacco, African growers in the Songea District produce good crop estimated at 677 tons, but production in the Lake Province was only fair and the number of growers in the Biharamulo District reported to be decreasing. Territorial production is estimated at 1,100 tons flue-cured and 833 tons fire-cured tobacco. Overseas demand for flue-cured tobacco of the Ehlers variety, comprising the bulk of Southern Highlands production, has fallen and the bulk of sales during 1954 were to the East African Tobacco Company Limited, with whom a three-year contract for the guaranteed purchase of a minimum quantity at a fixed price has been signed. Search for a suitable Virginia variety to replace Ehlers is being conducted.
- (e) *Pyrethrum*. New plantings both in the Southern Highlands Province and in the Ol Molog area of the Moshi District resulted in increased production. The territorial estimate is 360 tons.
- (f) *Tea*. A favourable season, combined with new areas coming into bearing, resulted in a record crop estimated at 1,540 tons, slightly in excess of 1953 production of 1,259 tons.
- (g) *Copra*. Total estimated production, native and non-native, is expected to be in the region of 11,500 tons. Prices fluctuated between Sh. 18/- and Sh. 19/50 for sun-dried copra and Sh. 20/- and Sh. 22/- for kiln-dried variety. Some progress was made towards improvement of plant sanitation, but insect pests remain a serious problem. In Tanganyika Province a few African producers have built kilns and over the whole territory 516 acres of new plantings were subsidised by the coconut planting bonus scheme.
- (h) *Other Commodities*. The Southern Province cashew growers achieved a record total of 11,500 tons. Of other export commodities, all largely native produced, castor seed production estimated at 5,095 tons decreased by 1,000 tons compared with the previous year, sunflower seed production estimated at 4,675 tons, remained relatively low, and production of kapok, beeswax and honey dropped. Production of onions, however, estimated at 2,705 tons, was higher than for some years, and production of beans of all kinds was on the 1953 level. Prices for papaya, remaining very low during the early part of the year, rose to Sh. 10/- per lb. in December, the total production being approximately 37 tons.

211. **Food Supplies.** As has been explained in previous annual reports, vagaries of climatic conditions are responsible from time to time for serious failure of staple food crops, and the effect of such failures in 1953 continued to be felt during the first half of the year under review. It was necessary at first to continue importation, but the situation improved when the harvesting of the new crop began in May. In 1953 it was reported that additional storage accommodation for some 10,000 tons was being built during that year. This was completed during 1954 and a further 4,000 tons of successful long-term underground storage were laid down. Work on these is expected to be completed early in 1955 and will enable the Government to receive part of the 1954 crop. The Grain Storage Department possesses two fumigation units, and since the beginning of the 1954 season they have been in constant operation, protecting staple crops purchased against possible deterioration during long-term storage.

212. Compulsory Cultivation. There is legislative provision for the compulsory planting of food crops but use is made of these powers only when more extensive cultivation of cassava and other drought resistant or quick-maturing crops is necessary as an anti-famine measure. In normal circumstances the indigenous inhabitants are free to plant such crops and in such quantities as they choose.

(c) Water Resources

213. General Position. As was pointed out in the report for 1953, there has been a marked shift in emphasis towards irrigation engineering, while continuing the development of rural water supplies, both for domestic and stock-watering use. This trend has been shown by the approaching completion of an irrigation scheme of 350 acres at Mlali near Morogoro in the Eastern Province, and the carrying out of engineering surveys covering an area of 4,500 acres for the development of land under irrigation from the Rau river in the Lower Uru area, south of Kilimanjaro. Another irrigation scheme is being investigated which will make use of the storage water from the Mianji Mungaa reservoir, already in existence near Singida in the Central Province. The area to be developed, depending on the storage capacity and annual run-off from the catchment, is anticipated to be in the neighbourhood of 10,000 acres. Investigations are also proceeding to harness the flood waters of the Bubu river with a view to improving the living conditions of the Gogo tribe. Development of these last two schemes will go a long way to meeting and alleviating the frequent famines which occur in the Central Province. Many other schemes are under active consideration, but the first essential is accurate topographical maps from which location of irrigation schemes can be determined. To meet this need, aerial surveys are being carried out over extensive areas of the territory by the Directorate of Colonial Surveys and by the local Survey Department, assisted by grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

214. The two experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization mentioned in paragraph 41 of this report, carried out a further detailed survey of the Rufiji and planned four pilot irrigation schemes of the order of 200 acres each—two near the mouth of the river, one near Ifakara and one nearer the headwaters. They formed a series of teams with the assistance of the Overseas Food Corporation (whose place is to be taken in 1955 by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation) and staff seconded by the Water Development Department for setting up twelve hydrometric stations at specified points on the river, and for the establishment of a regular routine of observations at these stations. The drainage basin of the Rufiji comprises 68,000 square miles of fairly dense bush, and it will be only after many years' study of the data observed that the final scheme for possible development of one million acres under irrigation will be practicable. Meanwhile a number of additional posts have been created for irrigation engineers and the necessary ancillary staff, some of which it is hoped to fill by engineers skilled in irrigation from countries such as Ceylon, India or the Sudan, while existing officers of the Water Development Department, proceeding on leave, are being given the opportunity of undertaking a two-months' course of study of irrigation works in Ceylon.

215. Increased emphasis is now being laid on the construction of small dams to meet the immediate domestic needs of the villager and of his stock, and this is doing much to make him realize the benefits to be derived from an assured water supply. Thus improved surface water supplies have added greatly to the maintenance of the water-table at reasonable depths during the driest months of the year and have enabled shallow wells in the neighbourhood to function for much longer periods. The construction, extension and improvement of rural

water supplies, including earth dams, hafirs, gravity and pump supplies and wells, have therefore played a major role in the activities of the Water Development Department during 1954, as will be seen from the following table of supplies constructed during 1954:

(a) Earth dams	....	....	....	102 with a total storage capacity of over 3,000 million gallons.
(b) Gravity pipe supplies	....	....	....	28
(c) Pump supplies	....	....	....	47
(d) Wells	....	....	....	16
(e) Boreholes and pumping unit installation	....	....	....	79

In addition, all existing supplies were maintained in good order.

216. The Masailand Development Plan, started as a five year plan in 1951, reached its closing stages. During 1954 the water development schemes included in the plan received a high priority and the work completed over the year included three pipelines, nine dams and hafirs and 12 boreholes. All these works are designed to increase the grazing areas during the dry season and reduce the distances which the cattle have to cover every time they are watered. In the cotton growing areas of the Lake Province, a team of high-speed earth moving equipment was purchased for dam construction. Although this team was received in the latter part of the year, it has completed one dam and showed itself capable of remarkably rapid output.

217. With the success of the Newala High Lift Pumping Scheme mentioned in paragraph 230 of the 1953 report, plans for the construction of a supply on the same principles throughout the major part of the Makonde Plateau were approved and legislation was enacted to create the Makonde Water Corporation to construct and manage the scheme. The funds for the construction were raised by a loan from the local banks by the Corporation, the loan being guaranteed by Government. The loan will be repaid by contributions from the local people who will pay an annual rate of Sh. 10/- a year to the Corporation and in return will receive certificates entitling them to a share in whatever profits the Corporation may make. Such shares will be transferable between residents of the Plateau, who will also be able to purchase additional shares should they so wish. The formation of this Corporation is regarded as being of particular interest for apart from enabling this major project to be undertaken it is, as pointed out in paragraph 187, an important new step in associating people more closely in economic enterprise.

218. The hydrological study of rainfall in relation to catchment run-off was continued, and the necessity for the creation of a central territorial hydrological research station to deal with this vital and important subject has been fully realized. It is hoped that this separate branch will materialize in the near future. A large number of additional hydrometric gauging stations were erected during the year. With the co-operation of the Belgian Authorities at Abertville, agreement was reached on the steps to be taken to achieve the stabilization of the level of Lake Tanganyika. This will have far-reaching effects on the development of the Lake margins, and consideration is being given to the planning of the scheme for the development of the Luiche Delta which borders the lake. The necessary calculation of hydrological data for this planning is now being undertaken.

(d) Tsetse Survey and Reclamation

219. The Department of Tsetse Survey and Reclamation has continued to carry out surveys and clearings in all the tsetse infested parts of the territory. The following is a summary of the operations carried out during the year:

(i) *Northern Province.* Tsetse surveys were continued and further extensive clearings were undertaken in connexion with the Masai Development Plan, and in the Mbulu District.

(ii) *Lake Province.* Clearings were continued in the Geita District and tsetse have now been eradicated from a large section of the area that contained the focus of the sleeping sickness epidemic of 1949. Owing to the disease inhabitants had been evacuated but they are now being allowed to return to the part that has been made safe. During the year an epidemic of sleeping sickness broke out in the Ngara District. Fortunately an anti-tsetse scheme, in connexion with a development plan in the district, had already been drawn up and was actually in operation, the advent of the disease necessitating slight modifications. Surveys and reclamation have continued in a number of other districts.

(iii) *Western Province.* A large number of surveys were undertaken. Reclamation was carried out in the Nzega and Tabora Districts and discussions were held at Urambo between members of the Overseas Food Corporation, the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization and the territorial department to direct anti-tsetse measures in the area.

(iv) *Central Province.* Clearings were continued in the Mkalama area of the Singida District and also in the country which is adjacent to the land being reclaimed in the south-west corner of the Mbulu District. Large clearings were made in the north-eastern and south-eastern portions of Irangi in connexion with the local development plan. Clearings in Ugogo were nearly completed by the end of the year.

(v) *Tanga Province.* A large number of surveys were carried out, especially in the neighbourhood of the Pare and Usambara mountains, to find out what land could be freed from tsetse to relieve the congestion of stock. The work revealed that there was little suitable land available for tsetse reclamation. The problem in many parts is therefore one of stock limitation rather than of anti-tsetse work.

(vi) *Southern Province.* Surveys were carried out in several districts. Owing to sleeping sickness in the Kilimarondo area of the Nachingwea District, a policy of closer settlement has been introduced by the Medical Department to safeguard the people. Discriminative clearing against tsetse was started in order to complete the protection of the new settlement.

(vii) *Eastern Province.* A tsetse survey was begun along the Ruvu river near where it is crossed by the new Dar es Salaam road, in connexion with a dairy farming proposal. The East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization continued its clearings in the wet season pastures of the Mkata Plains, and observations were made throughout the year in the dry season pastures.

CHAPTER 4

Livestock

220. **Types, etc.** The present estimate of stock held by the indigenous inhabitants is some 6,488,000 head of cattle, mainly Zebu with Sanga (or Ankole) in the north-western areas, and 7,433,700 sheep and goats. The breeding of improved livestock continues to be a feature of the work of the Department of Veterinary Services, but with few exceptions African stock-owners are still more concerned with increasing the size of their herds than with improving the quality

of their stock. Small stock, particularly goats, are widely distributed throughout the territory but cattle raising is restricted by widespread tsetse infestation. Within the tsetse free area distribution is influenced mainly by the availability of water supplies, by the presence of tick-borne diseases and by the nutritional value of the pasturage.

221. Stock Problems. Ugogo again experienced drought conditions this year, as did the northern portion of the Western Province and those districts of the Lake Province lying to the south of Lake Victoria. Livestock in the two latter provinces were able to subsist by grazing further and further into tsetse infested bush. Cattle sales in the Central Province continued to be successful and stock owners were able to obtain the cash needed for the purchase of foodstuffs in drought-stricken areas.

222. The policy of limiting livestock numbers to the carrying capacity of the land continued to be pursued and the results in the more heavily overstocked areas have been encouraging. In the Mbulu district, for example, it was considered that the destocking campaign had achieved its primary objective by the end of 1953, and the second phase of the campaign, to educate stock owners to preserve a proper balance between stock and land by the annual marketing of numbers equal to the natural stock increase, came into operation in 1954 with considerable success. In the Nzcga district, on the other hand, the quota of sales aimed at was not quite achieved due to the closure of livestock markets following outbreaks of disease. The willing co-operation of most stock owners in these two districts indicates that they are becoming aware of the need to cull their herds. In Mbulu in particular, visual proof of the benefits of the reduction of numbers on overstocked land is afforded by the striking improvement in the grass cover. Elsewhere in the territory provision has been made for an annual take-off of at least five per cent. as a first step towards proper land usage, and, as mentioned in paragraph 219, tsetse reclamation work in many districts made satisfactory progress in opening up new grazing lands, particularly for African stock owners.

223. Pests and Diseases. An account of the research work undertaken in this connexion will be found in a later section of this report (Chapter 8 of Part VIII). As indicated in previous reports, the principal animal diseases in the territory are rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, trypanosomiasis, helminthiasis and various tick-borne diseases. Appropriate control measures are directed against each as they occur but rinderpest continues to be the most difficult disease to control. For the purposes of this control, a solution to the problem of producing immunity against rinderpest in calves born of immune dams remains important. Nearly 200,000 calves were injected with a new type of vaccine in which adjuvant agents had been incorporated, but although it has not yet been possible to gauge accurately the results of this large scale field experiment, a smaller, well-controlled experiment on the Mkata Plains showed that a satisfactory solution has not yet been reached.

224. All outbreaks of rinderpest diagnosed during the year were in the Lake and Western Provinces well north of the Central Railway Line. Immunization campaigns were confined to the Lake, Western and Central Provinces, with minor extensions into the Northern and Tanga Provinces. Vaccine production was taken over in October from the Kabete Veterinary Laboratories by the East African Veterinary Research Organization at Mugugu.

225. Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia was again diagnosed in October in Masailand near the Kenya border and involved some 4,000 cattle in a local quarantine. With assistance from the Kenya Veterinary Authorities all cattle in the area were immunized.

226. In the campaign against tick-borne diseases the compulsory dipping scheme in the Iringa district of the Southern Highlands Province continued during the year. With the enthusiastic co-operation of the Hehe stock-owners some 200,000 head of cattle are now being dipped weekly. The scheme in the Northern Province is still meeting with apathy on the part of the Waarusha, but the neighbouring Wameru are co-operating well.

227. Measures for the control of trypanosomiasis have continued as in previous years, many thousands of cattle receiving treatment. Increasing use is being made of ethidium bromide.

228. **Livestock Industry.** The system of livestock marketing remains as described in previous reports, with auction sales at primary markets forming the basis of the organization. The continued drought conditions in the Central Province and the stepping-up of destocking programmes resulted in sales of slaughter stock attaining the same level as last year, despite the closure of primary markets in the Western and Lake Provinces due to disease restrictions. Sales of immature stock were also a record, purchases being made by individual ranchers and graziers and by Government for the ranching scheme on the Mkata Plains. Due to the inclusion of sheep and goats in destocking programmes, a record number of small stock was also sold.

229. Wartime controls on the livestock trade and the movement of ghee were revoked during the year. The new legislation for the control of the trade in hides and skins, which was enacted in 1953, achieved its main objects. As a result of the endeavours of the field staff there has been a continued improvement both in the preparation of hides and their care during transport and storage. The development of the ghee and clarified butter industry has been maintained despite the adverse conditions in drought areas.

CHAPTER 5

Fisheries

230. **Inland Fisheries.** During 1954 the re-organization of the dagaa fisheries of Lake Tanganyika was completed. Along the entire length of the Tanganyika shore, from the borders of Ruanda-Urundi to the borders of Northern Rhodesia, the use of pressure lamps in place of wood fuel is now almost universal. This has resulted in greater catches and a consequent reduction in price to the consumer. The next stage in the assistance of this fishery is now being undertaken by the Co-operative Development Department.

231. At Korogwe experimental work on rice production in conjunction with fish farming continued throughout the year and successful training courses for instructors were held. No further ponds were constructed, it being considered that the twenty-seven existing ponds were adequate for the present. Fry of several species were supplied to the public for stocking ponds and natural waters in different part of the territory.

232. **Marine Fisheries.** Some progress has been made this year in the investigations into the fishery potential off the Tanganyika coast. The refit of M.F.V. Patoni was completed early in the year, but fishing expeditions had to be curtailed considerably due to mechanical faults in the ship. It is too early to state whether there is any likelihood of establishing a commercial fishery on these waters. An economic survey of local African fishing industry is being carried out, with particular reference to the Dar es Salaam area and with the intention of improving the distribution and marketing of fish.

CHAPTER 6

Forests

233. **General.** Great strides were made in implementing the first point of the Government's forest policy, namely to demarcate and reserve in perpetuity for the benefit of present and future inhabitants of the country sufficient forested land or land capable of afforestation to preserve local climates and water supplies, stabilize land which is liable to deterioration and provide a sustained yield of forest produce. During the year 12,554 square miles were added to the existing forest estate making a total of 23,884 square miles, or close on seven per cent. of the land and swamp area of the territory. This estate is badly distributed, however, and continued reservation is required, particularly in the Lake, Central and Southern Provinces where the percentages of the total land areas under forest reserves are only 2·54 per cent., 1·05 per cent. and 0·60 per cent., respectively.

234. There were no major changes in forest law, but a complete revision of the Forest Ordinance and Rules is in hand. Reafforestation measures continued as in previous years, with the intensive treatment of a considerable acreage of natural indigenous forest and the forming of new plantations.

235. **Management Plans.** Master plans have been prepared for five out of the eight provinces. At this early stage of development of forestry they are concerned mainly with the creation of forest estate. These plans outline the general planning of forest estate in relation to working circles, enumerations, exploitation and silvicultural systems. Methods are prescribed for the exploitation of timber from public lands outside forest reserves. Such plans must of necessity be regarded as flexible and subject to revision, but they are valuable as setting out a definite five-year programme for each of these provinces.

236. The number of detailed working plans remains at four, all of which deal with plantations yielding firewood and poles for major urban areas of the territory. Data were collected for further plans of a similar nature.

237. **Forest Products.** The average recorded cut of all classes of wood during the past three years was 25,000,000 cubic feet. This includes timber, building and other poles and firewood, and covers sales and free issues alike. This volume is only one-thirtieth of the estimated total African requirement which is freely taken from lands not classed as forest reserves in the form of firewood and building poles, and it can readily be seen how the perpetuation of wood supplies must cater mainly for the needs of the indigenous population. Figures of output on a commercial scale are given in Appendix XI. Exports during 1954 were valued at £605,991 and imports at £106,630.

CHAPTER 7

Mineral Resources

238. **Development.** While there were no major changes in the position during 1954, continuing progress was made by the mining and geological departments in the assessment and development of the territory's mineral resources.

239. Of the more important minerals at present in production—gold, diamonds, tin, lead, mica, salt and building materials—the output of gold has been maintained despite the difficulties still resulting from the depressed price, although at £12 9s. 8d. per oz. this was very slightly above the 1953 level. There was an increase during the year in the production and export of diamonds. Actual exports for 1954 were valued at approximately £3,120,000.

240. The preliminary investigation of the coalfields in the Ruhuhu river basin area in the Southern and Southern Highlands Provinces, completed in 1953, was not carried further pending the development of suitable communications. A search is being made for materials for the production of cement in the vicinity of the Central Line Railway.

241. The considerable fall in the price of many metals during 1953 and 1954 caused some slackening of interest in prospecting. The team of mining geologists mentioned in the 1952 report continued its task of examining and assessing the possible economic importance of various mineral indications. Prospecting operations and diamond core drilling by the Geological Survey Department have been carried out with satisfactory results on an occurrence of pyrochlore, a mineral of importance in the manufacture of special steels. The important oil group which holds an oil exploration licence covering the coastal belt, adjacent islands and territorial waters, continued their geological examination of the area and during December the first deep test-well for oil in East Africa was "spudded-in" on Mafia Island. Boreholes have also been drilled to test geological structure. In the south-west Uluguru Mountains a mica mining co-operative society was formed. Its members, all Africans, mine mica in the area of a mining lease of 202 square miles and market it collectively.

242. The following comparative figures of the value of production for quinquennial periods from 1923 to 1952 and the years 1953 and 1954 indicate the progressive expansion of mineral development:

1923-1927	....	....	....	£512,000
1928-1932	....	....	....	£839,000
1933-1937	....	....	....	£2,321,000
1938-1942	....	....	....	£5,686,000
1943-1947	....	....	....	£6,109,000
1948-1952	....	....	....	£14,600,000
1953-1954	....	....	....	£8,815,000 (approx.)

243. **Policy and Legislation.** 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.

244. **Duration of Mineral Resources.** As was pointed out in the 1952 report geological investigations have provided a knowledge of the regional geology of the territory and of the nature of many of the known occurrences of the more important minerals. Many of the mineral resources are still only at the exploratory stage of development and it is not yet possible to make any firm estimate of their future duration or to formulate any useful plans for protection against the economic effects of their exhaustion.

CHAPTER 8

Industries

245. Principal Industries. The steady expansion of processing industries noted during recent years continued during 1954 and the general picture remains as described in paragraphs 507-513 of the 1952 report. Manufacturing industries are still largely confined to the processing of raw materials, either for local consumption or for export. They include sisal processing, cotton ginning, coffee and tobacco curing, sugar refining, tea manufacture, oil and flour milling, meat canning and the manufacture of various meat products, cashew nut processing, leather tanning and the manufacture of leather goods, fruit juice extraction, dairy industries, brick and tile works, and furniture making. Other industries, not directly concerned with the initial processing of raw materials, include the manufacture of textiles, tin cans and containers, oxygen and allied products, paints and varnishes; breweries, soap factories, coir matting, macaroni and bottling factories, and printing works. Local handicrafts include woodwork, ironwork, weaving, basket making, pottery, sail and net making, but although some of these are at present of considerable value they are not such as to be capable of extensive development in competition with manufactured articles and there is little prospect of any real expansion of their market.

246. Two bodies are established to promote the development of the tourist industry. The first, the East African Travel Association, an incorporated company to which the three East African Governments contribute substantially and of which the principal travel agents, hoteliers and transport companies are members, has a branch in Dar es Salaam. The Association undertakes the advertisement overseas of the tourist attractions of East Africa, provides intending visitors with information regarding communications and accommodation and assists them on arrival. The Tanganyika Travel Committee administers funds provided by the Government for the development of the tourist industry in the territory.

247. Principal Markets. 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. In serving these markets local industries are in a favourable position and except in the case of paints and varnishes price competition with imported articles does not yet constitute a problem.

248. Industrial Policy. The encouragement of industrialization as a means of broadening the territory's economy and of providing greater scope for the employment and advancement of its inhabitants continues to be a vital part of the Administering Authority's general policy. As indicated in the 1952 report the establishment of secondary industries is encouraged by such means as customs tariff concessions in respect of plant and machinery for industrial purposes and certain materials imported for use in local industry. 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 paragraphs 454-456 below.

249. Industrial Licensing. 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 paragraph 520 of the 1952 report. During 1954 a few additional industries, concerned with the manufacture of caustic soda, glassware and metal window frames, were added to the schedule. Four licences have been granted in respect of enterprises established in Tanganyika; in each case in respect of processes of textile manufacture.

250. In addition to the system of industrial licensing and the forms of licensing provided for under the Mining Ordinance, a form of licensing control is exercised over the milling of wheat, rice and oilseeds under the Milling Ordinance, 1952. This Ordinance provides for the control and licensing of mills and the orderly promotion and development of the milling industry in Tanganyika. The Milling Board established under the Ordinance is empowered to grant licences and vary the terms of existing licences for the manufacture of scheduled products, to inspect mills and to make recommendations to Government as to standards of milling and other matters relating to the industry. The Ordinance does not apply to hand operated mills.

251. **Fuel and Power Facilities.** The general position remains as described at some length in paragraphs 521-530 of the 1952 report. Public electricity supplies are provided by two companies. The Tanganyika Electric Supply Company holds an exclusive licence over an area within a circle having a radius of sixty miles from the Grand Pangani Falls; the other company, the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, in which the Government of the territory has a financial interest, holds licences over areas centred on Dar es Salaam and eleven other towns. In addition to these public supplies, sixty-four licences have been issued for private generating plants, mainly in the mining and sisal industries.

252. During 1954 additional plant was brought into full commission at Grand Pangani Falls, bringing the total installed capacity at this station to 17,500 kw. Considerable further development was also carried out at Dar es Salaam and in some of the other areas of supply. The total rated generating capacity being operated for public supplies at the end of the year were as follows:

Diesel	....	....	....	14,327 kw.
Steam (wood fuel)	....	....	....	610 kw.
Hydro	....	....	....	19,200 kw.

The number of consumer connexions served by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Ltd. at the end of 1954 was 2,374. Consumers served by the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Company Ltd. at the same date numbered 7,977 in Dar es Salaam and 6,219 in the other towns served. The rates paid by consumers are set out in comprehensive tariff schedules issued by the supply companies. Towards the end of 1953 a review of the public electricity supplies of the territory was undertaken on behalf of Government by an independent expert, Mr. F. P. Egerton, C.B.E. In his report, which was submitted in the first half of 1954, recommendations were made, inter alia, as to the further development of hydro-electric supplies and the amalgamation of the two public supply companies. These are still under consideration.

253. The generation of electricity for private use necessitates an Authorization under Section 67 of the Electricity Ordinance (Cap. 131 of the Laws of Tanganyika), except that in the case of generating plant not exceeding 5 kilowatts in capacity no formal authorization is required. Sub-section 67(3) of the Electricity Ordinance empowers the Governor when granting an Authorization under Section 67 to declare that all or any of the provisions of the Ordinance with such modifications, if any, as he may consider necessary shall apply to the Authorization, and no Authorizations issued to date have required returns of electricity generated to be made to

Government. A classified list of the number of Authorizations issued to date is given at the end of the paragraph, from which it will be noted that the present use of hydro-electric generation for private purposes is negligible and that practically all plants depend upon imported fuel oil supplies. Any application to use hydro resources for private generation would be subjected to the closest scrutiny, and it is most unlikely that any private concession would be granted in cases where hydro-electric potential existed in capacities suitable for public use without reserving the right to use such potential for public purposes in conjunction with the private interests involved.

**Authorizations Issued Under Section 67
of the Electricity Ordinance**

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Type of Generation</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>Thermal</i>	<i>Hydro</i>	
Mining	11	11	—	Total capacity 350 kw.
Tea and Coffee	9	6	3	
Sisal	27	27	—	
Miscellaneous	17	17	—	
Total	64	61	3	

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

254. General. 1954 was a year of marked progress, at least three major projects reaching completion and existing services being substantially expanded.

255. Postal Services. The postal administration has continued to provide a full range of services, except for house-to-house delivery by postmen. Improvements effected in mail transport and other services include an increase to six in the number of travelling post offices attached to trains on the main railway lines. The road services have been expanded and there is a daily service between Moshi and Arusha, connecting with the main north to south trunk road service and providing a valuable link in the conveyance of surface mail. In addition to the daily inter-territorial air-mail service there are regular despatches, ranging from once to four times weekly, from Dar es Salaam to nineteen up-country centres.

256. The number of departmental post offices has been increased from eighty-three to eighty-five. There are also seventy postal agencies operated by officers of the Provincial Administration, the Railways and Harbours Administration, or by private persons under contract. During the year 930 new private boxes were installed at post offices throughout the territory, bringing the total now in use to 8,226. The use of the private bag service has also increased.

257. Telephone and Radio Telephone Services. The number of exchanges operated by the Post Office telephone service at the end of 1954 was sixty-one, connected by 10,778 miles of wire. During the year the capacity of exchanges throughout the territory was increased by 1,730 lines, giving a total capacity of 7,275 lines. Seventy-six public call offices are now in operation and 9,577 stations are connected to the system, as compared with sixty-four public call offices and 8,282 stations at the end of 1953.

258. Radio telephone services are available to a large number of countries (see list in paragraph 537 of the 1952 report and to which Austria should be added) and also to ships at sea. Ship to shore services are available for ships within 400 miles of Mombasa.

259. Three new manual exchanges were opened and the capacity of three automatic and eleven manual exchanges were increased. At the same time, the telephone distribution networks at Lindi, Mbeya and Morogoro were extended. Similar works were in hand at Tanga and Dar es Salaam but had not been completed by the end of the year. The second of the Very High Frequency (V.H.F.) multi-channel radio routes was brought into operation between Tanga and Mombasa. Civil and departmental engineering works on the projected Dar es Salaam/Dodoma, Dodoma/Moshi and Moshi/Nairobi V.H.F. routes reached an advanced stage of construction. New trunk lines providing full telephone facilities were brought into service between Tabora/Kigoma, Nanganga/Masasi and Korogwe/Handeni; work on the extension of the telephone trunk line from Iringa to Mbeya approached completion.

260. **Telegraph, Submarine Cable and Wireless Telegraph Service.** The number of centres for the acceptance of telegrams has been increased by three during the year to a total of 195 and six teleprinter circuits are now in use between the main centres. Radio stations have been established at three more centres, bringing the total to twenty-eight. In sixteen cases these stations provide the only means of telegraphic communication. Two stations previously served by radio are now served by high grade carrier V.H.F. equipment. A ship-to-shore radio telegraph service is available between Dar es Salaam, Lindi and ships at sea within a range of approximately 400 and 200 miles, respectively.

261. **Radio Services.** The experimental broadcasting service continued during the year. Regular broadcasts totalling 18 hours per week (12 hours in Swahili and six in English) were maintained throughout the year and in addition the experimental schools broadcasts were expanded. Despite the limitations of the equipment in use (a Marconi $1\frac{1}{4}$ kw. medium wave transmitter and two $\frac{1}{4}$ kw. short wave transmitters) the number of listeners continued to grow rapidly—partly assisted by the fact that cheap dry battery receiving sets are now readily available. An average of 450 letters is now received monthly from listeners. The acquisition of a recording van resulted in a greater variety of programme.

262. The building of the new broadcasting station, which will be equipped with a 20 kw. Marconi short wave transmitter designed to cover almost the whole of the territory was continued and the new station is expected to come into operation in 1955. It has been financed by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

263. A preliminary examination into the possibility of setting up a regional station at Mwanza was carried out during the year.

264. **Roads.** The mileages and classifications of roads at the end of the year were as follows :

	<i>Miles</i>
(1) Roads in municipalities and townships	502
(2) Roads in other settlements	112½
(3) Territorial main roads	3,427
(4) Local main roads	3,525
(5) District roads	10,874
(6) Village roads (approximately)	8,000

In addition there are many miles of tracks and pathways throughout the rural areas of the territory. The negligible increase in total mileage during the year is an indication that work was concentrated on reconstruction to a higher standard.

265. The construction of the new bitumen surfaced road, 60 miles in length, from Tanga to Korogwe, was completed by the end of the year, except for one bridge, and was opened to traffic throughout. The road from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro, which has a bitumen surface for the first 43 miles, was open to traffic over a length of 110 miles. A further contract was let for completing the final 12 miles into Morogoro, and at the end of the year work on this section was 90 per cent. complete. Construction continues, and good progress was made on the 200 mile road from Morogoro to Iringa, the first section of 73 miles, as far as Mikumi, being opened to traffic during the year. Work continued on the difficult mountain section between Mikumi and the Great Ruaha river, and 24 bridges of varying spans were completed.

266. In addition to the above major projects a large programme of lesser works was in progress throughout the territory in improving existing roads, with the object of making them up to all-weather standard, replacing timber and bush poles bridges and culverts by permanent structures, and extending and upgrading of roads in townships. A considerable amount of work was put in on the East-West trunk road project, which will eventually connect Dar es Salaam with the Lake Province and Uganda, and traffic can now use stretches of the new road between Morogoro and Kongwa, and west of Dodoma. Construction of the road to the new crossing of the Mara River was also started, and on the south approach embankment leading to the proposed ferry. Surveys of the Rufiji River crossing and its approaches on the southern trunk road, and of the roads connecting to the new ferry site on the Mwanza-Biharamulo road were completed. The latter ferry will ply across an arm of Lake Victoria, about two miles wide, as compared with a crossing of six miles on the existing route.

267. **Road Transport Services.** The road services operated by the Railways and Harbours Administration and covering a total of 1,631 route miles are as follows:—

Itigi and Dodoma to the Southern Highlands	....	1,033	route miles
Itigi to Singida	....	75	” ”
Dodoma to Arusha	....	277	” ”
Morogoro to Korogwe	....	178	” ”
Mombo to Lushoto	....	20	” ”
Mbeya to Mbosi	....	48	” ”

Eleven new goods vehicles and five new 1,500-gallon petrol tankers were put into service during the year.

268. The Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company continued to operate in the Dar es Salaam area on nine routes over 43 miles: during the year, they carried 8,809,203 passengers and covered 1,071,817 miles.

269. **Railway Services.** Particulars of the territory's railways are as follows:

- (i) *Central Line.* Dar es Salaam to Kigoma (780 miles), with branch lines Msagali to Kongwa (18 miles), Tabora to Mwanza (237 miles) and Kaliua to Mpanda (131 miles).
- (ii) *Tanga Line.* Tanga-Moshi-Arusha (273 miles), with a connexion with the Kenya and Uganda system at Kahe junction.
- (iii) *Southern Province Railway.* Mtwara to Nachingwea (132 miles). This line was opened under "open line" conditions on 17th July, 1954. The Ruo/Mkwaya link and the port of Mkwaya were closed on 1st October, 1954.

270. During 1954 the decline in passenger traffic noted in 1953 continued, though at a slightly reduced rate, on the Central Line, where the approximate number of journeys made was 1,170,000, a decrease of 1 per cent. On the Tanga

Line, however, journeys declined by over 18 per cent., to 732,900; the new Southern Province railway carried just under 20,000 passengers between 17th July and the end of the year. Goods tonnages on the other hand showed an appreciable increase, the total volume of freight carried on the Central Line amounting to approximately 686,000 tons compared with 657,000 tons in the previous year. Ton miles were greater by 8.7 per cent. and totalled approximately 246,493,000. Over a quarter of a million tons were cleared by rail from Dar es Salaam during 1954, the percentage increase over 1953 being 3 per cent., and 48 per cent. above that for 1950. 59,895 tons were moved inland from Tanga which is slightly less than in the previous year. Semi-drought conditions affected train operation towards the end of the year necessitating the carriage of water for locomotive purposes. Both at the beginning and the end of the year heavy rains caused several washaways with consequent delay to services.

271. New works completed during the year include the re-laying of 15 miles of track with heavier rail, the extension of staff quarters at several stations, the extension of the Training School at Tabora and the provision of longer crossing loops and signals at many stations on the Central Line. Works in hand and continuing at the end of the year include the conversion of main line locomotives on the Central Line to oil burning. The scheme to supply water from the Sagara Springs via Kongwa to Msagali referred to in the 1953 report was almost complete at the end of the year, and the Selector Train Control Circuit was extended to Igandu. Other works include the re-ballasting of the Central Line and a survey of a new alignment of the Tanga Line.

272. **Air Transport Services.** Regular scheduled services have been maintained. Briefly summarized they comprise an internal network of services connecting the main administrative and commercial centres of the East African territories, with external services to Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa. The British Overseas Airways Corporation maintains a weekly direct service between Dar es Salaam and London, while connexions with the other services operated by this Corporation and by other air-lines are made at Nairobi.

273. The new Dar es Salaam airport was officially opened to traffic in October 1954. The airport has been so constructed that as well as being able to receive all types of aircraft now in service, it will also be able to receive any new types likely to be in operation in the foreseeable future. The airport has been constructed to international class "C" standard. The new aerodrome at Mwanza was also opened to traffic during the year, while work was begun on a second runway at Mtwara and on very considerable improvements at Mafia.

274. **Meteorological Services.** Meteorological Services in Tanganyika are provided by the East African Meteorological Department and are largely controlled from the territorial office of that Department in Dar es Salaam. In October, 1954, this office was moved from the former headquarters at Kurasini to the new Dar es Salaam airport, thus enabling all the functions of the Department to be combined in the one set of offices. During the year the number of rainfall stations increased from 505 to 530. The number of stations at which temperature as well as rainfall readings are made by voluntary observers increased from 55 to 61. In addition, the new Dar es Salaam airport became a first order station, replacing that formerly at Kurasini, and Tanga was from August, 1954, staffed by full-time instead of part-time observers. The observation station at the old Dar es Salaam airport was closed in October. At the end of the year there were thus two first order observing stations, twenty-nine second order stations and sixty-one temperature stations. Aviation weather forecasts are issued to all aircraft leaving Dar es Salaam airport, and weather forecasts for agricultural and general purposes are regularly

broadcast and published in local daily and weekly newspapers. There are also special forecasting arrangements to meet the requirements of shipping. The cyclone warning organization 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. Many special investigations were carried out to meet particular requests for information.

275. Shipping Services. Inland waterway services were maintained, but the s.s. "Liamba" on Lake Tanganyika, was out of commission for most of the year with defective boilers. Coastal and other shipping services are dealt with in paragraph 277 below. Work on the construction of three deep water berths at Dar es Salaam progressed during the year, and it is anticipated that the first berth will be completed by October, 1955, and the remaining two early in 1956. A new dockyard was constructed to replace the old one which had to be dismantled to make way for the new berths. The new port at Mtwara in the Southern Province was officially opened in July, 1954, and a 700 ft. extension to the lighterage wharf at Tanga, complete with sheds, marshalling yards, cranes, etc., was completed and opened by the end of the year. A hydrological survey of the port of Itungi on Lake Nyasa was carried out during the year.

276. Transport and Communication Connexions. Regular steamship services to and from the territory have been maintained and expanded. In addition to the sixteen steamship companies (American, Belgian, British, Dutch, French, Italian and Swedish) listed in paragraph 584 of the 1952 report there are now the following lines operating services between East Africa and the countries shown:

(i) Ned Lloyd	....	....	....	....	United States of America
(ii) Deutsche Ost-Afrika	....	....	....	....	Germany
(iii) Shaw Savill	....	....	....	....	Australia and New Zealand
(iv) Christensen-Canadian African	....	....	....	....	Canada
(v) Nippon Yusen Kaisha	....	....	....	....	Japan
(vi) Eastern Shipping Corporation Ltd.	....	....	....	....	India

277. Coastal services are maintained by some of the steamship companies and also by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, Zanzibar Government steamers, the Shell Company of East Africa and privately owned schooners. Inter-territorial connexions are maintained by the steamer services on Lake Victoria (with Kenya and Uganda) and Lake Tanganyika (Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi and Northern Rhodesia) and Lake Nyasa (Nyasaland). Reference has already been made to air-line connexions, both internal and external. There are direct road connexions with Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Ruanda Urundi.

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

279. Staff Recruitment and Training. Normal methods are employed in the recruitment of staff for transport and communication services. Details of technical training facilities will be found in paragraphs 320 and 454 below.

CHAPTER 10

Public Works

280. Building Programme. In addition to the normal maintenance of public buildings throughout the territory the Public Works Department undertook an extensive programme of new works during the year. The Prisons and Education



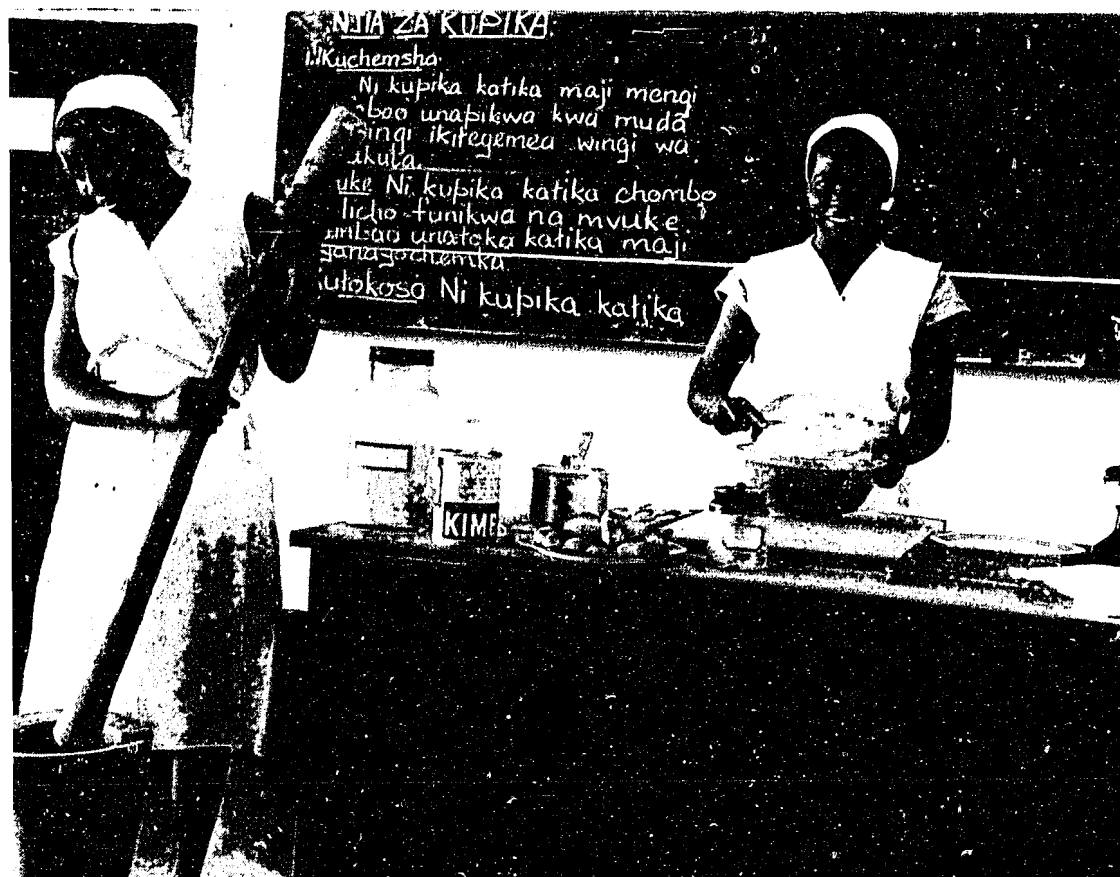
Weighing cotton on Ukerewe Island



Women carrying seed cotton to market, Lake Province



Natural History class at Bwiru Boys' Secondary School near Mwanza



Domestic Science Training at the Bwiru Girls' School

Departments and the Provincial Administration were also engaged on building programmes and many important public works have been undertaken by private contractors.

281. Staff housing completed during 1954 included ninety-eight for senior officers and forty-four for the more junior staff. The experiments with the new type of house for urban areas mentioned in last year's report have been extended to include low cost shops, schools, markets, etc., and the programme of 528 houses, completed in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Kilosa, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza and Tanga, included these amenities.

282. Work continued on the medical building programme. The foundation stone for the Group Hospital, Dar es Salaam, was laid in August, 1954, and building started shortly thereafter on the Admission Block and hostel for African trainee nurses, while plans for the ward blocks and other buildings are in course of detailed preparation. The Out-patients Clinic at Ilala in Dar es Salaam, which forms part of the Group Hospital, was completed and a second of the same type at Mnazi Moja reached an advanced stage of construction.

283. The new hospital at Lindi was completed and opened and is considered as a prototype for hospitals to be built throughout the territory. Further hospitals were in course of building at Njombe and Mbulu and were nearly completed by the end of the year. Preliminary work and plans for new hospitals at Ukerewe, Kibondo, Singida and Same, was carried out while the extensions to the nurses training school at Mweka were put in hand.

284. As regards the educational building programme, first importance was given to increasing the number of primary schools in urban areas, and by the end of 1954 four new African primary schools were completed in Dar es Salaam, one at Morogoro and one at Mtwara, while arrangements to construct further schools at various centres were well in hand. An amount of £50,000 was contributed from the £1,000,000 Lint and Seed Marketing loan to Native Authorities in the Lake Province for the construction of middle schools, and work continued on schools at Mpwapwa, Tabora, Bwiru, Songea, Pare and at the trade school at Ifunda. A start was also made on the buildings for the trade school at Moshi. Indian secondary schools were under construction at Dodoma and Moshi and the extensions to the secondary school in Dar es Salaam reached the final stages. A contract was let for the construction of an Indian primary school in Dar es Salaam. Plans for the European secondary school at Iringa were finalized and a start was made on staff housing for the school, which is now to be built as two separate units on adjoining sites, one for boys and one for girls, but sharing certain amenities such as sanatorium and playing fields. Plans were prepared for an inter-racial technical institute to be built in Dar es Salaam. Other building work included the completion of the main and ancillary terminal buildings for the new International Airport at Dar es Salaam, grain storage pits and sheds throughout the territory, the K.A.R. Barracks at Dar es Salaam, the construction of a broadcasting station in Dar es Salaam and the development of the Natural Resources School at Tengeru.

285. **Sewerage and Drainage.** By the end of the year the laying of the main and secondary sewers in the built-up areas of Dar es Salaam had been completed and individual connexions to these sewers were being made. Except for certain items of equipment which are still awaited, the outfall works have been completed and are in use. Extensions were also made to the storm water drainage system.

286. **Water Supplies.** The progress made in the development of water resources in rural areas has already been described in paragraphs 213 to 218.

With regard to urban areas, the water sources supplying Dar es Salaam were critically examined and it has been determined that the local creeks will not yield sufficient water to meet the growing demand beyond the next few years. A scheme for abstracting water from the Ruvu river, some 40 miles away, has therefore been approved and detailed investigations, surveys and preliminary design work were put in hand.

287. At Mtwara, three new boreholes produced an adequate quantity of water and the new 150,000 gallon steel service reservoir was put into commission. A subterranean aquifer was found near Dodoma into which successful boreholes were sunk. The construction work required to bring water from these boreholes into the town fourteen miles away was nearly completed. At Tanga and Moshi materials were being accumulated for the new distribution system. Work is in hand on major extensions at Mwanza and Arusha where a new concrete reservoir has been built. Investigations are continuing in an attempt to find additional sources of water for Tabora, and schemes were drawn up for the new township of Korogwe and for Ujiji. Minor extensions were made to the supplies at Lindi, Morogoro, Mbeya, Bukoba, Lushoto, Kilwa, Masoko, Songea and Iringa.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1

General Social Conditions

288. **General.** The social and religious background and customs of the indigenous peoples of the territory have been described in previous annual reports and a brief summary is contained in Part I of this present report. There are many variations in customs and practices among the different tribes but in most cases the social structure is based on the family or clan unit. In some areas the clan system is still a prominent feature of the social organization but for the most part there has been a gradual weakening of the independent status of family or clan units and by a process of cohesion the present closely-knit tribal groups have been built up. The growth of central tribal authorities has led to a degree of social distinction between the ruling family or clan and the rest of the community, but in general indigenous society is still markedly free of caste or class distinctions. Tribal heads no longer have the right to levy tribute or to demand free personal service and must pay for the goods and services they require. In regard to this aspect of the indigenous social structure the position is becoming increasingly affected by the changes taking place in tribal organization and the gradual transference of power and authority from the traditional rulers to popular representative bodies.

289. **Non-Governmental Social Organization.** In addition to the numerous missionary societies, which undertake much work of a social nature, there are a number of non-governmental organizations engaged in social activities whose work during 1954 is summarized in the following paragraphs.

290. Progress in all the activities of the British Red Cross Society throughout Tanganyika continued. The Red Cross leprosy hospital at Makete was practically completed and some wards were brought into use. A maternity ward for a mission hospital at Kwa Mkono was built from Red Cross funds and a number of hospitals and leprosaria were presented with equipment and furnishings. Work in connexion with child welfare clinics steadily increased; there are now fifteen such clinics run by Red Cross members and assisted from the Society's funds. The surgical appliances scheme is now well established, fifty-one patients have been supplied with artificial legs, three with artificial arms and fourteen with calipers, since its inception. Over twenty courses of Red Cross lectures were held, with a high rate of examination successes. A widespread scheme for health education was also launched in 1954. The Assistant Nurses' training scheme proved so popular that an extension was built to the nurses' home in Dar es Salaam in order to accommodate more students. Five students are now studying for their State Registered Certificate in the United Kingdom and two more are due to go there early in 1955.

291. The St. John Ambulance Brigade has continued its valuable work, while the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, besides providing staff for several leprosaria, established a child "adoption" scheme: benefactors in the United Kingdom contribute £10 annually towards the maintenance of each child cared for in a crèche attached to a leprosarium while its parents are being treated. The leprosarium at Mkunya in the Southern Province which is being built from funds provided jointly by the Association and the Native Authorities, is now almost completed, the Association having to date provided some £7,500 towards the cost.

292. Steady development and expansion continued during the year in both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. Extensive travelling by organizers has done much to foster and promote the healthy growth of both movements, which

held training and other camps throughout the territory. Most of the scout troops are school troops and special attention is paid to suitable training and encouragement of troops in these institutions where potential leader material is plentiful. During the year fifteen of the twenty-seven First Class badges awarded to Guides were won by African Guides.

293. The aims and objects of the British Legion, the voluntary association incorporated under Royal Charter to promote the welfare of all ex-service men and their families, were successfully pursued throughout the year. Membership increased to 15,350, of which 90 per cent. are Africans, and a total of 1,797 applications for assistance were dealt with at the Legion Headquarters. Additional social amenities at the Legion African Centre, Dar es Salaam, have enhanced its popularity. The hostel accommodation at the Centre, consisting of married and single quarters, is always full. The new sub-Branch at Morogoro is making good progress.

294. The work of the Tanganyika Society, the Women's Service League, the Tanganyika Council of Women and the Dar es Salaam Cultural Society, was successfully continued during the year. The Tanganyika Society's biannual publication of "Tanganyika Notes and Records" has a wide circulation inside and outside the territory, both among learned societies and private individuals. The Women's Service League was able to assist in several welfare projects, including the provision of funds for the rehabilitation of the blind and supplies of vitamin oil for Gogo famine relief. The Tanganyika Council of Women now has twenty-four established centres with an inter-racial membership of over 2,000. Classes in homecraft, language and art were held in many centres and a number of African women's clubs were affiliated to the Council which assists them in many ways. The Rotary Club, which is an inter-racial body, the Social Service League, an Asian organization, and the various community social and welfare organizations have all continued their activities.

295. During 1954 the work of the territorial division of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals continued to make satisfactory progress both as regards the prevention of cruelty and unnecessary suffering and the promotion of humane education in animal welfare, the latter being largely responsible for the increased interest shown by the indigenous people as regards the care and well-being of their animals. The Society's 120 established centres are mainly managed by Africans and future plans include the training of educated Africans as Inspectors and Instructors to meet the demand for resident personnel of the Society.

296. An Ordinance for the registration of societies came into operation on 1st June, 1954. Under the Ordinance all societies of ten or more persons are required to apply for registration, "Society" being defined to include all clubs, companies, partnerships or associations, whatever their nature or objects, with certain limited exceptions consisting in the main of bodies required to register under other laws. The Governor in Council is given power to add to these exceptions and during the year exercised this power by excepting congregations which assemble for religious worship, schools and educational authorities approved by the Director of Education, and building societies. The Registrar of Societies has a discretion to refuse registration in certain cases, as for example when it appears to him that the society applying for registration is being used for purposes prejudicial to the maintenance of peace, order and good government, but there is a right of appeal to the Governor in Council. By the end of 1954, 1,215 applications for registration had been received. Of these, 348 were granted and four were refused (resulting in only one appeal against refusal). The remainder were pending at the end of the year.

CHAPTER 2

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

297. **General.** 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 recognizes 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.

298. **Slavery and Analogous Practices.** 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.

299. **Right of Petition.** 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.

300. **Freedom of the Press, etc.** 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. 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.

301. The following papers printed in the Swahili language are written by the Public Relations Department and printed by the Government Press:

- (i) *Mambo Leo*, published monthly, with a circulation which has kept above 50,000 throughout the year. It is on sale at district offices and elsewhere at ten cents a copy. It now accepts commercial advertisements and by the end of the year four pages out of sixteen were regularly devoted to these.
- (ii) *Habari za Leo*, a free issue, published weekly and with a circulation of 20,000. It is distributed through district offices and is devoted to a summary of the week's news, local and overseas.
- (iii) *Mwangaza*, published daily in Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi, the contents of which consist of news items and occasional Government announcements. At the end of the year the circulation was 1,200 copies.

302. Two privately-owned papers are published in Dar es Salaam in daily editions: the *Tanganyika Standard* and the *Tanganyika Opinion*. The former is printed in English and the latter, which also has a weekly edition, in English and Gujarati. Circulation figures are not disclosed, but that of the *Standard* is clearly much the larger. The *Standard* circulates among English-speaking members of all races, but the circulation of the *Opinion* is believed to be confined to the Asian community. Towards the end of the year the *Standard* company started a Sunday paper, *The Sunday News*, in English.

303. The number of "district newspapers", most of them in the Swahili language but a few in other vernaculars, is now twenty-two, with a combined circulation of

over 26,000. They are all edited by Africans, with guidance and assistance from native authorities, district commissioners or social welfare officers. Six papers are produced by missions in various vernaculars but figures of their circulation are not known.

304. Two newspapers are privately-owned by Africans: *Bukya na Gandi*, published in Bukoba and printed in three languages, Haya, Swahili and English, and *Zuhra*, a weekly paper in Swahili, which resumed publication during the year.

305. The Public Relations Department provides the Dar es Salaam Broadcasting Station with daily news bulletins (except on Sundays and public holidays) and a monthly summary of world news. A Swahili version of the latter is supplied to all district newspapers. The Department also provides interested press correspondents with summaries of territorial news and events for transmission to overseas papers.

306. Newspapers, periodicals and books published overseas or in other African territories are freely imported, either by individual direct mail orders or by book-shops for resale. The Public Relations Department receives copies of all British papers in which frequent references to Tanganyika are likely to be made, as well as cuttings of such references as appear in both national and provincial newspapers in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Department receives and distributes the information literature and publicity material supplied by the Colonial Office, the Central Office of Information in London and other organizations. Literature and publicity material from the United Nations Department of Information is distributed to schools, missions, libraries and social welfare centres.

307. **Safeguarding of Indigenous Religions.** The indigenous people enjoy full freedom in the practice of their own natural religion, which is not supervised or controlled except in the event of any of its practices being inconsistent with the requirements of public order and morality.

308. **Missionary Activities.** Missionary societies undertake much work of a cultural, educational and social nature throughout the territory and reference to some of their main activities is made in paragraphs 357, 432 and Appendices XIX and XXII. In their educational and medical work missions receive financial assistance from territorial funds and the following figures show the provision made during the past five years:

				<i>Education</i>	<i>Medical</i>
1950	....	....	....	£311,596	£42,370
1951	....	....	....	£325,923	£54,776
1952	....	....	....	£386,317	£59,116
1953	....	....	....	£621,659	£74,570
1954	....	....	....	£639,690	£76,725

309. The number of non-African mission workers remains at about 2,000, including members of nineteen different nationalities, and the number of adherents are more than 1½ million. The number of African priests, pastors and other mission workers continues to increase.

310. **Adoption of Children.** The legal provisions and the procedure for the adoption of children were revised in a new Ordinance enacted in 1953, but the Ordinance was not brought into force until 1st January, 1955. One of the most important changes introduced by this Ordinance is that adoption orders may in future be made in respect of children who are not British Subjects. Another major change is that under the Ordinance an adopted child will, for the purposes of inheritance, rank as the child of his adopters and not as the child of his natural parents. The Ordinance also provides for the registration of and control over

adoption societies. Adoption legislation is in general based on that of the United Kingdom. Among the indigenous inhabitants "adoption" may be said to be practised only to the extent to which native law and custom governs the inheritance of orphaned children. In the case of the Muslim community, procedure and practice in these matters are governed by the Islamic law.

311. Immigration. The legal and administrative provisions governing the entry of immigrants into the territory remain unaltered except for the revocation of certain exemption regulations, notably those affecting persons who marry women previously resident in the territory, and the application of the Registration of Persons Ordinance to Kenya Africans entering the Northern, Tanga and Eastern Provinces (see paragraph 26). Except for its non application to Africans, special provision made for Arab traders, and the requirement of the Governor's sanction for the entry of a national of an ex-enemy State which has not yet become a member of the United Nations, the immigration law makes no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality. Any persons, other than those declared for any reason to be prohibited immigrants, may enter the territory to engage in business, trade or profession, provided they satisfy the Immigration Control Board—an inter-racial body—that they have the necessary resources and qualifications and that their activities will not be to the prejudice of the inhabitants generally of the territory. Any person refused an entry permit has the right of appeal to a special appeal tribunal presided over by a judge of the High Court. During the year ended 31st December, 1954, the number of immigrants entering the territory was 6,114, made up as follows: Europeans, 2,602 (males 1,495; females 1,107); Asians, 3,394 (males 1,934; females 1,460); others, 118 (males 64; females 54). These figures include figures of temporary residents on fixed contracts of service. During the same period there were 3,939 visitors to the territory and 2,270 persons passed through in transit to other destinations.

CHAPTER 3

Status of Women

312. General. There have been no fundamental changes during the year under review. The laws of the territory recognize no discrimination on grounds of sex against the women of any race and no women are deprived of any essential rights. Among the indigenous population the general position accords with that common to most Bantu peoples, with variations from tribe to tribe but in the main the social position of women is still regarded as inferior to that of men. Even in the more primitive tribes, however, women have their traditional rights and privileges, which are fully recognized and respected and during recent years the influence exerted by women has tended to increase. The gradual improvement in their status has been largely due to external influences such as the spread of education, the social and cultural activities of both governmental departments and voluntary agencies, increasing contact with the manners and customs of other races and the impact of economic developments, but a most important factor is the evidence of a change in the attitude of the women themselves. In some areas in particular they are no longer content to play a passive role but are actively exerting themselves in securing improvement in their status. In a number of cases they have been the most enthusiastic participators in adult education and literacy campaigns and there is little doubt that in certain areas the attitude towards such agricultural developments as the introduction of ploughing schemes has been materially influenced by women. In some tribes the men are slowly but surely coming to realize how much their future depends on the educational and social advancement of their womenfolk.

313. Legal Capacity. Under the laws of the territory women enjoy equal rights with men. They can sue and be sued, own and dispose of property, enter into contracts and practise any profession. Under tribal law their legal capacity varies according to local traditional custom, but in general they are as free to go to court as men.

314. Public Offices, etc. In general women are entitled to hold public office and to exercise public functions equally with men. African women are participating increasingly in tribal affairs, in the work of councils and in other ways. In a number of areas they take part in the local elections and in a few districts there are now women members on the councils.

315. Opportunities for African women to enter Government service are still limited by a general lack of education, but the position improves with the expansion of educational and vocational training facilities. Numbers of women have been employed for some time by Government and native administrations as teachers, nurses and midwives, and more recently, in various clerical capacities; and the employment of African women in the book-binding section of the Government Press is proving most successful. Details of the employment of African women in the educational sphere are given in later paragraphs of this report: there is one woman on the Advisory Committee on African Education. In some tribes it would be contrary to traditional custom for women to engage in regular paid employment, but throughout the territory there are many women employed in various capacities, including light work in agricultural and industrial undertakings.

316. Marriage Customs, etc. The main legal provisions relating to marriage otherwise than in accordance with native law and custom were given in the 1952 report. As regards indigenous marriage customs, the position in Tanganyika is similar to that found in many other African territories. The system of bride-price is general throughout most of the territory, even in the case of marriages contracted in accordance with Christian or Mohammedan rites. In this system there is no question of the "purchase" of the bride. The payment of bride-price, whatever the form it may take, is regarded as important by both families as evidence of the regularity of the union and the validity of the marriage contract. Polygamy, a traditional feature of tribal life and recognized by Islamic law, is still practised, but to an ever decreasing extent.

317. Women's Organizations. Reference has been made in paragraph 295 to the work of a number of organizations of a territorial nature. Women's organizations on a smaller scale exist among the various community groups and in connexion with mission and other activities. In many tribes women have their own organizations for dealing with matters of particular concern to themselves. In the effort to encourage the development of women's activities among the indigenous population emphasis is placed on the formation of clubs or village groups, responsible for the management of their own affairs.

CHAPTER 4

Labour

318. General. There have been no material changes during the year under review. With the exception of shortages during periods of the year in agricultural concerns in the Northern Province, the tea industry in the Southern Highlands Province and in the cotton ginning industry in the Lake Province, labour supply was generally satisfactory. The latest figures available show that, excluding

domestic servants of whom there are some 30,000 in service throughout the territory, there were 409,094 Africans in paid employment on the 31st August, 1954 as compared with 418,271 on the 31st August, 1953. The distribution pattern showed very little change, with the highest numbers employed in the Tanga and Eastern Provinces—109,258 and 96,414 respectively—and the lowest—17,436—in the Central Province. There has been no decrease in the demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers. The rationalization and stabilization of labour are problems which have continued to receive the attention of the Labour Department and during the year under review emphasis continued to be placed on the development of joint consultative machinery in industry.

319. Recruitment of Labour. The proportion of workers recruited for industry varied little from previous years. The number recruited was 30,610, as compared with 32,338 in 1953, and this figure represented about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total number of Africans in paid employment. As in previous years a considerable number of those shown as "recruited" were in fact workers who availed themselves of the transport and other facilities offered by recruiters in order to reach employment areas of their own choice. Recruitment, permitted only under conditions strictly in conformity with the requirements of the Recruitment of Indigenous Workers Convention and the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, is undertaken by licensed recruiters. Three professional recruiters were operating during the year under review in defined areas of the Central, Southern Highlands and Western Provinces. The Labour Bureau of the Sisal Growers' Association continued to operate in most of the labour-supplying areas and the Northern Province Labour Utilization Board was active mainly in the Central Province.

320. Training of Workers. Information as to the progress of the various Trade Schools in the territory is given in the paragraphs 454-456. The various other industrial and vocational training facilities mentioned in detail in previous reports have been maintained and in some cases expanded. They include the courses provided by the industrial sections of certain Government and voluntary agency schools, and by the Agricultural, Forestry, Medical, Printing, Public Works and Veterinary Departments. There are also the training facilities provided by the High Commission Services, including the Posts and Telecommunications training school at Mbagathi and the Railways Administration school at Tabora. More advanced training for the public works service is provided at the Public Works (Engineering) Training School at Kampala. Several industrial undertakings now provide training-within-industry facilities. The Standing Advisory Committee on Technical Education continued to give consideration to problems connected with apprenticeship and trade testing.

321. Migration of Workers. The normal free movement of workers to places of employment outside the territory has continued, mainly to the territories to the south but with a number from the north-western districts of the Lake Province going to Uganda. This exodus is offset by the movement from other territories into Tanganyika. Accurate figures are not available since the movement both from and to the territory is voluntary and uncontrolled. The number of workers from Tanganyika at present employed in the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa is believed to be well over 13,000. On the other hand at the end of August the number of workers from other territories in employment in Tanganyika was over 42,000. The recorded new arrivals during the year were 11,583 men, 7,198 women and 681 children or other-dependents.

322. Recruitment from Outside the Territory. The main source of recruitment outside the territory continues to be Ruanda-Urundi, in pursuance of the agreement with the Belgian authorities which has been described in previous

reports. During the year 2,416 workers, accompanied by their families consisting of 2,020 women and children, were recruited. Fuller details regarding workers from territories outside Tanganyika are included in Appendix XVII.

323. Compulsory Labour. The only use of labour which can in any sense be described as compulsory is the requisitioning of a limited number of workers when the need arises for short periods on certain essential services or in cases of emergency. The procedure and the conditions governing such requisitioning of labour, which are strictly in conformity with the provisions of the Forced Labour Convention, have been fully described in previous reports. The main points are that only able-bodied adult males who are not otherwise employed or have not been employed for three months during the year may be called out, and all labour so engaged must be paid at full prevailing rates.

324. Conventions : Extension of Application. During the year under review the following measures were taken to extend the application of conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance was enacted and will be brought into force on a date to be fixed. This measure, *inter alia*, augments the list of scheduled occupational diseases to which the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance apply and widens the scope of the existing legislation by increasing the earnings limitation in respect of non-manual workers. Administrative action has been taken to secure a more complete application of the Unemployment Convention, 1919, by extending the facilities of the public employment service to all classes of workers without distinction as to race, creed or occupation.

325. Labour Legislation and Regulations. Legislative provisions in respect of terms and conditions of employment and the specific matters listed in question No. 100 in the Trusteeship Council's questionnaire were covered at length and in detail in paragraphs 691-732 of the 1952 report. There have been no fundamental changes during the year under review and to avoid repetition of a mass of detailed information the following paragraphs are restricted to a brief summary, with notes of such minor changes as have taken place.

326. Procedure of Negotiation, etc. The development of negotiating procedure, including collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration, has continued on lines similar to those in operation in the United Kingdom. Further progress has been made in the establishment of works or staff committees and there are now fifty-three properly constituted committees. Thirty-seven of these are in Government and High Commission services and the rest are in private industry.

327. Labour Contracts. All written contracts conform with the requirements of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, which was applied to the territory by the provisions of the Master and Native Servants (Written Contracts) Ordinance (Cap. 79 of the Laws).

328. Remuneration. The Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928, is implemented by the provisions of the Regulation of Wages and Terms of Employment Ordinance, 1951.

329. Provision of Rations. The scale of rations, where these are required to be provided by employers, is fully prescribed, both in respect of calorific values and constituent quantities and for adult males, women and children, by the Master and Native Servants (Proper Feeding) Regulations, 1944.

330. Housing and Sanitary Conditions. The Master and Native Servants (General Care) Regulations, 1947, prescribe minimum standards for housing and sanitary arrangements.

331. Discrimination in Employment, etc. Such differences as at present exist in regard to opportunities for and conditions of employment are due to differing standards of education, experience and personal qualifications and not to discrimination on grounds of race, nationality or sex.

332. Medical Inspection and Assistance. These matters are governed by the provisions of the Master and Native Services (Medical Care) Regulations, 1947, and the Written Contracts Ordinance (Cap. 79 of the Laws).

333. Compensation and Rehabilitation. The provisions of international conventions relating to workmen's compensation and to occupational diseases have in general been applied to the territory by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 263 of the Laws) and regulations made thereunder. Mention has been made in paragraph 324 above of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance which was enacted during the year under review.

334. Employment of Women and Juveniles. The provisions of the Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance (Cap. 82) and subsidiary legislation afford full protection for women and children in employment. This legislation implements the provisions of the several relevant international conventions listed in paragraphs 715, 716 and 718 of the 1952 report.

335. Freedom of Movement. There is full freedom of movement for persons seeking employment either within the territory or in neighbouring territories. The voluntary flow of labour is facilitated by all legitimate means. At the labour exchanges maintained by the Labour Department, twenty Europeans, seventy-five Asians and 5,886 African tradesmen were registered during the year and three Europeans, seven Asians and 9,310 Africans, including non-tradesmen, were placed in employment. 18,302 workers, accompanied by 7,467 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. The valuable system of transit centres operated by the Labour Department for the benefit of migrant workers has continued and further improvements and extensions have been made during the year.

336. Industrial Safety. The general position remains as described in paragraphs 727-732 of the 1952 report, the relevant legislation being as listed in the first of these paragraphs. Continued emphasis has been placed on the importance of educating workers in accident prevention. The Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Ordinance will be brought into operation at the same time as the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance.

337. Miscellaneous. The subject of industrial and technical training has already been dealt with in paragraph 320. Apart from the labour cards held by workers on thirty working day ("kipande") agreements, no labour passes or work books are in use. A scheme on a voluntary and experimental basis was instituted during the year for the issue of employment record books to domestic servants in the larger townships. There is no industrial homework, other than that undertaken by persons engaged in their own local handicrafts.

338. Departmental Organization. The organization of the Labour Department remains as described in the 1952 report, with headquarters at Dar es Salaam and offices in the main areas of employment. The financial provision made for the department for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1954, was £47,710, and for the period 1st July, 1954, to 30th June, 1955, £89,292, as compared with £82,320 for 1953.

339. Staff Training. Careful attention continues to be paid to the training of departmental staff in the various aspects of their duties. The local training of

labour officers is supplemented by attendance at special courses in the United Kingdom. The third course for the training of African labour inspectors was held during 1954 with conspicuous success. A notable feature in the development of the department's activities in the field has been the excellent work of the African inspectorate.

340. Labour Problems, etc. Much of the activity of the Labour Department is directed towards the establishment of fair working conditions and the maintenance of good relations between employers and employees. Every effort is made to deal with labour problems and disputes without recourse to legal machinery, and assistance and advice are readily available to all interested parties in any matters affecting conditions of employment. The Labour Board, a statutory body established under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance and representative of all interests, advises on all matters connected with the employment of African workers and advice on special problems is available from such non-statutory bodies as the Port Labour Central Advisory Committee.

341. Trade Unions. There were no changes during the year under review in the legislative provision relating to the establishment and activities of trade unions and occupational organizations. Two new trade unions, the Dodoma District Masons' Association and the African Staff Association of the Dar es Salaam branch of the Landing and Shipping Company (East Africa) Ltd., were registered and the registration certification of the Tanga and District Clerical Workers' Union was cancelled. At the end of the year seven trade unions were registered and a further twelve were in process of formation; full assistance and advice were given by departmental officers on matters of organization and procedure. Staff and employers' associations remain as listed in paragraph 743 of the 1952 report, with the exception that the Railway African Association (Tanganyika) has replaced, in this territory, the East African Railway African Union.

342. Settlement of Labour Disputes. The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance, 1950, provides the machinery for the investigation and settlement of labour disputes. The right to strike is recognized by the relevant provisions of the Trade Union Ordinance (Cap. 74). There were no serious disputes resulting in stoppages of work during the year. Of the forty-three minor disputes, details of which are given in Appendix XVII, only three were of more than three days' duration and the total number of man-days lost was 7,842.

343. Offences against Labour Laws. 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

344. General. As has been explained in previous annual reports there is no single comprehensive piece of legislation concerned with social security and welfare services, but the provisions of relevant international conventions have been applied to the territory by various local Ordinances, in particular the measures to which reference has been made in the preceding chapter. Similarly there is no single agency specially charged with responsibility for social security and although certain departments, such as the Department of Social Development, the Department of Co-operative Development and the Probation Service, have their special functions, all the government social service departments, local government authorities and numerous voluntary agencies contribute to the promotion of welfare services.

345. For the vast majority of the indigenous inhabitants the responsibility for providing elementary social needs rests primarily on their tribal organization, with its traditional system of social security, and the efforts of the Administration continue to be directed towards increasing the value and the efficiency of this organization in the rural areas. At the same time, while the need has not yet arisen for some of the insurance and other services which have become necessary in more advanced countries, the social changes brought about by expanding economic development, industrialization and urbanization make special measures increasingly necessary. To some of these, such as the provisions in respect of workmen's compensation, reference has already been made. Others, such as maternity and child welfare services, will be dealt with in later chapters of this report.

346. In the field of community development work has continued on the lines described in previous reports. Funds were made available to assist with self-help projects such as well-digging, road-making and village betterment schemes, etc., and social welfare officers assisted with the implementation of development projects such as those in the Pare and Arusha districts. In the latter area progress was made in interesting the Waarusha, a most conservative tribe closely allied to the Masai, in schemes for their own betterment, including literacy classes and women's clubs. The work among women described in previous reports has continued, and in the Bukoba and Pare districts women's clubs have increased in number and popularity. During the year one new club was established at Bukoba, making a total of nine, the corresponding figures for the Pare district being eight and twenty-seven.

347. In Dar es Salaam the Arnautoglu Community Centre, described in the 1953 report, has continued to grow in popularity, and the wisdom of the policy of providing a superior, well furnished and tastefully decorated centre has been clearly demonstrated. The centre is sufficiently well appointed to attract all sections of the community and has been in great demand for social, cultural, political and recreational purposes. New inter-racial social groups have emerged as part of the corporate life of the centre and there are now attached to it boxing, badminton and athletics clubs in addition to a flourishing boys' club. Instructional classes are attended by some 250 African men and women, most of whom are learning to read and write English. Smaller community centres continue to provide similar facilities on a more modest scale in other parts of the territory.

348. During 1954 the people living in the perimeter villages around Dar es Salaam who, as mentioned in last year's report, had been building their own schools, received further assistance in their efforts towards social advancement. In four of these villages elementary schools have been built and are being maintained by the Education Department. Additional piped water points have been provided, and new access roads built by Government.

349. The Probation Service, which has continued its successful work in Dar es Salaam and Tanga, was extended to Morogoro and further extensions are contemplated. A third Probation Officer was appointed and received training in the United Kingdom. Large employers of labour have their own welfare staff and much social welfare work is undertaken by missions and other voluntary agencies throughout the territory.

350. Finances : Personnel. The position in regard to both the method of financing social security and welfare services and the staffing of such services remains as described in the 1952 report. In neither case can precise and complete figures be given. To the financial provision for the Social Development Department made from territorial revenues, and the grants for special purposes made from

the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, must be added a high percentage of the expenditure of the various departments directly concerned with the advancement of the social welfare of the territory's inhabitants and also the funds expended for such purposes by local government administrations and voluntary organizations. No contributions are collected from employers or employees for social insurance or any other system of social security, nor are welfare services financed out of payments by beneficiaries. As regards the number of persons engaged in welfare work, the specially qualified staff of the Social Development Department includes two social development officers, two women welfare officers and two assistant welfare officers, with less highly qualified personnel including five social development officers and forty-five social development assistants. To the staff of this particular department however, must be added the many members of other governmental departments, local authorities and voluntary organizations whose work contributes directly to the development of social services.

CHAPTER 6

Standards of Living

351. Surveys. No detailed surveys of the standards or costs of living have been undertaken during the year under review, but the systematic collection of price data has continued and records of price fluctuations have been kept.

352. General Standards. 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 despite the problems arising from the fall in the price of some primary produce—particularly sisal, the territory's main export crop—and the need to import a considerable quantity of staple foodstuffs for distribution in the areas most severely affected by unfavourable weather conditions. The wide variations in conditions affecting standards of living in different parts of the territory—among them being wide differences in climate, rainfall and soil fertility—remain as described in the 1952 report. As in other countries, life is considerably easier for those of the inhabitants able to produce quantities of high-priced export produce, but all have to a greater or less extent continued to benefit from the ready market for their cash crops and surplus foodstuffs and their livestock. Workers in paid employment have benefited from the continued upward trend in wage rates and for government employees the revision of salaries and conditions of service has resulted in substantial increases in basic wage and salary rates.

353. Prices of imported consumer goods have in general remained steady. In a number of cases, in particular textiles and articles of clothing, prices have decreased as imports have become available from cheaper sources of supply. The demand for rented housing in Dar es Salaam would not appear to be as acute as originally envisaged, although shortage of housing is still a problem in larger towns in spite of continued development of African housing schemes.

354. Improvement of Standards. 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. In certain districts there has been a noticeable improvement in the standard of the housing constructed by the ordinary peasant farmer for himself.

CHAPTER 7

Public Health

(a) General : Organization

355. Legislation. A considerable amount of subsidiary legislation affecting medical and public health work and related matters was enacted during the year in the form of rules and regulations under various Ordinances. These included Rules under the Mental Diseases Ordinance, Regulations under the Nurses and Midwives Ordinance and Regulations under the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance concerning the conduct of enquiries by the Tanganyika Medical Board.

356. Departmental Organization. The organization of the Medical Department was described at some length in the 1952 report (paragraphs 781-791) and there have been no changes during the year under review. The head of the department, the Director of Medical Services, with his headquarters at Dar es Salaam, is the principal medical adviser to the Government and is responsible for departmental organization and the general administration of medical and health services. For administrative purposes the territory is divided into four regions, each under the charge of a regional Assistant Director of Medical Services.

357. The department is responsible for medical services throughout the territory, with a network of general and special purpose hospitals, dispensaries and district public health services. It provides laboratory, dental and other ancillary services and undertakes the training of medical, nursing and public health personnel. It subsidizes and co-ordinates the work of voluntary agencies and of local authorities. Its community health services include rural and urban sanitation, the prevention and control of communicable diseases, the medical supervision of labour, school hygiene and medical education.

358. Non-Governmental Medical Services. During the year under review the numerous missions undertaking medical work maintained thirty hospitals with resident qualified doctors and eighty-one other medical units with accommodation for in-patients, as well as many clinics and dispensaries for out-patients. The valuable and expanding work of these missions is given practical recognition by a system of grants-in-aid. Grants made in 1954 totalled about £61,000, excluding training grants (about £15,000) and grants by local authorities (over £6,000). The financial support of rural mission dispensaries and clinics is becoming increasingly a matter for local authorities, government grants being reserved for hospitals with adequate staff and facilities for the treatment of in-patients.

359. Numbers of industrial organizations and other employers of labour provide medical services for their staff. During 1954 they maintained fifteen hospitals with resident doctors and numerous dispensaries for first-aid and minor medical treatment. Dispensaries, nursing homes and maternity clinics are maintained by several of the Asian communities and nursing homes have been established by private practitioners in Dar es Salaam and a few other centres.

360. International and Regional Co-operation. The provisions of various international conventions and agreements have been applied to the territory. A Bulletin of Infectious Diseases is maintained, notifying weekly the number of cases of and deaths from the six "quarantinable" diseases (yellow fever, cholera, typhus, plague, smallpox and relapsing fever) and also the incidence of cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis and sleeping sickness.

361. Active interest has continued to be taken in the technical facilities afforded by the World Health Organization for the benefit of territorial governments in carrying through approved schemes designed to raise the standard of health within

their territories. Particulars of assistance afforded by the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund will be found in paragraphs 39 and 40 of this report.

362. Close collaboration and co-operation with other territories have been maintained in all matters relating to public health, in the exchange of epidemiological information, and in the promotion of medical research.

363. Local Participation in Health Services. In the rural areas the population participates in public health work through the local government organizations, which are making 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.

364. Expenditure on Public Health. As a result of the decision that the territorial financial year should run in future from July to June, a special budget was introduced for the six-month period January to June, 1954, and for the Medical Department alone, excluding special development projects and all local authorities, expenditure during this period was as follows :

Recurrent Expenditure	....	....	....	£ 574,508
Special Expenditure	....	....	....	17,408

Full details are to be found in Appendix XIX.

365. The most extensive non-governmental contribution to the health services of the territory is that made by missionary organizations. In the maintenance of their numerous hospitals and dispensaries they are assisted by government grants but no details are available of the financial provision made from their own resources. The contributions of the British Red Cross Society and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association have been referred to in paragraphs 290 and 291.

(b) Medical Facilities

366. Hospitals. Details regarding Government and other hospitals are given in Appendix XIX. There was an increase of nearly 350 in the number of beds and these were no longer classified racially, but placed in four grades of which those in Grades I to III are subject to a scale of fees, and those in Grade VI, comprising by far the greater proportion of the beds available, are free of charge. Further progress was made in the new building programme drawn up in 1952. During 1954 a new 75-bed hospital was opened at Lindi in the Southern Province and the building of hospitals at Mbulu, Nzega, Njombe and Sumbawanga was continued. The foundation stone of a 400-600 bed hospital in Dar es Salaam was laid in August and of three out-patient clinics, which are to form subsidiary units of this new Hospital Group, one was fully functioning before the end of the year and a second was nearly completed. In addition to these new hospital projects, extensions and improvements to existing hospitals were carried out.

367. Dispensaries. Dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients and in many cases with limited accommodation for in-patients are maintained throughout the territory by the Government, local authorities, missions and other agencies. Fuller details will be found in Appendix XIX. The aim is to develop the rural dispensary system to a higher standard of efficiency and progressively to integrate it more closely with Government hospital services.

368. Specialized Units. The following paragraphs give a brief summary. For other details see Appendix XIX.



Local dancers at a Provincial Show



Sukuma Snake Dancer



Practical Training at the Government Chemist Laboratory, Dar es Salaam



A modern urban clinic in the Ilala ward of Dar es Salaam

369. Mental Disease. There are the following institutions :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (i) <i>Dodoma</i> | Mental hospital with present accommodation for 448 patients and further extensions in progress |
| (ii) <i>Dodoma</i> | Broadmoor institution for criminals of unsound mind |
| (iii) <i>Lutindi</i> | Mental hospital for chronic cases |
| (iv) <i>Dar es Salaam</i> | Small mental hospital with accommodation for twenty-two patients |

370. Maternity and Child Health. In addition to the facilities available at general hospitals, special maternity and child health centres are maintained throughout the territory by the Government, by missions and to an increasing extent by local authorities.

371. Malaria. Both the East African Malaria Unit, with inter-territorial responsibilities, and the Tanganyika Malaria Unit have their headquarters at Amani in the Tanga Province.

372. Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis control work is centred mainly at the hospital sanatorium at Kibongoto on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, which has accommodation for 230 in-patients and a chain of ten dispensaries. Long term plans include provision for a second similar hospital sanatorium and the question of a suitable site is now under examination. Meanwhile the small tuberculosis unit which was established at Kongwa in 1952 has expanded its activities and is the main centre for the treatment of tuberculosis in the Central Province. Tuberculosis work is also being developed at a hospital maintained by the Benedictine Mission at Ndanda in the Southern Province. Here a special ward is set aside for the treatment of twenty-five patients. With the growing demand for treatment, plans are under consideration for the building of a new hospital at Ndanda with accommodation for upwards of fifty patients.

373. Venereal Disease. The work of the medical survey unit in the control campaign launched in 1952 in the Bukoba district has been handed over to the local authority.

374. Treponematoses (Yaws). The marked decline in the number of reported cases noted in 1952 received a setback, but the number of cases remains substantially below that for 1951 and previous years. Full treatment facilities are available at all Government and mission hospitals and dispensaries.

375. Leprosy. During the past years much has been done to ensure that the best use is made of the accommodation and facilities available for the treatment of leprosy patients. Treatment with sulphone drugs has continued on a large and increasing scale with very encouraging results. Only those cases which are likely to benefit from institutional treatment are now retained in leprosaria, the burnt out or untreatable cases being accommodated where necessary in homes maintained by the Provincial Administration. At present some 5,200 in-patients are being treated in the eighteen leprosaria where specific treatment can be given and many others are being treated as out-patients. Since it is not possible to provide in-patient treatment for all cases, the policy is to encourage the development of out-patient services. These are being extended both by Government and by missions. Two medical officers are specially employed on leprosy treatment and control duties. The assistance given by the British Red Cross Society and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association has already been referred to in paragraphs 290 and 291.

376. Sleeping Sickness. Control measures have continued on the lines described in previous annual reports. The organization consists of a control unit under a specialist medical officer, with headquarters at Tabora, the Department of Tsetse Control, the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research

and Reclamation Organization, with a research station at Shinyanga in the Lake Province, and a settlement organization with a staff of field settlement officers under the Provincial Administration. From 1949 to 1952 there was a progressive decline in the reported incidence of sleeping sickness. In 1953, however, there were indications that a general increase might be expected, and all precautions were intensified. Up to the end of October, 1954, over 1,000 cases had been reported, compared with a territorial total of 732 for 1953. More than 700 of these cases appeared in the Western Province. In May a new focus was discovered in the Lake Province not far from the Ruanda Urundi border, and a similar outbreak was reported from the Belgian Congo side of the border. Control measures were instituted in close co-operation with the Belgian authorities and by November it was clear that the outbreak was under effective control.

377. Smallpox. Smallpox is endemic in the territory, but from time to time epidemic outbreaks occur. It is extremely difficult to present accurate statistics of the total number of smallpox cases occurring; many attacks are so mild that the sufferers are scarcely inconvenienced and do not report for medical treatment. This results in the reporting of a disproportionately large number of severe cases, and for this reason the recorded case mortality is much higher than it would be if all cases were notified. Vaccination facilities are available throughout the territory.

378. Plague. Plague in endemic form occurs in the territory, mainly in the central plateau area. No cases were reported in 1954.

379. Research. The research organization consists of the East African Medical Survey and Filariasis Research Units with headquarters at Mwanza, the Virus Research Institute at Entebbe, and the Malaria Research Unit and the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research Organization already mentioned in earlier paragraphs. At the centre of the organization is the East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene, 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.

380. The health and nutrition survey which started in the Buha area of the Western Province in 1953, continued throughout 1954, and the field work was almost complete by the end of the year. Work undertaken by the Malaria Unit included research on the susceptibility of mosquitos to various insecticides; mortality rates in mosquitos; the resistance of malaria parasites to Pyrimethamine; the human feeding preferences of Anopheline mosquitos, and the control of malaria and bilharzia hazards in dams. During 1954 a special malaria research scheme was initiated by the East Africa Malaria Unit in a selected area of the Tanga Province. The experiment is designed to extend over a five-year period and has for its object the determination of the effect of residual disinsectization on malaria mosquito incidence and consequently on malaria transmission among the population living within the area. The scheme is financed jointly by the East African Governments and by special grants from the Colonial Research Organization and the World Health Organization.

381. Maternal and Child Health Provisions. This subject has already been touched upon in paragraph 370 above. In Dar es Salaam there is a commodious and well-equipped maternity hospital and clinic and at all the major hospitals there are similar though smaller centres of varying size. These units provide for institutional confinements and also for the conduct of maternity cases in the homes of patients living in the locality. Regular ante-natal and post-natal clinics are an integral feature of the work and home visiting is carried out. A number of missions have well established centres and local authorities are developing their own maternity services.

382. The practice of midwifery is governed by the provisions of the Nurses and Midwives Registration Ordinance, 1952. This legislation provides for the constitution of a Council with powers, *inter alia*, to keep a register of nurses and midwives, to prescribe and regulate syllabuses of instruction and hold examinations, to issue certificates of registration, to supervise the professional conduct of nurses and midwives, to suspend from practice and remove from the register the names of those guilty of unprofessional conduct.

383. An important responsibility of district medical officers is the supervision of the health of school children. Increasing attention is being given to the sanitary standards of school buildings and to all matters affecting the health of the children. The teaching of hygiene is given prominence in the curriculum of all schools. During the past year further talks on a variety of public health subjects have been broadcast and have been well received.

384. **Fees.** Government and local authority medical services are free for non-employed Africans. Employers are required to pay small fees for the maintenance and treatment of their employees in government hospitals. Special arrangements are operative in workmen's compensation cases. Non-official non-African patients in government hospitals pay fees on a prescribed scale. Government servants receive free medical treatment but are required to pay in-patient maintenance fees at rates based on their salary scales.

385. **Medical Practice.** The registration and licensing of medical practitioners and dentists is governed by the provisions of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, 1952. All persons holding qualifications entitling them to registration in the United Kingdom are eligible for registration in Tanganyika. The Tanganyika Medical Board, established under the Ordinance, assesses the qualifications of other applicants. All applicants, before they can be registered, must satisfy the Board that they have fulfilled the prescribed conditions, the primary requirement being the acquisition of a minimum period of approved post-graduate experience. Persons who hold qualifications which do not entitle them to registration may in certain circumstances be licensed as medical practitioners to meet the medical needs of the territory. The registration of pharmacists is governed by the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1940. Reference has already been made (paragraph 382) to the registration of nurses and midwives.

386. **Unqualified Practitioners.** As explained in previous annual reports the legal provisions regarding the registration of medical practitioners make an exception in the case of "the practice of systems of therapeutics according to native method." There is no recognized standard system of indigenous medicine but there are many tribal "medicine men" and although their influence is declining and will continue to decline as education spreads and confidence in modern medical science grows their activities are still very widespread.

387. **Personnel Problems.** Details of the number and distribution of medical personnel are given in Appendix XIX. The only serious problem which may be said to exist is that despite the considerable increase during recent years numbers are still inadequate for the needs of the territory. Future expansion of medical services will largely depend on the extent to which the inhabitants of the territory can qualify to play their part. The provision made for training facilities will be dealt with in paragraphs 395-397 of this report.

(c) Environmental Sanitation.

388. **Conservancy.** Except in the larger towns where water-borne sanitary systems operate, excretal wastes in urban areas are disposed of by septic tank, cesspit or bucket latrine systems. In the rural areas pit latrines are in use and the construction of borehole pit latrines is being encouraged. Refuse disposal is now mainly carried out by controlled tipping.

389. Water Supplies. The continuing progress made in the development of water supplies, in both urban and rural areas, has been described in earlier chapters of this report (see paragraphs 213-218 and 286-287). Regular inspections and tests and frequent bacteriological and chemical examinations of water supplies are carried out. The Water Ordinance (Cap. 257 of the Laws) which came into force on 1st October, 1954, will assist in dealing with pollution of rivers by wastes from sisal factories and similar nuisances.

390. Food Inspection. The comprehensive provisions for the inspection and control of milk, meat and other foodstuffs, and for the regulation and control of hotels, restaurants, markets, dairies, butcheries, etc. are as described in paragraphs 842-844 of the 1952 report. The requisite powers are conferred by the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1944, the Hotels Ordinance, 1952, and the Township Rules.

391. Pest Control. As explained in previous reports the systematic control of stagnant water is practicable only in towns and other areas of close settlement. Collections of stagnant water are dealt with by the filling of the water-holding depressions with domestic refuse, the application of chemical larvicides or, where practicable, the introduction of mosquito larva eating fish. Measures taken for the control of pests dangerous to health—mosquitoes, ticks, tsetse fly and rats—are as described in last year's report.

(d) Prevalence of Diseases.

392. Principal Diseases. The following table gives comparative figures of the number of cases notified or treated in hospitals in 1952, 1953 and 1954. Figures for the epidemic diseases and also for poliomyelitis and relapsing fever include notifications from all sources; the other figures relate only to patients treated in hospitals.

	1952	1953	1954
<i>Epidemic Diseases</i>			
Small pox	370	1,125	928
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	314	221	239
Human trypanosomiasis	346	732	1,230
Plague	573	13	—
<i>Endemic Diseases</i>			
Malaria	121,757	143,060	136,906
Blackwater fever	30	31	22
Relapsing Fever (Tick-borne)	2,522	3,403	3,563
Ankylostomiasis	29,483	35,393	31,720
Schistosomiasis	17,063	23,096	20,333
Dysentery (Amoebic)	1,213	2,331	2,855
Dysentery (Bacillary)	2,174	4,501	3,145
Dysentery (Undefined)	7,236	9,664	9,376
Enteric Fever	399	591	795
Pneumonia	11,318	13,824	14,271
Poliomyelitis	90	148	170
<i>Venereal Diseases and Yaws</i>			
Gonorrhoea	22,658	30,745	27,056
Syphilis	38,646	40,222	33,109
Yaws	15,875	26,194	20,268
<i>Tuberculosis</i>			
Pulmonary	3,265	4,359	4,990
Non-pulmonary	1,216	3,898	3,616
A. Total	276,548	343,551	314,592
B. Total all diseases (including A)	1,111,590	1,408,098	1,334,036
C. Percentage of A to B	24.8%	24.4%	23.6%

393. Mortality. In the continued impracticability of compulsory general registration of births and deaths among the indigenous population there is no reliable information as to the causes and distribution of mortality for the territory as a whole, but as a hospital problem the infective and parasitic group of diseases far outweighs all other groups in importance, in respect of both morbidity and mortality. Notification of certain infectious diseases is compulsory but laxity in the reporting of cases from the more remote and backward rural areas remains a problem. At present reliable statistics are almost exclusively those kept by hospitals and a real improvement in the position can come only with increased public health staff. However, it is the Government's policy to extend the recording of vital statistics wherever possible, and constant propaganda and encouragement by the Provincial Administration has now resulted in several of the more advanced Native Authorities, including the large Sukumaland Federation, introducing compulsory registration of births and deaths.

(e) Preventive Measures

394. Vaccination and Inoculation. The comprehensive measures described in previous reports have continued in operation during the year under review. 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 community liable to special risk. During the first eleven months of 1954, 678,860 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 of this report.

(f) Training and Health Education

395. Medical Training. The Tanganyika Medical Training Board regulates and supervises the training of all medical and health staff. Similar functions in respect of the training of nurses and midwives are now exercised by the Nurses and Midwives Council. These bodies are also responsible, *inter alia*, for the conduct of the territorial qualifying examinations for students at all approved training centres. Progress has been made in carrying out the comprehensive plan for the expansion of Government training services, which included provision for a new medical and nursing training school at Dar es Salaam, with hostel accommodation for 500 students, a maternity training school at Tabora, a school for the training of health nurses at Tukuyu, a health training school at Kongwa, and extensions to the school for rural medical aids at Mwanza.

396. A number of missions undertake the training of nurses, midwives, medical assistants and rural medical aids to the Government syllabus and receive grants-in-aid for this work. Full details of the number of students at present at mission training centres are not available. The following notes, which repeat much of the information given in the 1952 report, give the present position regarding the classes of medical, nursing and public health personnel trained in Government institutions :

- (a) *Medical Assistants.* A three-year course at the Medical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam, covering elementary medicine and surgery, nursing, public health, pathology and pharmacy. There is a final territorial qualifying examination and medical assistants are employed at hospitals and at some of the larger rural dispensaries.
- (b) *Ancillary Medical Staff.* These include laboratory assistants, pharmaceutical assistants and hospital stewards assistants. The last-named attend a two years course, while the courses for laboratory assistants and pharmaceutical assistants are of three years duration. All students sit a territorial qualifying examination at the completion of their courses.

- (c) *Rural Medical Aids.* Rural medical aids undergo a two year course in elementary medicine and surgery, first aid, microscopy and rural hygiene, for subsequent employment in rural dispensaries. The course has a marked rural and public health bias.
- (d) *Nurses and Midwives.* Nurses are trained in a three year course, and students who are successful in the final territorial examinations are eligible for registration as nurses in the statutory register. The main Government nursing training centre is at Mweka in the Northern Province, with accommodation for 165 students. There is a smaller training centre at Kongwa in the Central Province. At present more or less equal numbers of males and females are recruited, but it is the intention to increase progressively the intake of females as a larger number of girls with the requisite standard of basic education becomes available. Midwives are trained in Dar es Salaam. Girls who have completed the general nursing training can qualify as midwives after one year of midwifery training. Those who are not qualified nurses attend a two years' course. Midwives who pass the territorial examinations are eligible for registration as midwives in the statutory register.
- (e) *Assistant Health Inspectors.* The course for assistant health inspectors is at Kongwa. It is of three years' duration and candidates sit for the examination of the Joint East African Examination Board of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (f) *Health Nurses.* A two year course for health nurses is held at Tukuyu in the Southern Highlands Province. Health nurses undergo a course of training in public health for subsequent employment in maternity and child health and domestic and village hygiene in rural areas.
- (g) *Health Orderlies.* A series of twelve months' courses for health orderlies was started at the Health Training Centre, Kongwa, during 1953. The training is largely practical, and the qualified health orderlies are engaged in public health work in villages.
- (h) *Malaria Assistants.* Two year courses in mosquito control are held at the Malaria Unit at Amani under the direction of the Inter-territorial Malariologist. The training includes instruction in the identity and bionomics of mosquitoes and details of the methods of control.

397. There are no medical schools in Tanganyika granting registrable medical qualifications, but students from Tanganyika are admitted to the Makerere College Medical School, Uganda. The full course of training covers seven years, and in accordance with legislation enacted during 1953 graduates who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed period of internship become eligible for registration as medical practitioners in East Africa.

398. **Public Health Education and Information.** Public health education and information is an important duty of all medical and health staff. During the year there were periodic radio talks and articles in the vernacular press on a series of subjects dealing with public health. At maternity and child welfare centres an important activity is the education of the expectant and nursing mother in child care by talks, demonstrations, etc., given by medical officers and health visitors. A film projector with facilities for "stripping" the film with vernacular explanations has been received from the World Health Organization, together with many other items of training equipment.

(g) **Nutrition**

399. **General.** The general position remains as described in previous annual reports, with impaired nutrition evident among large sections of the African

population, but frank cases of nutritional disease are rarely seen and then only at times of prolonged food shortages. A Central Advisory Committee on Nutrition advises Government on all matters concerning food in relation to health and nutrition and to the production and distribution of food supplies of nutritional importance for all sections of the population.

400. Food Supplies. In years of favourable climatic conditions supplies of local staple foods, which as described in previous reports vary in different parts of the territory, are ample in a quantitative sense, although from a nutritive point of view there is considerable evidence of a lack of dietary balance. When prolonged drought or other adverse conditions have resulted in local shortages, staple foodstuffs have had to be imported, as was the case this year. Reference has already been made to the bulk grain storage arrangements as an insurance against periodic shortages. The achievement of self-sufficiency in food supplies remains a first priority in the territory's development plans and continuing efforts are being made not only to secure increased and more diversified agricultural production but also to increase the supply and improve the distribution of such important dietary constituents as meat and fish.

401. Nutritional Measures. Statutory regulations for the proper feeding of labour provide for a minimum scale of rations based on nutrient values and include a schedule giving analyses of local foods with suggested diets. Most employers of labour issue rations in uncooked form, but some provide cooked meals and this practice is increasing. Arrangements for the supplementary feeding of day school children and expectant mothers are still limited. At some schools a mid-day meal is provided and the Tanganyika branch of the British Red Cross contributes to the best of its ability in the distribution of dried milks and other protective foods through Government and mission medical centres for expectant mothers and young children.

CHAPTER 8

Narcotic Drugs

402. General. The position remains as described in previous reports. All matters concerning narcotic drugs are governed by the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 95) and the Poisons Rules, 1940, and relevant international conventions have been applied to the territory.

403. Consumption. The consumption of narcotic drugs does not constitute a problem and the inhabitants of the territory are not addicted to their use. During the first nine months of the year the following quantities of dangerous drugs were imported for medicinal purposes :

					<i>Grammes</i>
Opium (as tincture, extract, etc.)	....	....	....	....	1,386
Codein (as phosphate)	....	....	....	....	1,050
Morphine	....	....	....	....	4,876
Cocain	....	....	....	....	980
Methadone (Physeptone)	....	....	....	....	54
Pethidine	....	....	....	....	1,920

CHAPTER 9

Drugs

404. Legislation. Matters concerning drugs and pharmaceuticals are governed by the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 94) and the Poisons Rules, 1940. The sale of pharmaceutical preparations not containing scheduled poisons is not controlled by legislation but the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1944, regulates such matters as the labelling and advertisement of all drugs.

CHAPTER 10

Alcohol and Spirits

405. Control Measures, etc. The position remains as described in the 1952 report. Provisions regulating the manufacture and sale of non-indigenous and indigenous intoxicating liquors respectively are contained in the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance (Cap. 198) and the Native Liquor Ordinance (Cap. 77). The latter Ordinance applies to all townships and to such other areas as may be specified by regulation. In the tribal areas the local manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are frequently the subject of rules made under the Native Authority Ordinance.

406. Types and Quantities. The complete figures for 1954 are not yet available, but the quantities of non-indigenous liquors imported into or manufactured in the territory during 1953 were approximately as follows :

Beer	....	....	....	....	1,003,000	Imperial gallons
Brandy	....	....	....	....	28,200	Proof gallons
Gin	....	....	....	....	13,000	Proof gallons
Liqueurs	....	....	....	....	1,200	Imperial gallons
Rum	....	....	....	....	1,000	Proof gallons
Whisky	....	....	....	....	27,600	Proof gallons
Wines	....	....	....	....	29,700	Imperial gallons

Of these quantities all were importations except in the case of beer, of which 877,000 gallons were manufactured locally.

407. Import Duties, etc. The import duties levied on alcoholic liquors were, for revenue purposes, increased in 1954, the new rates being :

(a) *Spirituuous Liquors*

- (1) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit—Shs. 84/- per imperial gallon.
- (2) Other potable spirits, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, e.g., brandy, whisky, rum, gin, Geneva and rectified spirits—Shs. 125/- per proof gallon. (Note: No allowance in excess of 12½ per cent. is made for underproof.)

(b) *Wines*

- (1) Vermouth—Shs. 12/- per imperial gallon.
- (2) Other still wines:
 - (i) Imported in bottles—Shs. 12/- per imperial gallon (or 66⅔ per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is greater).
 - (ii) Imported in casks or containers of 5 gallons or over—Shs. 8/- per imperial gallon (or 66⅔ per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is greater.)
- (3) Sparkling wines:
 - (i) Champagne—Shs. 33/30 per imperial gallon (or 66⅔ per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is greater).
 - (ii) Others—Shs. 23/40 per imperial gallon (or 66⅔ per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is greater).

(c) *Beers, etc.*

Ale, beer, cider, perry and stout, all kinds, of a strength exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit—Shs. 9/- per imperial gallon.

There is no maximum alcohol content for wines or beers and similar fermented beverages.

CHAPTER 11

Housing and Town and Country Planning

408. Legislation. The Private Street Works Ordinance, referred to in the 1953 report, was enacted during the year, but it did not prove possible to complete the drafting of the comprehensive new Town and Country Planning Bill.

409. **Housing.** The general position remains as described in the 1952 report. In the rural areas, where the number of houses of more modern design and construction is increasing but where the vast majority of the people still build houses of traditional types, there are no pressing problems and there is no housing shortage. In the larger towns on the other hand, despite the extensive building operations which have been and are being carried out, a shortage of housing accommodation remains, affecting all sections of the community, particularly in the medium and high density areas.

410. Previous reports have described the progressive measures taken to deal with this problem during recent years under the territory's development plans, with financial assistance also provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. During the year under review further progress has been made with the African housing schemes in a number of urban areas and up to date 2,265 houses have been built, 1,327 in Dar es Salaam and 938 in other townships. All these houses are rented by tenants and the administration of the various schemes is undertaken by the respective local authorities.

411. Experiments started in 1953 have continued and a satisfactory basic design has been evolved using concrete piers, clay block walls and tiled roofs. Houses in terraces are let at economic rentals ranging from Shs. 12/- to Shs. 30/- a month : each has its own kitchen and lavatory and from one to three living rooms. Complete units of this type have been built in Dar es Salaam and in other towns. Further experiments are being carried out with a view to improving this type of house without making it an uneconomic proposition, and plans for semi-detached housing of higher standards have been made. A design for three-storey flats is on the drawing board.

412. Neither the provision of plots on approved layouts, where Africans can themselves build houses of traditional type, nor the construction of houses for renting to tenants, provides a full solution to the major problem of enabling Africans to acquire their own houses of modern type and design. The African Urban Housing Loan Fund, established in 1953, through which an intending house-owner can obtain a loan under easy conditions with repayment over twenty years at an interest of just over 4%, is designed to meet this need and, although in 1954 only a few loans were sanctioned, it is hoped that steadily increasing use will be made of this facility.

413. **Town and Country Planning Projects.** The general position regarding the organization and functions of the Town Planning Department, the preparation and the implementation of planning schemes, the services available to land owners, and the problems to be overcome in ensuring proper development in the territory's rapidly expanding urban areas, remains as described in paragraphs 891-904 of the 1952 report. The detailed work of planning development control and the lay-out of public land available for building was maintained in respect of some thirty urban areas.

CHAPTER 12

Prostitution

414. 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 towns and industrial areas. There is no problem in respect of brothel-keeping and traffic in persons for such purposes as prostitution is unknown. As regards remedial measures the answer to the problem of prostitution where it exists lies largely in the efforts being made to

secure stabilization of the labour force and the encouragement of migrant workers to take their wives and families with them. As stated in the 1952 report the incidence of venereal disease varies considerably in different parts of the territory but there is no evidence that it is materially affected by prostitution. The disease is compulsorily reportable under the Infectious and Contagious Diseases Ordinance and free treatment is provided at all Government medical centres.

CHAPTER 13

Penal Organization

415. Extent and Nature of Crime. The pattern of crime and its extent remains largely the same. The more serious offences against the person, including murder, occur generally in the country areas whilst offences against property usually take place in and around towns. Mwanza District in the Lake Province with its growing prosperity suffered a number of gang robberies during the cotton buying season in the middle of the year. With the exception of one instance in the Lake Province towards the end of the year, organized cattle stealing did not occur as in the previous year. Juvenile delinquency in the areas of the large towns showed signs of increasing, although not out of proportion to the number of people living in these centres. Considering the population and expanding economy of the Territory, the incidence of crime is low.

416. Departmental Organization. There have been no changes during the year under review in the organization, functions and responsibilities of the Prisons Department, or in the methods of recruitment and training of personnel. The Commissioner of Prisons is responsible for the administration of all prisons and correctional institutions and also for the administrative direction of the Broadmoor Institution for criminal mental patients. The departmental establishment was increased during the year by five assistant superintendents of prison, one works superintendent and seven warders.

417. Conditions of Prison Labour, etc. 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 recognized 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 simple imprisonment performs light duties within the prison only. A prisoner sentenced to hard labour may be employed in any recognized 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 eighteen months of their sentence. Reference has been made in previous reports to the system of extra-mural penal employment as an alternative to imprisonment for short periods. During the year under review 4,403 persons opted for this form of punishment.

418. Previous reports have described in some detail the prison farm system and the Kingolwira establishment is widely regarded as a model of its kind. Other prison farms are at Moshi, Tabora and Dodoma. The mobile building unit referred to in last year's report proved a success. Additional prison road camps were opened at Kigoma in the Western Province and at Ngorongoro in the Northern Province, and the establishment of further road camps is under consideration. Two forestry camps were opened, one in the Northern Province and one in the

Southern Highlands Province. Prisoners accommodated in these camps will carry out reafforestation under the technical guidance of officers of the Forest Department.

419. **Legislation, etc.** No new substantive prison legislation was passed during the year. All matters concerning departmental organization and the administration of prisons are governed by the provisions of the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 58) and the general position regarding conditions in prisons and penal and correctional institutions remains as described in the 1952 report. Prison discipline regulations apply equally to all prisoners. The provisions regarding punishment for the commission of prison offences, the remission of sentences in the case of prisoners of good conduct, and release on licence or on medical grounds are as stated in paragraphs 925-929 of the 1952 report.

420. The prisons of the territory, excluding road camps, mobile building unit and special remand prisons, are divided into three categories; first class prisons for the detention of all classes of prisoner, second class for those sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding three years, and third class for prisoners whose sentence does not exceed six months. A special prison in its own grounds and in the charge of a European matron is provided for women prisoners. Criminal mental patients are detained at the Broadmoor Institution at Dodoma which is in the charge of a specialist medical officer. There is one correctional institution, an approved school for male juvenile offenders with accommodation for 240. During the year there were eighty admissions. This institution at present combines the functions of an approved school and a "Borstal" type establishment, but work continued on the construction of a new institution at Malindi, twenty-two miles north of Dar es Salaam, to provide accommodation and training for youths who have committed more serious offences.

421. As regards the after-care of offenders, a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society operates from Dar es Salaam, in close co-operation with administrative officers, labour officers and local authorities, and it is very seldom that a prisoner leaves prison without finding employment awaiting him if he wishes to take it up. On discharge prisoners are given a grant to assist them in meeting their immediate needs and those who have qualified as craftsmen are provided with tools.

422. **Prison Reforms.** Apart from continued progress in the building programme to which reference has been made in previous reports no need for the introduction of any major reforms in prison conditions has arisen during the year.

423. **Juvenile Delinquency,** The position remains as described at some length in paragraphs 939-946 of the 1952 report. Juvenile delinquency, which in Tanganyika means the commission of offences by persons under the age of sixteen years, does not present a serious problem except in some of the larger towns. Special provisions are made under the Children and Young Persons Ordinance (Cap. 13) for the hearing of cases in which juveniles are involved. Reference has already been made in this report to the approved school for juvenile offenders (paragraph 420) and the probation service (paragraph 349). The work of the latter is of great and increasing value in dealing with young offenders. The after-care of juvenile delinquents is a matter to which close attention is paid and in the case of those committed to the approved school the manager may at any time order the release of an inmate to the charge of a trustworthy and responsible person willing to take care of him or find him suitable employment.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1

General Educational System

424. Legislation and Policy. 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. The following amendments to existing legislation were made during the year :

- (a) New Grant-in-Aid Rules under Section 36 of the Education Ordinance, covering procedural amendments in regard to financial returns and an increase in the *per capita* grant payable in Other Non-Native (including Goan) Schools, together with a Boarding Grant.
- (b) The Education (African) Ordinance. An amendment under Section 8 of this Ordinance provided for the registration of so called "bush" schools whose curriculum includes a modicum of secular education, thus bringing them within official cognizance.

425. The main objectives of the educational policy of the territory remain as stated in previous annual reports. Briefly restated, the ultimate objective is the building up of a community well equipped, by the advancement of education in its widest sense, to assume full social, economic and political responsibility. If education is to achieve its purpose it must clearly encompass much more than technical or academic training ; it must provide both the incentive and the means for the attainment of a full measure of mental, physical and spiritual development. As has so often been pointed out, however, progress towards the ultimate objective depends on the achievement of the immediate objective of the educational advancement of the more backward sections of the territory's population, and it is to this end that efforts must at this stage be mainly directed.

426. With this immediate objective in view a ten-year plan for African education was prepared. Its stated aims were to make the most profitable use of all the available resources in expanding the school system at all stages, so as not only to ensure that the greatest possible number of children might become literate in the shortest possible time and to provide the means of saving them from relapsing into illiteracy, but also to enable an increasing number of pupils to have the advantage of secondary and higher education to fit them to play an effective part in the development of the territory. A scheme for the revision of the ten-year plan was prepared in 1950 and this is now in operation. This revised scheme was published as an appendix to the annual report for 1950.

427. The indigenous inhabitants participate in the formulation of educational policy through their representatives on the Legislative Council, the territorial Advisory Committee on African Education, provincial councils and Native Authority education committees. At the district level African participation in the administration of the educational system is considerable both in their membership of the local authorities which manage many schools and assess the school fees to be paid in Native Authority and voluntary agency schools, and as supervisors responsible for inspection of the work of primary schools.

428. Departmental Organization. The general position remains as described in this chapter of last year's report. During the year under review the establishment of Women Education Officers was increased from forty-six to fifty-three, but, for budgetary reasons, was reduced to fifty for the financial year

1954/1955. A second African graduate was appointed to the Government Service as an Education Officer and the establishment of African teaching staff generally showed a substantial increase in accordance with planned development.

429. The following comparative figures of financial provision indicate the progressive expansion of educational services :

1938	....	....	....	£114,405
1948	....	....	....	£595,831
1950	....	....	....	£1,503,505
1952	....	....	....	£1,978,490
1953	....	....	....	£2,540,328
1954 (1st half year)	....	....	....	£1,319,624
1954 (2nd half year)	....	....	....	£1,901,495 (Estimate)

430. The position regarding advisory bodies, the supervision and inspection of schools, and the relationship between the Department of Education and mission and other private schools remains as described in paragraphs 955-960 of the 1952 report. The main advisory body is the statutory Advisory Committee on African Education, the membership of which includes *ex officio* Government members, representatives of voluntary agencies, commerce and industry, and African members. Most of the voluntary agencies have established education committees and in the case of Indian education there are various boards responsible for the organization of certain schools not classed as Indian public schools. Executive responsibilities in regard to non-native education are exercised by statutory Education Authorities. Supervision and school inspection duties are carried out by specially detailed European, Asian and African members of the staff of the Education Department.

431. **Programmes and Plans.** Here again the general position remains as described in last year's report and the year under review has seen continued progress in the implementation of the revised ten-year plan to which reference has already been made. There is now every hope that the targets set for 1956 will be achieved before that date.

432. **Non-Governmental Schools.** 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 and until 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 is established under the amending legislation referred to in paragraph 424(b) and will comprise such of the schools hitherto 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 amending Ordinance also provides for the registration of teachers in schools which now qualify for registration in Part II of the Register. The establishment and operation of schools for the children of the non-indigenous communities are governed by the provisions of the Non-Native Education Ordinance.

433. 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 paragraphs 970 and 971 of the 1952 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.

434. **Basis of Establishment of Schools.** As explained in previous reports, schools in the territory are for the present, with certain minor exceptions, separately organized and administered on the basis of the main racial groups. Within these groups there are certain denominational schools conducted by the religious societies

concerned. The question of racial and denominational differences does not affect in any way the eligibility of schools to receive assistance from public funds provided that the necessary conditions for receiving these grants are fulfilled. There are, however, a few European primary schools which have not required Government assistance.

435. Religious Instruction. The study of religion or attendance at any religious service is not obligatory in any public or public-aided schools. In the case of assisted voluntary agency schools the position is governed by the relevant grant-in-aid regulations. In Government and native administration schools periods are set aside for voluntary religious study, during which accredited teachers from missions and other religious bodies are free to impart instruction.

436. Information about United Nations. 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.

437. Compulsory Education. There is no provision for compulsory education in respect of any section of the non-African population. As regards the African population provision exists under the Townships Compulsory Education Rules, 1947, and the Compulsory Attendance Order made under the Native Authority Ordinance. The general introduction of compulsory education will not be practicable until adequate educational facilities are available for all children of school age and at the present stage of development it is necessary to confine compulsory attendance orders to certain townships where conditions are particularly favourable and school accommodation is adequate. Plans have been approved for a considerable expansion of primary schools for Africans within the Dar es Salaam Municipality, and it hoped that sufficient facilities will thus be made available to enforce compulsory education for children of primary school age within this area.

438. School Fees. Except in the case of a very small number of Asian assisted schools, fees are charged at all schools, primary and secondary and both Government and non-Government, for all sections of the non-African population. Fees are gradually being introduced into Government African primary schools, which are mostly established in townships, in order to bring them into line in this respect with local authority and voluntary agency primary schools, which have for some time past charged small fees as a contribution towards the cost of materials supplied. The fee at present varies from one shilling to ten shillings per annum, but efforts are being made to standardize the figure at something approaching the higher rate. Boarding fees at boys' middle schools at present range from about Shs. 200/- to Shs. 280/- per annum while at girls' middle schools the fee is at present Shs. 80/- per annum. The fees payable in each district are decided by a special sub-committee of the local native authorities, which are also empowered to grant remissions of fees, in whole or in part, as may be appropriate. In the case of voluntary agency schools the local authorities make up to the agencies concerned the loss of income resulting from the remission of fees, and the local authorities in turn receive from Government half the total amount paid by them to the voluntary agencies. Boarding fees have for many years been paid in all secondary schools, both Government and non-Government. At Government schools the fee is now Shs. 250/- per annum. Fees are now charged in all girls' post-primary schools, having been introduced for newcomers to Government girls' middle schools in January, 1954. At most voluntary agency training centres fees are charged at the same rates as in secondary schools. In all Government schools there is generous

provision for the remission of fees in necessitous cases and no pupil is debarred from continuing his education because of inability of the parent to pay a fee.

439. Girls' Education. There is no restriction under local laws upon facilities for the education of girls. In some parts of the territory there has in the past been considerable opposition on the part of the people and native authorities to girls education but although still to be encountered in certain areas this attitude has in general changed in recent years. In the more progressive areas there is now a keen enthusiasm for the education of girls. As regards academic subjects the curriculum in the schools is the same for girls as for boys, but whereas boys are taught hand-work and, where appropriate, agriculture, at girls' schools emphasis is laid upon domestic and homecraft subjects.

440. Scholarships. There is no form of scholarship entrance to any of the schools in the territory, but scholarships and bursaries are awarded for higher education outside the territory. African students who qualify for entrance to Makerere College are eligible for Government bursaries covering the full cost of tuition and residence at the College. Other bursaries and scholarships are offered for suitably qualified students from all sections of the population. For African students assistance is available for those who have the necessary qualifications and wish to continue their studies abroad, or to take special courses of instruction. For non-African students bursaries are available for post-secondary studies abroad, subject to compliance with certain residential qualifications. Colonial Development and Welfare scholarships, of which nine are held at present by students from Tanganyika, are available for suitably qualified persons of all races who wish to qualify for higher posts in Government service. A Bursaries Committee has been set up to deal with the award of bursaries for post-secondary education for candidates of all races and to administer the funds voted by the legislature for this purpose.

441. Transport facilities. Free travel concessions are granted on the railway and road transport services to pupils attending secondary schools, teacher training centres and senior girls' schools (post Standard IV) at a distance from their homes. Concessions are also granted to pupils attending European primary schools in view of the distances involved.

442. School Buildings. As mentioned in previous annual reports the revised ten-year plan for African education includes provision amounting to some £1½ million for capital works and during the year under review further progress has been made with the building programme. The main buildings under construction in 1954 were the girls' middle school and teacher training centre at Bwiru near Mwanza (nearly completed), girls' middle school at Same, Government secondary school at Songea and extensions to the Ifunda Trade School. A start was made during the year on the second trade school at Moshi.

443. Text Books. Text books for schools and pupils are available in adequate quantities either from local bookshops or through suppliers in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. Non-Government schools mostly purchase their supplies from local bookshops, while Government schools obtain the bulk of their supplies through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London. Text-books are available in the English, Swahili, Urdu and Gujarati languages.

444. Youth Organizations. The most important youth organizations are the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides to which reference has already been made in paragraph 292 above. As stated in previous reports various activities in connexion with youth organizations and the provision of social amenities for young people are undertaken by missions and other voluntary agencies and the organization of youth movements continues to be a feature of the duties of welfare workers of the Department of Social Development.

CHAPTER 2

(A) Primary Schools

445. Structure, Organization and Policy. The change in the nomenclature of the divisions of the school system made under the revised ten-year plan, with the introduction of the term "middle school" to cover standards V-VIII, was explained in the 1952 report. The latest figures in respect of primary schools in the various categories are given in Appendix XXII, but otherwise the general position remains as described in paragraphs 985-991 of the 1952 report.

446. Curriculum.

(a) *African*

The curriculum includes a thorough grounding in Swahili in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and civics. A daily period is allowed for voluntary religious instruction irrespective of creed. Gardening, handwork, physical training and singing are taught, normally as out-of-class activities. The new syllabus in Swahili published towards the end of 1953 is now in general use.

(b) *Asian*

The curriculum covers a six-year course comprising vernacular studies (Gujerati or Urdu), arithmetic, history, geography, hygiene, nature study and handicrafts. The teaching of English normally begins in the fourth year of the course but in an increasing number of schools this subject is being introduced at an earlier stage. Physical training and games are included as out-of-school activities.

(c) *European*

The curriculum includes English, arithmetic, history, art, geography, singing and nature study. Religious instruction is included as a voluntary subject. In the upper forms teaching in algebra, geometry, general science, French and Latin is begun. Handwork, games and physical training are taught, largely as out-of-classroom activities.

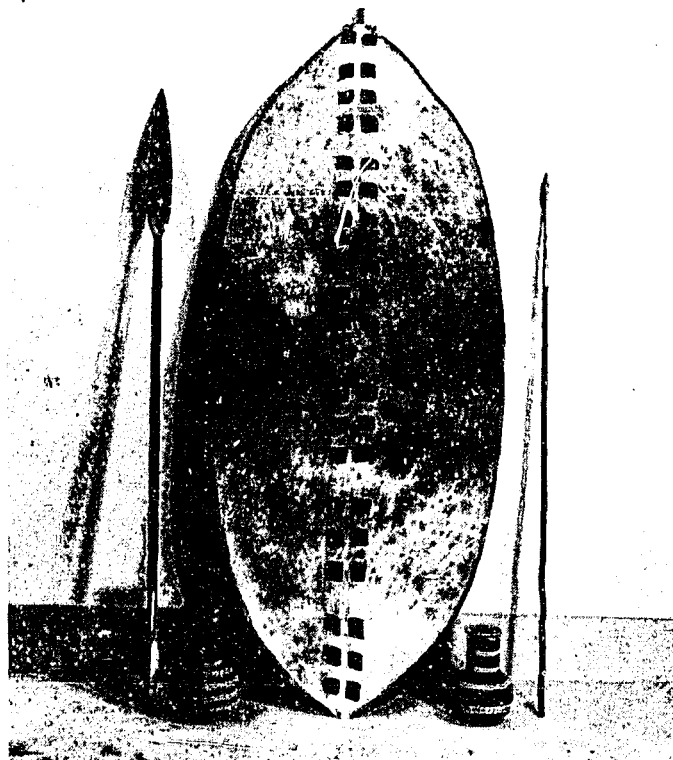
447. Ages of Pupils. At present the age at which African children enter primary schools ranges from six to ten years, with eight years as the normal age of entry. Thereafter the child normally advances to a higher standard each year but cases of retardation naturally occur. No child is allowed to spend more than six years in the four-standard primary school or more than two years in any one standard. The age range in primary schools may therefore be from six to fourteen years, with the majority of the pupils between eight and twelve years.

448. In Asian schools the six-year primary course caters mainly for children between the ages of five and twelve. Most of the European day schools cater for children from five to nine years of age, while in the boarding schools the normal age range is from seven to thirteen or fourteen years.

449. Attendance. The regularity of attendance at African primary schools varies considerably in different parts of the territory and may be largely affected by local and seasonal conditions. The conditions experienced in some areas during the rainy season are not conducive to regular attendance, particularly where children have some distance to go to school, and seasonal agricultural activities are often an important factor. Much depends not only on the general attitude of the local community towards education, but also on the individual energy and enthusiasm of teachers and native authorities in maintaining attendances at a high



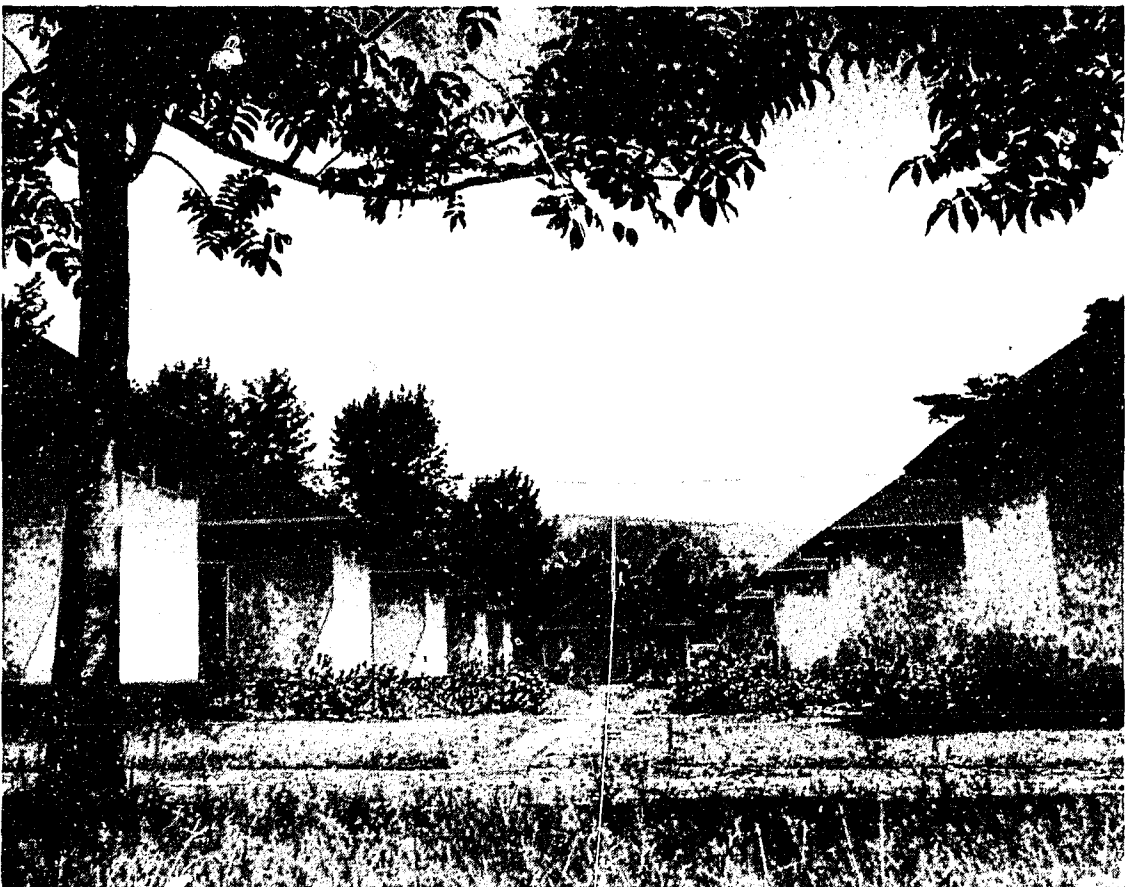
Group photograph of Chiefs from various provinces in Tanganyika at the Local Government Training Centre, Mzumbe, Morogoro



Hehe shield, spears and drinking pots presented by the Hehe tribe to the Bremen Museum in return for the skull of Chief Mkwawa



Pare Development Scheme --An African School under construction



A Middle School in the Coffee belt high on Kilimanjaro : the dormitories

average figure. The same considerations apply to the question of "educational wastage" but speaking generally this is becoming progressively less of a problem. Provision exists for the enforcement of the regular attendance of enrolled pupils in compulsory attendance orders made under the Native Authority Ordinance.

(B) Middle Schools

450. The provisional syllabus for the middle school course, standards V-VIII, prepared in 1952, was followed in all these schools during 1954. The curriculum includes English, Swahili, arithmetic, geography, history, civics, agriculture, animal husbandry and handicrafts. Practical work is emphasized and homecraft and domestic science are taught in the girls' schools. The standards of work expected are the same in both boys' and girls' schools. Most of the curriculum is common to both and the territorial standard VIII examination is taken by all pupils at the end of the course. This year particular stress was laid in the examination upon the practical application of the subjects taught. The purpose of middle schools is to provide a four-year course for those who have done relatively well in the primary school course, to fit them either to go straight into paid employment, or to take professional and technical courses at teacher training centres, trade schools and agricultural or other vocational training centres, or to go on to secondary education. The course provides the link between primary and secondary education, but varies according to the needs of different areas so that pupils not proceeding to further education may be the better equipped to follow the normal avocations of their own area.

CHAPTER 3

Secondary Schools

451. **Structure, Organization and Policy.** Information regarding the numbers, classification and other details of the secondary schools in the territory is given in Appendix XXII. The general position otherwise remains as explained in paragraphs 998-1001 of the 1952 report.

452. Curriculum.

(a) African

The curriculum includes English, mathematics, general science, history, geography, vernacular study (Swahili), and religious instruction. Handwork, gardening, physical training and singing are also taught. The full course up to Standard XII prepares pupils for the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate examinations as a qualification for higher educational studies.

(b) Asian

The curriculum includes English, mathematics, general science, Indian history, geography, book-keeping and hygiene. The course covers six years, up to Standard XII, and pupils from this class take the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate examination at the Government Secondary School, Dar es Salaam, classes were started for the Higher School Certificate.

(c) European

The multilateral secondary section of the Government school at Kongwa provides a two-year general course for children from eleven to thirteen years of age followed by academic, modern or technical courses. At present pupils may take the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate at the school and eventually full secondary school facilities up to Higher School Certificate will be provided.

453. Ages of Pupils, etc. The present age ranges of pupils attending secondary schools are : Africans from fifteen to twenty-one years, Asians twelve to twenty years and Europeans twelve to eighteen years. Non-attendance and wastage do not constitute any problem at the secondary stage of education.

454. Technical Training. The Trade School at Ifunda in the Southern Highlands Province continued to provide courses of instruction in the trades listed in paragraph 677 of the 1952 report. At the end of the year the number of pupils in training was 267, the number of suitable entrants from middle schools being still considerably short of the capacity of the trade school, having regard to the necessity of preserving a proper balance between the various technical courses offered. Sixty-three completed their courses prior to being placed in suitable employment throughout the territory for "on training". With few exceptions, the first batch numbering 272 who completed the three year course at the school at the end of 1953 were successfully placed in "on training" with suitable employers and commenced their two further years training in industry early in the year. Financial provision having been made for the establishment of a similar school at Moshi—the first of the additional trade schools included in the revised ten-year educational plan—building operations were commenced in July, 1954, and it is estimated that the school will be ready for occupation by January, 1956.

455. The programme also includes the establishment of a technical institute to provide higher technical and commercial training for students who have completed Standard X of the secondary school course. A site has been chosen in Dar es Salaam. Plans are being drawn up for a large modern building which in addition to providing extensive training facilities will serve to link together in recreation as well as study the different races which go to make up the population of the territory.

456. The Natural Resources school at Tengeru in the Northern Province continued to expand during the year and trained, in addition to potential officers for the Agricultural, Forestry and Veterinary Departments, teachers who will be responsible for imparting an agricultural bias to middle schools. More specialized training continued to be available at the departmental schools at Ukiruguru (Agriculture), Ol Motonyi (Forestry) and Mpwapwa (Veterinary). Small classes for natural resources staff, both of government departments and of native authorities, were continued at provincial headquarters. Wami Estate on the Central Line was purchased by Government during the year with a view to the re-establishment of the school for agricultural training of a more advanced nature previously situated at Morogoro.

CHAPTER 4

Institutions of Higher Education

457. Facilities Available. No institutions of higher education at present exist in Tanganyika but such facilities are provided by the University College of Makerere in Uganda. Students of both sexes who possess the necessary academic qualifications are eligible for admission to this College where they can study for degree courses. Considerable expansion is taking place at the College, to the maintenance of which all the East African territories contribute, and this institution will for some time to come be able to accommodate all the students from Tanganyika who are likely to qualify for entrance. This institution also accepts a limited number of Asian students, but so far none have entered from this territory. There are at present no facilities for higher education for Europeans in East Africa. Facilities are available for students of both sexes and of all races to attend courses of higher education in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. A number of Asian students attend universities in India, Pakistan and the United States of America.

458. Scholarships. During 1954 the following scholarships were awarded :

African Students:

- (i) Forty-one Government scholarships to Makerere College.
- (ii) Six scholarships to Public Works (Engineering) Training School, Kampala.
- (iii) One Colonial Development and Welfare scholarship to Makerere College.
- (iv) One Trust Territory scholarship awarded in 1953 was extended for a further year.
- (v) One scholarship for study in the United States was awarded through the Institute of International Education, and this was accompanied by a Fulbright Travel Grant.
- (vi) A number of scholarships for cultural and technical courses in Indian Universities were offered by the Government of India, and five of these, all for cultural studies, were taken up.
- (vii) Two scholarships for courses in the United Kingdom to study co-operative work were awarded by the Rungwe African Co-operative Union and the Co-operative Development Department.

Non-African Students :

Colonial Development and Welfare scholarships were awarded to one English woman and one Indian woman for studies at universities in the United Kingdom.

459. Monetary Regulations. In no case have monetary regulations for the transfer of funds from the territory debarred any student from proceeding to an institution of higher education outside the territory to which he had gained admission.

460. Scope of Courses, etc. At Makerere College, which is affiliated to London University, the London external general degree in Arts and Science can be taken. Diploma courses are available for students who are studying medicine, agriculture and veterinary science. Makerere College is well equipped to conduct basic research in medicine, agriculture, veterinary science, sociological science and linguistics. All teaching at the College is conducted in the English language.

CHAPTER 5

Other Schools

461. The general position remains as described in paragraphs 1014-1018 of the 1952 report and the following is a brief summary. There are no Government schools for children below school age. Private unassisted nursery schools are maintained by the non-native communities and some of the voluntary agencies afford facilities for the care of young children. There are two small institutions maintained by missions for the care and instruction of blind Africans and plans are in hand for a considerable extension of educational and welfare work for the blind. Reference has already been made (paragraphs 420 and 423) to the approved school for juvenile delinquents. Several references have also been made earlier in this report to the professional and vocational training facilities at special schools maintained by the Agricultural, Forestry, Medical and Veterinary Departments, the East African Railways Administration and the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, at the Trades School, Ifunda, and the Natural Resources School at Tengeru.

CHAPTER 6

Teachers

462. Professional Qualifications. The required professional qualifications of teachers in African schools are as follows :

Masters and Mistresses in Government schools must have a university degree or an education diploma, teaching certificate, Froebel or Montessori diploma. In the case of non-British teachers in non-Government schools their qualifications must be approved by the Director of Education before they can be registered and permitted to teach English.

Certified African teachers both men and women, are classified in two grades, Grade I and Grade II. The latter, with two years' professional training after completing the academic course up to Standard VIII, may teach in primary and middle schools.

Apart from those who are qualified for posts as education officers, African teachers are at present classified in three grades, those trained at Makerere College and holding a Diploma in Education, and those trained in Tanganyika and holding either a Grade I or a Grade II certificate. Formerly separate examinations were held for women teachers—for the Women Teachers' Certificate—but men and women now sit for the same examination and all new entrants to the service will hold similar qualifications. Since 1952 a number of women candidates have taken the Grade II examination and in 1954, eight candidates of whom seven were successful, sat for the Grade I examination.

African teachers who have completed a recognized teacher training course but have failed to pass the certificate examination are employed as licensed (uncertificated) teachers if considered suitable.

The required qualifications for teachers in non-African schools are as stated in the 1952 report (paragraph 1019).

463. Recruitment, Training, etc. The arrangements for the recruitment of teaching staff are as explained in paragraph 1021 of the 1952 report. Following a visit in 1953 of the Secretary of the United States (Fulbright) Educational Commission to examine the question of the possible secondment to Tanganyika of teachers from American secondary schools and teacher training colleges, application has been made during the year under review for the secondment of several teachers of mathematics and science to teach in Government and voluntary agency senior secondary schools and teacher training centres. The result of this application is awaited. As has frequently been pointed out the training of an adequate number of African teachers is one of the major problems in the programme of educational advancement and stress has been laid upon this requirement in the development plan. During the year under review sixty-eight Grade I teachers of whom seven were women, obtained their certificates and seven, including one woman, received licences as Grade I teachers. 633 men and 177 women obtained Grade II certificates (compared with 371 and 91 in 1953) while a further twenty-four men and eleven women students were awarded licences to teach.

464. During 1954 refresher courses for Grade II teachers were held at thirteen voluntary agency centres. A refresher course for Grade I teachers, both Government and voluntary agency, was held at the Butimba Government Training Centre. Most of these courses were of three weeks' duration. A course for supervisors of schools is to be held at the Government Teacher Training Centre, Mpwapwa in January, 1955.

465. Salary Scales, etc. During the latter part of 1954 revised salary scales and conditions of service were authorized for all Government officials. With the

introduction of the new rates of salary, with effect from the 1st January, 1954, the cost of living allowance was reduced from 35 to 10 per cent. The new rates approved for teachers in Government service are as follows :

(a) <i>Locally trained Teachers:</i>				£ per annum
Makerere trained with teaching diploma	....	....	....	498 - 852
Grade I, men and women	....	....	....	162 - 318
Grade II, men and women	....	....	....	108 - 318
Licensed (depending on length of training)	....	....	....	Salaries are fixed at rates slightly lower than those for the entry points of certificated teachers.

Handwork teachers and industrial instructors draw salaries corresponding to those of Grade II and Grade I teachers according to their length of training, experience and ability.

				£ per annum
(b) <i>Graduate Teachers</i> (Asian universities)	....	....	....	462 - 852
(c) <i>Non-graduate Teachers</i> (Asian trained)	....	....	....	162 - 486
(d) <i>Graduate Teachers</i> (British Universities)				
With honours	....	....	....	630-1,320
Without honours	....	....	....	588-1,128
(e) <i>Non-Graduate Teachers</i> (British Trained)	....	....	....	588-1,128

CHAPTER 7

Adult and Community Education

466. **General.** The general position in regard to the policy, nature and scope of the work undertaken in this connexion has been described in previous reports, and during the year under review work has continued on these lines.

467. **Adult Education.** Responsibility for adult education schemes has continued to be that of district teams. There is an ever-increasing desire on the part of the general population for literacy schemes and these are fostered as part of district development programmes and every assistance given by central and local government bodies. The increase in Swahili and vernacular newspapers has assisted this development, and further encouragement is provided by the issue of literacy certificates. The tendency would appear to be towards more localized schemes, where the enthusiasm of local councillors and the availability of voluntary teachers and of buildings facilitate progress. Once again, it has been encouraging to note examples of self-help from all parts of the territory.

468. The Pare Community Development Scheme—a U.N.E.S.C.O. Associated Project referred to in earlier reports—continued during the year. Started in 1949 in a limited area of the district as a pilot mass literacy campaign, it subsequently expanded in scope and area to embrace almost the whole district and many aspects of community development, particularly soil conservation, tree planting, the protection of springs and wells, the construction of roads and the formation of women's clubs. The scheme continued along these lines in 1954 except that by the end of the year the mass literacy campaign itself had virtually come to an end, most of the illiterate people of the district with the will to learn having by then learned to read and write. Results in the field of soil conservation have so far been modest: in spite of intense propaganda, including the use of visual aids and a flourishing district newspaper established as part of the scheme, the Wapare have not yet reached the stage at which the introduction of soil conservation measures to save their eroded hills and overstocked plains, can be described as a 'felt need', that is to say a need which is recognized with sufficient clarity and urgency to prompt the people voluntarily to undertake the drastic measures required. The provision of better services, however, is such a need and considerable achievements continue

in the construction of roads, buildings for schools and dispensaries and cemented water points on a voluntary, communal basis. The Wapare have long had a tradition of such self-help methods and the community development scheme has provided added impetus. The women's clubs have continued to expand in numbers and to evolve, and this movement is one of the most encouraging results of the scheme. Elsewhere in the territory work has continued on the lines indicated in previous reports with literacy campaigns in both rural and urban areas, in prisons and among the employers of the larger industries, and minor community development projects in almost every district including the formation of women's clubs in a number of areas, notably in Bukoba and Arusha.

469. Development of Intellectual and Cultural Activities. The Social Development Department, with a staff of twelve Europeans, two Asians and seventy-three Africans, has continued its work of assisting officers in the field by providing them with new ideas and techniques, and supplying specialist services such as films, visual aids and broadcasts.

470. The part played by the press in the development of intellectual and cultural activities has already been indicated in paragraphs 300-305 and the provision of other forms of literature has continued to increase. Missions, publishing firms in the United Kingdom and the East African Literature Bureau all contribute to the general literature of the territory, much of it in the Swahili language. Particular attention has continued to be paid to the distribution of books among the indigenous peoples by book-box services, personal postal services and the establishment of libraries. In these efforts the Literature Bureau plays an important part and its productions enjoy an increasing popularity.

471. Apart from the numerous commercial cinemas throughout the territory, with frequent showings of films on 35 mm. projectors, there are many regular borrowers of 16 mm. films from the library maintained by the Social Development Department. Most of these borrowers are Government departments and large employers of labour. Research into audience reaction has continued throughout the year. African Film Productions, under contract to and with full assistance and guidance from the Tanganyika Government, completed two more programmes of entertainment films, making four in all since this scheme was undertaken in 1952. The Company then turned to the making of an up to date documentary entitled 'Tanganyika To-day' and work on this was completed. The film received favourable comment at various previews and is expected to be a success when released commercially in 1955.

472. Reference has already been made in paragraphs 261 and 263 of this report to the development and expansion of the territory's broadcasting service. The lengthening and diversification of the daily programme have been very popular and to judge from the still growing volume of correspondence the programmes are being listened to by an increasingly large and appreciative audience. The availability of inexpensive receiving sets has in itself made listening possible for a much larger number. The new territorial broadcasting station, with a 20 kw. short wave transmitter is nearing completion, but the popularity of the present service and the demand for a further lengthening of the programme are such that an early enlargement of the new station will probably be found necessary.

473. The British Council, which now has its own independent representative and is no longer under regional control, has continued to pursue its aim of promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the territory and the metropolitan country. This has been carried out by talks, the showing of films and the presentation of books, periodicals and reproductions of pictures to schools, training colleges, social centres and cultural societies. Distinguished visitors under the auspices of the Council have given talks on a variety of subjects and the Council has assisted

musical performances in Dar es Salaam by recitalists of international reputation. During the year three bursaries were awarded to enable Africans to study the work of local Government authorities in the United Kingdom and aspects of agriculture. The Council's organization in the United Kingdom has also looked after the welfare of students from the territory and in certain cases arranged courses and study tours at the request of the Tanganyika Government. Local residential courses designed to be of practical help to Africans going overseas for the first time to study were also held. In January, 1954, the Council convened a second voluntary inter-racial summer school to study social services in Britain. Those who attended this residential course—Europeans, Asians and Africans—took part in lectures, discussions, study groups, games and social activities. At a books exhibition held in February, modern printed books chosen to interest African readers, and a special exhibition of fine and rare books printed between the XVth and XXth centuries were displayed, together with reproductions of paintings. The small lending library maintained by the Council in Dar es Salaam, which is open to members of all races at a nominal fee, doubled its membership during the year.

CHAPTER 8

Culture and Research

474. Research. The year under review has again seen considerable activity in all fields of research. The East African Research Services have continued to cover on an inter-territorial basis much of the work in which Tanganyika is interested, but there are also numerous research projects of a departmental nature carried out in the territory. Reference has already been made to the research programmes of certain Government departments and in these cases the information contained in the following paragraphs is supplementary to that given in earlier relevant sections of this report. 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 organizations 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, the Rothamsted Experimental Station and the Macauley Institute for Soil Research.

Basic Services

(i) Geological Survey

475. The technical staff of the Department of Geological Survey decreased during the year by the departure on resignation and retirement of some of the geological and laboratory staff. Steps are being taken to recruit replacements. Geological reconnaissance and regional mapping suffered because of this depletion of staff, but progress was made towards the completion of geological maps over areas to the north-east of Iringa, to the west of Mbeya and in the south-eastern portion of the territory. Reconnaissance soil surveys related to geological mapping and also to the utilization of land were done in the Njombe and Kilwa Districts.

476. Some attention was paid to vulcanological research. Advance copies of the report of the expedition from Sheffield University to Kilimanjaro have reached the territory and are being considered. A geologist made extensive observations

of the recent eruptions of the volcano, Oldonyo Lengai. These vulcanological researches are of importance since large populations tend to establish themselves on the fertile soils in the vicinity of inactive volcanoes. In the north-western corner of the territory a study is being made of archaeology and of the history of ancient man.

477. Based on the results of the regional geological mapping, the investigation of mineral deposits continues to occupy a considerable part of the time of the Geological Survey Department. Fresh discoveries of occurrences of minerals of economic interest testify to the importance of basic surveys. The pyrochlore deposit at Panda Hill in the Southern Highlands Province is in this category, and it is probable that on this will be based an industry of considerable benefit to the territory. Renewed attention is also being given to known deposits which in the past have been regarded as of borderline interest.

478. An event of interest during the year which has already been mentioned earlier in this report was the meeting in Nairobi of the Association des Services Géologiques Africains. This Association had hitherto met only once every four years at the time of the International Geological Congress. However, it has been decided that meetings at two yearly intervals should be held and Nairobi was chosen as the venue for 1954. The territory was also represented at the seventh East African Inter-Territorial Geological Conference held in Kenya which was attended by representatives from the United Kingdom, the East Africa High Commission, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

479. A large number of reports in cyclostyled form were prepared and made available to the public during the year. A series of four bulletins, including a handbook for mica prospectors, was also published. The Department of Geological Survey had been given the responsibility for the preparation and production of a geological map of East Africa, on a scale of 1:2,000,000, and this appeared at the time of the Conference in Nairobi. Numerous bulletins and other papers published in previous years are obtainable from the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, and from the departmental headquarters at Dodoma, and lists of these appear periodically in the Official Gazette of the territory.

(ii) Meteorological Survey

480. Particulars of meteorological services have been recorded in paragraph 274 of this report.

Economic Research

(i) Land Surveys

481. **Triangulation.** A small party from the Directorate of Colonial Surveys operated in the southern part of the territory throughout the year. The Morogoro-Lindi-Songea chain was beaconed and observed and a connexion was made to the Portuguese network. This work involved observation at fifty-three primary stations. A base eleven miles long was measured in the neighbourhood of Nachingwea.

482. **Topography.** The Directorate of Colonial Surveys placed a contract for the photography of 13,000 square miles in the Tanga Province. In addition, 17,000 square miles were photographed by the Air Survey Division of the Lands and Surveys Department for various projects. Twelve new topographical sheets to a scale of 1/125,000 (half degree sheets) were drawn and printed by the Lands and Surveys Department :

Sumbawanga, Lukumburu, Sangama, Mlala Hills, Kasanga, Ninde, Itaka, Mfrika, Mpanda, Pitu River and Mpuu.

Thirty new preliminary plots to the scale of 1/50,000 (quarter degree sheets) based on air-photography were published by the Colonial Survey Directorate covering portions of the territory.

483. Cadastral Survey. Surveys for registration of title were completed as follows :

Township plots	....	....	....	....	2,347	comprising	2,383	acres
Estates	....	....	....	....	169	„	241,138	„

(ii) Agricultural

484. Sisal Research. This continued to be based at Mlingano where the main emphasis of the investigations continued to be on the maintenance of soil fertility and on the manuring and nutrition of sisal. Three quarters of the trials were concerned with these aspects while one quarter covered plant management, spacing, cutting, use of insecticides and the breeding and testing of Agave hybrids. In the ten year old cultivation trial it has been definitely shown that clean weeding has accelerated soil impoverishment and spraying trials begun in 1953 again showed the value of dieldrin in reducing weevil damage. Rates and time of cutting trials have also given definite and valuable results.

485. Coffee Research. Research on coffee problems is centred on the Research and Experimental Station at Lyamungu where investigations in 1954 proceeded along lines indicated in last year's report. These included work on the improvement of planting material, effects of mulching and of different systems of pruning. One important advance made during the year was the isolation by workers in Portugal from Lyamungu material of eight strains of leaf rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*), a disease which was again fairly widespread in 1954. Work on resistance of coffee selections to individual rust strains also gave valuable results.

486. Work at the Maruku Coffee Station, Bukoba, continued, the primary aim being to find an economic and practicable method of extending the cultivation of robusta coffee and bananas into the infertile grassland areas of the Lake shore.

487. The Senior Coffee Research Officer toured the coffee growing areas of South and Central America and also visited processing works in the United States, during the period November 1953 to February, 1954. His report is awaiting publication.

488. Ukiriguru Experimental Station. The main work at this station continued to be on cotton breeding. In the 1953-1954 season the strain UK.48 covered most of Lake Province. UK.51, however, has given an excellent multiplication rate since its first issue in 1951-1952, and UK.53 was first grown this season for multiplication on Kome Island. The breeding work in hand continues to aim at higher yields of good quality lint combined with resistance to jassid attack and bacterial blight. Experiments on seed treatment to reduce the incidence of bacterial blight were amongst other lines of research investigated. On the husbandry side, work on the response to such factors as time of planting, land resting and manurial application was continued.

489. The sorghum breeding work carried out by the Botanist at Ukiriguru was continued along the lines indicated in last year's report, and definite progress can be reported in the success in several areas of the variety SUK.1, which combines early maturity and good yield with palatability and weevil resistance. Crosses to confer resistance to grain smut and grain mould are now planned. Detailed examination of a large number of strains of rice was also carried out.

490. Ilonga Research Station. Work at this station continued to be mainly concerned with the cotton crop ; selection of types suitable for the rather isolated cotton-growing areas of the Eastern Province and the investigation of bollworm control by the use of insecticides predominated. During 1954 multiplication of the Ilonga variety 47/10 was undertaken in the Duthumi zone of Morogoro District where the variety has proved markedly successful in terms of vigour, yield and lint quality. Reselection and trial work was carried out at Ilonga with the aim of improving its one serious disadvantage—a low ginning outturn. Agronomic work on spacing and time of planting gave valuable results, the advantage of early planting being conclusively proved, whilst the long-term research into control of bollworm by the use of insecticide was advanced. The maize breeding programme continued according to plan and further progress was made in the testing of mosaic disease resistant strains of cassava.

491. Coast Agricultural Station. Prior to 1954, most of the work on this station was perforce concerned with cleaning up existing coconut plantations and the construction of adequate buildings. With this work nearing completion it was possible in 1954 to proceed with new coconut plantings and the extension of experimental work. Recording of some 10,000 trees continued throughout the year and several thousand seedlings from selected nuts were sold to local growers. Manurial and inter-cropping experiments with coconuts were carried out as well as field trials with cashew nuts, hibiscus, pineapples and mosaic disease resistant cassava. The sugar cane collection was maintained, but the presence of ratoon stunting disease in some varieties prevented the issue of planting material for sale.

492. Mahiwa Rice Station. Some re-organization of the upper portion of the farm was done during 1954 and it is intended to use this area for various long term rotation trials. Experimental work with rice and cassava continued and trials with minor crops were laid down. Results from the trials with fish in rice fields were disappointing. The third course of forty students drawn from the Instructor Staff of all districts in the Southern Province completed their training during the year.

493. Southern Highlands Province. Maize and sorghum experiments were begun this season while work on wheat, based on the results of previous seasons, continued. Investigations covered fertilizer requirements, times of planting, seeding rates and varietal responses and much information was gained, one important result being the promise shown by sorghum on the granite sands of Iringa District. Pyrethrum research followed the lines indicated in the 1953 report. Tobacco research in 1954 was centred on the property of Seatondale near Iringa, which was recently acquired as a research farm by the Tobacco Board. A full time Tobacco Research Officer was appointed and a wide range of experiments is planned for the 1954-1955 season. During the past season work was continued on such problems as cutworm and eelworm control and response to fertilizers. Variety trials with imported strains of Virginia leaf were carried out with such promising results that experimental plantings are now being extended to selected farms in the district.

494. Beeswax Research Station. The chief subject of study during the year under review was the bee botany of Tanganyika based on pollen analysis, a sound knowledge of which is essential for future work on apiculture. Extension work was focussed on the preservation of bee colonies and the improvement of the quality of beeswax for export, and a start was made in building up a market for high quality Tanganyika honey.

(iii) Veterinary : Animal Husbandry

495. Veterinary Laboratory, Mpwapwa. In addition to routine diagnostic work, testing of dips, milk analysis and pasture analysis, a considerable programme

of research on animal diseases is being undertaken and the rinderpest immunity experiments continue.

496. The trials mentioned in paragraph 512 of last year's report to find a single curative dose of ethidium bromide were completed successfully, as were also new trials to test the efficacy of ethidium bromide against late trypanosomiasis caused by *T. congolense* in Zebu cattle. A new drug, "Berenil", was tested against early trypanosomiasis caused by *T. congolense* in Zebu cattle. The tick survey in the Southern Highlands Province and the botanical survey of the Mpwapwa valley continued. Other research work concerning mineral deficiencies in animals, the control of oestrus in Zebu cattle and the seasonal variation in the chemical composition of pastures selected by grazing animals, was intensified.

497. **Livestock Research.** During the year under review breeding plans were simplified in the light of previous experience and the revised plans will come into effect in 1955. The livestock recording scheme initiated last year progressed satisfactorily after a number of initial troubles had been surmounted.

(iv) Fisheries

498. In addition to the work carried out by the territorial fisheries organization detailed in paragraphs 230 to 232 the territory derives considerable assistance from the two East African fisheries organizations, the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization and the East African Inland Fisheries Research Organization. The activities of the latter are concentrated on Lake Victoria where the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service implements the policy arrived at as a result of the research carried out by the Organization. The Organization is, however, available for advice and analysis of the results of research done by the territorial organization. The East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization is based on Zanzibar and works in close co-operation with the marine section of the territorial organization.

(v) Forestry

499. The principal research organization is the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization which co-ordinates and conducts research on an inter-territorial basis. Within the territory the Silviculture and Utilization Research Divisions of the Forest Department were active throughout the year. Silvicultural research is directed primarily towards the improvement of nursery techniques, the solution of problems affecting the establishment of softwoods and the replacement of four primary indigenous species, Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*), Podo (*Podocarpus darwei*), Camphor (*Ocotea usambarensis*) and Loliondo (*Olea welwitschii*). During 1954 the Utilization Division completed the installation of an impregnation plant and made considerable progress in setting up a research saw-mill and woodworking plant. Equipment for a logging research unit was also purchased.

(vi) Industrial and Applied Chemistry

500. Much routine research is undertaken by the department of the Government Chemist, the staff under his direction consisting of six chemists, five associate chemists and twenty-four chemical assistants. As recorded in previous reports, facilities consist of a central laboratory at Dar es Salaam and two smaller laboratories for chemists seconded to the Agricultural and Veterinary departments. Plans have been drawn up for a new central chemical laboratory to replace the present crowded building. The wide variety of work done by the Department is the result of a policy of applying chemistry wherever it is needed and encouraging Africans to take an integral part in that work. During the year one African associate chemist obtained the Associateship of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

501. The work of the Department can be divided roughly into two sections : food, drugs and toxicology—conventional Government Chemist's routine work—on the one hand and development research on the other. On the routine side the adulteration rate of whole milks was lowered and the standards for imported condensed milks maintained. Some investigation of the dyestuffs added to soft drinks was made. The fluorine content of domestic waters was kept under review, this toxic element being more widespread in natural waters than previously supposed. In the toxicological field few drugs of addiction were received and inorganic poisoning is rare. Arrow poisons, which in the main are used to procure game for food, involved about fifteen homicidal cases during the year. Poisoning occasionally results from the use, in good faith and with the intent to cure, of various physiologically active plant materials. However, no new species not previously recorded came to light during the year. Water supply investigations continued and included a series of tests of waters from the Ruvu river, the Newala district and the railway watering points between Dar es Salaam and Morogoro. The improvement of the Dar es Salaam public water supply previously reported has led to reduced scaling, but increased corrosion in locomotive boilers. This matter was investigated and recommendations made to eliminate corrosion. In the field of soil mechanics tests made covered the new Morogoro/Iringa road, the Tanga and Mwanza airfields and parts of the completed Dar es Salaam/Morogoro and Tanga/Korogwe roads.

502. During 1954 the investigation of 'black tip' in coffee was continued and experimental spraying with nutrient elements is now in hand. A 'black tip' condition was observed in wattle and pines and these are being investigated. An exploratory study of the nutrient status of pyrethrum, which is mainly grown in the region where 'black tip' occurs, is in hand. Analytical work on some of the salty Luengera soils in the Usambara district continued and effective reclamation was carried out with the result that record crops of rice are now being obtained where two years ago no crop would grow. More soil analyses were made for the Food and Agriculture Organization irrigation expert who is investigating the potentialities of the Rufiji Valley. New soil areas visited or investigated during the year include Mlali, Uru, Wami, Magugu, Shinyanga and Bukoba. The Magugu resettlement area in the vicinity of Lake Manyara was investigated in collaboration with a visiting sociologist. The settlement pattern appears to be closely related to the soils, of which there are many generally fertile types. In the Bukoba area there is a striking contrast between the flourishing coffee gardens and the extensive poor grasslands.

(vii) Economic

503. A detailed survey of the structure and organization of the distributive industries of the territory was carried out during 1953, the cost being met in part by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The final report of this survey was not ready for publication during 1954, but will be available early in 1955.

Social Research

(i) Sociological

504. Sociological research workers engaged on investigations in Tanganyika during 1953 were of the same categories described in the last report. During the year under review the Senior Sociologist made investigations in Uluguru, Masailand and Ugogo. Another Government sociologist continued his work on Haya law and custom and the third Government sociologist undertook a survey of Ngoni labour migration. This study is part of a major survey of labour mobility in the Southern Highlands area and was one of the projects proposed by Dr. W. E. H. Stanner after his visit to Tanganyika in 1948.

505. Sociologists of the East African Institute of Social Research continued their work on the Iraqw tribe. The research carried out among the Baha of Kasulu and Kibondo districts was completed. Reports were received on the fertility researches conducted in 1952 among the Bahaya of Bukoba.

506. Workers from overseas, among whom were two Fulbright scholars, made studies of the adaptation of traditional law to modern change in the Moshi and Arusha areas, land usage in Magugu, Arusha, and the financial aspects of local government in Sukumaland, Tukuyu, Moshi and Singida. Later in the year a Ford Foundation worker came out to study native medicines. Reports from these workers are not yet to hand.

(ii) Medical

507. The subject of medical research has already been dealt with in paragraphs 379 and 380 of this report.

Other Research

Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis

508. **Tsetse Research Station, Shinyanga.** The research work carried out at this station was fully described in paragraphs 1099-1102 of the 1952 report, and was continued during 1954.

509. **Tsetse Survey and Reclamation.** Research and experimental reclamation were carried out by the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization, which operates under the East Africa High Commission. The territorial Department of Tsetse Survey and Reclamation was occupied entirely with applied work, but it maintained close contact with E.A.T.T.R.R.O. so that any new methods of survey or reclamation might be utilized. Research on the behaviour of various species of tsetse under controlled conditions was carried out at the Central Tsetse Research Laboratory, Shinyanga. Field studies were made at Shinyanga and at sub-stations in other parts of the territory. E.A.T.T.R.R.O. carried out a survey in the northern part of the Bukoba district. This was done because the Organization had successfully completed an experiment in discriminative clearing against *G. morsitans*, but there is the danger that re-infestation may take place when the clearings have regenerated sufficiently to provide tsetse with a habitat. Close contact has also been maintained between the territorial department and the Colonial Insecticides Research Unit. The Unit has extended its experiments with arboricides, and it is hoped that the work may lead to improved methods of controlling regeneration in certain types of anti-tsetse clearings.

510. **Insecticides.** Much valuable work in connexion with the use of insecticides in the tropics is carried out by the Colonial Insecticides 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 much detailed work is carried out on the effects and methods of using various types of insecticides, fungicides, arboricides and herbicides under tropical conditions. The Unit is assisted by the Agricultural Department and by the work carried out at Ilonga Experimental Station where a special scheme to study the large scale use of insecticides is being carried out, financed in part from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and in part by the Tanganyika Government. The results of this work are already having their effect on the production of crops in the territory and special attention is paid to devising methods which can be used by the peasant farmer.

511. Indigenous Art and Culture. The teaching of Art is carried on in such schools as have qualified Art teachers. Particularly good work has been done at Tabora Government Boys Secondary School which has on its staff an Art teacher trained at Makerere College. Most girls schools are also interested in developing Art teaching and at Machame Girls School, Moshi, the children have been encouraged to investigate the possibilities of using local earths and leaves as sources of colour. At Tabora Boys School a very successful competition of traditional tribal dancing and tribal music was held into which the pupils, who come from all over the territory, entered with great enthusiasm. In an endeavour to foster and encourage local crafts the Tanganyika Council of Women has taken over shop premises in Dar es Salaam as a central dépôt for sales of these products. Arrangements are now in hand to obtain the services of an expert to advise the Government regarding the preservation of the rock paintings in the Kondoa district.

512. Preservation of Historical Monuments : Archæology. The protection and preservation of areas and objects of archæological, palæontological and historical interest continue to be governed by the Monuments Preservation Ordinance (Cap. 233 of the Laws), the basic objects of which Ordinance were described in the 1952 report. It has not yet proved possible to enact the new Monuments Ordinance which was approved by the legislature in 1953, but it is hoped that it will be brought into force during 1955. The scope of archæological investigation in Tanganyika was described in paragraphs 1119-1121 of the 1952 report ; little or no fresh investigations were carried out in this field during 1954.

513. A ceremony of historical interest took place at Kalenga in June, 1954. After a search lasting for years, the missing skull of Chief Mkwawa, a revered hero of the Hehe tribe, was finally traced to the Museum fuer Voelkerkunde in Bremen. By the courtesy of the museum authorities the skull was handed back to the Tanganyika Government and formally presented to Chief Adam Sapi, a grandson of Chief Mkwawa and present Chief of the Wahehe, by the Governor in the presence of over 30,000 Wahehe. The skull was subsequently placed in a mausoleum specially built for it, and in return various ethnological presents were sent by Chief Adam to the Bremen Museum.

514. Museums ; Parks ; etc. The King George V Memorial Museum at Dar es Salaam is a general regional museum with ethnographical, archæological, historical, geological and natural history sections. About half the space available is at present occupied by the ethnographical section. During 1954 the activities of the Museum included :

- (a) The extension of the historical section to cover the period of German occupation.
- (b) The installation of a small aquarium of local freshwater fish.

A small charge for admission was introduced during the year, 10 cents for adults and 5 cents for children, which it is hoped will both result in the Museum being more valued and bring in a small additional income for the improvement of the collections.

At Dodoma the Department of Geological Survey maintains a comprehensive museum and the Game Department has a collection of trophies and other exhibits of interest at its headquarters at Tengeru in the Arusha district of the Northern Province. Admission to these museums is free.

515. Mention has been made in paragraph 294 of this report of the activities of the various institutions and societies of a cultural nature which exist in the territory.

516. The Fauna Conservation Ordinance, 1951, has been in force throughout 1954. The Ordinance provides for the complete protection of the rarer species

throughout the territory, the complete protection for all species in game reserves and partial protection for all species outside game reserves. The Board of Trustees of the Serengeti National Park was reconstituted during the year with an unofficial chairman and greater local representation. The administration of this park was reviewed by the new Board and improvements in conditions for the local inhabitants and for the animals in the park are expected to result.

517. Languages. The general picture in regard to indigenous languages is described in paragraphs 15 and 16 of this report. Reference to the teaching and the use of languages in schools is made in the relevant chapters of Part VIII, and as already stated, text books are published in the English, Swahili, Urdu and Gujerati languages. Opinion as regards the language of instruction in primary schools remains divided but in the particular conditions existing in Tanganyika, where the speediest possible spread of literacy among the younger generation is the immediate aim, it is felt that in the first years of their education children should be taught in a language in which they can easily and readily assimilate knowledge.

518. The Swahili language was first established in written form by missionaries nearly a century ago. It is the recognized vernacular language for official and educational purposes and standardization is undertaken by the East African Languages (Swahili) Committee. Several other Bantu dialects have also been established in written form. Their use is localized but a study of them is maintained by the missionary societies. Study by individual officers is encouraged by Government by the award of interpreterships. The Society for the Preservation of Swahili, which was founded at Tanga in 1953, continued its activities during the year and held a number of meetings at which philological topics were discussed. The majority of its members are African, but membership, which is now about 100, also includes Europeans and Asians who are interested in the study of the language.

519. Supply of Literature. A continued increase was shown during 1953 in the amount of printed material made available to literate inhabitants, mainly in the Swahili language but also in English. The work of the East African Literature Bureau has been mentioned in paragraph 470 : some 60,000 volumes, in Swahili or English, of its own publications were sold throughout the territory during the first nine months of the year ; by 31st December, seventy-seven library centres had been established and a larger library was set up in Dar es Salaam, from which, 45,363 books were loaned. In spite of difficulties of communication, the individual Postal Library Service increased its members to 176, who borrowed 1,090 books. Details of district, mission and privately owned newspapers are given in paragraphs 302 to 304 of this report.

520. Libraries. Libraries and reading rooms are maintained by the several communities at many centres throughout the territory and most social clubs provide lending libraries for the use of their members. Particulars regarding the King George V Museum Library were given in paragraph 1129 of the 1952 report. The Department of Social Development and the East African Literature Bureau continued during 1954 to provide facilities in a network of libraries throughout the territory, as did the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Library at Moshi, which is supported by subscriptions and is open to all races, the central library of the British Council in Dar es Salaam and the library of United Nations records, reports and publications.

521. Publishing Establishments. The Government Press in Dar es Salaam undertakes the printing of all Government and East African Railways and Harbours (Tanganyika) publications. The Tanganyika Standard, in addition to the publication of a weekly and daily newspaper, carries out a small amount of publishing. The Dar es Salaam Bookshop publishes a high percentage of the

Swahili literature available in the territory. The greater number of these publications are printed in the United Kingdom, but as the printing facilities increase more will be printed locally.

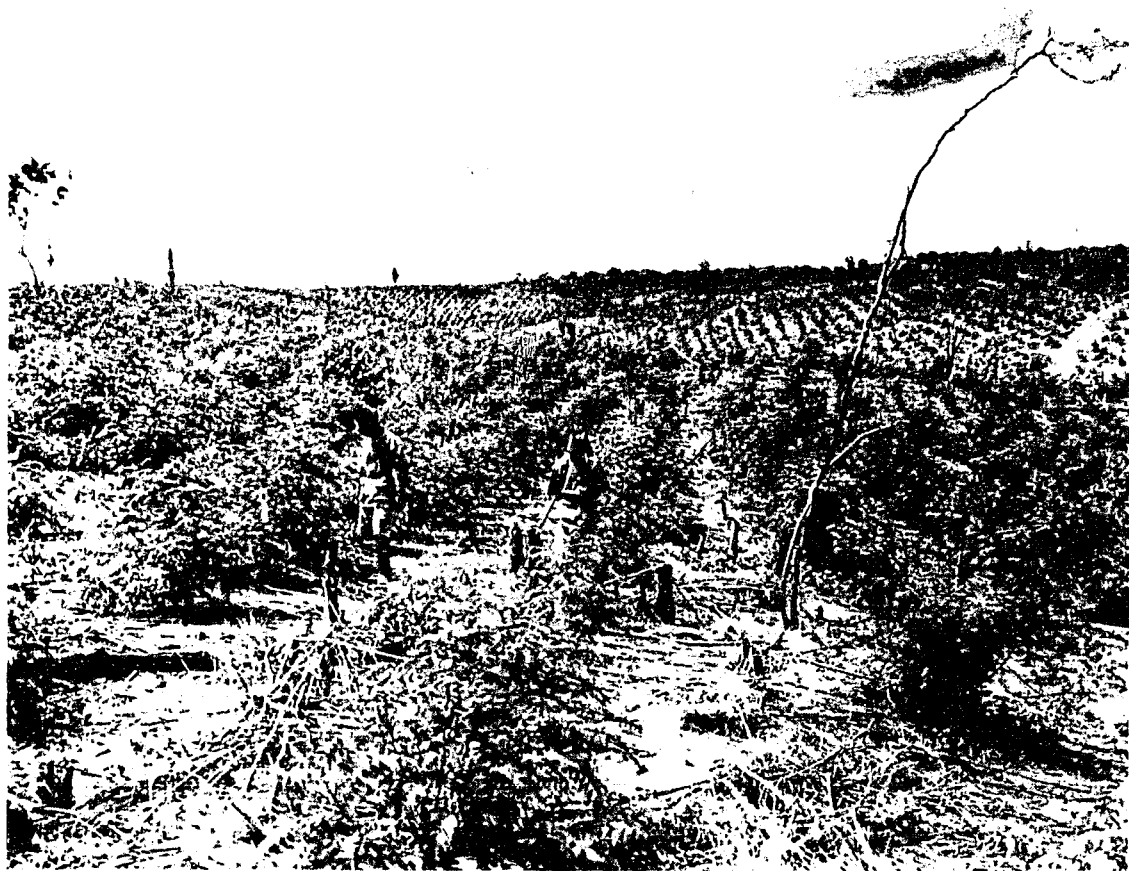
522. The capacity, equipment and work of the Government Press and of that of the Tanganyika Standard were fully described in paragraphs 1133 and 1134 of the 1952 report. These presses, together with the small commercial and missionary presses mentioned in paragraphs 1135 and 1136 of that report, continued to keep pace with an ever increasing official and public demand.

523. **Theatres ; Cinemas.** As has been stated in previous reports there are no legitimate theatres but an increasing number of amateur performances are staged by all sections of the community and have become a permanent feature of cultural and social life. At the end of 1954 there were thirty-one commercial (35 millimetre) cinemas in the territory. Admission is entirely without racial discrimination and the tastes of all sections of the public are catered for. In addition there are several publicly owned 16 millimetre projectors which are available for loan in different parts of the territory, and a considerable number of privately owned projectors including those owned by employers of labour for the education and entertainment of their workers. There are also seven mobile cinemas.

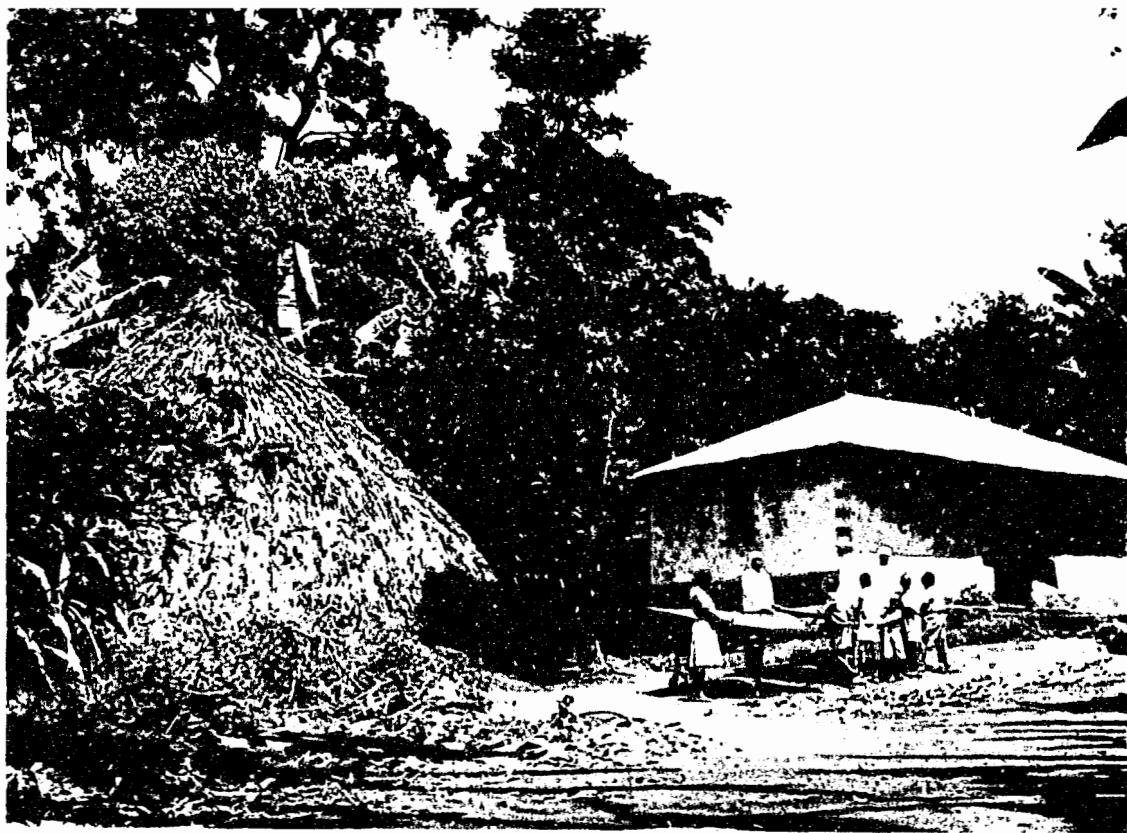
524. **Non-Governmental Organizations.** Several references have already been made to non-governmental organizations of an educational and cultural nature in earlier chapters of this report dealing with social and educational advancement. As will be apparent from these earlier chapters the various missions working in the territory are the foremost of such organizations. Their influence is widespread and their work is increasing. Details in regard to other organizations will be found in paragraphs 289-295. The work of the British Council, which is playing an increasingly important part in the cultural development of the territory, has already been fully described in paragraph 473 of this report.



A new dam for the Mwadui diamond mines. The engineer-in-charge studying granite boulders to be removed in constructing the core of the future dam wall.
The dam has been successfully completed



Two year old trees in forest plantation at Vikundu, near Dar es Salaam



A Chagga coffee farmer's two houses : the old type is thatched with banana leaves



A fine crop of coffee at Bukoba on the shores of
Lake Victoria

Publications

525. 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.

526. By the end of the year, work on the preparation and printing of a 924 page handbook, entitled 'Tanganyika: a Review of its Resources and their Development' was nearly complete, and publication took place early in 1955.

PART X

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

527. The Administering Authority continued to co-operate to the fullest extent in implementing the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council. At the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Council three petitions from Tanganyika were examined, having been submitted by Mr. Anton Weber, The Meru Citizens Union and Mr. Edward Levy, respectively. The Council took note of the observations of the Administering Authority as regards Mr. Levy's petition and postponed the final disposal of Mr. Weber's petition, pending further information to be supplied by the Administering Authority at the fifteenth session. In respect of the second of the petitions mentioned, the Council asked to be kept informed of the outcome of negotiations and requested that in the final settlement of the questions raised by the petition, the indigenous occupiers of the land affected should be ensured security of tenure. The progress made in this matter is referred to in paragraph 202 of this report, which indicates that although a final settlement was not reached in 1954, the prospects of its achievement in 1955 were reasonably good.

528. In its report for the period 22nd July, 1953, to 16th July, 1954, to the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council dealt with the Report of the Administering Authority for the year 1952, which had been before it at its thirteenth session and with the observations made thereon by the representatives of the members of the Council and by the Special Representative of the Administering Authority in answer to the questions put to him. The following paragraphs summarize the action taken during 1954, 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

529. In noting with satisfaction the harmony which has existed and continues to exist in the relationship between the three main population groups, the Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would be able to intensify its efforts to bring about the development of a unified Tanganyika

in which the indigenous inhabitants would play their full part. During 1954 attention was particularly directed to promoting a greater participation by Africans in the economic life of the territory (see paragraphs 183-185, 187, 188, 217 and 241). Another important step was the unification of the Civil Service as a result of the recommendations of the East African Salaries Commission (see paragraphs 97 to 99). Social relationships between the main communities continued to develop satisfactorily (see paragraph 347 and the paragraphs dealing with the activities of non-governmental social organizations—289-294).

530. The Trusteeship Council in inviting the Administering Authority to include in future annual reports certain additional population data, with particular reference to employment and education, recognized the difficulties of establishing suitable means in the territory for the collection of the vital statistics necessary. The progress made in this respect, with special reference to the compulsory registration of births and deaths, has been described in paragraph 393 and there is no doubt that the more advanced Native Authorities and local government bodies are beginning to appreciate the value of such statistics. At the same time, the man-hours and financial provision required to obtain all the figures which would be desirable, needs to be re-emphasized. Only a full-scale census can provide certain of the figures requested by the Trusteeship Council and the figures published in the last general census in 1948 must for the time being be relied upon. While, therefore, it has been possible to provide, as requested by the Council, the additional figures relating to employment (Appendix XVII K), it is considered that no purpose would be served, in the absence of annual census statistics, by including in the appendices what can at best only be a rough estimate of the number of children of school age in the territory. It is noted, however, that for the purposes of educational planning the number of children of primary school age is estimated at 10 per cent. of the total population recorded in the 1948 census, subject to an increase of 2 per cent. per annum. On this basis the number of such children in 1954 was estimated at 859,000 of whom 34 per cent. were receiving approved primary education.

531. The Trusteeship Council recommended that all possible measures should be taken to develop the Swahili language and broaden the scope of its use, and the position in this matter has been fully dealt with in paragraphs 15, 16, 517 and 518.

Political Advancement

532. The Trusteeship Council under this heading emphasized the desirability of establishing a common status of citizen and a general interest in territorial affairs. The progress made in developing an inter-racial outlook and approach to local government problems, which is considered the essential basis for the development of the concept of common citizenship and the best method of encouraging a wider interest in territorial problems, is described at length in Chapters 1 to 3 of Part V. of this report.

533. The Council further expressed the hope that the changes in the constitution of the central legislature would be carried through within the five-year period envisaged at its eleventh session and also that there would be an increase in the African membership of the Executive Council. Both these hopes were fulfilled in the period under review, as recorded in paragraphs 58 and 59 of this report, and progress was also made with the allied problem of the suffrage, as recorded in paragraph 100.

534. The Council's recommendation that efforts should be intensified to establish conciliar forms of local government was in full accordance with the policy of the Government and the progress made is set out in paragraphs 79-82 and 87-91.

535. The recommendations of the Council relating to the Civil Service were fully covered by the adoption of the report of the East African Salaries Commission the effect of which has been described in paragraphs 61, 62, and 96-99 of this report.

536. The separation of judicial functions at local government level and the consequential increase in the participation of Africans in the judicial system which was endorsed by the Council, made further progress and is referred to in paragraphs 90 and 91.

537. In its report the Trusteeship Council raised a number of points and made recommendations as to the functions of the East Africa High Commission. In particular additional information was requested as to the status of employees of the High Commission, the publicity given to its activities and the social and economic implications of the organization. These were dealt with at length in a paper prepared for the fifteenth session of the Council and circulated under the reference number T/C.1/L.45 of 7th March, 1955. Further references are to be found in the relevant sections of this report, in particular paragraphs 245-250, 254-274 and the sections from paragraph 474 onwards dealing with research services conducted under the auspices of the High Commission.

Economic Advancement

538. The Trusteeship Council's approval of the policies of the Administering Authority in the field of agricultural and industrial development was welcome and the progress made during 1954 is dealt with at length in Sections 3 and 4 of Part VI of this report. The importance of enhanced African participation in this field which was stressed by the Council and is fully appreciated, was recognized by the continued encouragement of the co-operative movement (paragraphs 183-185) and the progress made in such major projects as the Makonde Water and Ubena Wattle Schemes (paragraphs 187-188).

539. The improvement of communications and water supplies, to which the Council also particularly referred, received special attention and the progress made is detailed in paragraphs 265, 269, 213-218, 286 and 287 of this report. The recommendation that all possible measures should be taken by which Africans may increase their share of the benefits derived from the mineral resources of the territory was duly noted and during the year the first African mining co-operative was established (paragraphs 185 and 241), while the general principle that active participation in mining operations should be open to all sections of the population was maintained (paragraph 243). Attention is also directed to the immense indirect benefits derived from the development of mineral resources through the revenue which permits the financing of expanded educational and other services.

Social Advancement

540. Referring to the status of women, the Trusteeship Council recommended the appointment of additional social workers and the intensification of their activities. During 1954 the provision was made for increasing the number of Women Welfare Officers from one to four and the number of Women Social Development Assistants was also substantially increased and is now twelve. Good progress was also made with the establishment of women's clubs, as described in paragraphs 346 and 468 of this report.

541. The Trusteeship Council, referring to the standard of living, requested to be kept fully informed of the results achieved by the Administering Authority in raising the general standard and also to be supplied with all possible statistical data. The former point has already been referred to in paragraph 538 above, and the establishment of the African Industrial Productivity Loans Fund is recorded in paragraph 152. In Appendix XVI of this report are statistical data relating to the cost of living. In addition a national income study was planned, but, for

reasons stated in paragraph 159, is not likely to be completed until 1956. The progress made with the related problem of urban housing for lower income brackets, towards the solution of which the Council urged the Administering Authority to continued efforts, is described in paragraphs 37, 281 and 408-413.

542. The long and complex task of drafting a new and comprehensive employment bill, to which the Trusteeship Council made reference in the section of its report dealing with labour questions, had reached an advanced stage by the end of the year. Close co-operation was maintained with all neighbouring territories on labour questions, but it has not yet been considered practicable to adopt the suggestion of the Council that the International Labour Organization should be asked to assist in carrying out an expert investigation of the labour problems of the territory as a whole, since these problems still remain too diverse and varying with locality to make such a study profitable.

543. The approval given in the Council's report to the Administering Authority's policy on and development of medical and health services was noted with satisfaction and the further progress made is described in Chapter 7 of Part VII of this report.

544. Further progress in the implementation of the Council's recommendations relating to corporal punishment is recorded in paragraph 120 of this report.

Educational Advancement

545. The general approval accorded in the Trusteeship Council's report to the progress of the ten-year educational development plan and its endorsement of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's suggestions as to further developments in education which closely accord with the policy of the Administering Authority and Government, were welcomed. The progress made in this field during 1954 is set out in Chapters 1 to 7 of Part VIII of this report and particular attention is directed to paragraph 432 in view of the Council's specific recommendation as to the improvement of "bush" schools. Paragraphs 454-456 and 473 record the progress made in implementing the Council's suggestion of establishing courses in various fields of higher education as a first step towards the establishment of an institute of university status within the territory. The further assessment and extension of adult and community education schemes, which was recommended by the Council, are dealt with in paragraphs 467 and 468.

Summary and Conclusions

546. This report, following the precedent set in 1953, gives full details of new developments and progress made during 1954 in all the fields covered by the Questionnaire approved at the Eleventh Session of the Trusteeship Council in June, 1952, while reducing to the minimum consistent with clarity and the interests of the new reader, the background information not specifically related to the events of 1954. Cross-references to the 1952 report are provided for the convenience of those who wish to acquaint themselves more fully with information which has as far as possible been summarized in the present report.

547. In the constitutional field major advances were made in 1954 at both central and local government levels. The revised constitution of the Legislative Council resulting from the long and careful deliberations and enquiries of the Constitutional Development Committee, was finally decided and, although the Instruments bringing the changes into effect at the opening of the new Session of the Council in 1955 were still to be enacted, it was possible for the Governor to make a detailed announcement before the end of the year. The principles of the new Constitution were widely welcomed by all communities: they envisaged an increase in the membership from twenty-nine to sixty-one, the inclusion on the Government Bench of fourteen nominated Unofficial Members including the six Unofficial Members of the Executive Council, the development of the representative character of the unofficial side of the House by attaching twenty-seven of its members specifically to the eight provinces and the capital, Dar es Salaam, and the remaining three to such specific territorial interests as the Governor might select, and parity as between the three main races in their representation on the unofficial bench.

548. Development in Local Government is at the present stage not only the main interest of the majority of the people but also by far the most important training ground for constitutional progress. During 1954 further progress was made in the establishment of modernized councils, in both the executive and advisory categories, and a decided tendency was apparent for these to acquire of their own volition the inter-racial character which it is the policy of Government to encourage. This policy is designed to give the widest possible publicity to the aims and activities of Government, to facilitate the exchange of views between leading members of all communities and between them and Government, and to make the fullest use of the capabilities and skills of the best available representatives of all races in the conduct of public affairs. By the end of the year seventy-seven councils in all parts of the territory had members drawn from all races, the most notable example being the Local Council of Newala which has taken over full executive responsibility in the area at the local government level. Four autonomous Town Councils were established, the Tanga Town Council with effect from the 1st July, 1954, and the others at Arusha, Mwanza and Lindi with effect from 1st January, 1955.

549. A major step in the evolution of the Civil Service was the publication in the first half of the year of the recommendations of the East African Salaries Commission and their adoption by the Legislature. These, by finally abolishing the distinction between the Senior and Junior Services, brought to fulfilment the aim which has long been pursued of establishing a unified and integrated civil service in which the limit of advance of any serving member is set solely by his qualifications and proved ability, with due regard to the qualities of integrity, character and leadership. The recommendations adopted also consolidate the foundations of a public service which so far as the interests of the territory permit will ultimately be recruited wholly within Tanganyika.

550. In the economic sphere, 1954 must be accounted a fair average year, with good crops, except in parts of the central plateau where drought conditions continued, and with further expansion in forest, mineral and industrial production. The recession in the price of sisal was partly off-set by record prices and production for both cotton and coffee. One of the most important features of the year was the progress made in encouraging a larger number of Africans to take a share in economic enterprise and development. The number of co-operative societies and their membership was increased by 20 per cent. and nearly 27 per cent., respectively. The establishment of a mica mining co-operative was a new and important departure in this sphere. The foundation of the Makonde Water Corporation and the extension of the Ubena Wattle Scheme to allow for individual African enterprise may well in future years be accounted as milestones in the developing economy of the territory.

551. The year was marked by the completion of a number of major projects. These included the International Airport at Dar es Salaam, the trunk roads between the capital and Morogoro and Tanga and Korogwe, and the deep water berths at the port of Mtwara. The berths at Dar es Salaam also made very substantial progress. Among the new projects begun during the year, the building of the new Group Hospital at Dar es Salaam was of particular importance in the light of the large population now concentrated in the capital. Importance is also attached to the completion of the initial survey of the vast Rufiji Basin irrigation scheme. It is hoped that the data now to be collected during the necessary period of years will prove the practicability of a project which might well revolutionize the economy of this large part of the territory.

552. Public opinion during the year concerned itself largely with economic developments, especially the expansion of the co-operative and trade union movements and with the various new types of community enterprise mentioned above, and also with the prospective constitutional and particularly local government developments. Most African political associations were still mainly interested in local affairs, but an effort was made to replace and reorganize the one political association striving for territorial recognition.

553. In general, the year may be said to have been marked by a growing realization on the part of many sections of the population of the basic importance of economic expansion if the future of the territory is to be assured.

APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

1. **General.** The East African Statistical Department is one of the scheduled services of the East Africa High Commission, and operated before the East Africa High Commission Order in Council as the Statistical Section of the Conference of East African Governors. The Department is responsible for the collection of statistics in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1949. In this Act the duties of the Director are set out fully, and include the taking of any census in the territories, the collection, compilation and analysis together with the publishing, of statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, agricultural, mining, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people of the territories. In addition, it is the duty of the Director generally to organize a co-ordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to the territories. There is a schedule to the Act which sets out the subjects on which information can be collected with the approval of the Administrator to the East Africa High Commission.

2. In the Act it is stated that the Director of the East African Statistical Department should collaborate with the services of the High Commission and with departments of the Governments of the territories in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of administration. The Government of Tanganyika, in agreement with the other East African Governments, agreed that the East African Statistical Department should undertake the collection of statistics which had not been collected previously by any other department, leaving with the administrative departments the maintenance of existing statistical series. It is the duty of the Director of the East African Statistical Department to advise on and assist in the improvement of the statistics maintained by administrative departments.

3. The central control of statistics is through the East African Statistical Department but many series on economic and social subjects are controlled by the individual departments of the Tanganyika Government. The East African Statistical Department has an establishment of a Director, an Assistant Director and ten Statisticians qualified in economics and statistics, or mathematical statistics. The Department consists of a Basic Service common to the three territories, which contribute to its cost in shares, which at present are equal, and certain special services the cost of which is in each case met by the territory for which the service is performed. There is one special service for Tanganyika called the Tanganyika Development Service. The total establishment of the Department in Tanganyika is nine posts, of which two are for qualified statisticians, but during most of 1954 one of these senior posts was vacant. In addition, the staff at headquarters deals on an inter-territorial level with certain economic and social statistics concerning Tanganyika and handles publications.

4. In the individual governmental departments no specially qualified staff is engaged on the collection of statistical material, and most of the statistics produced by them become available as "by-products" of normal administration. The exception is the case of the Registrar General who is responsible for the registration of births and deaths and the compilation of series of the non-African population. No qualified statisticians are available to deal with the demographic, economic and social statistics of Tanganyika, other than those in the East African Statistical Department.

5. The Director of the East African Statistical Department is responsible for the taking of any census in the territory. A census was held in 1948 and was the first complete one in Tanganyika. Information has been published on the geographical and tribal distributions of the population. Studies of the age grouping and of the fertility of a sample of the population have been made, and parts have been pub-

lished. Some of the results from the census were included in the revision of the Report on the Population of Tanganyika undertaken for the United Nations by the Director of the East African Statistical Department. At present there is no collection of demographic data concerning the African population of the territory. No vital statistics are maintained and no real indication of birth and death rates can be given. The East African Statistical Department will be responsible for the organization of such statistics when it becomes possible for them to be collected, although the field work may be undertaken by officers not attached to the Department.

6. 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. The recruitment of professional staff for the Department is undertaken by the East Africa High Commission.

7. Close co-operation is maintained with the statistical services of neighbouring territories outside East Africa. As stated above, the Director is responsible for the internal co-ordination of statistics of the three East African territories, and there is thus comparability in many respects. The Director is an ex-officio member of the International Statistical Institute and a member of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. He corresponds with the Secretariats of the Statistical Office of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies. He attended the meeting of African Statisticians of countries South of the Sahara held in Salisbury in 1951, where plans were put forward for the co-ordination of statistics in Africa.

8. **Censuses.** The definition of a census is not uniform throughout the world but, for the purpose of this report, it is assumed that a census refers to the collection of characteristics concerning all peoples of an area. Where estimates have been prepared on the basis of samples or on the experience of particular areas, these have not been considered as censuses except in the case of (b) below.

(a) *Population:* The first complete census of population of Tanganyika was held in 1948, when an attempt was made to count the whole African population of Tanganyika within a period of seven days by visiting each hut. A description of the method used has been given in the revised edition of the Report on the Population of Tanganyika and also in articles in learned journals. A census was carried out in 1931 in Tanganyika, consisting of the bringing up to date of poll tax records in certain areas and the compilation of new statistics in other areas. Previous estimates, termed censuses, were held in 1913, 1921 and 1928.

(b) *Agriculture:* A sample census of agriculture was held in 1950-1951 as part of the World Census of Agriculture. Some 15,000 families were included in the survey, and difficulties experienced in the analysis have prevented early publication of the report. This report became available during 1954.

(c) *Industry:* No census has yet been taken, although it is contemplated that statistics of industrial production will be collected in the near future.

9. The non-African population was counted in 1913, 1921, 1948 and 1952. The method used was that of individual enumeration on a household form, and it is believed that the degree of accuracy in coverage has increased over the years. In the 1952 census Africans in towns were also enumerated. It is thought that the non-African population has been estimated within five per cent. and it is believed that the totals of the African population are accurate within seven to ten per cent.

10. **Problems involved in improving Statistics.** To explain all the problems would require a full scale work but, in general, they are those of obtaining statistical material from populations which are not numerically minded and are to a considerable extent illiterate, and who live in scattered communities throughout a large area. Other problems are connected with the difficulty of obtaining qualified staff. In organizing statistical services in East Africa, it has been found that many of the techniques and systems in developed countries have had to be adapted or re-planned to fit local conditions. It is necessary for professional staff to undertake this work, and it is a long process. Progress must be slow unless more professional staff is made available.

11. **Methods of measuring Births and Deaths.** The only methods at present available are the systems in operation for the non-African population. Birth and death registration in respect of Africans is maintained in certain areas but is not comprehensive.

12. **Migration.** For the non-African population, full statistics of immigration are maintained and records of emigration were collected for the first time in February, 1952. The information provided is checked against the various documents which have to be obtained before a person can enter the territory. For the collection of statistics of emigrants, the responsibility is placed on the companies transporting the persons, and it is thought that for all the land routes the information is nearly complete. The information on migration between the East African territories is not accurate. No full scale records of internal migration are maintained except in regard to contract labour, for which information is collected by the Labour Commissioner.

APPENDIX I

POPULATION

A. Population as at Census Dates

<i>Section of the Population</i>	1921	1931	1948	1952
African	4,106,890	5,022,640	7,407,517(1)	—
European	2,447	8,228	10,648	17,885
Indian/Pakistani	9,411	23,422	44,248	56,499
Goan	798	1,722	2,006	3,240
Arab	4,393	7,059	11,074	13,025
Coloured	389	208	1,335	1,576
Other		381	849	3,269(2)
TOTAL	4,124,328	5,063,660	7,477,677	—

Source : E.A. Statistical Department.

- (1) Some of the increase in African Population recorded in 1948 must be attributed to greater efficiency in enumeration.
- (2) Somalis are included under " Other " in the 1952 Census figures, and under " African " in previous figures.

I. B. Population Estimates

<i>As at 30th June</i>	<i>Europeans (1)</i>	<i>Other Non-Africans</i>	<i>Africans</i>
1948	11,300	62,700	7,394,000
1949	13,200	66,100	7,505,000
1950	15,200	70,700	7,617,000
1951	17,000	75,000	7,731,000
1952	18,300	78,900	7,847,000
1953	20,300	84,000	7,965,000
1954	22,500	89,200	8,084,000

Source : E.A. Statistical Department.

- (1) Excludes Polish refugees in official camps, numbering approximately 4,000 in mid-1948, 2,000 in mid-1949, 1,000 in mid-1950 and negligible numbers thereafter.

Estimates of population at inter-censal dates must be taken as broad indications only, because the information which is used in many countries to frame such estimates has for the most part been lacking in Tanganyika, even in respect of the non-African population. The estimates given above are subject to future revision in the light of later information.

I. C. Composition of Economically Active Population in 1954 According to Occupation

- (a) Readers are referred to Appendix I of the Tanganyika Report for the year 1952, for tables giving details of sex, age composition and distribution of non-Africans by occupation from the most recent population census.
- (b) Adult male Africans in Regular and Casual Employment—August, 1954.

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Employees</i>
Clerical	9,954
Shop, Office and Store Hands	9,499
Mechanics, Fitters and Drivers	13,180
Carpenters and Joiners	5,823
Masons and Bricklayers	8,783
Teachers	5,573
Other Services (excluding Domestic Servants in private households)....	2,817
Headmen (Foremen)	14,964
Other Skilled Workers	31,776
Unskilled Workers	251,688
TOTAL	354,057 ⁽¹⁾

Source : Department of Labour.

- (1) In addition to the above there were approximately 30,000 domestic servants in private households and 8,381 unclassified workers, of which the majority were male workers.

Other Africans in Employment

At the Labour Enumeration, August, 1954 there were 20,654 females and 26,002 juveniles reported in employment, mainly in agriculture. To these must be added a small percentage of those domestic servants in private households and unclassified workers stated in footnote ⁽¹⁾ of the above table.

With the exception of employees, the major part of the adult population is engaged in agricultural occupations to provide for their subsistence. Detailed statistics are not available.

I. D. Migration

Immigration statistics are collected under an Immigration Ordinance. Only a few Africans arriving by sea and air from far afield are included in the statistics. There is no strict control of the long land frontiers and immigrants by land routes are not fully covered.

The collection of emigration statistics began in 1952 and statistics are given for the last nine months of that year. They are subject to broadly the same limitations of coverage as immigration statistics.

No comprehensive information is available concerning internal migration.

(a) Numbers Reporting to Immigration Authorities

<i>Year</i>	<i>Returning Residents</i>	<i>New Immigrants</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	4,709	7,108	3,717	15,534
1951	5,699	5,532	5,115	16,346
1952	5,734	5,781	5,829	17,344
1953	5,974	6,525	6,700	19,199
1954	5,851	6,114	6,209	18,174

(b) New Immigrants Classified According to Place of Origin

<i>Country</i>	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Aden	7	63	177	162	90
Arabia	27	29	116	13	—
Ceylon	17	5	5	6	14
France	5	16	56	28	18
India and Pakistan	1,819	1,152	1,383	1,750	1,598
Italy	199	274	198	209	186
Netherlands	76	75	29	48	61
Portuguese India (Goa)	113	67	113	169	143
Seychelles	54	46	40	36	38
Kenya	1,205	1,075	1,086	1,508	1,251
Uganda	88	161	128	148	270
Zanzibar	479	379	599	566	490
Union of South Africa	304	139	124	121	183
United Kingdom	2,093	1,433	1,136	968	914
Other Countries	622	618	591	793	858
TOTAL	7,108	5,532	5,781	6,525	6,114

I. D. (c) Occupation of New Immigrants

<i>Occupation Group</i>	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Fishermen....	—	1	2	2	—
Agricultural Workers	173	191	132	137	94
Mining and Quarrying	43	86	73	66	32
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	1	—	3	2	—
Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass	6	2	1	1	4
Chemical Processes and Makers of Paints, Oils, etc.	—	3	4	4	5
Metal Workers	424	152	214	269	165
Electricians and Makers of Electrical Apparatus	26	14	22	45	23
Watchmakers and Scientific Instrument Makers	—	—	—	3	—
Skin and Leather Workers (not shoes or boots)	7	6	8	4	2
Textile Workers	—	42	3	6	1
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	35	30	24	41	13
Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco Workers in Wood and Furniture	10	27	12	17	30
Workers in Paper, Printers, Photogra- phers, Binders	393	104	103	146	93
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone, Slate Workers, Contractors....	11	11	14	10	13
Painters and Decorators	195	270	182	83	84
Workers in other materials	—	1	—	1	—
Government Servants	—	—	—	—	—
Military Service	581	498	488	391	230
Transport and Communication Workers Commerce, Finance and Insurance Workers	1	2	—	1	1
Local Government	95	78	83	61	16
Professional (excluding clerical) Workers Entertainment and Sports	373	387	840	893	837
Personal Service Workers	—	2	1	10	36
Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists	692	365	284	334	644
Warehousemen, Packers, Storekeepers....	16	2	—	3	1
Other Workers	58	41	47	56	62
Retired or not gainfully employed	412	184	181	263	258
Railways and Harbour Workers	23	13	8	9	—
Not Stated	1	11	3	7	17
	3,453	2,918	2,920	3,490	3,268
	76	79	104	117	2
	3	12	25	53	183
TOTAL	7,108	5,532	5,781	6,525	6,114

I. D. (d) Reported Number of Emigrants ⁽¹⁾

<i>Year</i>	<i>Temporary</i>	<i>Permanent</i>
1952 (1st April-31st December)....	2,804	766
Monthly average	312	85
1953	3,982	996
Monthly average	332	83
1954	4,778	1,120
Monthly average	398	93

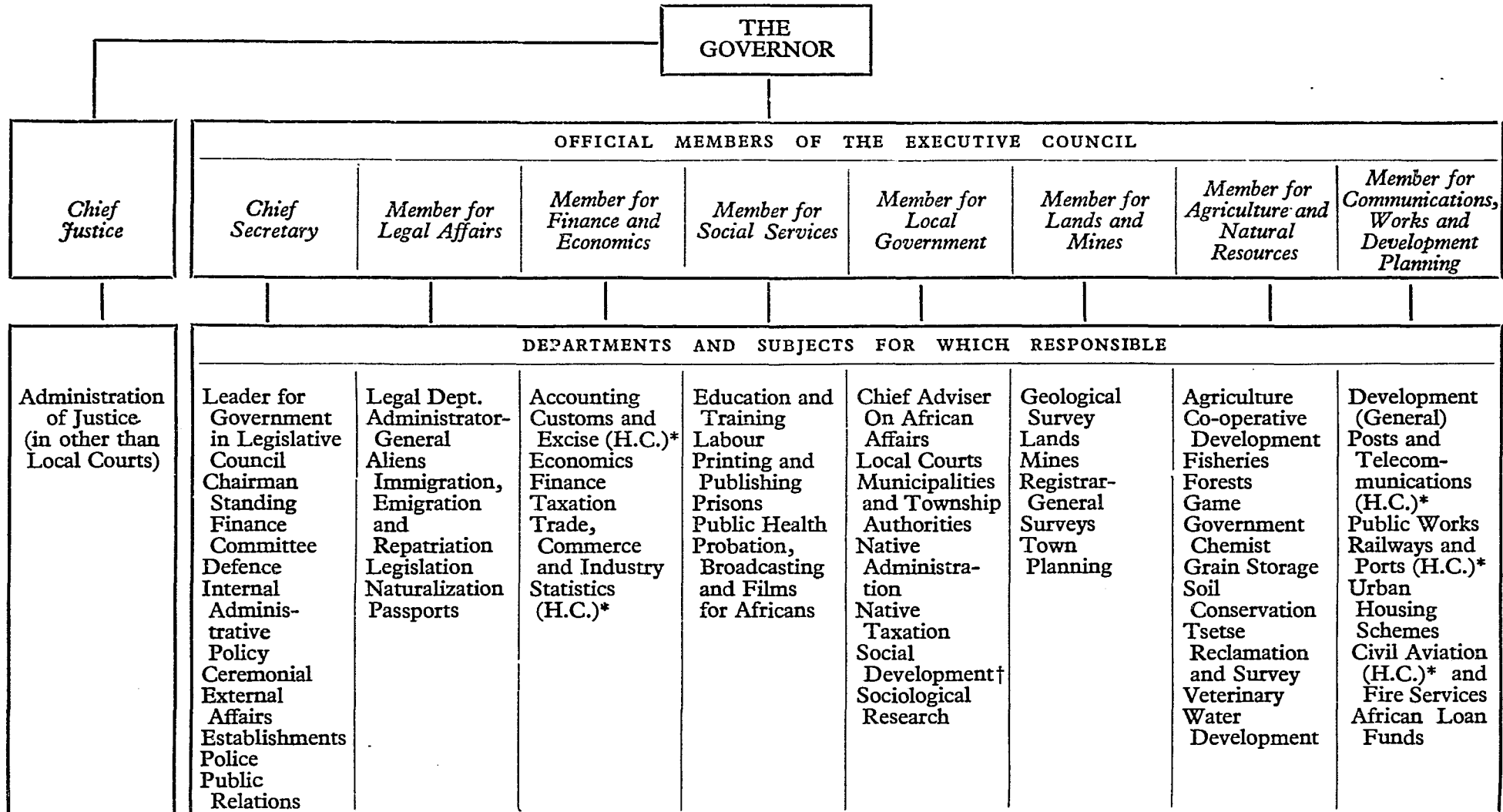
(1) A permanent emigrant is defined as a person who has resided in the territory and who on departure states that he does not expect to return. Statistics of visitors and persons in transit leaving the territory are incomplete.

(e) Occupation of Permanent Emigrants

<i>Occupational Group</i>	1952 1st April- 31st Dec.	1953	1954
Agriculture	38	28	24
Mining and Quarrying	17	10	7
Metal Workers	43	63	35
Electricians and makers of electrical apparatus	2	4	3
Makers of textile goods and articles of dress	2	5	6
Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco	2	2	4
Workers in Wood and Furniture	7	44	12
Workers in Paper, Printers, Bookbinders and Photographers	1	2	2
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers, Contractors	6	24	21
Government Servants	47	72	98
Military Services	2	—	2
Transport and Communication Workers	15	12	14
Commerce, Finance and Insurance Workers	42	81	107
Professional (excluding clerical) Workers	48	58	78
Personal Service Workers	4	7	6
Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists	42	64	36
Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers	3	5	3
Other Workers	14	9	21
Retired or not gainfully employed	393	467	596
Railways and Harbour Workers	23	27	24
Not Stated	15	12	21
TOTAL	766	996	1,120

APPENDIX II

A. The Structure of Government



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

†Except Broadcasting, Films for Africans and Probation.

APPENDIX II B

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Departmental Establishment

1954

Table showing, by Departments of the Territorial Administration, the positions (both principal and subordinate but exclusive of menial and casual) for which provision was made in 1954 and the number of positions in each category according to race and sex.

NOTES :—

- (1) In most cases the salaries of the positions shown in this list are on incremental scales, particulars of which are given in Appendix II B (b). In addition to salary a cost of living allowance of 10 per cent. of basic salary with a ceiling of £162 is also paid.
- (2) Staff is not normally allocated to a specific administrative region and is liable to transfer to any station in the Territory.
- (3) (W) indicates positions held by women. S.S. indicates Subordinate Service. W.S. indicates Works Staff. * indicates that the post is at present being regraded.

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
Governor	Governor	1	—	—	£4,500
	Private Secretary	1	—	—	£1,000
	Assistant Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp	1	—	—	(P.F.) £850 (P.F.)
	Executive Officer	1	—	—	C2
	Personal Assistant	1(W)	—	—	
	Reporter	1	—	—	*
	Cypher Assistant (Temporary)	1(W)	—	—	
	Housekeeper	1(W)	—	—	C(W)5
	Clerk	—	—	1	*
	Housekeeper at Governor's Lodge, Lushoto	1(W)	—	—	
	Butler	—	1	—	£350
	Motor Drivers	—	—	5	E
	Gardener	—	1	—	E
Judicial	Chief Justice	1	—	—	£3,200
	Puisne Judges	5	—	—	£2,600
	Resident Magistrates	29	—	—	A
	Registrar	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Deputy Registrar	1	—	—	A
	Reporters	5(W)	—	—	*
	Stenographer (Temporary)	1(W)	—	—	
	Legal Office Assistants	—	3	—	*
	Legal Clerks and Interpreters	—	25	7	*
	Clerks and Interpreters	—	27	33	*
	Interpreters	—	—	13	S.S.
	Process Servers	—	—	58	S.S.
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	E
Accountant General	Accountant General	1	—	—	£2,400
	Deputy Accountant General	1	—	—	£2,000
	Chief Accountant	1	—	—	B1
	Treasury Accountants	38	2	—	B5-2, B1
	Assistant Treasury Accountants	—	2	—	B5-2
	Stock Verifier	1	—	—	B5-2
	Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	*
	Temporary Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	
	Chief Book-keeper	—	1	—	*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
<i>Accountant General</i> (cont.)	Chief Cashier	—	1	—	*
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	*
	Chief Examiner of Accounts	—	1	—	*
	Establishment Assistant	—	1	—	*
	Assistant Stock Verifier	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	60	25	16S.S. 69*
	Temporary Clerks	8(W)	2	—	
<i>Hollerith</i>	Hollerith Supervisor	1	—	—	C4-3
	Hollerith Operator	1	—	—	*
	Assistant Hollerith Operators	—	4	—	E
	Hollerith Punchers and Verifiers	—	2	8	E
<i>Passage Office</i>	Government Passages Agent	1	—	—	C3-2
	Assistant Office Superintendent	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	3	3	*
	Clerks	—	—	2	S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4	S.S.
	Temporary Clerks	2(W)	—	—	
<i>Administrator General</i>	Administrator General	1	—	—	£2,200
	Assistant Administrator General	1	—	—	A
	Temporary Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	
	Bankruptcy Examiner	—	1	—	*
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	8	—	*
<i>Agriculture</i>	Director	1	—	—	£2,600
	Deputy Director	1	—	—	£2,200
	Chief Soil Conservation Officer	1	—	—	£1,740
					to
					£1,860
	Regional Assistant Directors....	4	—	—	£2,000
	Senior Research Officers	2	—	—	£2,000
	Entomologists	3	—	—	A
	Plant Pathologists	2	—	—	A
	Botanists	3	—	—	A
	Agricultural Officers	57	—	—	A
	Plant Pathologist	1	—	—	A
	Tobacco Officers	2	—	—	C3
	Agricultural Officers (Ginnery)	2	—	—	C4-3
	Fisheries Officers	4	—	—	A
	Superintendents of Agriculture	5	—	—	C2
	Master Fisherman	1	—	—	£1,200
					(P.F.)
	Field Officers (Agriculture)	86	—	—	C5-3
	Staff District Production Committees :				
	(a) Executive Officers (at various rates)	3	—	—	
	(b) Temporary Clerks (at various rates)	3(W)	—	—	
	Entomologists' Assistant (Temporary)	—	—	1	
	Temporary Crop Supervisors (at various rates)	7	—	—	
	Temporary Scientific Assistant	1	—	—	
	Secretary	1	—	—	A
	Horticulturist	1	—	—	A
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Junior Field Officer (Agriculture)	1	—	—	*
	Stenographers	4(W)	—	—	*
	Temporary Stenographers	2(W)	—	—	

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Agriculture (cont.)</i>	Mechanic	1	—	—	*
	Indian Master	—	1	—	B6-4
	Assistant Agricultural Officers	—	—	7	C5-3
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	*
	Engineer (M.F.V. Patoni) (on Contract)	1	—	—	£720
	Mate (M.F.V. Patoni) (Temporary)	1	—	—	
	Junior Bursar	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	23	50	*
	Clerks	—	—	39	S.S.
	Hostel Warden, Indian Agricultural School	—	1	—	E
	Coffee Grading Assistants	—	—	9	1E; 8S.S.
	Recorders	—	—	106	56E; 50S.S.
	Artisans	—	—	11	6E; 5S.S.
	Instructors	—	—	1,445	346E; 1,099S.S.
	Instructors (Copra Industry)	—	—	34	7E; 27S.S.
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	14	4E; 10S.S.
	Junior Farm Bailiffs	—	—	15	*
	Overseers	—	—	23	S.S.
	Instructors (Fisheries)	—	—	19	9E; 10S.S.
	Medical Assistant	—	—	1	E
	Motor and Tractor Drivers	—	—	12	3E; 9S.S.
	Levellers and Assistants	—	—	11	S.S.
	Industrial Instructor, Indian Agricultural School	—	1	—	E
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	S.S.
<i>Produce Grading Service</i>	Inspector and Grader of Produce	1	—	—	C5-3
	Clerk	—	—	1	*
	African Graders	—	—	6	S.S.
<i>Soil Conser- vation Technical Services</i>	Superintendent of Agriculture	1	—	—	C2
	Field Officers (Agriculture)	5	—	—	C5-3
	Clerks	—	1	2	2*; 1S.S.
<i>Destruction of Grain Eating Birds</i>	Works Overseer	—	—	1	E
	Zoologist	1	—	—	£1,000
<i>Coffee Extension Scheme Bukoba</i>	Field Officers (Agriculture)	12	—	—	C5-3
	Instructors	—	—	40	S.S.
	Nursery Headmen	—	—	8	S.S.
<i>Insecticide Applications for Control of Agricul- tural Pests</i>	Senior Entomologist	1	—	—	£1,000 × 40 to £1,200 × 50 to £1,375
	Chemist	1	—	—	£750 × 30 to £950
	Technical Field Officer	1	—	—	£550 × 20 to £690
	Senior Assistant to Chemist....	—	—	1	E
	Clerk	—	—	1	*
<i>Audit</i>	Director of Audit	1	—	—	£2,400
	Deputy Director of Audit	1	—	—	£2,000
	Senior Auditors	6	—	—	B1
	Auditors and Assistant Auditors	7	—	—	B5-2

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Audit (cont.)</i>	Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	*
	Chief Examiner of Accounts....	—	1	—	*
	Examiners of Accounts	—	2	—	*
	Clerks	—	34	3	36* ; 1S.S.
<i>Commerce</i>	Principal Executive Officer	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860 C3-2
	Executive Officers	5	—	—	*
	Stenographers	3(W)	—	—	*
	Temporary Clerks	3(W)	—	—	*
	Price Inspector	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	4	5	6* ; 3S.S.
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	S.S.
<i>Co-operative Develop- ment</i>	Commissioner for Co-operative Development	1	—	—	£2,200
	Deputy Commissioner	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Senior Co-operative Officers....	8	—	—	B1
	Co-operative Officers	6	—	1	B5-2
	Co-operative Inspectors	—	—	4	*
	Clerks	—	—	16	*
	Assistant Co-operative Inspectors	—	—	43	*
	Motor Drivers	—	—	7	2E ; 5W.S.
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	S.S.
<i>Custodian of Enemy Property</i>	Custodian	1	—	—	£2,400
	Accountant	1	—	—	*
<i>Development Organization</i>	Commissioner for Development and Housing	1	—	—	£2,600
	Field Officers	14	—	—	C5-3
	Storekeeper	1	—	—	C4-3
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Mechanic	1	—	—	*
	Assistant Mechanics	2	—	—	*
	African Housing Officer	1	—	—	C2-1
	Building Inspector	1	—	—	C4-3
	Stenographer	2(W)	—	—	*
	Clerks	—	5	8	8* ; 5S.S.
	Storekeeper Clerks	—	—	4	1* ; 3S.S.
	Instructors	—	—	92	8E ; 84S.S.
	Drivers	—	—	32	1E ; 28 S.S. ; 3W.S.
	Recorders	—	—	6	S.S.
	Surveyors' Assistants	—	—	4	2E ; 2S.S.
	Engineering Assistant	—	1	—	E
	Junior Draughtsman	—	—	1	E
	Bailiff	—	—	1	E
	Grazing Guards	—	—	5	S.S.
	Field Assistants	—	—	46	10E ; 36S.S.
	Barrier Guards	—	—	3	S.S.
	Senior Scientific Officer	1	—	—	£750 × 30 to £950
	Subordinate Service	—	—	1	S.S.
<i>Colonial Insecticide Research</i>	Entomologist-in-charge	1	—	—	£1,448
	Entomologists....	3	—	—	£810
	Chemist	1	—	—	£810
	Physicist	1	—	—	£810
	Laboratory Technicians	3	—	—	£740

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
<i>Colonial Insecticide Research (cont.)</i>	Field Officers	5	—	—	£765
	Assistant Physicist	1	—	—	£670
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Stenographer (Temporary)	1(W)	—	—	
<i>Education Administra- tion and General</i>	Director	1	—	—	£2,600
	Deputy Director	1	—	—	£2,200
	Assistant Directors	3(1W)	—	—	£2,000
	Secretary	1	—	—	B3-1
	Superintendent of Technical Education	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Inspector of Non-African Schools	1	—	—	A
	Women Administrative Assis- tants	2(W)	—	—	B(W)5-2
	Stenographers	4(W)	—	—	*
	Inspectors of Indian Schools	—	2	—	B6-4; B3-2
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	10	61	69*; 2S.S.
	Temporary Clerks	18(W)	—	—	
	Storekeeper-Clerk	—	1	—	E
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	E
<i>African Education</i>	Education Officers	59	—	2	A or B5-2
	Women Education Officers	50(W)	—	—	A(W) or B(W)5-2
	Education Officers (Technical)	7	—	—	A or B5-2
	Clerical Instructor	1	—	—	*
	Assistant Master	1	—	—	B5-2
	Assistant Industrial Instructors	—	—	5	*
	Junior Industrial Instructors	—	—	95	74E; 21S.S.
	Assistant Education Officers....	—	—	66	B6-4
	African Teachers	—	—	2,035	1,735E; 300S.S.
	Laboratory Auxiliaries	—	—	10	E
	Medical Assistants and Dressers	—	—	12	6E; 6S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	20	18S.S.; 2W.S.
<i>Technical Training</i>	Principals	2	—	—	A1 or B1
	Education Officer	1	—	—	A or B5-2
	Senior Instructors	3	—	—	*
	Bursars	2	—	—	C4-3
	Education Officers, Technical	19	—	—	A or B5-2
	Camp Manager	1	—	—	C4-3
	Technical Storekeeper	1	—	—	C4-3
	Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	*
	Clerks	—	—	12	*
	Junior Industrial Instructors	—	—	41	E
	Dressers	—	—	3	E
	Motor Drivers	—	—	7	E and W.S.
<i>Natural Resources School, Tengeru</i>	Principal	1	—	—	A1 or B1
	Education Officer	1	—	—	A or B5-2
	Bursar	1	—	—	C4-3
	Woman Education Officer	1(W)	—	—	A(W) or B(W)5-2
	Farm Manager	1	—	—	£960 P.F.
	Station Manager (Temporary)	1	—	—	
	Dairy Instructor	1	—	—	£480 P.F.
	Mechanic	1	—	—	£640 P.F.
	Stockman	1	—	—	£480 P.F.
	Assistant Education Officers....	—	—	4	B6-4
	Assistant Industrial Instructor	—	—	1	*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Natural Resources School, Tengeru (cont.)</i>	African Teachers	—	—	2	E
	Junior Industrial Instructor....	—	—	1	E
	Clerks	—	—	3	*
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	2	E
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	S.S.
<i>European Education</i>	Headmasters	3	—	—	A1 or B1
	Masters	21	—	—	A or B5-2
	Mistresses and Women Education Officers	63(W)	—	—	A(W) or B(W)5-2
	Senior Matrons	3(W)	—	—	C(W)5-3
	Nurse Matrons	3(W)	—	—	C(W)5-3
	Caterers	3(W)	—	—	C(W)5-3
	Assistant Caterers	3(W)	—	—	C(W)6-5
	Assistant Matrons	32(W)	—	—	C(W)6-5
	Secretaries	3(W)	—	—	*
	Stenographers	3(W)	—	—	*
	Maintenance and Upkeep Inspectors	3	—	—	C5-4
	Correspondence Course Mistresses	4(W)	—	—	A(W) or B(W)5-2
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4	E and W.S.
	Bursar	1	—	—	C4-3
	Principals	2	—	—	A1 or B1
	Education Officers	4	—	—	A or B5-2
	Masters	—	132	—	56B6-3 ; 66E4-1
<i>Indian Education</i>	Mistresses	—	17(W)	—	B(W)6-4 ; E(W)
	Temporary Clerk (Part time)	1(W)	—	—	
<i>Film Censorship</i>					
<i>Forest Department</i>	Chief Conservator of Forests	1	—	—	£2,400
	Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests	1	—	—	£2,000
	Conservators of Forests	3	—	—	£1,750 to £1,860
	Assistant Conservators of Forests	23	—	—	A
	Utilization Officer	1	—	—	A
	Silviculturist	1	—	—	A
	Beeswax Officer	1	—	—	A
	Superintending Foresters	3	—	—	C2
	Foresters	21	—	—	C5-3
	Sawmill Engineer (on Contract)	1	—	—	C5-3
	Forest Surveyor	1	—	—	C5-3
	Timber Inspector	1	—	—	C5-3
	Wood Preservation Officer	1	—	—	C5-3
	Saw Doctor	1	—	—	C5-3
	Assistant Beeswax Officer	1	—	—	C5-3
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Clerks	—	15	40	53* ; 2S.S.
	Surveyor's Assistants	—	—	2	E
	Entomological Assistants	—	—	2	E
	Herbarium Assistant	—	—	1	E
	Utilization Assistants	—	—	3	E
	Chemical Assistant	—	—	1	E
	Laboratory Assistant	—	—	1	E
	Instructors (Bee-keeping)	—	—	41	1E ; 40S.S.
	Forest Rangers	—	—	52	E
	Junior Draughtsman	—	—	3	E
	Motor Drivers	—	—	30	W.S.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Forest Department (cont.)</i>	Motor Boat Driver	—	—	1	W.S.
	Senior Forest Guards and Forest Guards	—	—	460	25E; 435S.S.
	Patrolmen	—	—	100	S.S.
	Boats' Crew and Canoeman....	—	—	10	S.S.
	Carpenters	—	—	4	W.S.
	Sawyers	—	—	3	W.S.
	Machinists	—	—	2	W.S.
	Sawdoctor's Assistant	—	—	1	W.S.
	Boilermen	—	—	2	W.S.
	Millhands	—	—	8	W.S.
<i>Game Department</i>	Temporary Clerks	4(W)	—	—	
	Game Warden	1	—	—	£2,000
	Deputy Game Warden	1	—	—	C1
	Senior Game Ranger	1	—	—	C5-2
	Game Rangers	9	—	—	C5-2
	Biologist	1	—	—	A
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Clerks	—	1	10	5*; 6S.S.
	Game Scouts	—	—	329	33E; 296S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3	W.S.
<i>Geological Survey</i>	Director of Geological Survey	1	—	—	£2,400
	Deputy Director of Geological Survey	1	—	—	£2,000
	Assistant Director of Geological Survey	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Geologists	16	—	—	A
	Metallurgist	1	—	—	A
	Mineralogist Chemist	1	—	—	A
	Geo-Chemists	3	—	—	A
	Records Officer (Temporary)	1	—	—	
	Chief Draughtsman	1	—	—	C2
	Geological Draughtsmen	2	—	—	C4-3
	Mechanical Superintendents/ Inspectors	2	—	—	C4-3
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Stores Supervisor	1	—	—	C4-3
	Works Foremen	2	—	—	C5-4
	Drill Foreman	1	—	—	C4-3
	Temporary Stenographers	2(W)	—	—	
	Librarian	1(W)	—	—	*
	Office Assistants	—	2	—	*
	Clerks	—	4	6	8*; 2S.S.
	Associate Chemists	—	—	3	C5-3
	Geological Assistants	—	—	2	*
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	6	E
	Field Assistants	—	—	21	E
	Storeman	—	—	1	E
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3	E
	Junior Draughtsmen	—	—	4	E
	Artisans	—	—	5	E
<i>Government Chemist</i>	Government Chemist	1	—	—	£2,000
	Chemists	6	—	—	A
	Temporary Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	
	Associate Chemists	—	4	1	C5-3
	Chemical Assistants	—	—	24	23E; 1*
	Clerk	—	1	1	*
	Storekeeper Clerk	—	—	1	E
	Laboratory Attendants	—	—	5	S.S.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Grain Storage</i>	Director of Grain Storage	1	—	—	£2,200
	Senior Produce Officer	1	—	—	B1
	Accounting Officer	1	—	—	B1
	Produce Officers	8	—	—	B5-2
	Storage Officers	5	—	—	B5-3
	Assistant Accounting Officer....	1	—	—	B5-2
	Assistant Storage Officer	1	—	—	*
	Stenographers	3(W)	—	—	*
	Assistant Accountant	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	2	3	5* ; 1S.S.
<i>Immigration and Passports</i>	Principal Immigration Officer	1	—	—	£2,000
	Immigration Officers....	8	—	—	B5-2
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Passport Officer	1(W)	—	—	B(W)5-2
	Stenographers	2(W)	—	—	*
	Clerks	—	17	3	19* ; 1S.S.
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	S.S.
	Temporary Clerks	9(W)	—	—	
<i>Labour</i>	Labour Commissioner	1	—	—	£2,400
	Deputy Labour Commissioner	1	—	—	£2,000
	Assistant Labour Commis- sioner	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Labour Officers	23	—	—	B4-2 ; B1
	Factory Inspectors	2	—	—	A
	Office Superintendent	1(W)	—	—	C4-3
	Stenographers	3(W)	—	—	*
	Temporary Clerks	2	—	—	
	Clerks	—	13	55	63* ; 5S.S.
	Labour Inspectors and Assist- ant Labour Inspectors	—	—	29	1* ; 28E
	Motor Drivers	—	—	8	E
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	E
	Transit Centre Staff :				
	(a) Overseers/Dressers	—	—	5	E
	(b) Orderlies	—	—	73	S.S.
<i>Lands and Surveys Adminis- trative and General</i>	Director of Lands and Surveys	1	—	—	£2,600
	Woman Administrative Assis- tant	1(W)	—	—	B(W)5-2
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Stenographers	2	—	—	*
	Office Assistants	—	3	—	*
	Clerks	—	12	18	25* ; 5S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2	W.S.
<i>Land Division</i>	Land Officer	1	—	—	£2,200
	Assistant Land Officers	6	—	—	A
	Senior Land Assistants	3	—	—	C2
	Land Assistants	5	3	—	C5-3
	Senior Land Rangers	2	—	—	C2
	Land Rangers	7	—	—	C5-3
	Valuers	4	—	—	A
	Stenographer	4(W)	—	—	*
	Office Assistants	—	2	—	*
	Clerks	—	3	—	*
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3	1E ; 2W.S.
	Temporary Clerks	8(W)	2	—	
	Chief Surveyor	1	—	—	£2,200
	Surveyors	29	—	—	A
	Engineering Surveyors	3	—	—	C4-3
<i>Survey Division</i>	Assistant Surveyors	7	—	—	*
	Chief Draughtsman	1	—	—	C2
	Cartographic Draughtsmen	10	—	—	C4-3

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Survey Division (cont.)</i>	Assistant Draughtsmen	2	—	—	*
	Lithographer	1	—	—	C4-3
	Assistant Lithographer	1	—	—	*
	Photographer	1	—	—	C4-3
	Computers	3	—	—	A or B
	Assistant Computer	1	—	—	*
	Storekeeper /Clerk	1	—	—	C4-3
	Junior Draughtsmen	—	6	20	*
	Lithographic Draughtsman	—	1	—	*
	Photo-Litho Assistants	—	—	28	6E ; 22S.S.
	Survey Chainmen	—	—	100	8E ; 92S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	11	4E ; 7W.S.
	Survey Assistants	—	—	2	E
<i>Air Survey Division</i>	Chief Pilot	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Pilots	2	—	—	B2-1
	Chief Engineer	1	—	—	C2
	Engineers	4	—	—	C4-3
	Temporary Clerk	1	—	—	—
	Photographer	1	—	—	C4-3
	Storekeeper	1	—	—	C5-4
	Clerks	—	1	1	*
	Junior Aircraft Engineer	—	1	—	*
	Junior Assistant Aircraft Engineers	—	—	3	E
	Junior Photographers	—	2	—	*
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2	W.S.
	Artisans	—	—	2	W.S.
<i>Registrar General's Division</i>	Registrar-General	1	—	—	£2,200
	Assistant Registrars-General	2	—	—	A
	Registry Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Assistant Registry Superintendent	1	—	—	*
	Draughtsman	1	—	—	C4-3
	Registry Assistant	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	5	6	10* ; 1S.S.
	Temporary Clerks	9(W)	—	—	—
<i>Legal</i>	Attorney-General	1	—	—	£2,900
	Solicitor-General	1	—	—	£2,400
	Legal Draftsmen	2	—	—	£2,200
	Assistant to the Law Officers	1	—	—	£2,000
	Crown Counsels	7	—	—	A
	Legal Assistants	—	2	—	B4-2
	Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	*
	Law Clerk	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	4	—	*
	Temporary Clerks	2(W)	—	—	—
<i>Legislative and Executive Councils</i>	Reporters	2(W)	—	—	C(W)4-3
	Assistant Clerk of Councils	—	1	—	*
	Temporary Clerk	1(W)	—	—	—
<i>Medical Headquarters and Administration</i>	Director of Medical Services	1	—	—	£2,700
	Deputy Director of Medical Services	1	—	—	£2,300
	Assistant Directors of Medical Services	5	—	—	£2,100
	Matron-in-Chief	1(W)	—	—	N1
	Secretary	1	—	—	B3-1
	Assistant Accountant	—	1	—	*
	Women Administrative Assistants	5(W)	—	—	B(W)5-2

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
<i>Medical Head- quarters and Admin'tion (cont.)</i>	Stenographers	7(W)	—	—	*
	Temporary Clerks	16(W)	—	—	
	Librarian (Temporary)	1(W)	—	—	
	Clerks	—	41	130	118* ; 53S.S.
	Telephone Operators	—	1(W)	24	10E ; 15S.S.
<i>Stores and Pharma- ceutical Services</i>	Chief Pharmacist	1	—	—	C1
	Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—	C2-1
	Pharmacists	5(2W)	—	—	C5-2
	Instrument Mechanic	1	—	—	C5-3
	Stores Assistants	—	2	4	2* ; 4E
	Pharmaceutical Assistants	—	—	3	E
	Head Packer	—	—	1	E
<i>Hospital and Health Services</i>	Senior Medical Officers	6	—	—	£2,000
	Hospital Superintendents	2	—	—	C3-2
	Senior Specialist	1	—	—	£2,300
	Specialists	7	—	—	£2,000 × 50 to £2,100
	Special Grade Medical Officers and Medical Officers	66(4W)	—	—	A
	Matrons Grade I and II	8(W)	—	—	N2 and N3
	Nursing Sisters	121(W)	—	—	N5
	Sister Housekeepers and Housekeepers	5(W)	—	—	N5
	Physiotherapists	4(W)	—	—	N5
	Male Nurse	1	—	—	C5-4
	Senior Assistant Surgeons	—	2	—	A
	Assistant Surgeons	—	22	—	A
	Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons	—	12	—	C3
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons	—	21	—	C5-4
	Medical Officers (East Africa)	—	—	9	B5-1
	Stewards	3	—	—	C5-4
	Hospital Stewards' Assistants	—	—	8	E
	Medical Assistants	—	—	152	20* ; 132E
	Senior Compounders	—	6	—	*
	Compounders	—	2	—	*
	Pharmaceutical Assistants	—	—	19	E
	Trained Nurses and Midwives	—	—	300	E
				(M & W)	
	Student Nurses and Nursing Orderlies	—	—	1,326	S.S.
				(M & W)	
	Ambulance Men	—	—	12	E
	Motor Drivers	—	—	79	14E; 65W.S. and S.S.
	Chief Health Inspector	1	—	—	C1
	Health Inspectors	35	—	—	C5-2
	Health Visitors	19(W)	—	—	N5
	Assistant Health Inspectors	—	—	17	1* ; 16E
	Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	99	1* ; 65E ; 33S.S.
	Health Nurses	—	—	24(W)	E
	Health Orderlies	—	—	35	S.S.
	Hospital Porters	—	—	6	E
	Artisans	—	—	39	35W.S. ; 4S.S.
<i>Specialist Services</i>	Senior Dental Surgeon	1	—	—	£2,000 × 50 to £2,100
	Special Grade Dental Surgeons and Dental Surgeons	5(1W)	—	—	A
	Senior Dental Mechanic	1	—	—	C5-3
	Dental Mechanic	1	—	—	C5-3
	Dental Auxiliaries	—	—	2	E
	Dental Orderlies	—	—	9	S.S.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Leprosy</i>	Medical Officers (Special Duty)	2	—	—	A
	Leprosy Nurses	3(2W)	—	—	1-C5-4 ; 2N5
<i>Malaria</i>	Entomologists	2	—	—	A
	Malaria Field Officers	5	—	—	C5-3
	Malaria Assistants	—	—	31	E
	Junior Draughtsman	—	—	1	E
	Malaria Auxiliaries	—	—	14	E
	Malaria Orderlies	—	—	10	S.S.
<i>Mental</i>	Specialist-in-Charge	1	—	—	£2,000 × 50 to £2,100
	Chief Male Mental Nurses	2	—	—	N2
	Male Mental Nurses	4	—	—	C5-3
	Female Mental Nurses	6(W)	—	—	N4
	Medical Assistants (Mental)....	—	—	2	E
	Male Nurses	—	—	3	1* ; 2E
	Female Nurse	—	—	1(W)	E
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	Medical Officer (Special Duty)	1	—	—	A
	Industrial Instructor	1	—	—	*
	Nursing Sisters (Special Duty)	2(W)	—	—	N5
	Medical Assistants	—	—	3	E
<i>Sleeping Sickness</i>	Specialist	1	—	—	£2,000 × 50 to £2,100
<i>Laboratory Services</i>	Senior Pathologist	1	—	—	£2,000 × 50 to £2,100
	Pathologists	2	—	—	A
	Laboratory Superintendents....	3	—	—	C5-2
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	45	3* ; 42E
	Laboratory Auxiliaries	—	—	21	E
	Microscopists....	—	—	62	S.S.
	Laboratory Attendants	—	—	20	S.S.
<i>X-Ray</i>	Radiological Technician	1	—	—	C5-3
	Radiographers	3(2W)	—	—	C5-3
	Radiographer Assistants	—	1	2	1* ; 2E
	Radiographer Auxiliary	—	—	1	E
	X-ray Mechanic	—	—	1	W.S.
	X-ray Orderlies	—	—	3	S.S.
<i>Medical Education</i>	Senior Medical Officer	1	—	—	£2,000
	Medical Officer (Special Duty)	1	—	—	A
	Medical Instructor	1	—	—	C5-3
	Wardens	3(1W)	—	—	C5-4
	Sister Tutors	7(W)	—	—	N4
	Medical Assistants (Tutors)....	—	—	3	E
<i>Mines</i>	Commissioner for Mines	1	—	—	£2,400
	Assistant Commissioner for Mines	1	—	—	£2,000
	Inspectors of Mines	9	—	—	A
	Woman Administrative Assist- ant	1(W)	—	—	B(W)5-2
	Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	*
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Assistant Office Superintendent	1	—	—	*
	Mining Wardens	4	—	—	C5-3
	Beacon Sub-Inspector	—	1	—	*
	Mines Statistical Assistant	—	1	—	*
	Mines Assistants	—	—	12	E
	Motor Drivers	—	—	9	4E ; 5W.S.
	Clerks	—	8	6	11* ; 3S.S.
	Temporary Clerks	1(W)	1	1	

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Mining Consultant</i>	Mining Consultant	1	—	—	£3,200
<i>Police</i>	Commissioner	1	—	—	£2,600
	Deputy Commissioner	1	—	—	£2,200
	Assistant Commissioners	5	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Senior Superintendents	11	—	—	B1
	Superintendents	17	—	—	B2
	Assistant Superintendents	90	7	—	B5-3
	Chief Inspectors	—	13	5	P1
	Senior Inspectors	—	18	10	P2
	Inspectors	—	26	20	P3
	Sub-Inspectors	—	47	81	P4
	Bandmaster	1	—	—	B5-3
	Preventive Officers, Stock Theft	4	—	—	P1
	Examining Officer and Inspector of Motor Vehicles	1	—	—	C5-3
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	3	—	—	C5-2
	Mechanical Training Inspector	1	—	—	C4-3
	Woman Administrative Assistant	1(W)	—	—	B(W)5-2
	Stenographers	15(W)	—	—	*
	Storekeeper	1	—	—	C4-3
	Sergeants—Majors & Sergeants	—	—	171	P7
	Station Sergeants	—	—	32	P7
	Corporals	—	—	302	P8
	Constables	—	—	2,449	P9
	Recruits	—	—	190	S.S.
	Buglers	—	—	32	S.S.
	Office Assistants	—	3	—	*
	Clerks	—	20	47	58* ; 9S.S.
	Armourers	—	2	—	*
	Assistant Armourers	—	—	2	1E ; 1S.S.
	Carpenters	—	—	2	1E ; 1W.S.
	Tailors	—	—	2	1W.S. ; 1E
	Weights and Measures Assistant	—	—	1	E
	Trackers	—	—	61	S.S.
	Temporary Clerks	17(W)	—	—	
<i>Motorized Companies</i>	Superintendents	4	—	—	B2
	Assistant Superintendents	9	—	—	B5-3
	Inspectors	—	—	5	P3
	Sergeants	—	—	28	P7
	Station Sergeants	—	—	2	P7
	Corporals	—	—	54	P8
	Constables	—	—	497	P9
	Buglers	—	—	7	S.S.
	Clerks	—	—	2	*
	Sanitary Labour	—	—	8	S.S.
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>	Government Printer	1	—	—	£2,000
	Assistant Government Printer	1	—	—	C1
	Press Superintendent	1	—	—	C2
	Assistant Press Superintendents	10	—	—	C5-3
	Press Engineer	1	—	—	C5-3
	Monotype Mechanic	1	—	—	*
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	*
	Apprentices	—	2	—	£180
	Stores Assistant	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	7	3	*
	Operators	—	7	4	4* ; 7E
	Assistant Press Engineer	—	1	—	*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Printing and Stationery (cont.)</i>	Assistant Proof Reader	—	1	—	*
	Copy holders	—	—	3	E
	Foreman Artisan	—	—	1	*
	Artisans	—	—	65	E
<i>Prisons</i>	Commissioner	1	—	—	£2,200
	Deputy Commissioner	1	—	—	£1,740 to £2,860
	Senior Superintendent	1	—	—	B1
	Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	32	2	—	B2 & B5-3
	Superintendent, Approved School	1	—	—	B1
	Industrial Instructors	3	—	—	C5-3
	Quartermaster	1	—	—	C5-3
	Farm Manager	1	—	—	C4-2
	Assistant Farm Managers	2	—	—	C5-3
	Mechanical Instructor	1	—	—	C5-3
	Works Superintendents	2	—	—	C4-3
	Temporary Woman Dairy Assistant	1(W)	—	—	
	Temporary Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	
	Temporary Matrons	2(W)	—	—	
	Veterinary Superintendent	1	—	—	C2
	Chief Warders :				
	Special Grade	—	2	—	PR1
	1st Grade	—	6	1	PR2
	2nd Grade	—	—	4	PR3
	3rd Grade	—	—	16	PR4
	4th Grade	—	—	34	PR4
	Warder Attendants	—	—	30	S.S.
	Female Warder Attendants	—	—	14(W)	S.S.
	Warders :				
	1st Grade	—	—	60	PR5
	2nd Grade	—	—	83	PR6
	3rd Grade	—	—	1,136	PR7
	Recruit Warders	—	—	90	S.S.
	Wardresses	—	—	18(W)	S.S.
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	10	34	3S.S. ; 34E ; 7* 2* ; 28E ; 34S.S.
	Instructors	—	2	62	S.S.
	Agricultural Instructors	—	—	3	5E ; 12W.S. and S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	17	
<i>Provincial Administration</i>	Senior Provincial Commissioners	5	—	—	£2,600
	Provincial Commissioners	5	—	—	£2,400
	Senior District Officers, Assistant Chief Secretary, Principal Assistant Secretaries, Local Courts Advisor	26	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	† District Officers and Cadets	211	—	—	A
	Settlement Officers	9	—	—	C4-3
	Women Administrative Assistants	7(W)	—	—	B(W)5-2
	Office Superintendents	9	—	—	C4-3
	District Assistants	27	—	—	C5-4
	District Foremen	20	—	—	C5
	Camp Commandant, Mgulani Hotel (on contract)	1	—	—	£1,000
	Stenographers	16(W)	—	—	*

†includes 32 Officers seconded to other Departments and the Secretariat.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Provincial Adminis- tration (cont.)</i>	Temporary Clerks	25(W)	7(W)	—	*
	Office Assistants	—	3	—	C5-4
	Assistant District Officers	—	—	15	1* ; 3E
	Labour Supervisors	—	1	3	*
	Assistant Sub-Accountants	—	4	—	71* ; 280E ; 76S.S.
	Clerks	—	95	332	81E ; 403S.S.
	Tax Clerks	—	—	484	1* ; 7E ; 17S.S.
	Marketmasters and Subordi- nate Staff	—	—	25	*
	Liwalis, Kadhis, Akidas and Subordinate Staff	—	—	258	36E ; 42W.S. and S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	78	1E ; 12S.S. S.S.
	Settlement Scouts	—	—	13	S.S.
	Telephone Operators	—	—	3	S.S.
	Boat Crew	—	—	27	
<i>Sociological Research</i>	Senior Sociologist	1	—	—	A
	Sociologists	2	—	—	A
	Temporary Clerks	2(W)	—	—	
<i>Economic Control</i>	Clerks	10(W)	1	8	*, E and S.S.
<i>Sukumaland Council Agriculture</i>	Field Officers (Agriculture)†	2	—	—	C5-3
	Agricultural Instructors†	—	—	151	40E ; 111S.S.
	Clerks	—	—	4	S.S.
	Driver	—	—	1	S.S.
<i>Development of Sukuma- land</i>	Assistant Livestock Officer†....	1	—	—	C5-3
	Storekeeper	1	—	—	C4-3
	Office Superintendent†	1	—	—	C4-3
	Field Officers†	11	—	—	C5-3
	Mechanic†	1	—	—	*
	Assistant Mechanics	2	—	—	*
	Stenographer†	1(W)	—	—	*
	Clerks†	—	—	6	4E ; 2S.S.
	Storekeeper Clerks†	—	—	3	1E ; 2S.S.
	Drivers†	—	—	18	1E ; 17S.S.
	Surveyors' Assistants†	—	—	4	2E ; 2S.S.
	Engineering Assistant†	—	—	1	E
	Junior Draughtsman†	—	—	1	E
	Forest Guards	—	—	10	S.S.
	Bailiff†	—	—	1	E
	Field Assistants†	—	—	40	10E ; 30S.S.
	Mobile Cinema Operator (Temporary)	—	—	1	
	Veterinary Assistants†	—	—	2	E
<i>Provincial Adminis- tration</i>	Stenographer†	1(W)	—	—	*
	Clerks†	1(W)	—	1	1E ; 1 Temporary
<i>Veterinary</i>	Assistant Livestock Officers†	3	—	—	C5-3
	Stock Inspectors†	5	—	—	C5-3
	Veterinary Assistants†	—	—	4	E
	Veterinary Guards†	—	—	82	4E ; 78S.S.
	Motor Driver†	—	—	1	E
<i>Public Relations</i>	Public Relations Officer	1	—	—	£2,200
	Assistant Public Relations Officer	1	—	—	B5-1

(†indicates posts filled by secondment)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Public Relations</i> (cont.)	Publicity Officer	1	—	—	C3-2
	Press Officer	1	—	—	C3-2
	Stenographer	1	—	—	*
	Editors	—	—	3	1E; 2*
	Reporters	—	—	5	E
	Translator	—	—	1	*
	Clerks	—	2	4	1*; 3E; 2S.S.
	Junior Photographers	—	1	1	*
	Photographic Assistants	—	—	5	E
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	E
<i>Public Works Department</i>	Director	1	—	—	£2,600
	Deputy Director	1	—	—	£2,200
	Assistant Directors	4	—	—	£2,000
	Secretary	1	—	—	B3-1
	Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers	46	—	—	A
	Mechanical Engineers and Assistant Mechanical Engineers	6	—	—	A
	Electrical Engineers and Assistant Electrical Engineers	4	—	—	A
	Engineering Assistants	9	—	—	C2
	Pupil Engineers	3	—	—	A
	Chief Architect	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Architects and Assistant Architects	7	—	—	A
	Chief Quantity Surveyor	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Quantity Surveyors	3	—	—	A
	Assistant Quantity Surveyor	1	—	—	B5-4
	Engineering Draughtsmen	3	—	—	C4-3
	Architectural Draughtsmen	8	—	—	C4-3
	Works Superintendents	67	—	—	C4-3
	Mechanical Superintendents and Inspectors	30	—	—	C4-3
	Waterworks Superintendents	8	—	—	C4-3
	Electrical Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Electrical Fitter	1	—	—	C4-3
	Instrument Mechanic	1	—	—	C4-3
	Chargemen Mechanics	16	—	—	C5
	Chargemen Electricians	2	—	—	C5
	Chargemen Plumbers	3	—	—	C5
	Chargemen Joiners	2	—	—	C5
	Foremen Operators	17	—	—	C5-4
	Road Foremen	7	—	—	C5-4
	Office Superintendents	8	—	—	C4-3
	Assistant Office Superintendents	2	—	—	*
	Stenographers	13(W)	—	—	*
	Technical Assistant	—	1	—	C6-4
	Junior Road Foremen	—	69	—	*
	Road Overseers	—	15	10	E
	Works Overseers	—	60	31	44*; 44E; 3S.S.
	Artisans	—	6	13	6*; 13E
	Tracers	—	—	3	E
	Water Meter Readers	—	—	4	E
	Junior Draughtsmen	—	3	2	3*; 2E
	Office Assistants	—	4	—	*
	Quantity Surveyors' Clerks	—	—	3	E
	Clerks	—	120	120	68*; 168E; 4S.S.
	Timekeepers and Tally Clerks	—	5	14	3*; 16E

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Public Works Department (cont.)</i>	Hollerith Punchers and Verifiers	—	—	4	E
	Motor Drivers	—	—	37	35E ; 2S.S.
	Temporary Clerks	11(W)	—	—	
<i>Stores</i>	Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Assistant Chief Storekeeper....	1	—	—	C3-2
	Senior Storekeeper	1	—	—	C3
	Storekeepers	7	—	—	C4-3
	Technical Storekeeper	1	—	—	C4-3
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	*
	Clerks	—	30	15	15* ; 30E
	Storemen	—	27	13	13* ; 27E
<i>Aerodromes</i>	Airport Manager	1	—	—	B1
	Airport Foreman	1	—	—	C5-4
	Aerodrome Assistants	—	1	25	1* ; 25E
	Clerks	—	1	2	1* ; 2E
	Telephone Operators	—	—	5	3E ; 2S.S.
<i>Secretariat</i>	Chief Secretary	1	—	—	£3,100
	Attorney-General and Member for Legal Affairs	1	—	—	£2,900
	Financial Secretary and Member for Finance and Economics	1	—	—	£2,900
	Member for Social Services	1	—	—	£2,800
	Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	—	—	£2,800
	Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning	1	—	—	£2,800
	Member for Local Government	1	—	—	£2,800
	Member for Lands and Mines	1	—	—	£2,800
	Political Liaison Officer	1	—	—	£2,800
	Director of Establishments	1	—	—	£2,400
	Secretary for Finance	1	—	—	£2,200
	Secretary for Trade and Economics	1	—	—	£2,200
	Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	—	—	£2,200
	Assistant Chief Secretary	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Principal Assistant Secretaries	4	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Local Courts Adviser	1	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Establishment Officers	1	1	—	1A ; 1B
	† Assistant Secretaries	15	—	—	A or B
	Government Employees' Welfare Officer	1	—	—	C2
	Chief Office Superintendent....	1	—	—	C2
	Office Superintendents	2	—	—	C4-3
	Stenographers	22(W)	—	—	*
	Telephonist (Temporary)	1(W)	—	—	
	Assistant Superintendent, Registration Branch	—	1	—	*
	Assistant Superintendent, Correspondence Branch	—	1	—	*
	Establishment Assistants	—	6	2	*
	Clerks	—	39	16	19* ; 28E ; 8S.S.

† Includes 13 seconded from the Provincial Administration

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Secretariat (cont.)</i>	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	E
	Temporary Clerks	6(W)	—	—	
<i>Social Develop- ment</i>	Commissioner for Social Development	1	—	—	£2,200
	Social Development Officers....	10	—	—	B5-2, 2A
	Visual Aids Officer	1	—	—	C5-3
	Women Welfare Officers	4(W)	—	—	B(W)5-2
	Stenographer	(1W)	—	—	*
	Assistant Welfare Officers	—	—	2	*
	Social Development Assistants	—	—	45	E
	Clerks	—	2	4	1*; 5E
	Motor Drivers	—	—	7	2E; 5W.S.
	Women Social Development Assistants	—	—	12(W)	4E; 8S.S.
<i>Broadcasting</i>	Films Librarian (Temporary)	1(W)	—	—	
	Broadcasting Officer	1	—	—	C2-1
	Chief Broadcasting Engineer	1	—	—	C1 or A
	Education Officer (Broadcast- ing)	—	—	1	A
	Radio Engineers	2	—	—	C5-2
	Junior Radio Engineers	—	2	1	E
	Programme Managers	—	—	2	1*; 1E
	Social Development Assistants	—	—	22	E
	Storeman	—	1	—	*
	Rigger	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	1	5	1E; 5E
	Night Watchmen	—	—	3	S.S.
<i>Probation</i>	Motor Drivers	—	—	2	W.S.
	Probation Officers	3	—	—	B3-2
	Assistant Probation Officers....	—	—	20	E
	Clerk	—	—	1	E
<i>Town Planning</i>	Director of Town Planning	1	—	—	£2,200
	Town Planning Officers	4	—	—	A
	Woman Administrative Assistant	1(W)	—	—	B(W)5-2
	Draughtsmen	2	—	—	C4-3
	Planning Assistant	1	—	—	*
	Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	*
	Assistant Draughtsman	1(W)	—	—	*
	Tracers (Temporary)	—	—	6	
	Artisan	—	—	1	W.S.
<i>Township Authorities Arusha</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—	*
	Building Inspector	1	—	—	C4
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	C5
	Stenographer (Temporary)	1(W)	—	—	
	Firemaster	—	1	—	*
	Labour Supervisors	—	—	5	1E; 4S.S.
	Clerks	—	—	2	1E; 1S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	6	W.S. & S.S.
	Assistants to Motor Drivers....	—	—	6	S.S.
	Marketmaster....	—	—	1	E
	Market Collectors	—	—	4	S.S.
	Firemen	—	—	11	W.S.
	Drivers (Fire Engine)	—	—	2	W.S.
<i>Bagamoyo</i>	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	W.S.
	Market Master	—	—	1	E
	Assistant Market Masters	—	—	2	S.S.
	Sanitation Staff	—	—	6	S.S.
	Anti-Malarial Staff	—	—	7	S.S.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Township Authorities (cont.) Bukoba</i>	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	*
	Market Staff	—	—	5	S.S.
	Sanitation Staff	—	—	16	S.S.
	Anti-Malarial Staff	—	—	20	S.S.
	Road Foreman	—	—	1	S.S.
	Firemen	—	—	3	S.S.
	Mason/Carpenter	—	—	2	W.S.
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	S.S.
<i>Dodoma</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—	*
	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—	*
	Clerk	—	—	1	E
	Market Master	—	—	1	E.
	Auctioneer	—	—	1	S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4	S.S. & W.S.
	Firemen	—	—	12	S.S.
<i>Iringa</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—	*
	Clerks	—	—	2	1E; 1S.S.
	Junior Building Inspector	—	—	1	E
	Market Masters	—	—	2	1E; 1S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3	1E; 2W.S.
	Firemen	—	—	3	W.S.
<i>Kigoma</i>	Township Foreman	1	—	—	C5
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	E
	Market Masters	—	—	2	S.S.
	Market Staff	—	—	5	S.S.
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	W.S.
	Sanitation Staff	—	—	17	S.S.
	Anti-Malarial Staff	—	—	8	S.S.
<i>Kilosa</i>	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—	*
	Market Master	—	—	1	E
	Market Staff ...	—	—	2	S.S.
<i>Kongwa</i>	Clerk	—	—	1	S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2	S.S. & W.S.
<i>Lindi</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—	*
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	E
	Clerks	—	—	2	E
	Market Master	—	—	1	E
	Assistant Market Master	—	—	1	S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2	E
	Firemen	—	—	12	W.S.
<i>Lushoto</i>	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	E
	Market Master	—	—	1	S.S.
<i>Mbeya</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—	*
	Market Masters and Collectors	—	—	4	S.S.
	Clerk	—	—	1	E
	Pombe Market Staff	—	—	4	S.S.
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	S.S.
	Firemen	—	—	4	S.S.
<i>Mikindani</i>	Market Staff	—	—	7	S.S.
	Anti-Malarial Staff	—	—	4	S.S.
	Sanitation Staff	—	—	14	S.S.
<i>Morogoro</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—	*
	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—	*
	Clerk	—	—	1	E
	Market Master	—	—	1	E
	Market Staff	—	—	4	S.S.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Township Authorities</i> (cont.)	Anti-Mosquito Supervisor	—	—	1	E
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	W.S.
	Sanitation Staff	—	—	45	S.S.
<i>Morogoro</i> (cont.)	Anti-Malarial Staff	—	—	24	S.S.
	Firemen	—	—	6	W.S.
	Upkeep of Public Places Staff	—	—	5	S.S.
<i>Moshi</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—	*
	Building Inspector	1	—	—	C4
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	C5
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	E
	Market Masters	—	—	2	E
	Auctioneer	—	—	1	S.S.
	Assistant Collectors	—	—	3	S.S.
	Market Clerk	—	—	1	S.S.
	Beer Hall Master	—	—	1	S.S.
	Anti-Mosquito Supervisor	—	—	1	E
	Clerks	—	—	3	2E; 1S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4	S.S. & W.S.
	Firemaster	—	—	1	E
	Fire Brigade Staff	—	—	11	S.S. & W.S.
	Driver, Fire Engine	—	—	1	W.S.
<i>Mtwara</i>	Market Masters	—	—	3	S.S.
	Subordinate Market Staff	—	—	5	S.S.
	Labour Supervisors	—	—	3	S.S.
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	S.S.
	Clerk	—	—	1	S.S.
	Anti-Malarial Staff	—	—	8	S.S.
	Sanitary Staff	—	—	9	S.S.
	Abattoir Attendant	—	—	1	S.S.
<i>Musoma</i>	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—	*
	Market Master	—	—	1	S.S.
	Market Staff	—	—	3	S.S.
	Anti-Malarial Supervisor	—	—	1	S.S.
	Anti-Malarial Staff	—	—	6	S.S.
	Sanitation Staff	—	—	22	S.S.
	Fire Brigade Staff	—	—	2	S.S. & W.S.
	Tractor Driver	—	—	1	W.S.
<i>Mwanza</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—	*
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	C5
	Building Inspector	1	—	—	C4
	Stenographer (Temporary)	1(W)	—	—	—
	Clerks	—	—	3	2E; 1S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4	1E; 3W.S.
	Market Master	—	—	1	E
	Market Collectors	—	—	7	1E; 6S.S.
	Firemaster	—	—	1	E
	Firemen	—	—	11	S.S. & W.S.
	Drivers (Fire Engine)	—	—	2	W.S.
<i>Nachingwea</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—	*
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	E
	Clerk	—	—	1	E
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2	W.S.
<i>Shinyanga</i>	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—	*
	Market Staff	—	—	2	S.S.
<i>Tabora</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—	*
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	C5
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	S.S.
	Anti-Mosquito Supervisor	—	—	1	E
	Clerk	—	—	1	E

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Township Authorities</i> (cont.)	Junior Building Inspector	—	—	1	W.S.
	Market Masters	—	—	4	3S.S. & 1*
	Motor Drivers	—	—	5	W.S.
<i>Tabora</i> (cont.)	Firemen	—	—	12	S.S. & W.S.
	Sanitation Labour	—	—	38	S.S.
	Anti-Malarial Labour	—	—	20	S.S.
<i>Tanga</i>	Municipal Secretary	1	—	—	A
	Medical Officer of Health	1	—	—	A
	Engineer	1	—	—	A
	Town Treasurer	1	—	—	B5-2
	Building Inspector	1	—	—	C4
	Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	*
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	C5
	Works Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Health Inspectors	2	—	—	C5-2
	Mechanic	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	—	10	8E; 2S.S.
	Timekeepers and Tally Clerks	—	—	3	E
	Artisans	—	—	2	E
	Junior Building Inspectors	—	—	2	E
	Surveyor Draughtsman	—	1	—	*
	Cashier	—	1	—	*
	Motor Drivers	—	—	10	S.S. & W.S.
	Market Masters	—	2	6	2*; 6E
	Supervisor, Anti-Mosquito Measures	—	—	1	E
	Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	2	E
	Labour Supervisors	—	—	5	1E; 4W.S.
	Water Meter Readers	—	—	5	E
	Vaccinator	—	—	1	S.S.
	Malaria Assistant	—	—	1	S.S.
	Milk Testers	—	—	2	S.S.
	Firemaster	—	1	—	E
	Drivers	—	—	4	1E; 3W.S.
	Team Leaders	—	—	5	S.S. & W.S.
	Firemen	—	—	28	S.S. & W.S.
	Artisan	—	1	—	*
	Road Roller Driver	—	—	1	E
	Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme Staff	—	—	10	E & S.S.
	Beer Market Staff	—	—	32	S.S.
<i>Tukuyu</i>	Market Master	—	—	1	S.S.
	Sanitation and Anti-Malarial Staff....	—	—	15	S.S.
<i>Ujiji</i>	Township Foreman	1	—	—	C5
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	E
	Market Masters	—	—	3	S.S.
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	W.S.
	Anti-Malarial Staff	—	—	5	S.S.
<i>Township and Aerodrome Fire services</i>	Territorial Fire Officer	1	—	—	£1,450
	Firemaster	—	1	—	*
	Drill Instructor	—	—	1	E
	Clerks	—	—	2	E
	Firemen	—	—	51	S.S.
	Auxiliary Firemen	—	—	18	S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	13	W.S.
<i>Tsetse Survey and Reclamation</i>	Director	1	—	—	£2,200
	Survey Entomologist....	1	—	—	A
	Assistant Office Superintendent	1	—	—	*
	Tsetse Officers	7	—	—	A

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
<i>Tsetse Survey and Reclamation (cont.)</i>	Field Officers (Tsetse)	6	—	—	C5-3
	Clerks	—	1	10	1*; 6E; 4S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	5	E
	Tracer	—	—	1	E
	Artisan	—	—	1	E
	Senior African Assistants	—	—	8	E
	African Assistants	—	—	188	S.S.
<i>Veterinary Department</i>	Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—	£2,600
	Deputy Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—	£2,200
	Regional Assistant Directors of Veterinary Services	2	—	—	£2,000
	Chief Livestock Officer	1	—	—	£2,000
	Chief Veterinary Research Officer	1	—	—	£2,000
	Veterinary Research Officers	2	—	—	A
	Chemist	1	—	—	A
	Veterinary Officers	27	—	—	A
	Pasture Research Officers	2	—	—	A
	Livestock Officers	9	—	—	A
	Veterinary Superintendent	—	—	1	C2
	Livestock Superintendent	1	—	—	C2
	Assistant Livestock Officers	18	—	—	C5-3
	Senior Game Observer	1	—	—	£960
	Stock Inspectors	30	—	—	C5-3
	Meat Inspectors	2	—	—	C5-3
	Laboratory Technologists / Technicians	2	—	—	C5-2
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Woman Administrative Ass'tn.	1(W)	—	—	B(W)5-2
	Stenographers	5(W)	—	—	*
	Works Superintendent	1	—	—	C4-3
	Mechanic	1	—	—	C4-3
	Temporary Librarian	1(W)	—	—	—
	Clerks	—	16	48	11*; 37E; 16S.S.
	Artisans	—	2	3	2*; 3E
	Overseer	—	1	—	*
	Assistant Veterinary Officers	—	—	4	C5-3
	Veterinary Assistants	—	—	72	E
	Pasture Assistants	—	—	5	E
	Veterinary Guards	—	—	507	41E; 466 S.S.
	Recorders	—	—	5	E
	Motor Drivers	—	—	9	E
	Rinderpest Scouts	—	—	88	S.S.
	Temporary Clerks	5(W)	—	—	—
<i>Teleke Dairy</i>	Assistant Livestock Officer	1	—	—	C5-3
	Assistant Dairy Supervisor (Temporary)	1	—	—	—
	Veterinary Assistant	—	—	1	E
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	E
	Recorder	—	—	1	E
	Clerks	—	—	2	E
<i>Tanga Dairy</i>	Assistant Livestock Officer	1	—	—	C5-3
	Stock Inspector	1	—	—	C5-3
	Assistant Dairy Supervisor (Temporary)	1	—	—	—
	Clerk	—	—	1	E
	Veterinary Assistants	—	—	2	E
	Artisan	—	—	1	E
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	E

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Hides and Skins Marketing</i>	Hide Improvement Officers	5	—	—	C5-3
	Hide Instructors	—	—	70	20E; 50S.S.
	Clerks	—	—	8	E
<i>Purchase and Holding of Immature Cattle</i>	Stock Inspectors	2	—	—	C5-3
	Temporary Clerks	—	—	2	
	Herdsmen	—	—	101	S.S.
<i>Control of Tick-Borne Disease</i>	Stock Inspectors	2	—	—	C5-3
	Veterinary Guards	—	—	15	S.S.
	Chemical Assistants	—	—	3	E
	Dip Assistants	—	—	170	S.S.
	Clerks	—	—	2	1E; 1S.S.
<i>Livestock Marketing</i>	Livestock Marketing Officers	12	—	—	C5-3
	Clerks	—	—	3	E
	Market Masters	—	—	2	E
	Recorders	—	—	2	E
<i>Water Court</i>	Water Court Judge	1	—	—	£2,000
	Registrar, Water Court	1	—	—	C3-2
	Stenographer	1(W)	—	—	*
<i>Water Develop- ment</i>	Director of Water Develop- ment	1	—	—	£2,400
	Assistant Director of Water Development	1	—	—	£2,000
	Irrigation Specialist	1	—	—	£2,000
	Irrigation Engineers	2	—	—	£1,740 to £1,860
	Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers	12	—	—	A
	Engineering Assistants	2	—	—	C2
	Pupil Engineers	2	—	—	A
	Engineering Geologist	1	—	—	A
	Geologists	2	—	—	A
	Engineer-Hydrologists and Assistant Engineer- Hydrologists	4	—	—	A
	Engineering Surveyors	14	—	—	C4-3
	Mechanical Engineer....	1	—	—	A
	Mechanical Superintendents and Inspectors	8	—	—	C4-3
	Drilling Superintendent	1	—	—	C2
	Drill Foremen	10	—	—	C4-3
	Assistant Accountant....	—	1	—	*
	Mechanics	5	—	—	*
	Draughtsmen	2	—	—	C4-3
	Works Superintendents	9	—	—	C4-3
	Hydrological Assistants	3	—	—	C5-4
	Water Bailiffs....	9	—	—	C5-4
	Works Foremen	19	—	—	*
	Office Superintendents	4	—	—	C4-5
	Storekeepers	5	—	—	C4-3
	Statistics Clerks	2	—	—	*
	Stenographers	4(W)	—	—	*
	Irrigation Assistants (on Contract)	—	4	—	*
	Junior Works Foremen	—	8	—	*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Salary</i>
<i>Water Develop- ment (cont.)</i>	Computing Assistants (on contract)	—	4	—	*
	Junior Draughtsmen (on contract)	—	3	—	*
	Storeman	—	1	—	*
	Clerks	—	20	33	11* ; 16E ; 26S.S.
	Tracers	—	—	6	E
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	E
	Computing Assistants	—	—	4	E
	Artisans	—	—	2	E
	Survey Chainman	—	—	2	E
	Drivers	—	—	7	2E ; 5S.S.
	Temporary Staff	6(W)	2	—	

B. (b) CIVIL SERVICE SALARY SCALES*A. Scale*

A. 3.	£630 × 30—£750	A.(W) 3.	£630 × 30—£750
A. 2.	£810 × 36—918 × 42—£1,128	A.(W) 2.	£780 × 30—810 × 36— 918 × 42—£1,128
A. 1.	£1,176 × 48—£1,320	A.(W) 1.	£1,176 × 48—£1,320

Medical/Scientific Extension

£1,374 × 54—£1,536

B. Scale

B. 6.	£462 × 18—516 × 24—£540	B.(W) 5.	£588 × 24—£684
B. 5.	£588 × 24—£684	B.(W) 4.	£708 × 24—732 × 30—£792
B. 4.	£762 × 30—£852	B.(W) 3.	£882 × 30—£912
B. 3.	£882 × 30—912 × 36—£984	B.(W) 2.	£948 × 36—£1,128
B. 2.	£1,020 × 36—£1,128	B.(W) 1.	£1,176 × 48—£1,320
B. 1.	£1,176 × 48—£1,320		

C. Scale

C. 6.	£498 × 18—£516	C.(W) 6.	£498 × 18—£516
C. 5.	£540 × 24—£636	C.(W) 5.	£540 × 24—£636
C. 4.	£714 × 30—£804	C.(W) 4.	£660 × 24—684 × 30—£744
C. 3.	£834 × 30—£924	C.(W) 3.	£774 × 30—£864
C. 2.	£954 × 30—984 × 36—£1,092	C.(W) 2.	£894 × 30—984 × 36—£1,092
C. 1.	£1,128 × 48—£1,320	C.(W) 1.	£1,128 × 48—£1,320

D. Scale (Men and Women)

£408 × 18—£480

E. Scale

E. 6.	£90 × 6—£120	E.(W) 6.	£90 × 6—£120
E. 5.	£132 × 6—£156	E.(W) 5.	£126 × 6—£156
E. 4.	£162 × 9—180 × 12—£228	E.(W) 4.	£162 × 9—£180
E. 3.	£252 × 12—300 × 18—£318	E.(W) 3.	£240 × 12—£300
E. 2.	£336 × 18—£390	E.(W) 2.	£318 × 18—£390
E. 1.	£408 × 18—£480	E.(W) 1.	£408 × 18—£480

N. Scale

N. 5.	£540 × 24—684 × 30—£804
N. 4.	£588 × 24—684 × 30—£864
N. 3.	£864
N. 2.	£954
N. 1.	£1,128

Police Scales

P. 9.	£72 × 2.8—96 × 3 (Biennial)—£108
P. 8.	£96 × 4.16—£120
P. 7.	£132 × 6—£168
P. 6.	£171
P. 5.	£174 × 6—£204
P. 4.	£180 × 12—228(P.B.): 252 × 12—£312
P. 3.	£324 × 12—336 × 18—390(P.B.) × 18—£480
P. 2.	£498 × 18—516 × 24—£684
P. 1.	£714 × 30—£894

Prisons Scales

PR. 7.	£72 × 2.8—96 × 3 (Biennial) —£99
PR. 6.	£100.16 × 4.16—£120
PR. 5.	£132 × 6—£174
PR. 4.	£180 × 12—£228
PR. 3.	£152 × 12—£312
PR. 2.	£324 × 12—336 × 18—390(P.B.) × 18—£480
PR. 1.	£498 × 18—516 × 24—£684

SUBORDINATE SERVICE SCALES*Group A*

S. 2-1	Shs. 126/- × 6/- — 144/- × 9/- — $\frac{153/-}{\text{P.B.}} \times 9/-$ — Shs. 198/- per month
--------	--

Group B

S. 3-1	Shs. 102/- × 4/50 — $\frac{120/-}{\text{P.B.}} \times 6/-$ — 144/- × 9/- — $\frac{153/-}{\text{P.B.}} \times 9/-$ — Shs. 198/- per month
--------	--

Group C

S. 4-2: S. 1.	Shs. 84/- × 3/- — 93/- × 4/50 — $\frac{97/50}{\text{P.B.}} \times 4/50$ — $\frac{120/-}{\text{P.B.}} \times 6/-$ — 144/- × 9/- — $\frac{153/-}{\text{P.B.}} \times 9/-$ — Shs. 198/- per month
---------------	--

Group D

S. 3-2: S. 1.	Shs. 102/- × 4/50 — $\frac{120/-}{\text{P.B.}} \times 6/-$ — 144/- × 9/- — $\frac{153/-}{\text{P.B.}} \times 9/-$ — Shs. 198/- per month
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Group E

S. 4-2	Shs. 84/- × 3/- — 93/- × 4/50 — $\frac{97/50}{\text{P.B.}} \times 4/50$ — $\frac{120/-}{\text{P.B.}} \times 6/-$ — 144/- × 9/- — Shs. 153/- per month
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Group F

S. 4-3	Shs. 84/- × 3/- — 93/- × 4/50 — $\frac{97/50}{\text{P.B.}} \times 4/50$ — Shs. 120/- per month
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Group G

S. 5.	Shs. 69/- × 3/- — Shs. 81/- per month.
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C. (c) LEGISLATIVE ORGANS**Membership of Legislative Council at 31.12.54***Ex-Officio Members (8):*

- *The Chief Secretary
- *The Member for Legal Affairs
- *The Member for Finance and Economics
- *The Member for Social Services
- *The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources
- *The Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning
- *The Member for Local Government
- *The Member for Lands and Mines

Nominated Official Members (7) :

Mr. J. P. Attenborough, O.B.E., Director of Education
Mr. C. E. J. Biggs, Director of Agriculture
Dr. A. T. Howell, Director of Medical Services
Mr. E. C. S. Dawe, Director of Veterinary Services
Mr. K. L. Sanders, O.B.E., E.R.D., Labour Commissioner
Mr. F. H. Woodrow, O.B.E., Director of Public Works
Sir James H. Henry, Bt., M.C.; Q.C., Solicitor General

*Nominated Unofficial Members (14) :**European*

*Sir Charles Phillips, C.B.E.,
*Mr. G. N. Houry, Q.C.,
Mr. I. C. W. Bayldon, O.B.E.,
Mr. R. W. R. Miller, C.M.G.,
Mr. F. Hinds,
Mr. A. L. Le Maitre, O.B.E.,
Mr. J. H. Baker

Asian

*Mr. V. M. Nazerali, O.B.E.,
*Mr. I. C. Chopra, O.B.E., Q.C.,
Mr. A. Y. A. Karimjee

African

*Chief Kidaha M. Makwaia
*Chief Adam Sapi, M.B.E.,
Liwali Yustino D. Mponda
Chief H. Msabila, Lugusha

*Also Members of Executive Council.

APPENDIX III

(A). Principal offences for which individuals were charged or convicted during 1954 and the penalties imposed

(a) BEFORE THE HIGH COURT

Nature of Crime	Offences Charged	Sex of Individuals Charged		Analysis of Offences Not Resulting in Conviction				Convicted	Sentences					
				Abated	Not tried. Nolle-Prosequi etc.	Found insane before trial	Acquit- ted		Death	Imprison- ment	Corporal punishment with or without imprisonment or fine or both	Fine	Bound over or otherwise disposed of	Both fine and imprisonment
		Male	Female											
1. Murder of wife or concubine	10	10	—	—	2	1	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Murder of child	10	8	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	1	—
Murder other than of wife concubine or child	142	132	10	—	30	4	51	57	54	—	—	—	3	—
Manslaughter	172	166	6	—	19	—	23	130	—	125	2	1	2	—
2. Attempted murder	47	47	—	—	12	—	13	22	—	21	—	—	1	—
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	95	94	1	—	15	—	14	66	—	64	2	—	—	—
3. Offences against property with violence to the person	11	11	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	2	8	—	—	—
Other offences against property	258	258	—	—	3	—	11	244	—	244	—	—	—	—
4. Other Crimes	515	515	—	—	463	—	6	46	—	45	—	—	—	—
TOTAL*	1,260	1,241	19	3	545	6	121	585	63	501	12	1	7	1

*In 3 Cases there were 42, 386 and 219 Counts respectively. A Nolle Prosequi was entered in respect of 42, 197 and 219 Counts respectively. Hence the apparent large increase in the totals over last year.

Notes : One hundred and six persons committed for trial in respect of one hundred and eighty offences before the 1st January, 1954, were dealt with during the year.

The table does not include figures for one hundred and nineteen persons committed for trial in respect of one hundred and ninety nine offences before the 31st December, 1954, whose trials were still pending at that date. Cases concerning twenty of the total number of persons committed for trial in respect of eighty five offences were subsequently returned to the subordinate courts for trial in original jurisdiction.

Seven hundred and forty one informations were filed in respect of charges additional to those on which the accused were originally committed.

Of the total of sixty three persons sentenced to death during the year, twelve were executed ; twenty sentences were commuted by the Governor on the advice of Executive Council ; in three cases the convictions of the accused were altered to manslaughter ; and twenty eight appeals were pending at the end of the year.

Of the sentences of corporal punishment passed in the Subordinate Courts ; one hundred and thirteen were quashed by the High Court and two were not carried out as the accused were medically unfit. Four hundred and fifty six of the one thousand and ten persons sentenced were juveniles. On three persons, sentence of corporal punishment was imposed by the High Court in its revisional jurisdiction, the sentences of the Lower Court having been set aside.

The tables "A" (a) and (b) Appendix III give the number of offences charged in the High Court and Subordinate Courts against accused persons. In respect of the year 1954 the following is the position as to the number of persons charged, the figures for 1953 being shewn by way of comparison :

III B. Table of Persons Charged in 1954 Compared with 1953

	<i>In Subordinate Courts</i>		<i>In High Court</i>	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
Total No. of persons charged	31,798	34,710	349	434
Male	31,187	34,133	340	415
Female	611	577	9	19
Discharged	3,987	4,833	47	57
Acquitted	2,345	2,315	54	90
Committed to High Court	354	485	—	—
Found insane before trial	5	8	7	5
Convicted	25,105	27,069	240	282
Abated owing to death of accused	2	—	1	—
TOTAL	31,798	34,710	349	434

Sentences

<i>Nature of Crime</i>	<i>Bound over or otherwise disposed of</i>	<i>Pro-bation</i>	<i>Imprisonment in lieu of fine</i>	<i>Both fine and imprisonment</i>	<i>Corporal punishment with fine or imprisonment or both</i>	<i>Death</i>
1. Homicide (including	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person	229	5	640	85	133	—
3. (i) Malicious injuries	15	3	51	9	3	—
(ii) Other offences against the person	467	252	671	447	391	—
4. Other crimes	779	110	7,957	181	4	—
5. Miscellaneous minor	89	—	259	—	—	—
Total	1,579	370	9,578	722	531	—

APPENDIX III : A

(b) IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS

Nature of Crime	Offences Charged	Sex of Individuals Charged		Analysis of Offences Not Resulting in Convictions						Sentences								
				Discharged for insufficiency of prosecution evidence	On merits of the case	Abated	Found insane	Committed for trial	Convicted	Imprisonment	Corporal punishment	Fine	Bound over or otherwise disposed of	Probation	Imprisonment in lieu of fine	Both fine and imprisonment	Corporal punishment with fine or imprisonment or both	Death
		Male	Female															
1. Homicide (including attempts)	579	549	30	158	—	1	2	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person	3,202	3,121	81	390	414	—	5	41	2,352	1,069	53	138	229	5	640	85	133	—
3. (i) Malicious injuries to property	413	397	16	109	49	—	5	9	241	149	5	6	15	3	51	9	3	—
(ii) Other offences against property ...	13,146	13,050	96	1,941	1,557	—	3	84	9,561	6,873	356	104	467	252	671	447	391	—
4. Other crimes ...	27,276	26,876	400	3,872	1,290	—	—	73	22,041	6,683	50	6,277	779	110	7,957	181	4	—
5. Miscellaneous minor offences	686	655	31	55	47	—	—	—	584	175	—	61	89	—	259	—	—	—
TOTAL	45,302	44,648	654	6,525	3,357	1	15	625	34,779	14,949	464	6,586	1,579	370	9,578	722	531	—

APPENDIX III : JUSTICE 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					
69,180	1,081	90,256	2,179	78,911	7,887	596	6	54	125	914	16,223	124	47,865	34,673	7,718

(*) In some cases a combination of sentences, e.g. fine and compensation, was imposed. The sum of the figures in these columns is therefore greater than the number of persons convicted.

No. of Civil cases heard	No. of Civil cases pending at end of year	Analysis of Matters in dispute in Civil Cases						Appeals (all courts)				Revision (all courts)				
		Divorce	Other matrimonial	Inheritance (other than land)	Land	Debt	Other	To	Heard	Allowed	Pending	Sentence enhanced	Sentence reduced	Proceedings quashed	Retrial ordered	Other orders
55,926	2,627	11,171	13,646	1,404	4,410	24,472	823	Central Court of Appeal from Local Courts	51	26	4	—	—	—	—	—
								District Commissioner	1,690	432	186	325	543	344	201	71
								Council Court	2,610	832	236	—	—	—	—	—
								Local Appeal Court	3,213	1,288	280	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

A. (a) Territorial Revenue: Part I

<i>Heads of Revenue</i>	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (1st six mths)	Estimates 1954/55 (1st July/ 30th June)
1. Customs....	£4,416,146	£5,644,582	£6,614,186	£4,411,834	£2,557,799	£5,490,000
2. Licences, Taxes, etc.	3,740,634	4,087,039	6,445,674	7,109,016	5,045,904	6,112,650
3. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	402,014	511,401	681,163	769,967	406,642	896,192
4. Reimbursements	334,304	393,450	283,789	519,064	101,277	367,473
5. Revenue from Government Property	620,545	650,405	1,320,089	860,693	544,895	1,135,100
6. Miscellaneous	460,913	214,985	313,525	289,450	214,376	246,010
7. Interest and Loans	125,301	272,090	558,574	288,060	195,299	364,575
8. Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme	65,822	75,751	83,127	84,732	41,563	85,000
9. Transfer from Reserves	—	—	52,250	268,900	805	240,918
10. Land Premia	36,762	38,724	74,598	65,147	20,921	56,000
11. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	3,775	16,000	—	57,896	3,652	48,054
12. Government Employees' Provident Fund	87,058	26,395	3,465	3,136	—	—
13. Land Bank	83,613	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10,396,887	11,930,822	16,430,340	14,727,895	9,133,133	15,041,972

Territorial Revenue: Part II

<i>Source</i>	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (1st six mths)	Estimates 1954/55
Transfer from Agriculture Development Reserve....	£259,940	£322,153	£339,844	£363,844	£175,853	£383,499
Miscellaneous....	—	—	42,428	42,426	24,473	53,491

Territorial Revenue : Part III

<i>Source</i>	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (1st six mths)	<i>Estimates</i> 1954/55 (1st July- 30th June)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	1,093,405	1,174,728	936,489	854,411	263,204	495,261
Contribution from M.S.A.	—	—	114,000	230,150	176,445	49,405
Transfer from Development Plan Reserve....	546,154	781,563	1,539,341	1,499,728	180,825	619,032
Loans (including Advances in anticipation of Loans)	1,027,377	2,069,719	1,924,074	526,409	741,662	2,160,085
Miscellaneous....	1,000	—	63,086	1,267	25,098	—

Note : Territorial Revenue is shown in three Parts to correspond with the form adopted in the 1953 Estimates.

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

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (1st six mths)	<i>Estimates 1954/55 (1st July— 30th June)</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Public Debt	131,445	178,669	228,789	309,555	241,383	487,304
2. Pensions and Gratuities	348,385	394,969	493,437	548,883	281,203	594,500
3. Governor	28,208	24,706	27,852	29,606	14,932	28,251
4. Accountant-General	93,553	111,459	120,924	161,609	42,369	87,672
5. Administrator-General	6,566	7,063	7,017	9,127	4,903	10,167
6. Agriculture	278,596	254,911	289,637	408,455	220,804	471,513
7. Audit	23,669	25,114	25,647	33,073	16,459	38,034
8. Co-operative Development	10,804	17,538	21,620	30,443	18,577	47,699
9. Custodian of Enemy Property	33,280	31,746	21,077	13,980	4,903	2,805
10. Defence	156,021	291,810	296,125	316,787	156,874	555,084
11. Development Organization	—	—	—	70,726	25,158	45,026
12. East Africa High Commission	361,868	565,934	690,490	662,525	448,131	706,148
13. Education	366,801	726,949	861,767	1,395,443	670,986	1,625,971
14. Forest	67,231	102,203	121,893	181,948	93,814	239,358
15. Game	43,660	49,904	57,990	75,428	29,861	63,498
16. Geological Survey	31,113	29,269	36,755	85,304	58,327	112,736
17. Government Chemist	10,823	12,452	14,874	17,647	8,274	19,406
18. Grain Storage	23,083	27,910	32,004	33,224	15,478	38,535
19. Immigration and Passports	17,500	17,852	17,883	24,711	13,931	29,458
20. Judiciary	65,475	84,486	81,562	106,811	62,985	135,743
21. Labour	112,550	63,437	68,469	87,663	40,220	89,292
22. Lands and Surveys	70,407	86,028	193,663	249,062	118,685	253,609
23. Legal	24,221	19,957	22,463	24,429	12,937	27,915
24. Legislative and Executive Councils	9,551	14,606	12,637	15,094	9,489	15,355
25. Loans from Territory Funds	389,109	279,552	113,250	202,900	141,500	31,450
26. Medical	683,343	993,482	1,035,592	1,126,203	591,917	1,326,026
27. Mines	—	—	28,877	39,660	17,885	43,358
28. Mining Consultant	3,580	3,563	3,673	3,984	1,769	4,600
29. Miscellaneous Services	758,771	566,457	1,021,226	1,266,523	494,218	830,077
30. Police	504,846	527,164	479,578	706,724	422,245	837,326
31. Printing and Stationery	75,750	98,949	199,917	87,811	70,744	135,784
32. Prisons	241,141	294,840	360,757	446,574	287,259	502,518

IV. A. (b): Territorial Expenditure Part I (continued)

Heads of Expenditure				1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (1st six mths)	Estimates 1954/55 (1st July— 30th June)
				£	£	£	£	£	£
33.	Provincial Administration	....	....	454,527	486,479	490,764	624,001	385,619	839,717
34.	Provincial Councils	....	....	80,041	83,444	106,661	138,061	65,747	46,130
35.	Public Relations	....	....	10,826	8,872	8,267	13,849	8,271	18,089
36.	Public Works Department	....	....	218,418	364,098	431,476	563,963	282,095	604,652
37.	Public Works Recurrent	....	....	530,559	1,206,579	1,905,211	1,161,900	202,655	1,177,694
38.	Public Works Extraordinary	....	....	277,953	248,117	280,265	270,884	153,239	153,340
39.	Secretariat	....	....	95,998	105,050	117,706	145,083	75,279	129,100
40.	Social Development	....	....	16,574	22,650	42,706	68,966	36,472	91,415
41.	Subsidization and Temporary Bonus	....	....	12,279	510,032	785,395	162,915	36,428	36,100
42.	Subventions	....	....	511,971	467,582	466,426	48,462	158,734	50,716
43.	Town Planning	....	....	115,974	180,852	11,819	17,091	7,807	18,175
44.	Township Authorities	....	....	115,398	141,355	175,186	246,556	115,151	264,172
45.	Transferred Revenue	....	....	—	693,557	1,071,034	1,097,239	769,459	614,922
46.	Tsetse	....	....	30,822	26,098	23,924	35,514	22,134	49,093
47.	Veterinary	....	....	210,907	249,747	298,611	380,899	207,168	369,375
48.	Water Development	....	....	40,119	72,897	89,064	129,206	63,112	200,904
49.	Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	....	....	30,993	33,559	40,079	47,609	23,807	46,700
50.	Contributions to Development Plan Reserve	....	....	756,724	1,182,215	1,962,099	358,648	255,217	270,000
51.	Transfer to Reserves	....	....	1,240,000	315,000	582,120	46,904	1,269,282	72,965
52.	Contribution to Non-native Education Funds	....	....	—	—	—	279,855*	154,410	343,087
53.	Contribution to Self-financing Local Authorities	....	....	—	—	—	114,702*	67,570	135,300
54.	Township and Aerodrome Fire Services	....	....	—	—	—	—	5,101†	20,471
55.	Water Court	....	....	—	—	—	—	1,058	4,573
56.	Film Censorship	....	....	—	—	—	—	697	2,297
57.	Commerce	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	15,877‡
	Salaries Award Reserve	....	....	32,852	3,644	1,453	270	—	—
	Native Administrations	....	....	368,514	—	—	—	—	—
Total				10,122,799	12,304,806	15,877,711	14,724,489	9,004,732	15,011,082

* Included under Head 42—Subventions, in previous years.

† Included under Head 44—Township Authorities, in previous years.

‡ Included under Head 39—Secretariat in previous years.

Territorial Expenditure : Part II

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (1st six mths)	<i>Estimates</i> 1954/55 (1st July— 30th June)
Schemes financed from Agricultural Development Reserve	£ 259,940	£ 322,153	£ 382,272	£ 406,000	£ 200,326	£ 436,990

Territorial Expenditure : Part III

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (1st six mths)	<i>Estimates</i> 1954/55 (1st July— 30th June)
Capital Works 	£ 3,179,219	£ 3,507,896	£ 4,607,038	£ 3,320,542	£ 1,400,460	£ 3,274,378

Note : Territorial Expenditure is shown in three parts to correspond with the form adopted in the 1953 Estimates.

The details of revenue and expenditure do not reflect the changes, which occur from year to year, in the composition of the items listed.

D. (v) Revenue from Direct and Indirect Taxation

£'000

<i>Type of Tax</i>	1950	1951	1952	1953	(1st six months) 1954	1954/55 Estimates (1st July to 30th June)
Direct :						
Income Tax	1,884	1,973	3,887	4,209	2,974	3,550
Estate Duty	37	53	42	62	7	60
Native House & Poll Tax	990	1,132	1,538	1,723	1,246	} 1,425
Non-Native Poll Tax	62	66	70	73	72	
Non-Native Education Taxes	89	96	133	136	140	160
Municipal Tax	18	22	32	56	44	60
Indirect :						
Import Duties	2,984	3,469	4,303	3,258	1,881	3,870
Export Duties	719	1,419	1,354	143	77	380
Excise Duties	713	756	957	1,011	599	1,240
Stamp Duties	124	223	163	141	61	145
Trade Licences	86	107	127	120	109	120
Vehicle Licences	141	144	169	284	250	300
Other Indirect Taxes, Cesses, etc.	310	272	285	305	143	293

A. (c) Native Administration**(i) REVENUE***

<i>Year</i>	<i>Share of Hut and Native Poll Tax</i>	<i>Other Recurrent Revenue</i>	<i>Non-Recurrent Revenue</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>
	£	£	£	£
1950	368,814	323,362	23,294	715,470
1951	447,981	522,841	110,591	1,081,413
1952	661,806	784,616	84,393	1,530,815
1953	756,598	908,174	262,333	1,927,105
1954† (estimates)	765,261	988,527	436,401	2,190,189
<i>Year</i>	<i>Share of Tax and Local Rates</i>	<i>Produce Cesses</i>	<i>Other Revenue</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>
	£	£	£	£
1955 (estimates)	1,232,797	321,371	1,090,349	2,644,517

* Owing to change of classification in 1955, only total figures are now comparable.

† Final figures not available at time of printing.

(ii) EXPENDITURE*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Local Administration</i>	<i>Medical and Sanitation</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary, Water</i>	<i>All other Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Expenditure</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	355,207	71,125	81,854	64,378	77,493	650,057
1951	437,375	91,983	128,326	70,122	173,921	901,727
1952	644,990	172,990	253,407	86,153	134,366	1,291,906
1953	765,931	209,692	380,323	110,388	402,589	1,868,923
1954† (estimates)	1,014,394	292,692	485,049	262,611	299,430	2,354,176
<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>
	£	£	£	£		£
1955 (estimates)	1,145,108	856,626	303,978	609,390		2,915,102

* Owing to changed classifications certain heads are no longer comparable.

† Final figures not available at time of printing.

‡ Includes Health and Education.

A. (d) Revenue of Dar es Salaam Municipality

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954* (estimates)	1955 (estimates)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Government Grants :</i>						
Administrative and General	6,626	7,918	7,874	4,881	7,175	3,135
Public Health Measures	25,593	33,755	41,451	59,483	65,570	62,760
Road, Works, etc.	14,565	19,785	6,173	15,388	13,705	15,765
Grant in Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Land Rents and Government Contribution in lieu thereof</i>	10,620	13,000	13,000	—	—	—
<i>Government and East African High Commission Contribution in lieu of Rates</i>	13,000	21,075	31,629	41,139	59,730	72,734
<i>Licences :</i>						
Trades	10,137	11,302	12,157	12,560	12,500	12,000
Liquor	5,218	6,221	7,226	8,926	8,900	8,950
Vehicles	12,618	14,869	18,825	27,028	26,700	25,335
Other	468	442	558	504	520	580
<i>Fees, Charges, etc. :</i>						
Markets	5,550	7,788	1,755	10,658	13,485	12,075
Cesspit emptying	2,552	5,024	6,465	11,007	11,350	12,550
Other	4,804	4,856	7,226	4,709	11,610	14,400
<i>Native Taxes</i>	17,054	15,077	29,817	27,091	25,000	30,000
<i>General Rate</i>	24,170	38,166	65,099	69,318	105,345	132,631
TOTAL	£ 152,975	199,278	259,055	292,692	361,590	402,915

* Final figures of actual revenue for 1954 are not yet available.

A. (d) Expenditure of Dar es Salaam Municipality

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954(a) (estimates)	1955 (estimates)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Administrative and General :</i>						
Town Clerk and Treasurer's Departments	10,169	14,061	18,720	30,152	30,790	45,960
Public Health Department	9,963	11,849	11,525	16,403	20,790	22,495
Municipal Engineer's De- partment	8,424	11,291	17,821	14,804	19,780	21,935
Chief Architect's Depart- ment	—	—	—	9,431	14,820	14,825
African Affairs Department	3,363	5,032	5,879	7,162	7,485	8,080
Miscellaneous	2,659	2,487	5,436	2,024	6,700	8,620
<i>Public Health Measures :</i>						
Mosquito Control	23,962	24,331	26,979	36,438	37,945	28,625
Refuse Collection and Dis- posal	13,964	21,983	27,741	35,061	36,055	28,520
Street Cleaning	4,487	8,186	8,607	9,382	11,980	10,130
Drains, Sewers, Cesspits, etc.	8,297	19,204	25,213	30,577	41,235	46,430
Other	1,318	1,913	2,586	1,396	4,185	1,640
<i>Road Works, etc. :</i>						
Highways, Bridges and Sea Walls	27,033	59,164	33,982	56,664	73,295	90,460
Markets	5,113	7,399	9,034	9,496	12,855	12,265
Public Lighting	3,052	6,034	4,938	4,295	7,940	8,490
Fire Brigade	6,417	6,672	7,255	11,428	14,560	13,290
Miscellaneous	5,030	8,444	10,794	9,200	17,455	19,410
Loan Charges and Revenue Contributions to Capital Expenditure	7,879	9,053	4,154	4,690	15,935	36,810
TOTAL	£ 141,130	217,103	220,664	288,603	373,805	417,985

(a) Final figures of actual expenditure for 1954 are not yet available.

**A. (e) Expenditure of Township Authorities and Councils
other than Dar es Salaam ***

<i>Year</i>	<i>Recurrent Expenditure on</i>		<i>Special Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Expenditure</i>
	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>	<i>Other Charges†</i>		
1950	£29,977	£67,615	£14,017	£111,609
1951	34,794	83,629	14,744	133,167
1952	45,536	97,692	28,570	171,798
1953	71,192	114,348	56,609	242,149
1954	37,241	62,112	15,798	115,151
(First six mths) 1954-55 (Est.)	95,595	135,243	33,334	264,172

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.

IV. B. Internal and External Debt

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loans from Imperial Funds</i>	<i>Tanganyika Stock 1967-72</i>	<i>Guaranteed Loan 1951-71</i>	<i>Tanganyika Loan 1952-72</i>	<i>Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Loan</i>	<i>3½% Inscribed Stock 1970-73</i>	<i>Lint and Seed Marketing Board Loan</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31.12.1950	1,130,203	—	3,000,000	500,000	250,000	—	—	4,880,203
31.12.1951	1,064,057	—	—	500,000	210,000	1,750,000	—	3,524,057
31.12.1952	995,926	—	—	500,000	210,000	4,030,000	—	5,735,926
31.12.1953	925,750	4,410,000	—	500,000	210,000	4,030,000	—	10,075,750
30. 6.1954	853,470	4,410,000	—	500,000	210,000	4,030,000	1,000,000	1,703,470

APPENDIX V

TAXATION

A. Direct Taxes

(a) INCOME TAX RATES

(Ordinance No. 28 of 1952)

Resident Individuals

The first £400 of chargeable income is charged at the rate of Shs. 1/50 per £. Where the chargeable income exceeds £400 the rate upon the whole chargeable income is Shs. 1/50 per £ with the addition of one-eighth of a cent. for every £ of chargeable income in excess of £400, with a maximum rate of Shs. 5/-.

Where the total income exceeds £2,000, a surtax is charged on the excess at the rate of 25 cents per £, increasing by one-eighth of a cent per £ up to a total income of £3,500, and thereafter by one-twentieth of a cent per £ up to a maximum rate of surtax of Shs. 9/-.

Non-Resident Individuals

Where the chargeable income does not exceed £800 the rate is Shs. 2/- per £. Where the chargeable income exceeds £800 the rate is the same as for residents.

Details are not available of the number of individual income tax payers and the amount of tax collected according to income brackets with percentage figures.

Effective rates of income tax for persons with different family status are determined by the personal allowances laid down in the first schedule to the above-quoted Ordinance. Space will not permit the inclusion of full details in this Appendix but the allowances fall under ten heads as follows :

- I. Married Allowance
- II. Child Allowance
- III. Education Allowance
- IV. Dependant Allowance
- V. Insurance Allowance
- VI. Single Allowance
- VII. Age Allowance
- VIII. Old Age Allowance
- IX. Non-Resident Primary Allowance
- X. Non-Resident Secondary Allowance

Limited Companies

The rate is Shs. 5/- in the £. Details are not available of companies paying income tax to the territory and to the metropolitan country.

Appendix V. (a)
Rates (Cap. 183)
(b) NATIVE HOUSE AND POLL TAX

<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Rate (Annual)</i>	<i>Rebate payable to Native Treasuries</i>
		<i>Shs. cts.</i>	<i>Shs. cts.</i>
<i>Central</i>	Dodoma, Mipwapwa,	16/-	4/50
	Kondoa	16/-	3/40
	Manyoni	16/-	4/35
	Singida	16/-	6/-
<i>Eastern</i>	Bagamoyo, Kilosa, Kisarawe, Mafis, Morogoro, Rufiji, Vlanga	20/-	10/-
	Dar es Salaam	20/-	—
<i>Lake</i>	Biharamulo	18/-	10/75
	Bukoba	21/-	10/75
	Geita, Kwimba, Maswa, Mwanza, Shinyanga Ngara—	17/-	7/-
	Bugufi	20/-	10/-
	Busubi	18/-	9/-
	North Mara, Ukerewe (except Ukara area)	20/-	10/-
	Ukerewe (Ukara area)	16/-	8/-
	Musoma	18/-	7/25
<i>Northern</i>	Arusha	33/-	17/75
	Masai (Sonjo Natives)	15/-	7/50
	(Alien Natives)	30/-	17/50
	(Rest of District)	50/-	37/50
	Mbulu	20/-	9/-
	Moshi	17/-	3/-
<i>Southern</i>	Kilwa, Lindi, Masasi, Mikindani, Newals, Nachingwea, Songea, Tunduru	20/-	10/-
<i>Southern Highlands</i>	Chunya, Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe, Rungwe	20/-	10/-
<i>Tanga</i>	Handeni	21/-	10/50
	Lushoto	22/50	11/25
	Pangani, Tanga	22/50	12/-
	Pare	20/-	10/-
	Tamota	21/-	—
<i>Western</i>	Kahama	20/-	8/-
	Kasulu, Kibondo	18/-	9/-
	Kigoma (Buholoho)	16/-	8/-
	(Rest of District)	20/-	10/-
	Mpanda (Mpanda Chiefdom)	20/-	10/-
	(Rest of District)	18/-	9/-
	Nzega	20/-	8/70
	Tabora	20/-	9/25
	Ufipa	20/-	10/-

(c) NON-NATIVE POLL TAX (CAP. 182)

Income up to and including £100 per annum	Shs. 20/-
Exceeding £100 per annum, but not exceeding £200 per annum	Shs. 30/-
Exceeding £200 per annum	Shs. 50/-

(Arabs, Baluchis, Comorians, Somalis, Ethiopians, Ishakis of Aden and Seychellois, whose income does not exceed £60 per annum, pay Shs. 20/- only).

V(a). (d) NON-NATIVE EDUCATION TAX (CAP. 265)

*Non-Native other than Asians:**Tax payable*

Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 50/-	....	....	Shs. 150/-
Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 30/-	....	....	Shs. 90/-
Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 20/-	....	....	Shs. 60/-

Asians:

Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 50/-	....	....	Shs. 120/-
Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 30/-	....	....	Shs. 67/50
Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 20/-	....	....	Shs. 45/-

(e) MUNICIPAL HOUSE TAX (CAP. 185)

<i>Province</i>			<i>Township</i>		<i>Percentage of Net Annual Value</i>
Central	....	....	Dodoma	....	5
			Kongwa	....	3
			Singida	....	2½
Eastern	....	....	Bangamoyo	....	6
			Kilosa	....	4
			Kimamba	....	4
			Morogoro	....	7½
Lake	....	....	Bukoba	....	5
			Musoma	....	3
			Mwanza	....	10
			Shinyanga	....	3
Northern	....	....	Arusha	....	10
			Moshi	....	7½
Southern	....	....	Kilwa Kivinje	....	4
			Lindi	....	10
			Mikindani	....	4
			Nachingwea	....	4
			Songea	....	4
Southern Highlands			Chunya	....	2½
			Iringa	....	5
			Mbeya	....	5
			Tukuyu	....	3½
Tanga	....	....	Korogwe	....	3
			Lushoto	....	5
			Pangani	....	3
			Tanga	....	10
Western	....	....	Kahama	....	3
			Kigoma	....	4
			Tabora	....	5
			Ujiji	....	3½

V. A. (f) COMPANIES NOMINAL CAPITAL TAX (CAP. 188)

The rate is Shs. 5/- for every £50 of nominal capital or part thereof.

(g) ESTATE DUTY (CAP. 187)

Where the principal value of the Estate						Estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent. of:—
Exceeds	£	and does not exceed				£
	100					500
„	500	„	„	„	„	1,000
„	1,000	„	„	„	„	5,000
„	5,000	„	„	„	„	10,000
„	10,000	„	„	„	„	15,000
„	15,000	„	„	„	„	20,000
„	20,000	„	„	„	„	25,000
„	25,000	„	„	„	„	30,000
„	30,000	„	„	„	„	40,000
„	40,000	„	„	„	„	50,000
„	50,000	„	„	„	„	60,000
„	60,000	„	„	„	„	70,000
„	70,000	„	„	„	„	90,000
„	90,000	„	„	„	„	110,000
„	110,000	„	„	„	„	130,000
„	130,000	„	„	„	„	150,000
„	150,000	„	„	„	„	175,000
„	175,000	„	„	„	„	200,000
„	200,000	„	„	„	„	225,000
„	225,000	„	„	„	„	250,000
„	250,000	„	„	„	„	300,000
„	300,000	„	„	„	„	350,000
„	350,000	„	„	„	„	400,000
„	400,000	„	„	„	„	450,000
„	450,000	„	„	„	„	500,000
„	500,000	„	„	„	„	600,000
„	600,000	„	„	„	„	800,000
„	800,000	„	„	„	„	1,000,000
„	1,000,000	„	„	„	„	1,250,000
„	1,250,000	„	„	„	„	1,500,000
„	1,500,000	„	„	„	„	2,000,000
„	2,000,000	....	....	....	....	....

V. B. Rates of Indirect Taxes

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

(a) EXCISE DUTIES (ORDINANCE 30 OF 1953 AND 20 OF 1954)

Beer	....	....	....	....	Shs. 180/- per 36 standard gallons of worts
Sugar (not including Jaggery)	....				Shs. 5/60 per cwt.
Cigarettes, Cigars, Cheroots,					
Cigarilloes	....	....	....		Shs. 8/00 per lb.
Manufactured Tobacco	....				Shs. 7/00 per lb.

Matches:

(a)	In boxes or packages containing not more than 100 matches, per gross of boxes or packages	....	....	....	....	Shs. 1/44
(b)	In boxes or packages containing more than 100 but not more than 200 matches, per gross of boxes or packages	....	....	....	....	Shs. 2/88
(c)	In boxes or packages containing more than 200 matches, for every gross of 100 matches	....	....	....	....	Shs. 1/44

(b) SALT TAX (CAP. 201)

On all salt imported, except rock or crushed rock salt in bulk or curing or dairy salt in bulk	Shs. 2/50 per 100 lbs. and <i>pro rata</i> .
--	------	------	------	--

(c) SUGAR CONSUMPTION TAX (CAP. 202)

On all sugar imported into or manufactured in the territory	Shs. 3/00 per 100 lbs. or part thereof
---	------	------	--

(d) COFFEE TAX (CAP. 203)

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

(e) STAMP DUTY (CAP. 189)

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

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 39 of 1954. The general rate of import duty is 22 per cent. There are other numerous exceptions to this rate, including higher rates on a number of luxury items and lower rates on a number of the more essential items. There is a considerable free list, covering plant and a number of materials required for agricultural and industrial use. Tobacco, spirits and certain other items are subject to specific duties.

V. C (b) Export Duties

(CAP. 196)

(i)	Coffee	....	....	....
	(a)	Robusta Hard	....	....	£19 per ton net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
	(b)	Arabica Hard	....	....	£40 per ton net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
	(c)	Mild Coffee	....	....	£44 per ton net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
	(d)	Parchment	....	....	£35 per ton net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
	(e)	Cherry....	....	....	£12 per ton net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
(ii)	Beeswax produced in Tanganyika				Shs. 500/- per ton net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
(iii)	(a)	Cattle Hides and Calf Skins ground dried and suspension dried : all grades	....	....	Shs. 4/45 per 100 lbs. avoirdupois net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
	(b)	Cattle Hides and Calf Skins wet salted ; all grades	....		Shs. 2/05 per 100 lbs. avoirdupois net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
(iv)	(a)	Goat Skins, ground dried and suspension dried	....	....	Shs. 24/45 per 100 lbs. avoirdupois net weight and <i>pro rata</i> for every part thereof.
	(b)	Sheep Skins, ground dried and suspension dried	....	....	Shs. 9/45 per 100 lbs. 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, 1954.

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 :

1950	25,646
1951	35,319
1952	39,875
1953	41,043
1954	44,500

An approximation to the amount of notes and of coin circulating in Tanganyika can be obtained from records of issues and cancellations made within the territory, i.e. by assuming that the net movement of currency across frontiers is nil. Figures in £'000 for the last five years, at 30th June, are as follows:

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Coin</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	4,658	391	5,049
1951	6,478	1,114	7,592
1952	8,181	2,375	10,556
1953	11,050	1,946	12,996
1954	13,169	2,524	15,693

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, 1954:

- (1) The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Authorised Capital ....	....	£15,000,000
Subscribed Capital ....	....	£12,000,000
Paid-up ....	....	£7,000,000
Reserve Fund ....	....	£7,000,000

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

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

(3) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) (Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

Authorized Capital	....	—————	£15,000,000
Issued Capital			
10,776,875 "A" Shares			
of £1 fully paid, converted into stock	....		£10,776,875
			<hr/>
Reserve Fund	....		£10,050,000

(4) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V., Head Office, Amsterdam

Authorized Capital, Netherlands guilders	....	....	75,030,000
Capital fully paid-up	....		60,030,000
Reserve, Netherlands guilders			30,015,000
Extraordinary Reserve	....		5,000,000

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 : for Tanganyika and Zanzibar*

£'000

LIABILITIES

<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>		
31 December, 1950	15,793	1,198	548	17,539	28	1,025	199	18,791
31 December, 1951	17,874	1,642	548	20,064	43	2,570	442	23,119
31 December, 1952	18,140	2,431	618	21,189	105	1,710	539	23,543
31 December, 1953	19,034	3,184	831	23,049	59	2,886	574	26,567
1954:—								
31 March	20,746	3,407	905	25,058	27	3,230	730	29,045
30 June....	21,633	2,735	953	25,321	31	5,144	655	31,151
30 September	18,391	2,717	1,039	22,147	8	3,821	888	26,874
31 December	19,273	2,597	1,096	22,965	16	3,194	667	26,843

* Statistics for Tanganyika alone are not available.

† The sum of the constituent parts may not in all cases agree with totals due to rounding.

‡ 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.

VI D. Commercial Banking Statistics for Tanganyika and Zanzibar*—continued

£'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			
31 December, 1950	1,297	14	12,836	1,031	1,219	2,070	4,320	—	324	18,791
31 December, 1951	1,562	155	13,616	2,058	2,023	3,418	7,499	30	257	23,119
31 December, 1952	1,979	185	14,670	1,079	1,803	3,281	6,163	30	516	23,543
31 December, 1953	1,762	73	16,618	2,574	1,946	3,118	7,638	79	398	26,567
1954:—										
31 March	1,969	87	18,619	—	—	—	7,648	80	641	29,045
30 June	2,735	55	18,636	2,868	2,518	3,690	9,076	80	569	31,151
30 September	2,435	42	13,003	—	—	—	10,634	80	679	26,874
31 December	2,190	96	13,564	2,160	3,753	4,383	10,296	65	632	26,843

* Statistics for Tanganyika alone are not available.

† The sum of the constituent parts may not in all cases agree with totals due to rounding.

VI 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 £10,000 and are repayable in not more than 30 years. Short-term loans may be up to a maximum of £5,000 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	
1949*	89	62	29	2
1950	217	114	40	26
1951	292	68	54	47
1952	267	51	31	107
1953	440	189	61	76
1954	523	137	51	105

Source : The Land Bank of Tanganyika.

* Includes transactions from commencement of bank operations in October, 1948.

APPENDIX VII

COMMERCE AND TRADE

A. Balance of payments statistics are not available.

B. The first table below summarizes external trade, which excludes trade between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda in the produce and manufactures of the three territories. In arriving at net imports, inward or outward transfers between Tanganyika and the other two territories of goods originating outside East Africa are added or subtracted, as the case may be, at time of transfer.

The second table below summarizes the inter-territorial trade excluded from the first table.

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

£'000

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Net Imports:					
Commercial	21,410	25,227	32,558	24,483	27,881
Government	2,760	2,886	4,934	3,935	4,080
Gold Bullion	3	8	3	9	2
Total Net Imports	24,173	28,121	37,495	28,427	31,962
Domestic Exports:					
Exports excluding Gold	22,262	38,518	45,609	33,307	35,350
Exports of Gold	809	825	850	904	901
Total Domestic Exports	23,071	39,343	46,459	34,211	36,251
Re-exports	1,188	1,003	954	1,399	1,545
Volume of Trade	48,432	68,467	84,908	64,038	69,758
Visible Trade Balance	+86	+12,225	+9,918	+7,183	+5,833

(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 Local Produce and Manufacture

£

Year	Transfers from		Transfers to	
	Kenya	Uganda	Kenya	Uganda
1950	2,386,151	1,555,026	731,017	170,465
1951	1,981,699	1,642,955	903,847	247,238
1952	2,347,935	2,104,258	677,889	257,088
1953	2,504,931	3,013,886	824,510	402,415
1954	2,819,198	3,036,470	775,261	235,742

Oilseeds and Nuts	1950	375	—	—	—	83	—	102	5	—	110	675
	1951	1,174	28	—	21	71	3	155	3	—	85	1,540
	1952	749	58	—	9	445	9	705	24	—	503	2,500
	1953	383	16	—	—	197	10	220	22	—	253	1,101
	1954	173	—	21	4	210	53	276	14	—	603	1,354
Hides and Skins	1950	659	475	3	—	6	—	74	23	—	138	1,378
	1951	671	456	2	—	59	1	184	38	—	263	1,674
	1952	336	207	3	—	26	—	153	21	—	305	1,051
	1953	785	265	7	—	20	—	195	6	—	374	1,652
	1954	580	227	7	—	23	—	89	23	—	582	1,531
Others	1950	1,288	123	427	557	90	19	165	75	69	698	3,511
	1951	2,172	216	560	510	90	43	181	301	84	924	5,081
	1952	3,588	199	645	443	224	29	156	619	—	1,032	6,935
	1953	3,140	391	620	205	99	15	163	495	100	1,045	6,273
	1954	2,810	278	713	227	102	17	164	510	122	1,032	5,975
TOTAL	1950	9,348	2,208	1,494	1,189	1,531	1,121	911	681	572	4,015	23,071
	1951	15,958	7,014	1,855	1,278	1,534	2,157	1,619	2,431	1,052	4,445	39,343
	1952	19,113	9,956	2,014	1,351	2,235	1,952	1,875	1,766	686	5,511	46,459
	1953	13,559	5,616	1,995	1,019	2,208	906	1,358	1,480	639	5,431	34,211
	1954	12,739	4,813	1,866	959	3,505	873	1,712	1,360	1,091	7,333	36,251

* West Germany only from 1952.

† The figures for diamonds exported in 1954 are provisional, the final figures depending on realization sales outside Tanganyika.

D. Net Imports 1954*

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	Bahrein Islands	Other	
Food	1,306	60	4	92	2	331	—2	37	—	496	2,326
Beverages and Tobacco	92	24	7	26	—	6	105	8	—	150	418
Crude Materials, inedible except Fuels	16	18	1	3	—	4	—	5	—	72	119
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	279	171	—	104	—	60	185	272	852	746	2,669
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	13	10	1	1	—	11	—	3	—	33	72
Chemicals	853	39	29	237	—	55	15	3	—	45	1,279
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Material	5,183	4,071	1,018	469	501	509	96	555	—	1,296	13,698
Machinery and Transport Equipment	5,246	33	426	545	4	112	571	60	—	441	7,438
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	730	373	89	44	855	72	60	14	—	399	2,636
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities n.e.s.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,305	1,307†
Total	13,720	4,799	1,575	1,521	1,362	1,160	1,030	957	852	4,986	31,962

* In adopting the Standard International Trade Classification, individual sections in 1954 are not comparable with previous years. Time has not permitted the reclassification of past years on to the present basis for this publication.

† Mainly consists of Parcel Post Entries which are not classified by Country of Origin.

D. Domestic Exports (b) Quantity

Item	Unit	Year	Principal Countries of Destination										Total Domestic Exports
			U.K.	U.S.A.	India	South Africa	Germany	Australia	Netherlands	Belgium	Canada	All other Countries	
Sisal	'000 tons	1950	67	7	1	4	11	10	4	6	2	6	119
		1951	51	35	0.5	4	7	13	5	12	3	12	142
		1952	40	63	0.6	3	12	10	4	9	1	14	158
		1953	53	59	1	3	12	6	9	11	1	16	171
		1954	57	36	2	4	13	7	14	8	1	24	168
Coffee	'000 cwt.	1950	139	65	—	18	8	3	11	1	13	42	300
		1951	193	40	—	14	1	1	3	0.1	17	62	331
		1952	190	22	—	28	6	8	11	2	21	84	372
		1953	78	21	0.3	25	33	14	8	6	22	97	305
		1954	71	78	—	14	66	12	10	9	33	96	388
Cotton	'000 centals of 100 lb.	1950	30	—	101	3	0.5	—	—	—	—	22	157
		1951	56	—	89	—	5	—	—	—	—	27	186
		1952	130	—	64	—	9	—	—	0.2	—	46	249
		1953	142	—	82	8	16	—	1	7	—	73	330
		1954	29	—	87	13	22	—	2	—	—	118	271
Diamonds	'000 carats	1950	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
		1951	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
		1952	332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332
		1953	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171
		1954	330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330
Oilseeds & Nuts	'000 tons	1950	11	—	—	—	2	—	2	0.3	—	3	20
		1951	17	0.3	—	0.2	1	—	2	0.1	—	1	22
		1952	11	0.9	—	0.1	12	0.2	14	0.6	—	8	46
		1953	7	0.3	—	—	6	0.2	5	0.5	—	5	23
		1954	4	—	0.3	0.1	6	1	7	0.4	—	11	30
Hides and Skins	'000 cwts.	1950	69	21	1	—	0.3	—	8	2	0.1	11	109
		1951	33	18	0.5	—	3	0.1	9	2	—	15	80
		1952	29	11	0.5	—	2	—	13	2	—	21	78
		1953	58	10	0.9	—	2	—	12	2	—	25	111
		1954	47	9	0.8	—	2	—	8	2	—	44	113

E. The number of establishments which were reported at the Labour Enumeration of July, 1952 to be engaged in wholesale and retail trade was 2,636. They are widely distributed geographically, as the following analysis shows:

Central Province	....	....	....	222
Dar es Salaam	....	....	....	362
Remainder of Eastern Province	...			286
Lake Province	....	....	....	547
Northern Province	....	....	....	271
Southern Province		....	....	223
Southern Highlands Province			....	245
Tanga Province	....	....	....	213
Western Province		....	....	267
			TOTAL	<hr/> 2,636 <hr/>

APPENDIX VIII

AGRICULTURE

A. Land Distribution*

<i>Type of Land</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Square Miles</i>
(a) Arable land including temporary meadows and fallows	20,425,704	32,915
(b) Land growing trees, vines and fruit-bearing shrubs....	2,626,300	4,103
(c) Permanent meadows and pastures	22,378,720	34,967
(d) Productive but uncultivated land	43,679,006	68,248
(e) Wood or forest land	89,795,200	140,305
(f) All other land (e.g. desert, rock, swamp, bush, built-up land, highways and aerodromes)	40,426,910	62,168
(g) Total land area	219,331,840	342,706

*The statistics have for simplicity been shown in the nearest unit, in most cases, but this degree of accuracy is not assumed.

B. (a) Long Term Rights of Occupancy over Agricultural and Pastoral Land on Register at 31st December, 1954*

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Land Area</i>
British	443	1,242,461	0·5665
Indian or Pakistani	274	231,609	0·1056
South African	102	174,521	0·0796
German	49	32,460	0·0148
Greek	247	287,299	0·1310
American	3	548	0·0002
Syrian	4	2,907	0·0013
French	4	2,739	0·0012
Italian	3	1,232	0·0006
Dutch	3	11,131	0·0051
Goan....	12	5,888	0·0027
Swiss....	21	30,724	0·0140
Danish	9	34,851	0·0159
Arab	25	8,416	0·0038
African	8	2,402	0·0011†
Others	17	94,998	0·0433
Missions	252	15,980	0·0073
TOTAL	1,476	2,180,166	0·9940

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

†This figure refers only 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 1954*

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
British	16	53,992
Indian or Pakistani	13	15,068
South African	5	4,563
German	1	247
Greek	14	13,674
Goan	2	600
Danish	1	1,727
Others	6	1,801
TOTAL	58	91,672

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

C. Estimated Agricultural Production. Acreage and Value 1954

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Total Production</i>	<i>Value</i>
		<i>Tons</i>	<i>£ Stg.</i>
<i>Maize, millet, sorghum:</i>			
Non-Native producers	85,160	31,600	648,300
Native producers	3,328,820	903,300	15,474,500
<i>Root Crops:</i>			
Non-Native producers	20	10	100
Native producers	1,265,780	2,542,300	23,387,600
<i>Beans and Pulses:</i>			
Non-Native producers	15,170	5,100	145,600
Native producers	716,170	231,100	4,133,100
<i>Bananas:</i>			
Non-Native producers	—	—	—
Native producers	419,400	507,500	4,981,500
<i>Padi:</i>			
Non-Native producers	650	600	12,900
Native producers	166,960	58,100	1,331,700
<i>Wheat:</i>			
Non-Native producers	14,840	9,300	248,200
Native producers	41,000	11,100	259,700
<i>Groundnuts:</i>			
Non-Native producers	2,520	500	25,000
Native producers	193,190	24,800	1,453,200
<i>Coffee (hulled)</i>			
Non-Native producers	29,240	8,500	4,607,400
Native producers	92,750	13,400	5,120,500
<i>Tea:</i>			
Non-Native producers	12,530	1,500	843,000
Native producers	—	—	—

<i>Crops</i>		<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Total Production</i>	<i>Value</i>
			<i>Tons</i>	<i>£ Stg.</i>
<i>Sugar:</i>				
Non-Native producers	....	7,750	12,300	89,400
Native producers	....	2,370	—	—
<i>Non-indigenous Fruit and Vegetables:</i>				
Non-Native producers	....	2,620	1,500	29,200
Native producers	....	9,460	6,600	99,500
<i>Sesame:</i>				
Non-Native producers	....	—	—	—
Native producers	....	55,380	5,800	284,200
<i>Copra:</i>				
Non-Native producers	....	53,100	3,700	196,000
Native producers	....	78,500	7,300	379,900
<i>Sisal:</i>				
Non-Native producers	....	452,120	171,700	12,621,000
Native producers	....	—	4,600	276,000
<i>Seed Cotton:</i>				
Non-Native producers	....	780	100	6,200
Native producers	....	287,100	54,600	3,494,900
<i>Tobacco:</i>				
Non-Native producers	....	6,930	1,600	384,200
Native producers	....	7,150	1,600	415,800
<i>Papain:</i>				
Non-Native producers	....	2,920	30	37,100
Native producers	....	—	—	—
<i>Pyrethrum:</i>				
Non-Native producers	....	3,220	500	115,300
Native producers	....	—	—	—

Notes:

GENERAL: Values are calculated from average price paid to grower. Many African growers retain all or part of their food crops for home consumption but such produce is included in the above estimates and is valued as if offered for sale.

Root Crops: Production and value are estimated as if in the form of dried root, although in fact a very considerable tonnage is consumed fresh.

Sisal: African producers cut from boundary and contour hedges and an acreage figure cannot therefore be quoted.

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

Pyrethrum: African production has recently commenced but this production is still at a very low figure.

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 1954 figures, where available, and 1953 figures in areas where no census was carried out.

Cattle	6,488,000
Sheep	3,023,600
Goats	4,410,100
Donkeys	117,000
Pigs	13,100
Horses	270
Mules	25

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

B. Livestock Production

(a) *Output of Meat*

(a) Beef	63,797,330 lbs.
(b) Mutton	813,700 lbs.
(c) Goat Meat	2,497,200 lbs.

(Estimate based on sales of livestock at primary markets. No details of stock slaughtered for private consumption are available).

(b) *Output of Milk*

9,500,000 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	7,572,933 lbs.
(b) Hides—Wet Salted	1,804,676 lbs.
(c) Goatskins	1,562,207 lbs.
(d) Sheepskins	944,059 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 exclude fish reared in ponds, dams, etc. In the case of inter-territorial waters only those fish caught and landed in Tanganyika waters are included. In some cases the figures are based on actual statistical returns, in other instances the total annual catch is estimated on available data. Weights, which are in metric tons, are on a fresh weight basis ; values in pounds sterling.

<i>Freshwater Fisheries</i>	<i>Kind of Fish</i>	<i>Quantity Metric Tons</i>	<i>Value £</i>
Lake Victoria	Cichlidae :— Tilapia spp. All others	7,000 30,000	165,000 450,000
Lake Tanganyika	Clupeidae All others	4,000 3,000	120,000 120,375
Malagarasi River and Swamps....	All kinds.....	1,000	40,000
Lake Rukwa	Cichlidae :— Tilapia All others	385 200	11,000 4,000
		45,585	910,375

Consumption

It is not possible to give a total figure of fish consumption on a territorial basis, in the absence of statistics for the catches of innumerable fishermen along the sea coast and on inland rivers throughout the country. For freshwater fish it can be noted that smoked and dried fish from the main producing centres has a very wide distribution 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.

Export 1954

From the Lake Tanganyika area to Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi :

Sun dried *Clupeidae*—404 tons. Value £30,300

Smoked *Tilapia* — 50 „ „ £5,300

APPENDIX XI

FORESTS

A. Area of Productive and Other Forests

Latest available figures.

(a) Productive forests 140,305 sq. miles

(b) Other forests 560 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) 24,114 sq. miles

(b) Farm forests (Private Forests) 290 sq. miles

Note: (b) is an estimated figure only.

C. Forest products by categories and value

Kind of Product	Unit of measurement	Out-turn in 1954			Local Value (for royalty or forest fee purposes)*
		Hardwoods	Softwoods	Total	
Timber, sawlogs, solid veneer, logs, sleepers	'000 cub. ft. solid volume	3,668 · 7	1,542 · 2	5,210 · 9	£ 122,250
Poles	„	482 · 6	—	482 · 6	4,400
Fuelwood	„	10,633 · 1	—	10,633 · 1	19,200
Mangrove bark	tons	—	—	319	3,000
Sansevieria	„	—	—	18	450
Other Fibres	loads	—	—	1,243	20
Bamboos	Nos.	—	—	162,381	300
Withies	loads	—	—	67,419	200
Seeds, plants etc.	—	—	—	—	150

Notes:

* Excludes free issues valued at :

Timber	....	£1,400.
Poles	....	£22,800.
Firewood	....	£9,600.

APPENDIX XII

MINERALS

A. Areas held under mining titles by sections of population on 31st December, 1954

<i>Section of Population</i>	<i>Claims: (Acres)</i>	<i>Mining Leases: (Acres)</i>	<i>Total (Acres)</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Indigenous	2,869	—	2,869	1·13
Asian	2,912	1,206	4,118	1·62
Non-British European	4,687	849	5,536	2·18
British	13,987	227,277	241,264	95·07
TOTALS	24,455	229,332	253,787	100·00

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) The area of mining leases held by the various sections of the population is an indication of the amount of capital they have put into the mining industry, since mining leases are normally taken out to secure longer term protection of developed mines than is provided by the annual mining claim.

(v) Of 502 prospecting rights held on 31st December, 1954, 176 were held by Africans (150 indigenous), 141 by Asians and 185 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, lead, diamonds, coal and kaolin, and it is expected that the production of tin, wolfram, and mica will continue unless the prices for these minerals fall very considerably.

C. Mines

Judged by size, there are few mines in Tanganyika in the usually accepted sense of the word "mine," but there are a large number of small worker operations, besides a number of mines which though small at present show promise of development.

The following is a list of the concerns which produced minerals to the value of £50,000 or more during 1954. All are companies and the share holding is believed to be predominantly British :—

Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	....	....	Gold
Buhemba Mines Ltd.	....	....	Gold
New Saza Mines Ltd.	....	....	Gold
Nyanza Salt Mines (Tanganyika) Ltd.	....	....	Salt
Williamson Diamonds Ltd.	....	....	Diamonds
Alamasi Ltd.	....	....	Diamonds
Uruwira Minerals Ltd.	....	....	Lead

The above seven concerns produced in value about four-fifths of the minerals produced in Tanganyika during 1954.

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	1952		1953		1954		Item No.
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	Building Minerals ϕ	cu. ft.	19,058,612	£ 171,724	16,499,899	£ 219,359	22,130,656	£ 336,625	1
2	Coal	long tons	—	—	43	32	522	863	2
3	Copper from auriferous concentrates	long tons	—	—	0.062	12	—	—	3
3a	Copper from lead concentrates	long tons	252	71,710	485	115,613	†	†	3a
4	Diamonds	metric carats	331,472	4,046,578	170,509	1,765,518 §	329,934	3,147,223*	4
5	Gold (refined) from bullion	troy oz.	64,693	850,268	69,876	903,860	71,357	890,681	5
5a	Gold (refined) from auriferous concentrates	troy oz.	—	—	10	133	90	1,126	5a
5b	Gold (refined) from lead concentrates	troy oz.	2,738	36,163	3,827	48,255	†	†	5b
6	Graphite (crude)	long tons	—	—	19	475	—	—	6
7	Gypsum	long tons	495	1,239	1,713	4,922 §	4,732	10,339*	7
8	Kaolin	metric tons	260	2,946	1,223	12,981	301	2,910	8
9	Kyanite	long tons	—	—	20	320	—	—	9
10	Lead (metallic, in concentrates)	long tons	2,371	250,974	2,755	251,606	†	†	10
10a	Lead concentrates	metric tons	(4,916) ‡	†	(6,174) ‡	†	4,694	360,000*	10a
11	Lime	long tons	6,577	25,266	6,479	24,813	5,098	18,187	11
12	Magnesite	long tons	—	—	57	203 §	78	254*	12
13	Meerschäum (crude)	long tons	—	—	—	—	2	94*	13
14	Mica : sheet	long tons	107	142,674*	78	106,312*	78	74,505*	14
14a	Mica : ground	long tons	15	234	—	—	—	—	14a
14b	Mica : waste	long tons	1	19	51	261	28	523	14b
15	Phosphate	long tons	99	842	149	726	60	252	15
16	Salt	metric tons	16,101	132,804	17,889	146,862	21,612	178,560	16
17	Silver (refined) from bullion	troy oz.	35,900	10,989	41,234	12,701	42,156	12,912	17
17a	Silver (refined) from auriferous concentrates	troy oz.	—	—	346	102	49	15	17a
17b	Silver (refined) from lead concentrates	troy oz.	135,211	40,981	223,434	68,791	†	†	17b
18	Tin concentrates	long tons	63	44,571	62	34,994	54	27,330	18
19	Tungsten concentrates	long tons	36	45,371	31	25,767 §	12	7,751*	19
20	Uranium Ore	long tons	—	—	—	—	0.05	146	20
Total Value (Exports and Local Sales)			—	5,875,373	—	3,744,618 §	—	5,070,296*	

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

1	Building Minerals ϕ	....	....	cu. ft.	19,058,612	£ 171,724	16,499,899	£ 219,359	22,139,656	£ 336,625	1
2	Coal	....	....	long tons	—	—	43	32	522	863	2
3	Diamonds	....	....	metric carats	129	387	—	—	—	—	3
4	Kaolin	....	....	metric tons	134	1,576	76	811	41	427	4
5	Lime	....	....	long tons	6,407	24,426	5,850	22,205	4,227	14,273	5
6	Mica : sheet	....	....	long tons	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
7	Phosphate	....	....	long tons	99	842	149	726	60	252	7
8	Salt	....	....	metric tons	11,618	90,531	12,260	91,484	14,745	109,732	8
Total Value (Local Sales only)					—	289,486	—	334,617	—	462,174	

*Provisional : some account sales outstanding.

†Not yet available.

§Amended figure.

‡Expressed in terms of metal content and value under items Nos. 3(a), 5(b), 10 and 17(b).

ϕ Excluding production from Government quarries.

Notes: Gold, silver, tin, tungsten, copper and lead exports are valued at the gross amount realised before deducting any charges.

Salt, gypsum and magnesite are valued ex works or mine or f.o.r.

Diamonds are valued in accordance with valuation for royalty by the Official Valuers to the Government.

Mica, meerschaum and uranium ore are valued c.i.f.

Building minerals, coal, lime and phosphate are in most cases valued ex works.

Kaolin is valued f.o.r. or f.o.b. Dar es Salaam.

E. Exclusive Prospecting Licences held on 31st December, 1954

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area Sq. Miles</i>
Mica	3	8
Tin	2	4
Precious Metals	3	8
Base Metals	2	6
TOTALS	10	26

F. Labour employed in Mining

(Average during 1954)

S=Surface

UG=Underground

<i>Mine</i>	<i>European</i>		<i>Asian</i>		<i>African</i>		<i>Totals</i>
	<i>S</i>	<i>UG</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>UG</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>UG</i>	
Geita Gold Mine	45	40	50	4	897	718	1,754
New Saza Mine	8	3	44	4	533	419	1,011
Williamson Diamonds	153	—	62	—	2,503	—	2,718
Uruwira Minerals	85	21	—	—	1,521	561	2,188
Buhemba Gold Mine	9	5	2	2	406	238	662
Alamasi Mine....	21	—	5	—	391	—	417
Nyanza Salt Mine	4	—	4	—	540	—	548
Remaining Mines and Quarries	111	15	68	8	7,041	960	8,203
TOTALS 1954	436	84	235	18	13,832	2,896	17,501
1953	421	75	229	16	15,432	3,466	19,639
1952	413	78	220	17	15,055	3,160	18,943
1951	345	81	220	15	14,538	3,385	18,584

G. Accidents—1954.

<i>Mine</i>	<i>Fatalities</i>	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 employed</i>	
			<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-fatal</i>
Geita Gold Mine	3	15	1.71	8.55
New Saza Mine	—	2	—	1.98
Williamson Diamonds	3	12	1.10	4.42
Mpanda Mine	2	13	0.91	5.94
Buhemba Gold Mine	1	2	1.51	3.02
Alamasi Mine	—	1	—	2.40
Uvinza Mine	—	—	—	—
Remaining Mines & Quarries....	4	8	0.49	0.98
TOTALS 1954	13	53*	0.74	3.0
1953	5	49	0.25	2.5
1952	11	116	0.58	6.1
1951	13	70	0.70	3.8
1950	9	77	0.45	3.9
Average—(5 years)	10	73	0.54	3.86

*In addition to the above there were 211 accidents reported of a trivial nature.

- Notes:*
- (i) The majority of the non-fatal accidents were not serious and involved no permanent disability.
 - (ii) An effect of the introduction of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance has been to increase the number of minor injuries reported.
 - (iii) All mines and quarries are inspected at least once a year, the larger mines being inspected more frequently.
 - (iv) Compensation is dealt with by the Labour Department under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

APPENDIX XIII

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

- A. No estimates are available of the gross or net value of industrial production.
- B. Particulars of establishments registered under the Factories Act, as at 31st December, 1954, are as follows :

Industry	No. of Factories		
	With Power	No Power	Total
Aerated Water Manufacture	32	19	51
Agricultural Plant Maintenance and Repair	60	—	60
Aircraft Maintenance	2	—	2
Aluminiumware Manufacture	2	—	2
Bacon Factories	4	1	5
Bicycle Repairs	1	20	21
Boat Building and Repairing	5	—	5
Bread and Flour Confectionery	23	44	67
Breweries	1	1	2
Brick and Tile Making	6	2	8
Can Manufacture	1	—	1
Chemical Products Manufacture	2	—	2
Coffee Curing	4	—	4
Coffee Pulping	58	25	83
Coir Fibre Processing	2	—	2
Copra Drying	2	2	4
Cotton Ginning	38	—	38
Cotton Weaving	1	—	1
Crop Processing	8	—	8
Dairy Produce	1	2	3
Dry Cleaning	4	2	6
Edible Oil Refining	4	—	4
Electrical Repairs	11	—	11
Electrical Power Generation	20	—	20
Electro Plating	1	—	1
Engineering General	40	2	42
Essential Oil Extraction	4	—	4
Fez Cap, Manufacture	—	4	4
Fish Curing	1	—	1
Flour Milling	203	—	203
Food Canning	4	—	4
Fruit Drinks Manufacture	4	1	5
Hides and Skins Processing and Baling	4	24	28
Honey Processing	1	—	1
Ice Manufacture	10	—	10
Industrial Gas Manufacture	2	—	2
Jaggery Manufacture	33	1	34
Jewellers and Goldsmiths	2	22	24
Kapok Ginning	7	—	7
Laundries	2	2	4
Leather Goods Manufacture	3	—	3
Letterpress Printing	21	2	23
Locomotive and Rolling Stock Repairs	10	—	10
Marine Engineering	—	2	2
Mica Cutting and Grading	—	3	3
Milk Pasteurising	1	—	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	115	17	132
Paint Manufacture	1	—	1
Papin Manufacture	1	1	2
Petrol, Oil and Lubricants Packing	3	—	3
Pharmaceutical Manufacture	1	—	1
Photographic Developing and Printing	8	1	9
Pre-cast Concrete Works	7	3	10
Pyrethrum Drying	1	—	1

<i>Industry</i>	<i>No. of Factories</i>		
	<i>With Power</i>	<i>No Power</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rice Mills and Hulleries	66	—	66
Rubber Processing	2	—	2
Salt Works	4	—	4
Saw Mills	81	1	82
Sewage Pumping	2	—	2
Sheet Metal Work	3	15	18
Ship Breaking	1	—	1
Shoe Making and Repairing	—	93	93
Sisal and Sanseveiria Processing	225	1	226
Soap Manufacture	24	22	46
Stone Grading and Crushing	2	—	2
Sugar Confectionery	2	—	2
Sugar Manufacture	3	—	3
Tailoring and/or Dressmaking	31	730	761
Tanneries	2	—	2
Tea Manufacture	9	—	9
Textile Dyeing and Printing	2	—	2
Tobacco Processing	6	5	11
Toilet Goods (other than Soap)	—	3	3
Typewriter and other repairs	2	4	6
Tyre Re-treading	2	—	2
Vegetable Oil Extraction	72	—	72
Watch Repairing	2	2	4
Water Supply	68	—	68
Woodworking—General	178	49	227
Wrought Iron Works	7	2	9
TOTALS	1,578	1,130	2,708

APPENDIX XIV

CO-OPERATIVES ⁽¹⁾

Type of Society	Number of Societies	Membership			Share Capital	Surplus and Reserves	Turnover
		African	Asian	European			
Bulk Purchase	3	324	—	—	£ 2,265	£ 383	£ 25,000
Consumers	4 ⁽²⁾	18,178	—	—	14,754	—	30,000
Credit (Loan)	5	—	2,979	—	30,320	10,101	—
Agricultural Marketing (including agricultural requisites, supply pests and disease control saving facilities, etc.)	231	174,819	12	463	39,365	1,048,028	7,800,000
TOTALS	243	193,321	2,991	463	86,704	1,058,512	7,855,000

⁽¹⁾ One Society in liquidation for which figures are not included.

⁽²⁾ Certain figures are estimates, as final accounts are not all available.

APPENDIX XV

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. *Postal Services:*

(a) Number of postal establishments classified according to category....	85 Post Offices of which 62 provide full range of services. 76 Postal Agencies		
(b) (1) Number of letters handled	15,274,402		
(2) Periodicals (other articles)	5,823,480		
(3) Declared value letters	5,642		
(4) Parcels	244,590		
(5) Money Orders		<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i>
		Issued 63,528	£553,438
		Paid 39,042	£329,011

B. *Telephone Service:*

(a) Number of local systems (i.e. Exchanges)	61
(b) Length of single local wires	14,783 miles
(c) Length of inter-urban lines (Trunk and Junction)	10,778 miles
(d) Number of subscribers	5,339
(e) Number of apparatus and public call stations	76

C. *Telegraph Services:*

(a) Number of telegraph establishments	195
(b) Number of telegrams : inland	614,711
foreign....	191,613

D. *Broadcasting Service:*

(a) Number of Stations	1
(b) Number of (registered) radio sets, private and public	1,080

It is estimated that some 10,000 radio sets were in use in the Territory at the end of 1954.

E. *Road Transport:*

(a) Mileage of roads classified according to type	
Territorial Main Roads	3,427
Local Main Roads	3,525
District Roads	10,874
Village Roads	8,000 (approx.)
Roads in Municipalities and Townships	502
Roads in other settlements	1,124

- (b) Number of private cars licensed
(including vans, pick-ups, Box-
bodies, Jeeps and Land Rovers) 14,276
- (c) Number of buses, lorries, etc.,
licensed (whether publicly or
privately owned) 7,053
Particulars of capacity are not available
- (d) Length of Motor Bus lines : *miles*
Dar es Salaam Motor Trans-
port Co. 43
Railway Road Services 1,631
Services of other private bus companies not available.
- (e) Number of passengers conveyed
by buses :
Dar es Salaam Motor Trans-
port Company 8,809,203
Railway Road Services 220,080
Services of other private bus companies not available.

F. Railways:

- (a) Length of railway lines as at 31.12.54 :
Total Mileage, 1,760 (including sidings). For details see Appendix
XV of the Tanganyika Report for 1953.
- (b) Number of locomotives as at
31.12.54 115
- (c) Number of goods wagons as at
31.12.54 1,842
- (d) Number of coaching stock
vehicles as at 31.12.54 284
- (e) Number of passengers conveyed
in 1954 (excluding Tanga line) 1,170,000
- (f) Passenger miles operated during
year (Figures not available)
- (g) Originating tonnage of goods
traffic during year : *tons*
(i) Tonnage originating from
Central Line Stations }
(ii) Booked through to Kenya
and Uganda } 686,000
- (h) Freight ton miles operated during
year (excepting Tanga Line) 246,493,000

G. Air Transport:**(a) Traffic Handled at the three Major Airports (1)**

<i>Airport</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>				<i>Passengers in transit added twice</i>	<i>Departures</i>			
	<i>No. of Move- ments(2)</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Freight (Kgms)</i>	<i>Mail (Kgms)</i>		<i>No. of Move- ments(2)</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Freight (Kgms)</i>	<i>Mail (Kgms)</i>
Dar es Salaam	3,205	27,474	674,185	76,124	8,928	3,212	28,031	675,447	80,084
Tanga	1,777	8,765	186,086	21,735	29,506	1,777	9,034	117,568	15,542
Tabora	544	648	13,355	3,462	11,660	545	700	24,266	2,092

(1) Details of traffic at subsidiary airports not yet available.

(2) Includes scheduled and charter services only.

(b) Civil air fields:

Government, major 27

Government, minor 15

Private airfields 7

TOTAL 49

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	
Amani				x (P.T.)
Arusha				x (P.T.)
Biharamulo				x (P.T.)
Bukoba				x (P.T.)
Chunya				x
Dodoma				x
Iringa				x (P.T.)
Kigoma				x
Mafia				x (P.T.)
Kilwa				x (P.T.)
Kondoa				x (P.T.)
Kongwa				x (P.T.)
Lindi				x
Loliondo				x (P.T.)
Lyamungu				x (P.T.)
Mbeya				x
Mbulu				x (P.T.)
Morogoro				x (P.T.)
Moshi				x
Mpwapwa				x (P.T.)
Mtwara				x (P.T.)
Musoma				x (P.T.)
Mwanza				x (P.T.)
Nachingwea				x (P.T.)
Njombe				x (P.T.)
Songea				x
Sumbawanga				x (P.T.)
Tabora observatory			x	
Tabora airfield				x
Tanga				x

Notes: 1. P.T. denotes part-time observers.

2. Although Dar es Salaam is the only Forecast Office, forecasts may be obtained at any station by telegram or telephone to Dar es Salaam or, if more convenient, Nairobi.

In addition to the above list of stations there are 61 stations at which temperature and rainfall readings are made by voluntary observers and 530 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 31.12.54

- (b) Tonnage discharged from and loaded in international sea going ships during 1954 :

Discharged	....	....	....	....	....	592,622 tons
Loaded	....	....	....	....	....	399,457 tons

- (c) Tonnage discharged from and loaded in coastwise ships during 1954 :

Discharged	....	....	....	....	....	112,855 tons
Loaded	....	....	....	....	....	106,328 tons

- (d) Number and net registered tonnage of ships entered and cleared in external trade during 1953 :

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No of Ships</i>	<i>Net Registered Tonnage</i>
American (U.S.A.)	114	530,607
Belgian	31	140,321
British	1,009	2,546,970
Danish	3	5,812
Dutch	420	526,650
French	69	334,781
Finnish	—	—
German	65	172,071
Greek	1	4,454
Italian	54	289,052
Norwegian	57	187,154
Panamanian	5	27,501
Swedish	13	29,053
Zanzibarian	56	19,563
Costa Rican	2	2,914
Indian	5	21,965
Japanese	11	42,522
Liberian	4	17,375
Pakistan	3	4,050
		4,902,815

- (e) Number of passengers embarked and disembarked during 1954 :

Embarked	....	....	....	....	....	29,601
Disembarked	....	....	....	....	....	30,192

- (f) Length of navigable inland waterways as at 31.12.54 :

Lake Tanganyika	....	....	....	....	598 miles
Lake Victoria	....	....	....	....	675 miles

(g) Vessels used in inland waterways as at 31.12.54 :

Lake Tanganyika:

- 1 Steamer of 1,575 tons displacement (laid up during 1954).
- 1 Diesel tug of 120 tons displacement.
- 18 Native vessels (sail) of 165 tons displacement.
- 3 Lighters of 80 tons.

Lake Victoria:

- 1 Diesel tug of 100 tons displacement.
- 12 Motor boats of 191 tons displacement.
- 3 Lighters of 23 tons displacement.
- 1 Motor ferry of 25 tons displacement.
- 120 Native vessels (sail) of 1,973 tons displacement.

(h) Number of fishing vessels in inland waterways registered and unregistered as at 31.12.54 :

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.

(i) Tonnage loaded on inland waterways during the year 1954 :

Lake Tanganyika:

Up	....	2,049 tons
Down	....	1,086 tons

Lake Victoria:

Up	....	6,734 tons
Down	....	3,540 tons

(j) Number of passengers conveyed on inland waterways during 1954 :

Lake Tanganyika

Up	....	1,336
Down	....	1,216

Lake Victoria:

Up	....	141,236
Down	....	136,826

APPENDIX XVI

COST OF LIVING

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

Commodities (showing groups by which mainly consumed)	Unit Weight or Size	Prices in Dar es Salaam (Shillings and Cents)					
		30th Sept. 1949	25th Oct. 1950	31st Dec. 1951	31st Dec. 1952	31st Dec. 1953	31st Dec. 1954
(a) African							
Mixed meal	Kg.	·31	·44	·56	·56	·70	·66
Beans	lb.	·20	·22	·42	·47	·43	·46
Groundnuts	”	·36	·36	·45	·62	·90	·70
Coconut oil	”	·90	1·05	1·11	1·18	1·25	1·27
(b) Asian							
Flour (Atta)	lb.	·36	·38	·43	·50	·50	·51
Dhall gram	Kg.	1·00	1·50	2·18	2·00	2·15	1·82
Bajri (Miller)	”	·35	·42	·54	·54	·54	·60
Simsim oil	”	1·98	2·10	2·58	3·10	3·26	3·45
Ghee	lb.	2·10	2·21	2·78	3·20	3·20	3·77
Garlic	Kg.	2·00	3·00	3·50	3·50	3·58	2·69
Jaggery	”	·80	·80	·89	·89	·70	1·12
(c) European							
Flour (wheaten)	lb.	·38	·40	·48	·56	·56	·56
Bread	”	·46	·48	·58	·61	·61	·61
Bacon	”	2·75	2·75	2·75	3·05	3·30	3·30
Cheese	”	2·17	2·30	2·65	2·86	3·20	3·24
Lard	”	2·00	1·80	1·75	2·00	2·75	2·77
Coffee	”	3·90	4·75	4·75	4·72	7·35	7·35
(d) European and Asian							
Eggs	Each	·20	·20	·23	·23	·26	·25
Butter	lb.	2·80	2·95	3·45	3·54	4·10	4·10
European potatoes	”	·20	·20	·23	·31	·41	·46
(e) General							
Rice	lb.	·30	·39	·40	·59	·59	·59
Sugar (white)	”	·40	·46	·60	·55	·60	·55
Salt	Kg.	·14	·14	·17	·37	·37	·33
Tea	lb.	2·75	3·15	4·25	4·25	4·25	5·84
Milk (fresh)	Pint	·35	·45	·45	·65	·70 to 1/-	·70 to 1/-
Meat	lb.	·60	·60	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20
		to 1·50	to 1·50	to 2·50	to 3·75	to 3·75	to 3·75
Vegetables (mixed)	”	·65	·40	·56	·68	·67	—
Water	4 gall.	·05	·07	·10	·10	·10	—
Charcoal	Bag	5·00	4·50	5·00	6·00	6·00	—
Kerosene	Gall.	1·65	1·97	2·20	2·39	2·50	2·37
Soap, blue	lb.	·63	·70	·82	·67	·67	·67
Soap, white	”	·67	·74	·75	·71	·71	·65

B. Dar es Salaam Cost of Living Index (Excluding Rent)

(Base : 31st December, 1950 = 100)

Date	G R O U P .							Average Weighted Index for all Groups
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Clothing and Footwear	Domestic Servants' Wages	Household	Pharmace- utical Products	Transport	All Other Groups	
1947 : 31st December	80	85	77	93	85	77	95	83
1948 : 31st December	85	91	86	93	94	94	96	83
1950 : 31st December	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951 : 31st December	116	109	117	112	110	106	107	114
1952 : 31st December	131	107	126	122	116	111	115	123
1953 : 28th February	134	105	127	125	116	111	115	125
30th April	135	104	129	128	115	111	114	126
30th June	135	103	132	128	115	111	114	126
31st August	136	103	132	127	115	111	114	127
31st October	135	103	132	127	115	111	114	126
31st December	134	101	132	126	115	111	114	125
1954 : 28th February	135	102	133	126	114	110	114	126
30th April	136	102	134	125	114	110	114	126
30th June	136	103	135	125	114	110	115	127
31st August	137	103	136	124	114	109	115	127
31st October	137	103	137	127	114	109	115	128
31st December	137	103	139	127	114	109	115	128

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 to the major groups are as follows:

<i>Group</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Weight</i>
(1) Food, Drink and Tobacco	42	(6) Wages	17
(2) Household goods	14	(7) Transport	2
(3) Pharmaceutical Products	3	(8) Amusements	6
(4) Clothing and Footwear	14	(9) Miscellaneous	1
(5) Papers and Periodicals	1		
		TOTAL	100

The weights allocated within the food, drink and tobacco group are set out below. The items in this group number 87.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Weight</i>
(1) Groceries	27	(5) Fruits	7
(2) Meat and Fish	14	(6) Vegetables	7
(3) Dairy Produce	12	(7) Beverages and Tobacco	27
(4) Bakery	6		
		TOTAL	100

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

(Base : 31st. December, 1951 = 100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Date</i>					
	<i>28th Feb.</i>	<i>30th April</i>	<i>30th June</i>	<i>31st Aug.</i>	<i>31st Oct.</i>	<i>31st Dec.</i>
1951	—	—	91	92	98	100
1952	101	102	102	105	109	110
1953	112	121	123	123	123	119
1954	119	119	119	118	115	114

The retail price index of goods mainly consumed by Africans in Dar es Salaam, is based on a survey carried out in 1950 of "The Pattern of Income, Expenditure and Consumption of African Labourers in Dar es Salaam."

The main items together with their weights are shown in the following table :

<i>Weight</i>		<i>Weight</i>	
(1) Food :		(2) Fuel and Soap :	
Posho	21	Fuel	7
Vegetable and Fruit	20	Soap	1
Meat	12		
Fish	9	(3) Clothing	6
Bread	9		
Rice	8	(4) Household Articles	2
Other items	5		
		TOTAL	100

During the regular collection of data, 71 shops and market stalls are visited each month and prices for 36 articles are obtained.

APPENDIX XVII

LABOUR

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

199

<i>Type of Employment</i>	<i>European</i>		<i>Indian</i>		<i>Other Non-Africans</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Employer	596	68	1,623	35	618	17	2,837	120
Employee (other than Public Servant)	4,205	1,362	6,143	286	2,609	155	12,957	1,803
Own Account	356	69	4,643	204	2,638	82	7,637	355
Public Servant	2,008	573	1,914	36	638	36	4,560	645
Unemployed....	5	—	28	6	10	1	43	7
Not stated	470	537	3,722	2,332	1,329	514	5,521	3,383
Total in Paid Employment	7,640	2,609	18,073	2,899	7,842	805	33,555	6,313
Retired and Not Working	124	44	257	72	88	10	469	126
Housewives	—	3,179	—	11,072	—	3,844	—	18,095
Children under 14	2,183	2,106	12,355	11,771	4,604	3,917	19,142	17,794
GRAND TOTALS	9,947	7,938	30,685	25,814	12,534	8,576	53,166	42,328

Source : Population Census held in February, 1952.

**A. (b) Labour Enumeration of African Employees in
August, 1954**

<i>Major Industrial Divisions</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>*Young Persons and Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	177,821	17,594	22,679	218,084
Mining and Quarrying	14,466	161	826	15,453
Manufacturing	16,881	569	843	18,293
Construction	16,090	61	222	16,373
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitation	1,368	—	8	1,376
Commerce	10,875	360	193	11,428
Transport (excluding Railways), Storage and Communication	6,399	83	53	6,535
Services (excluding Domestic Service)	11,171	720	674	12,565
Public Services	98,986	1,106	504	100,596
TOTAL	354,057	20,654	26,002	400,713
Add Unclassified workers em- ployed by employers of less than 5 persons				8,381
Domestic Servants in Private Households (estimated)				30,000
TOTAL NUMBER IN EMPLOYMENT				439,094

* 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 August, 1949, July 1951 and July, 1952, and August, 1953 at which the totals in employment were reported to be 474,107, 455,398 and 443,597 and 448,271 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>				
	1949/50	1950/1	1951/2	1952/3	1953/4	1949/50	1950/1	1951/2	1952/3	1953/4
A. Portage (Article 18)	3,201	2,122	3,432	5,823	2,200	2.23	2.83	2.80	3.60	3.92
B. Tax Defaulters (Article 10)	2,010	1,127	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.65	39.48	Nil	Nil	Nil
C. Minor Public Works (Article 10)	2,577	6,405	6,686	60	1,312	29.95	17.67	6.21	10.00	20.51
(ii) For Native Authority	1,008	1,636	2,460	668	Nil	24.36	27.68	22.71	22.46	Nil

Note : () 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*

(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>								
(a) <i>Agriculture:</i>								
(i) Sisal	75/- to 125/-	42-48	18/- + 5/- Bonus to 27/- + 12/- Bonus (a) (b)	35	18/- + 5/- Bonus (b)	24	18/- + 5/- Bonus (a) (b)	24
(ii) General	50/- to 165/-	36-54	15/- to 37/- (a)	30-42	20/- to 26/- (a)	24-36	13/- to 19/- (a)	24-36
(b) <i>Saw-Milling</i>	55/- to 182/50	49	32/- to 48/50 (a)	40	20/- to 26/- (a)	40	15/- to 24/- (a)	40
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	50/- to 140/-	48-54	24/- to 36/- (a)	48	—	—	—	—
<i>Manufacturing</i>	71/- to 260/-	48	35/- to 58/50	48	—	—	24/50	48
<i>Construction</i>	60/- to 203/-	48	28/- to 59/-	48	39/-	48	18/- to 20/- (a)	48

Typical Rates of Wages Paid to Indigenous Workers and Typical Weekly Hours of Work in Main Classifications of Employment *—(continued)

(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
Commerce	75/- to 170/-	48-60	28/- to 68/50	60	—	—	—	—
Transport (excluding Railways): Storage and Communication.								
(i) Port Labour	120/- to 132/-	45-48	82/50 to 105/-	48	—	—	—	—
(ii) General	70/- to 212/50	48	30/- to 49/50	48	—	—	—	—
Services (excluding Domestic Service)	50/- to 200/-	48	30/- to 45/-	42	34/- to 50/-	30	24/-	30
Public Services:								
(i) Govt. Depts.	90/- to 185/-	40-44	27/50 to 66/50	44	—	—	—	—
(ii) Railways	78/- to 230/-	48	60/- to 80/-	48	—	—	—	—
(iii) Municipal and Township Authorities	145/- to 160/-	45	66/50	45	—	—	—	—
(iv) Native Authorities	50/- to 175/-	48	21/- to 65/-	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.

**XVII. D. Estimated Number of African Workers (excluding Domestic Servants)
Receiving Rations and Housing during the year 1954**

<i>Province</i>	<i>Rationed</i>				<i>Housed</i>			
	<i>Estimated number rationed</i>	<i>Estimated number receiving cash in lieu</i>	<i>Estimated number receiving neither</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Estimated number housed</i>	<i>Estimated number receiving cash in lieu</i>	<i>Estimated number receiving neither</i>	<i>Total</i>
Central	3,479	—	13,957	17,436	4,568	—	12,868	17,436
Eastern	44,219	9,469	42,726	96,414	44,479	3,684	48,251	96,414
Lake	13,622	3,478	17,245	34,345	11,679	5,915	16,751	34,345
Northern	46,218	472	12,712	59,402	40,306	195	18,901	59,402
Southern	4,085	12,029	18,866	34,980	10,801	—	24,179	34,980
Southern Highlands	16,937	3,013	17,114	37,064	16,749	2,212	18,103	37,064
Tanga	41,999	23,857	38,530	104,386	55,026	1,069	48,291	104,386
Western	5,494	265	19,308	25,067	10,214	—	14,853	25,067
TOTALS	176,053	52,583	180,458	409,094	193,822	13,075	202,197	409,094
Add Domestic Servants				30,000				30,000
Total Number in Employment				439,094				439,094

E. Labour Inspections

<i>Labour Office</i>	<i>Number of Inspections made by</i>		<i>Total number of Inspections</i>
	<i>Labour Officers</i>	<i>Labour Inspectors and Assistant Labour Inspectors</i>	
Arusha	312	183	495
Dar es Salaam	308	542	850
Dodoma	51	721	772
Iringa	780	809	1,589
Kilosa	294	150	444
Korogwe	355	501	856
Lindi	186	60	246
Mbeya	214	74	288
Morogoro	331	205	536
Moshi	284	87	371
Mwanza	500	508	1,008
Tabora	355	388	743
Tanga	55	2	57
TOTAL	4,025	4,230	8,255

Note : Details of classification according to major groups of industry are not available. Complete records of medical inspections are not available.

F(a) Industrial Injuries

Total Amounts of Compensation Paid during 1954
In respect of cases resulting in

	Shs.	Cts.
(a) Death	111,910	13
(b) Permanent Incapacity	197,312	20
(c) Temporary Incapacity	93,547	67
TOTAL	402,770	00

XVII. F. Industrial Injuries

(b) Total Number Reported during 1954.

<i>Industrial Group</i>	<i>Total number of Injuries</i>	<i>Fatal Injuries</i>	<i>Permanent Disability</i>		<i>Temporary Disability</i>
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Partial</i>	
Agriculture	73	5	—	26	42
Construction	379	21	—	40	318
Food Manufacture	77	1	—	17	59
Engineering and Metal Working	59	1	—	16	42
Mining	221	5	—	36	180
Ports and Shipping	81	3	—	20	58
Railways	221	4	—	19	198
Road Transport	98	7	1	17	73
Sisal	885	4	—	192	689
Woodworking	144	14	—	44	86
Miscellaneous	151	17	—	43	91
TOTAL	2,389	82	1	470	1,836

XVII. F. Industrial Injuries

(c) Causes of Injuries

<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	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Transmission Machinery	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	7
3. Lifting Machinery.....	—	14	—	—	4	6	2	—	1	—	—	27
4. Working Machinery	25	37	22	5	23	3	18	2	142	33	14	324
<i>Transport:</i>												
1. Railways	1	7	7	—	11	6	99	—	240	4	3	378
2. Ships	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
3. Vehicles	17	67	6	9	22	1	4	60	88	39	29	342
<i>Other Accidents:</i>												
1. Explosion and/or Fire	1	19	3	4	8	1	1	—	4	1	5	47
2. Poisonous, Hot or Corrosive Substances	1	6	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	5	20
3. Electricity	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6
4. Falls of Persons	6	44	8	6	22	6	19	5	42	4	20	182
5. Stepping on or striking against objects	6	26	10	3	22	1	9	—	138	7	5	227
6. Falling Objects	7	72	9	13	57	17	34	11	86	32	23	361
7. Falls of Ground	—	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	4	26
8. Handling with or without Machinery	2	48	3	10	10	29	11	17	21	6	16	173
9. Hand Tools not Power Driven	7	16	6	4	20	—	18	2	102	14	16	205
10. Miscellaneous	—	17	—	2	3	2	4	—	15	2	9	54

XVII. F. Industrial Injuries
(d) Classification of Accidents by Nature of Injury

<i>Industrial Group</i>	<i>Contusions and Abrasions</i>	<i>Burns and Scalds</i>	<i>Concussion</i>	<i>Cuts and Lacerations</i>	<i>Punctured Wounds</i>	<i>Amputations</i>	<i>Dislocation</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	4	2	—	26	22	9	1	26	—	—	2	—	—	1
Construction	40	16	4	164	12	16	2	79	7	1	7	2	—	29
Food Manufacture	12	5	—	34	2	8	2	10	2	—	1	—	—	1
Engineering and Metal Working	3	5	—	26	1	5	2	11	3	—	—	1	—	2
Mining	32	2	3	129	6	9	—	28	—	—	2	—	1	9
Ports and Shipping	10	2	1	22	—	7	—	28	8	2	—	—	—	1
Railways	25	24	—	131	6	2	1	12	5	—	1	—	—	14
Road Transport	11	2	—	27	3	6	1	36	4	—	1	—	—	7
Sisal	60	8	2	498	115	53	18	86	24	—	1	—	—	20
Wood Working	13	4	1	69	1	14	2	32	2	—	2	—	—	4
Miscellaneous	13	10	—	40	4	14	2	45	9	2	3	2	—	7
TOTALS	223	80	11	1,166	152	143	31	393	64	5	20	5	1	95

**XVII. G. Number of Employers and Employees who, during 1954, 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	104	76	28	62	6	1	1	6
Employees	313	246	67	28	180	—	9	29

H. Trade Disputes Involving Stoppages of Work — 1954
(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)	15	474	558	11	4	—	—
Sisal	22	3,387	5,813	9	7	3	3
Mining and Quarrying	1	580	1,160	—	1	—	—
Manufacturing	1	9	9	1	—	—	—
Construction	4	171	302	2	2	—	—
TOTAL....	43	4,621	7,842	23	14	3	3

H. Trade Disputes Involving Stoppages of Work—1954
(b) Classification by Causes

Cause	Agriculture	Sisal	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Total
Rates of Remuneration	—	2	1	—	2	5
Tasks	9	9	—	—	1	19
Rations	—	3	—	—	—	3
Conditions of Work	2	3	—	—	—	5
Hours of Work	1	—	—	1	1	3
Supervision	—	3	—	—	—	3
Miscellaneous	3	2	—	—	—	5
TOTAL	15	22	1	1	4	43

**I. Unemployed persons registered at 31st December, 1954
as desirous of obtaining employment**

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>European</i>		<i>Asian</i>		<i>African</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Blacksmith	—	—	—	—	31	—
Bricklayers/Masons	—	—	1	—	283	—
Carpenters	—	—	1	—	191	—
Clerical	2	1	17	1	332	—
Domestic Servants	—	—	—	—	744	79
Drivers	—	—	5	—	584	—
Mechanical, etc.	3	—	21	—	44	—
Messengers	—	—	1	—	83	—
Metal Work	—	—	—	—	60	—
Painters	—	—	—	—	68	—
Plumbers	—	—	—	—	15	—
Public Health	—	—	—	—	84	—
Scholastic	—	—	—	—	6	—
Store-keepers	2	—	—	—	26	—
Supervisory	8	—	3	—	—	—
Tailors	—	—	—	—	4	—
Watchmen	—	—	—	—	117	—
Miscellaneous	5	1	2	—	345	—
TOTAL	20	2	51	1	3,017	79

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

Country of Origin	Number present in the territory at 31st August, 1954				New arrivals during 1954				Number repatriated during 1954				Deaths during 1954			
	Males	Females	Dependants	Totals	Males	Females	Dependants	Totals	Males	Females	Dependants	Totals	Males	Females	Dependants	Total
Portuguese East Africa	8,962	3,754	1,045	13,761	4,017	3,903(3)	—	7,920			Information not available					
Ruanda Urundi (2)	10,631	1,765	772	15,168	6,037	2,477	681	9,195	1,514	689	698	2,901	58	26	95	179
Northern Rhodesia	4,950	524	448	5,922	1,044	668(3)	—	1,712			Information not available					
Nyasaland	5,491	126	98	3,715	434	150(3)	—	584			"	"	"			
Kenya	4,795	159	117	5,069	47	—	—	47			"	"	"			
Uganda	550	20	5	575	4	—	—	4			"	"	"			
Zanzibar	320	2	—	322	—	—	—	—			"	"	"			
Other Countries	385	34	38	457	—	—	—	—			"	"	"			
TOTALS	34,082	6,384	2,523	42,989	11,583	7,198	681	19,462	1,514	689	698	2,901	58	26	95	179

Notes : (1) This information records reported arrivals but many natives enter the territory in search of work of their own volition without being recorded.

(2) 633 children were born during the year to immigrants from the Ruanda 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
as at 31st August, 1954.**

<i>Province</i>	<i>Estimated Number of African Adult Males within the 18-45 age group (a)</i>	<i>Number of Adult African Males in Employment as at 31.8.54 (b)</i>	<i>Percentage of African Adult Males within the 18-45 age group in paid Employment</i>
Central	147,000	16,305	11.0
Eastern	196,000	86,656	44.2
Lake	351,000	30,749	8.7
Northern	122,000	46,287	38.0
Southern	170,000	31,529	18.5
Southern Highlands	119,000	24,088	20.2
Tanga	127,000	92,935	73.3
Western	179,000	25,508	14.2
TOTAL	1,411,000	354,057	25

(a) Estimated from the 1948 Census of the African population, taking into account the estimated natural increase in the population and not allowing for migration between provinces.

(b) Enumeration of African employees 31st August, 1954. Excludes approximately 30,000 domestic servants in private households and 8,381 workers unclassified by age or sex 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:—

(a) *Government Employees' Provident Fund*

(i) No. of contributors at 31.12.54	1,523
(ii) No. of beneficiaries during 1954	248
(iii) Amount paid	£17,951

(b) *Local Authorities Provident Fund*

(i) No. of contributors at 31.12.54	6,452
(ii) No. of beneficiaries during 1954	1,006
(iii) Amount paid	£17,851

(c) *Dar es Salaam Municipality Provident Fund*

(i) No. of contributors at 31.12.54	105
(ii) No. of beneficiaries during 1954	13
(iii) Amount paid	£1,987

APPENDIX XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH

A. Physicians, Dentists, Medical Assistants, Nurses, Midwives Laboratory Technicians, Radiographers and Pharmacists Numbers as at 31st December, 1954

	Section of the Population	Government Hospitals or Dispensaries	Mission Hospitals or Dispensaries	Charitable Institutions and Industrial or Estate Hospitals or Dispensaries	Government Services outside Hospitals or Dispensaries (a)	Private Practice	Total	
Registered Medical Practitioners	European	70	50	16	39	76	}	354
	Asian	21	—	5	—	72		
	African	5	—	—	—	—		
Licensed Medical Practitioners	European	—	5	1	—	—	}	58
	Asian	33	—	8	—	7		
	African	2	—	1	—	1		
Registered Dentists 	European	—	1	—	6	10	}	22
	Asian	—	—	—	—	5		
	African	—	—	—	—	1		
Licensed Dentists 	European	—	—	1	—	—	}	2
	Asian	—	—	2	—	—		
	African	137	42	—	—	—		
Medical Assistants 	European	82	79	2	22	19	}	247
Registered Nurses with Mid- wifery Qualifications 	Asian	—	—	—	—	2		
	African	23	18	—	—	—		
Registered Nurses without Mid- wifery Qualifications 	European	14	126	2	—	22	}	374
	Asian	—	—	—	—	—		
	African	149	61	—	—	—		
Registered Midwives 	European	—	9	—	—	5	}	52
	Asian	—	—	—	—	13		
	African	11	14	—	—	—		
Mental Nurses 	European	8	2	—	—	—	}	10
Laboratory Superintendents 	European	—	—	—	3	—		
Laboratory Assistants 	African	23	—	—	15	—		
Radiographers 	European	3	—	—	—	—	}	3
Pharmacists 	European	3	—	—	3	7		
	Asian	—	—	—	—	7		
Pharmaceutical Assistants 	African	16	2	—	3	—		21

(a) Including medical administration, Health Services, Research units and Government medical officers of adjoining territories who are registered in Tanganyika.

B. Medical and Other Personnel Engaged in Central and Local Government Health Services
Numbers as at 31st December, 1954

	<i>Central Government</i>						<i>Native Authority</i>	
	<i>European</i>		<i>Asian</i>		<i>African</i>		<i>African</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Registered Medical Practitioners (a)	93	6	18	2	5	—	—	—
Licensed Medical Practitioners	—	—	33	—	—	—	1	—
Medical Assistants	—	—	—	—	137	—	6	—
Registered Nurses with Midwifery Qualifications	—	104	—	—	—	23	—	—
Registered Nurses without Midwifery Qualifications	2	7	—	—	132	17	—	—
Registered Midwives	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Registered Mental Nurses	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physiotherapists	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiological Technicians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiographers	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial Instructors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superintendents of Hospitals	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Stewards	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered Dentists	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Mechanics	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmacists	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical Assistants and Compounders	—	—	8	—	19	—	—	—
Laboratory Superintendents	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laboratory Assistants	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—
Entomologists	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria Field Officers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Inspectors	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Health Inspectors	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—
Health Orderlies	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
Medical Instructors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Storekeepers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument Mechanics	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Medical Aids	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	—

(a) Including Medical Practitioners in Research Units operating under East Africa High Commission.

C. Health Inspectorate Staff

Numbers as at 31st December, 1954

	<i>European</i>	<i>African</i>
Chief Health Inspector	1	—
Health Inspectors	28	—
Assistant Health Inspectors	—	16
Sanitary Inspectors (graded)	—	63
Sanitary Inspectors (ungraded)	—	27
Health Orderlies	—	32

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

D Hospital Accommodation
(a) Government Hospitals and Dispensaries

As at 31st December, 1954.

Medical Region and Province	Hospital	No. of Wards	Number and Category of Beds					Grade of Accommodation	
			General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental		Total
			I. GENERAL HOSPITALS						
Dar es Salaam	Ocean Road	29	48	14	—	3	—	65	I
	Sewa Haji	8	300	—	—	—	—	300	III and IV
CENTRAL REGION									
Central Province	Dodoma	12	111	15	—	11	—	137	I, II and IV
	Kondoa	10	33	3	—	10	—	46	IV
	Kongwa	4	79	6	20	10	—	115	I, II and IV
	Mpwapwa	3	26	—	—	—	—	26	IV
	Singida	7	42	—	—	2	—	44	II and IV
S. Highlands									
Province	Mbeya	18	70	11	—	2	—	83	I, II and IV
	Chunya	14	33	2	—	6	—	41	II and IV
	Iringa	7	93	13	3	—	—	109	I, II and IV
	Tukuyu	7	76	6	—	3	—	85	IV
EASTERN REGION									
Eastern Province	Morogoro	18	144	22	4	26	—	196	I and IV
	Bagamoyo	6	30	5	—	4	—	39	III and IV
	Kilosa	7	76	3	—	11	—	90	II and IV
	Mahenge	10	78	—	—	—	—	78	IV
	Utete	2	33	—	—	—	—	33	IV
Southern Province									
	Mtwara	4	40	1	—	—	—	41	I and IV
	Kilwa	5	30	—	—	6	—	36	IV
	Lindi	6	88	—	—	4	—	92	I and IV
	Nachingwea	6	77	—	—	—	—	77	I and IV
	Songea	4	50	—	—	—	—	50	IV
	Tunduru	5	24	—	—	—	—	24	III and IV

Medical Region and Province	Hospital	No. of Wards	Number and Category of Beds						Grade of Accommodation
			General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental	Total	
NORTHERN REGION Northern Province	Arusha	14	112	14	—	6	—	132	I, II and IV
	Mbulu	3	36	—	—	4	—	40	IV
	Monduli	3	34	—	—	—	—	34	IV
	Moshi	16	189	13	—	14	—	216	I, II and IV
	Oldeani	16	59	1	—	5	—	65	II and IV
Tanga Province	Tanga	22	285	7	—	—	—	292	I, II and IV
	Korogwe	7	112	—	—	4	—	116	I, II and IV
	Lushoto	8	39	4	—	2	—	45	I and IV
	Muhesa	8	84	—	4	10	—	98	IV
	Pangani	10	18	6	—	2	—	26	IV
WESTERN REGION Lake Province	Mwanza	28	159	29	7	1	—	196	I, II and IV
	Bukoba	12	126	12	—	12	—	150	II, III and IV
	Biharamulo	5	34	8	—	—	—	42	IV
	Musoma	14	67	4	—	4	—	75	I, II and IV
	Shanwa	4	24	4	—	2	—	30	IV
	Shinyanga	5	62	4	—	2	—	68	II and IV
Western Province	Tabora	17	193	17	—	6	—	216	I, III and IV
	Kahama	5	46	15	—	—	—	61	IV
	Kibondo	3	35	—	—	—	—	35	IV
	Kigoma	6	56	6	—	—	—	62	II and IV
	Nzega	7	44	—	—	—	—	44	IV
	Sumbawanga	2	26	—	—	—	—	26	IV
Total General Hospitals	44	407	3,421	245	38	172	—	3,876	

XIX D Hospital Accommodation
(a) Government Hospitals and Dispensaries

As at 31st December, 1954—*cont.*

<i>Medical Region and Province</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Wards</i>	<i>Number and Category of Beds</i>						<i>Grade of Accommodation</i>
			<i>General</i>	<i>Obstetrics</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Infectious</i>	<i>Mental</i>	<i>Total</i>	
				II. SPECIAL HOSPITALS					
Dar es Salaam	Infectious Diseases	26	—	—	85	80	—	165	II and IV
	Muhimbili	4	—	41	—	—	—	41	IV
	Maternity								
	Msasani	3	—	—	—	—	22	22	IV
	Mental								
CENTRAL REGION									
Central Province	Mirembe	27	—	—	—	—	448	448	I, II and IV
	Mental								
NORTHERN REGION									
Northern Province	Kibongoto	6	—	—	230	—	—	230	II and IV
	Tuberculosis								
Tanga Province	Tanga Infectious Diseases	9	—	—	12	—	—	12	IV
	Tanga	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	IV
	Maternity								
WESTERN REGION									
Western Province	Nzega	4	—	30	—	—	—	30	IV
	Maternity								
Total Special Hospitals	8	79	—	82	327	80	470	959	

Medical Region and Province	Hospital	No. of Wards	Number and Category of Beds					Grade of Accommodation	
			General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental		Total
III. DISPENSARIES									
CENTRAL REGION									
Central Province	Itigi	3	8	—	—	—	—	8	IV
	Manyoni	3	18	—	—	4	—	22	IV
S. Highlands Province	Kyela	3	18	—	—	2	—	20	IV
	Malangali	5	23	—	—	—	—	23	IV
	Njombe	3	20	—	—	2	—	22	IV
	Makete	3	24	2	—	—	—	26	IV
EASTERN REGION									
Eastern Province	Kingolwira	2	40	—	—	6	—	46	IV
	Mafia	5	11	1	—	—	—	12	II and IV
Southern Province	Liwale	4	24	—	—	—	—	24	IV
NORTHERN REGION									
Northern Province	Magugu	2	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
	Mwika	—	8	8	—	—	—	16	IV
Tanga Province	Handeni	6	24	—	—	—	—	24	IV
	Same	2	25	—	—	—	—	25	IV
	Usangi	5	36	—	—	4	—	40	IV
	Tamota	—	24	3	—	4	—	31	IV
WESTERN REGION									
Lake Province	Murongo	3	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
	Ngara	2	23	—	1	—	—	24	IV
	Ngudu	2	16	—	—	—	—	16	IV
	Tarime	1	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
Western Province	Mpanda	2	10	—	—	—	—	10	IV
	Kakonko	2	16	—	—	—	—	16	IV
	Kasanga	1	6	—	—	—	—	6	IV
	Kassanda	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	IV
	Kasulu	3	17	—	—	—	—	17	IV
TOTAL DISPENSARIES	24	63	423	14	1	22	—	460	
TERRITORIAL TOTAL	76	549	3,844	341	366	274	470	5,295	

D. (b) Mission Hospitals with Resident Medical Practitioners

Numbers as at 31st December, 1954

<i>Medical Region, Province and Mission</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
CENTRAL REGION		
<i>Central Province</i>		
Church Missionary Society	Mvumi	90
do.	Kilimatinde	65
Augustana Lutheran	Kiomboi	78
do.	Iambi	50
<i>S. Highlands Province</i>		
Swedish Evangelical Society	Ilembula	75
Consolata Fathers	Tosamaganga	42
EASTERN REGION		
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Capuchin	Ifakara	50
do.	Kwiro	20
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Minaki	120
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine	Mnero	50
do.	Ndanda	130
do.	Peramiho	144
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Liuli	34
do.	Lulindi	80
do.	Masasi	81
NORTHERN REGION		
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Lutheran	Machame	50
Medical Missionaries of Mary	Ndareda	53
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Lutheran	Bumbuli	155
do.	Gonja	38
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Kideleko	80
do.	Magila	112
WESTERN REGION		
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Africa Inland Mission	Nkolandoto	83
Church of Sweden	Ndolage	120
Mennonite	Shirati	83
White Fathers	Kagondo	122
do.	Kagunguli	72
do.	Sumve	128
<i>Western Province</i>		
Moravian	Sikonge	115
Seventh Day Adventist	Heri	58
White Fathers	Kabanga	26
TOTAL	30	2,404

D. (c) Mission Hospitals without Resident Medical Practitioners
Numbers as at 31st December, 1954

<i>Medical Region, Province and Mission</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
CENTRAL REGION		
<i>Central Province</i>		
Augustana Lutheran	Ihanja	50
do.	Wembere	27
Church Missionary Society	Kongwa	27
<i>S. Highlands Province</i>		
Benedictine	Luilo	87
do.	Lugarawa	45
do.	Uwemba	47
Moravian	Mbozi	30
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Manda	30
do.	Milo	50
Swedish Evangelical Society	Kidugala	30
do.	Ilula	28
EASTERN REGION		
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Capuchin	Sofi	32
Church Missionary Society	Berega	34
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine	Lupaso	24
do.	Nkowe	24
do.	Nyangao	50
do.	Kigonsera	51
do.	Litembo	131
do.	Lituhi	42
do.	Lundu	21
do.	Mango	96
do.	Mahanje	59
do.	Matimira	27
do.	Mpitimbi	33
do.	Nangombo	52
Capuchin	Kipatimu	45
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Luatala	25
do.	Mindu	25
do.	Newala	95
NORTHERN REGION		
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Lutheran	Marangu	36
do.	Nkoaranga	40
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Kigongoi	25
	Korogwe	50
	Kwa Mkono	45
WESTERN REGION		
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Church Missionary Society	Murgwanza	34
Church of Sweden	Nyakahanga	33
White Fathers	Kashozi	50
do.	Rulenge	50
Mennonite	Nyabasi	31
<i>Western Province</i>		
Moravian	Ichemba	25
do.	Kitunda	36
do.	Usoke	53
White Fathers	Ndala	33
do.	Kakonko	35
do.	Ujiji	44
TOTAL	45	1,937

D. (d) Mission Dispensaries and Clinics with Accommodation for In-Patients

Numbers as at 31st December, 1954

<i>Medical Region, Province and Mission</i>	<i>Dispensary</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
CENTRAL REGION		
<i>Central Province</i>		
Augustana Lutheran	Isanzu	20
do.	Kinampanda	15
do.	Ushora	14
do.	Wilwana	12
do.	Sepuka	10
Church Missionary Society	Buigiri	11
<i>S. Highlands Province</i>		
Moravian	Rungwe	10
Swedish Evangelical Society	Manow	15
<i>Eastern Province</i>		
Capuchin	Msimbazi	10
Swedish Evangelical Society	Kipingo	12
<i>Southern Province</i>		
Benedictine	Chindundu	16
do.	Kilimarondo	14
do.	Lukuledi	20
do.	Nanyamba	20
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Chidya	10
NORTHERN REGION		
<i>Northern Province</i>		
Lutheran	Masama	20
do.	Old Moshi	10
Norwegian Lutheran	Dongabesh	16
do.	Khansay	20
<i>Tanga Province</i>		
Lutheran	Lutindi	20
do.	Mlalo	20
do.	Mbaga	10
do.	Ivuga	10
do.	Shigatini	10
WESTERN REGION		
<i>Lake Province</i>		
Africa Inland	Kijima	20
Church of Sweden	Rwantege	10
White Fathers	Mugana	20
<i>Western Province</i>		
Swedish Free	Nkinga	20
White Fathers	Kala	14
Church Missionary Society	Kibondo	12
TOTAL	30	441

D. (e) Hospitals Maintained by Industrial Concerns
(with Resident Medical Practitioners)

Numbers as at 31st December, 1954

<i>Medical Region and Province</i>	<i>Hospital Maintained by</i>	<i>Total No. of Beds</i>
CENTRAL REGION		
S. Highlands Province	Tanganyika Tea Co., Mufindi	24
	New Saza Mines Ltd., Saza	50
EASTERN REGION		
Eastern Province	Athina and Fatemi Sisal Estates	42
	Magude and Kiwege Sisal Estates	20
Southern Province	Mikindani Sisal Estate	12
NORTHERN REGION		
Northern Province	Lucey Estate Co. Ltd., Arusha	26
	Hassani Sisal Estate, Moshi	23
Tanga Province	Mazinde Sisal Estates	60
	Toronto Plantations, Mombo	60
WESTERN REGION		
Lake Province	Williamson Diamonds Ltd.	60
	Geita Gold Mining Co.	60
Western Province	Uruwira Minerals Ltd., Mpanda	63
	Overseas Food Corporation, Urambo	50
DAR ES SALAAM	Tanganyika Packers Ltd.	6
		536

(f) Hospital and Dispensary Beds: Territorial Summary

As at 31st December, 1954

	<i>Number of Hospitals or Dispensaries</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
Government General Hospitals	44	3,876
Government Special Hospitals	8	959
Government Dispensaries	24	460
Mission Hospitals with Doctors	30	2,404
Mission Hospitals without Doctors	45	1,937
Mission Special Hospitals (Mental)	1	125
Mission Dispensaries	30	441
Industrial Hospitals	14	536
	196	10,738

E. Out-Patient Dispensaries

Numbers as at 31st December, 1954

<i>Region and Province</i>	<i>Number of Dispensaries</i>				
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Total</i>
CENTRAL REGION					
Central Province	—	49	6	3	58
S. Highlands Province	—	60	12	37	109
EASTERN REGION					
Eastern Province	2	85	14	76	177
Southern Province	—	34	13	34	81
NORTHERN REGION					
Northern Province	—	51	2	33	86
Tanga Province	1	42	17	73	133
WESTERN REGION					
Lake Province	1	111	9	9	130
Western Province	1	61	10	17	89
TOTALS	5	493	83	282(a)	863

(a) 1953 figures.

F. Maternity Centres and Maternity and Child Health Centres

Numbers as at 31st December, 1954

	<i>Ante-Natal Clinics</i>		<i>Child Health Clinics</i>	
	<i>Number of Clinics</i>	<i>Total Attendances 1954</i>	<i>Number of Clinics</i>	<i>Total Attendances 1954</i>
Government	41	62,250	22	63,235
Native Authority	39	24,328	24	11,625
Mission	70	86,814	53	102,195
TOTALS	150	173,392	99	177,055

G. Tuberculosis Units

	<i>Beds</i>			
	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>
Kibongoto Hospital (Government)	—	30	200	230
Kongwa Hospital (Government)	—	—	20	20
Ndanda Hospital (Benedictine Mission)	—	—	30	30
TOTAL	—	30	250	280

H. Venereal Disease Units

There are no independent venereal disease units, but treatment for venereal disease is given in all general hospitals.

I. Leprosaria

<i>Medical Region</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Administering Authority</i>	<i>Leprosy Patients Resident at 31st Dec., 1954</i>	<i>Cases on Sulphone Therapy</i>
CENTRAL	Makutapora	Church Missionary Society	149	149
	Mkalama....	Augustana Lutheran Mission	534	521
	Makete	Government	614	606
EASTERN	Chazi	Government	353	353
	Ifakara	Capuchin Mission	79	35
	Mngehe	Universities Mission to Central Africa	475	296
	Ndanda	Benedictine Mission	437	437
	Peramiho....	Benedictine Mission	1,084	880
	Kipatimu	Capuchin Mission	89	61
NORTHERN	Njoro Chini	Government	24	24
	Kwamhafa	Lutheran Mission	36	36
	Mlalo	Lutheran Mission	37	32
	Mtindiro....	Government	123	123
WESTERN	Kola Ndoto	Africa Inland Mission	703	703
	Shirati	Mennonite Mission	221	221
	Sikonge	Moravian Mission	116	109
	Heri	Seventh Day Adventist Mission	152	150
DAR ES SALAAM	Infectious Diseases Hospital	Government	41	38
TOTALS			5,267	4,774

J. Mental Institutions

	<i>Beds</i>			
	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mirembe Hospital, Dodoma Government....	13	32	403	448
Msasani Hospital, Dar es Saalam Government	—	—	22	22
Mental Hospital, Lutindi (Lutheran Mission)	—	—	125	125
TOTAL	13	32	550	595

L. Mission Medical Practitioners

Numbers as at 31st December, 1954

<i>Mission</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Total</i>
African Inland Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Benedictine	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	6
Capuchin	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Church Missionary Society	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Church of Sweden	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Consolata Fathers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lutheran	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	5	10
Maryknoll Fathers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Medical Missionaries of Mary	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mennonite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Moravian	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Seventh Day Adventist	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Swedish Evangelical	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Universities Mission to Central Africa	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
White Fathers	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	4
Registered in Tanganyika but not resident	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	8
TOTALS	17	3	1	3	4	10	2	3	1	1	10	55

K. In-Patients and Out-Patients Treated, 1954

(1st December, 1953—30th November, 1954)

	<i>In-Patients : Admissions</i>				<i>Out-Patients : New Cases</i>				<i>Out-Patients : Total Attendances</i>			
	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>
GOVERNMENT												
General Hospitals	2,918	2,401	85,662	90,981	17,276	16,417	862,835	896,528	26,310	28,151	2,089,125	2,142,586
Special Hospitals	6	80	5,203	5,289	18	121	6,506	6,645	27	349	17,649	18,025
Dispensaries	—	29	9,490	9,519	121	1,492	266,193	267,806	252	2,890	580,794	583,936
Total Government	2,924	2,510	100,355	105,789	17,415	18,030	1,135,534	1,170,979	26,589	30,390	2,687,568	2,744,547
NATIVE AUTHORITY												
Dispensaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,568,178	2,568,178	—	—	5,324,208	5,324,208
Total Native Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,568,178	2,568,178	—	—	5,324,208	5,324,208
MISSION												
Hospitals with Doctors	168	805	45,875	46,848	1,294	3,032	207,550	211,876	2,748	6,561	851,740	861,049
Hospitals without Doctors	25	136	36,207	36,368	253	871	258,541	259,665	923	3,420	950,906	955,249
Dispensaries and Clinics	—	—	8,497	8,497	12	190	139,788	139,990	42	485	424,043	424,570
Out-Patient Dispensaries	—	—	—	—	57	200	181,987	182,244	425	1,006	755,464	756,895
Total Mission	193	941	90,579	91,713	1,616	4,293	787,866	793,775	4,138	11,472	2,962,153	2,977,763
TERRITORIAL TOTAL	3,117	3,451	190,934	197,502	19,031	22,323	4,491,578	4,532,932	30,727	41,862	10,973,929	11,046,518

M. Expenditure on Health Services

Up to and including 1953, the Government financial year ran from January to December. Thereafter the financial year was altered to run from July to June and an interim budget was introduced for the half year January to June, 1954.

(a) Total Expenditure

Year	Medical Department £	Development Plan £	Township Authorities (b) £	Dar es Salaam Municipality (b) & (c) £	Native Authorities (b) £	Total £
1947	393,659	3,623	36,000	—	45,000	478,282
1948	479,318	7,874	48,000	—	55,000	590,192
1949	638,030	5,867	24,000	53,000	68,000	788,897
1950	683,343	38,963	33,000	62,000	71,000	888,306
1951	993,482	49,691	37,000	87,000	92,000	1,259,173
1952	1,035,591	106,007	56,000	103,000	153,000	1,453,598
1953	1,126,203	105,219	66,500	136,120	209,692	1,643,734
1954 (a)	713,546	89,747	40,171	152,190 (full year)	292,692 (full year)	—

Notes : (a) Estimates ; actual expenditure not yet available in all cases.

(b) In these cases approximate figures are given because public health services cannot be fully distinguished from other services.

(c) Dar es Salaam is the only Municipality in the Territory. Until the end of 1948 it was a Township Authority and its expenditure is included with other such Authorities.

(b) Medical Department Expenditure

Year	Administration and General		Maintenance of Hospitals		Hospital Equipment		Personnel		Other Items		Total
	£	% of Total	£	% of Total	£	% of Total	£	% of Total	£	% of Total	£
1947	125,171	31·8	110,781	28·1	7,820	2·0	140,222	35·6	9,665	2·5	393,659
1948	137,075	28·6	134,653	28·1	3,863	0·8	171,636	35·8	32,091	6·7	479,318
1949	207,183	32·4	150,399	23·6	4,957	0·8	237,793	37·3	37,698	5·9	638,030
1950	168,852	24·7	183,189	26·8	2,194	0·3	277,920	40·7	51,188	7·5	683,343
1951	340,474(b)	34·3	221,787	22·3	22,574	2·3	324,664	32·7	83,983	8·4	993,482
1952	283,899(b)	27·4	259,574	25·1	47,515	4·6	346,178	33·4	98,425	9·5	1,035,591
1953	163,470	14·5	308,309	27·4	37,115	3·3	523,666	46·5	93,643	8·3	1,126,203
1954	93,806	13·1	189,574	26·6	26,420	3·7	309,082	43·3	94,664	13·3	713,546
Jan.-June (a)											

Notes : (a) Estimated expenditure.

(b) Includes sums expended on purchase of unallocated reserve stocks of Medical Supplies.

(c) Includes Temporary Cost of Living Allowances, previously paid from a central vote.

N. Financial Assistance**(a) From the Metropolitan Government.**

Estimated expenditure on medical development projects for the period 1950-56 is £1,250,000 of which £675,000 is being allocated by the Metropolitan Government, the balance being provided from Territorial funds.

(b) To mission Organizations.

For upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries, etc.	£83,000
For medical and nursing training centres	£14,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	£97,000
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(Note: Details are not available of the sums expended on public health work by missionary organizations from their own resources).

APPENDIX XX

HOUSING

No statistics of the total number of dwelling units classified according to number of rooms, or occupying households, are at present available. Statistics of housing in Dar es Salaam and Tanga have become available from the partial population census held in 1952, and are presented in the table below.

Distribution of Africans in Private Houses by Number of Living and Sleeping Rooms per Thousand Houses Enumerated—1952

Number of Africans	DAR ES SALAAM							TANGA						
	Number of Living and Sleeping Rooms							Number of Living and Sleeping Rooms						
	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	Total
1	38	14	4	1	—	—	57	17	6	2	2	2	—	29
2	45	47	9	2	1	1	105	10	12	2	5	1	2	32
3	26	55	26	3	1	1	112	6	19	15	12	1	1	54
4	15	45	36	10	2	2	110	4	14	20	24	1	2	65
5	9	28	37	11	3	3	91	1	13	19	49	7	2	91
6	7	18	28	14	6	6	79	1	9	29	62	7	1	109
7	4	10	19	15	9	8	65	1	7	26	70	11	2	117
8	4	4	13	16	9	11	57	—	2	16	79	9	4	110
9	1	3	10	11	11	12	48	—	5	16	66	11	8	111
10	1	2	6	8	9	14	40	1	1	7	43	14	6	72
11	1	1	5	6	12	16	41	—	—	5	38	14	4	61
12	1	—	2	4	10	18	35	—	—	3	27	6	8	44
13	1	—	1	4	9	23	38	1	—	3	16	9	4	33
14	—	—	1	2	8	20	31	—	—	2	12	3	7	24
15 and over	1	1	1	4	18	66	91	—	—	1	26	11	10	48
TOTAL	154	228	198	111	108	201	1,000	42	88	166	531	112	61	1,000

APPENDIX XXI

Penal Organization

(A) Total number of persons in prison as at 31st December, 1954 :

(a) *Ethnic Group (Inmates)*

Europeans	....	....	....	....	....	9
Asians	....	....	....	....	....	104
Tanganyika Africans	....	....	....	....	....	7,664
Others	....	....	....	....	....	623

Sex

Male	....	....	....	....	....	8,291
Female	....	....	....	....	....	108
Juvenile	....	....	....	....	....	1

(b) *Age groups*

Under 15	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
15 to 20	....	....	....	....	....	708
20 to 25	....	....	....	....	....	1,520
25 to 30	....	....	....	....	....	2,552
30 to 35	....	....	....	....	....	1,501
35 to 40	....	....	....	....	....	1,029
40 to 45	....	....	....	....	....	563
45 to 50	....	....	....	....	....	373
Over 50	....	....	....	....	....	154

Total Number of Persons in Prison

As at 31st December, 1953 (Contd.)

(c) Persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment :

<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>Period of Sentence Served</i>			
	<i>Under $\frac{1}{4}$</i>	<i>Under $\frac{1}{2}$</i>	<i>Under $\frac{3}{4}$</i>	<i>Over $\frac{3}{4}$</i>
Under 6 months	799	632	470	311
Under one year	798	479	407	226
Under two years	950	564	480	308
Under five years	572	415	220	196
Under 10 years	123	78	50	38
Under 15 years	52	61	42	17
Under 20 years	50	29	22	11

(d) Number of Prisoners at the end of the year who have been committed one or more times before:

Males	3,010
Females	8
Juveniles	Nil

*(e) Average number of inmates 9,143.6**(f) Number of wards and cells:*

Wards	651
Cells	204

(g) Number of cubic feet of space allotted to each prisoner during hours of sleep: 300 cubic feet each.

B. Dietary Scale for Prisoners

Note: There are three scales of diet laid down for prisoners and the Prison Rules, 1933, prescribe that every prisoner shall receive the diet specified in the scale which is suitable to his mode of life when at large.

Scale 1

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Wheaten, maize or oat meal (a)	3	Butter (g)	2
Sugar (b)	2	Milk (unskimmed)	15
Bread (c)	16	Tea (h)	$\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetables, pulses and fruits (d)	2	Salt	$\frac{5}{8}$
Potatoes (e)	8	Spices (pepper, mustard) ....	.02
Meat, fresh without bones (f)	6		

Penal Diet: 1 lb. wholemeal bread
and water *ad libitum*.

Notes:

- (a) Meal: Maize, eleusine (ulezi) or Kenya oatmeal or a mixture of these
- (b) Sugar: $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. jam, marmalade or treacle, or 1 oz. of honey may be substituted for 1 oz. of sugar.
- (c) Flour or Bread: Part of each may be drawn. 12 ozs. flour equivalent to 16 ozs. bread. Wholemeal as far as possible.
- (d) Vegetables: Pulses may be substituted for part of the vegetable ration, but at least half the vegetable ration to consist of carotene containing vegetables or fruits, for example, carrots, cabbage, spinaches or green leaves, tomatoes, bananas, mangoes, pawpaw, oranges in season and lemons or lime as ordered by the medical officer. Normally half this ration may be fruit. 20 per cent. waste has been allowed for inedible portions; where waste greatly exceeds this allowance increase in gross weights is made.
- (e) Potatoes: May be sweet or ordinary. Ordinary preferred unless wholemeal bread is given under (a).
- (f) Meat: To contain 6 ozs. boneless meat. 2 ozs. fish may be substituted for 1 oz. meat. Cheese may be substituted at the rate of 4 ozs. of cheese for 6 ozs. meat.
- (g) Butter: May be replaced by whole or part ghee, or palm oil at the medical officer's discretion.
- (h) Tea: Coffee beans 4 ozs. may be substituted for each 1 oz. of tea. Condiments other than those named may be substituted.

Scale II

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Bread (a)	8	Dhall	2
Rice (b) or wheaten flour	14		
Sugar	1	On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
Milk	5	4 ozs. of fresh meat (beef, mutton or	
Ghee	1	goat) shall be issued in lieu of dhall	
Vegetable Oil (c)	1	to those prisoners who eat meat (d).	

Scale II—continued

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Potatoes	4	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables (e)	4	Calcium (f)	0.1
Fruit	4	Tea	$\frac{1}{4}$
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$	Penal diet: 12 ozs. rice and water	
Curry powder or Spices	$\frac{1}{4}$	<i>ad libitum.</i>	

Notes:

- (a) Bread may be replaced in part by flour. 12 ozs. flour equivalent to 16 ozs. bread. Wholemeal as far as possible.
- (b) Rice should be unpolished.
- (c) Simsim, groundnut or coconut oil. 2 ozs. groundnuts or half a coconut equivalent to 1 oz. of oil.
- (d) 4 ozs. salt fish or 8 ozs. fresh fish may be substituted for 4 ozs. meat. 2 ozs. cheese may be substituted for 4 ozs. meat.
- (e) Vegetables to consist of either cabbages, spinach, green leaves, tomatoes, parsnips, carrots, brinjals, turnips or other fresh vegetables approved by the Commissioner of Prisons on the recommendation of the Director of Medical Services, cooked for not more than forty minutes and not allowed to remain hot for more than one hour before consumption.
- (f) Calcium may be provided in the form of calcined bone or in the case of Hindus as a medicinal preparation of calcium and may be added to dough or curry.

Scale III

For Remand Prisoners see note (a)

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Maize (b) (c)	22	Meat without bone (f)	8
Beans	4	per week in lieu of 2 ozs.	
Palm Oil or ghee (d)	$\frac{1}{2}$	of the beans.	
Green vegetables (e)	4	Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$
Groundnuts	2	Penal diet: 12 ozs. maize daily and	
Sweet potatoes or fruit	4	water <i>ad libitum.</i>	

Notes:

- (a) Remand prisoners who do not elect to do domestic labour inside the prison will receive only three-quarters of the allowance above.
- (b) Maize may be whole maize or meal. If meal is machine-ground it must be freshly prepared.
- (c) Millet should be issued in place of maize on two days in the week.
- (d) Palm oil is preferred.
- (e) Vegetables and fruits: Green vegetables include carrots and cabbage, native spinach, baobab leaves, leaves of cassava, beans and sweet potatoes. Fruit includes tomatoes, oranges, pawpaw, mangoes and bananas. Failing green vegetables or fruit half the bean ration must consist of germinated beans.
- (f) Meat: 8 ozs. without bone (bone to be allowed for at the rate of one-quarter of the gross weight) may be replaced by 6 ozs. dried fish or 12 ozs. fresh fish or 3 ozs. dried sprats (dagaa). The meat may be issued in quantities of 4 ozs. twice weekly.

C. Number of Workshops in Operation in Prisons

Carpenters' Shops	12
Brickmaking and Masonry	....	....	....	....	....	10
Blacksmith Shops ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Handicrafts and Cottage Industries	....	....	....	....	....	3
Tailors' Shops ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Mechanical Workshop	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tinsmith Shops ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Brass Foundry ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Matmaking Shops	....	....	....	....	....	9
Coir Matmaking Shop	....	....	....	....	....	1
Spinning and Weaving	....	....	....	....	....	1

IV. (d) List of Prisons in Tanganyika*Central Province*

Isanga, Dodoma
Singida
Kondoa Iranga
Kongwa

Eastern Province

Ukonga, Dar es Salaam
Remand Prison, Dar es Salaam
Mafia
Bagamoyo
Utete
Morogoro
Kingolwira
Kilosa
Mahonge
Malindi
Kidahi Road Camp

Southern Highlands Province

Ruanda, Mbeya
Tukuyu
Iringa
Njombe
Mlowa Road Camp
Kawetire Forestry Camp

Lake Province

Butimba, Mwanza
Remand Prison, Mwanza
Musoma
Tarime
Maswa
Shinyanga
Ngudu
Bukoba
Biharamulo
Ngara
Mara Bay Camp
Geita

Southern Province

Lilungu, Mtwara
Lindi
Mikindani
Masasi
Newala
Tunduru
Kilwa Masoko
Songea
Tipuri Farm Camp

Northern Province

Karanga, Moshi
Remand Prison, Moshi
Arusha
Mbulu
Loliondo
Mobile Building Unit, Same
Olmotonyi Forestry Camp
Ngorongoro Road Camp

Tanga Province

Maweni, Tanga
Remand Prison, Tanga
Pangani
Lushoto
Korogwe

Western Province

Uyui, Tabora
Remand Prison, Tabora
Kahama
Nzega
Kigoma
Kasulu
Sumbawanga
Kibondo
Luiche Road Camp

IV(b) Staff

<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
Commissioner	1		
Assistant Commissioner	1		
Senior Superintendent	1		
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	29		
Superintendent, Approved School	1		
Industrial Instructors	3		
Quartermaster	1		
Farm Manager and Assistant Farm Managers	3		
Mechanical Instructor	1		
Works Superintendent	1		
Stenographer	1(F)		
Temporary Woman Dairy Assistant	1(F)		
Assistant Veterinary Officer			1
Chief Warders and Warders	—	8	1,196
Male Mental Nurses	2		
Female Mental Nurse	1(F)		
Warder Attendants			30
Female Warder Attendants			14(F)
Prison Training School Staff			—
Recruit Warders			90
Wardresses			18(F)
Office Assistant		1	
Clerks		10	28
Instructors		3	—
Agricultural Instructors		2	3
Motor Drivers			15
Wireless Operator			—

APPENDIX XXII

EDUCATION

A. (a)(i) Number of Schools, Pupils Attendance and Number of Teachers, Classified by Type of School and Section of the Population

	PRIMARY								MIDDLE	
	I-IV		I-VI						V-VIII	
	African (a)		Asian (b)		Other Non-Native (c)		European (d)		African (e)	
<i>Schools:</i>										
Government and Native Authority	593(i)		2		—		8		79	
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	1,543		97		5		17		153	
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	56		—		—		5		17	
TOTAL	2,192		99		5		30		249(ii)	
<i>Average Daily Attendance of Students:</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Government and Native Authority	51,097	14,426	1,613	580	—	—	518	481	6,925	713
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	111,954	55,248	4,559	5,004	411	407	329	287	12,123	3,273
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	3,144	1,115	—	—	—	—	50	18	1,279	206
TOTAL	166,195	70,789	6,172	5,584	411	407	897	786	20,327	4,192
<i>Number of Teachers: (iii)</i>										
Government and Native Authority	1,141	123	54	10	—	—	8	41	352	48
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	2,925	393	109	120	—	33	10	30	622	141
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	113	5	—	—	—	—	5	7	28	1
TOTAL	4,179	521	163	130	—	33	53	78	1,002	190

(i) This figure includes 552 Native Authority Schools.

(ii) The schools in this column include 59 District Schools, 1 pre-Secondary School and 2 Teachers' pre-training schools, all of which follow Middle School courses ; pupils of these schools are also shown in this column.

(iii) Approximately 190 Europeans are employed in Schools other than European

A. (a)(i) (continued) Number of Schools, Pupils Attendance and Number of Teachers, Classified by Type of School and Section of the Population

	SECONDARY VII to XII								TEACHER TRAINING		INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL						
	African (f)		Asian (g)		Other Non- Native (h)		European (i)		African (j)		African (k)		Asian (l)		Other Non- Native (m)		
<i>Schools:</i>																	
Government and Native Authority	10		2		—		1		6		7		—		—		
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	14		8		—		1		22		3		1		1		
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	—		—		—		—		1		3		—		—		
TOTAL	24		10		—		2		29(i)		13		1		1		
<i>Average Daily Attendance of Students:</i>	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Government and Native Authority	1,318	136	1,221	359	—	—	125	112	449	95	611	3	—	—	—	—	
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	1,322	4	1,457	1,122	82	56	15	13	1,104	367	48	—	16	102	—	10	
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	48	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	2,640	140	2,678	1,481	82	56	142	127	1,601	462	753	3	16	102	—	10	
<i>Number of Teachers:</i>																	
Government and Native Authority	72	16	71	5	—	—	12	19	30	9	83	3	—	—	—	—	
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	75	9	143	109	2	7	1	9	63	32	1	2	5	5	—	2	
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	—	—	23	30	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	147	25	237	144	2	7	13	28	98	41	87	5	5	5	—	2	

(i) Two of these centres train Grade I teachers only, 24 train Grade II teachers only, and 3 train both Grade I and II teachers.

A. (a)(ii) Number of Pupils Enrolled as at 1st. November, 1954

	PRIMARY								MIDDLE	
	I to IV		I to VI						V to VIII	
	African (a)		Asian (b)		Other Non-Native (c)		European (d)		African (e)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Schools:</i>										
Government and Native Authority	58,134	16,599	1,702	606	—	—	552	506	7,382	793
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	130,897	64,985	4,990	5,409	445	466	375	330	12,271	3,382
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	3,681	1,332	—	—	—	—	59	23	1,420	232
TOTAL	192,712	82,916	6,692	6,015	445	466	986	859	21,073	4,407

	SECONDARY								TEACHER TRAINING		INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL					
	African (f)		Asian (g)		Other Non-Native (h)		European (i)		African (j)		African (k)		Asian (l)		Other Non-Native (m)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Schools:</i>																
Government and Native Authority	1,411	139	1,244	361	—	—	101	80	470	96	615	3	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	1,402	4	1,597	1,254	85	59	10	9	1,180	376	49	—	19	121	—	11
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	120	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,813	143	2,841	1,615	85	59	111	89	1,700	472	766	3	19	121	—	11

Note: There are no establishments for higher education within the territory. There were 146 Africans, 15 Asian, 1 other Non-Native and 7 European students receiving higher education outside the territory in November, 1954. Of the African students 112 were studying at Makerere University College, Uganda, and 20 at the Public Works Department Engineering School at Kampala. Students working privately are not recorded.

A. (b) Number of African Primary Schools and Enrolment of Students as at 1st November, 1954

<i>AGENCY</i>	<i>Number of Schools</i>	<i>STANDARD I</i>		<i>STANDARD II</i>		<i>STANDARD III</i>		<i>STANDARD IV</i>		<i>TOTAL ENROLMENT</i>	
		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Government	41	1,721	950	1,519	610	1,247	428	1,351	322	5,838	2,310
Native Authority	552	18,263	6,487	13,915	3,941	11,170	2,427	8,948	1,434	52,296	14,289
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	1,543	40,752	22,998	34,603	17,782	30,170	13,404	25,372	10,801	130,897	64,985
TOTAL	2,136	60,736	30,435	50,037	22,333	42,587	16,259	35,671	12,557	189,031	81,584
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	56	1,496	630	774	354	783	214	628	134	3,681	1,332
GRAND TOTAL	2,192	62,232	31,065	50,811	22,687	43,370	16,473	36,299	12,691	192,712	82,916

**A. (c) African Schools Following Middle School Courses and Enrolment of Students
as at 1st November, 1954**

AGENCY	Number of Schools				STANDARD V		STANDARD VI		TOTAL V-VI		STANDARD VII		STANDARD VIII		TOTAL VII-VIII		TOTAL V-VIII	
	Mixed	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government and Native Authority	20	54	5	79	2,861	244	2,306	228	5,167	472	1,316	182	899	139	2,215	321	7,382	793
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	24	97	32	153	4,926	1,436	3,881	1,032	8,807	2,468	2,018	506	1,446	408	3,464	914	12,271	3,382
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	11	4	2	17	655	137	627	73	1,282	210	92	18	46	4	138	22	1,420	232
TOTAL MIDDLE	55	155	39	249	8,442	1,817	6,814	1,333	15,256	3,150	3,426	706	2,391	551	5,817	1,257	21,073	4,407

Note: These figures include 59 former District Schools, V-VI (10 Government and Native Authority, 34 Voluntary Agency (Aided), 15 Voluntary Agency (Unaided)) with a total enrolment of 4,770 boys and 715 girls: 1 Government pre-Secondary School (V-VI) with an enrolment of 46 girls; and 2 pre-training schools (VII-VIII) (both Voluntary Agency (Unaided)) with an enrolment of 99 boys.

**A. (d) Number of African Secondary Schools and Enrolment of Students
as at 1st November, 1954**

AGENCY	No. of Schools		Std. VII		Std. VIII		Std. IX		Std. X		Std. XI		Std. XII		TOTAL VIII-XII	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government....	9	1	391	34	350	27	332	42	235	25	54	7	49	4	1,411	139
Voluntary Agency (Aided)....	14	—	401	—	364	—	293	2	216	2	74	—	54	—	1,402	4
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	23	1	792	34	714	27	625	44	451	27	128	7	103	4	2,813	143

**A. (e) Number of African Industrial and Vocational Schools and Enrolment of Students
as at 1st November, 1954**

AGENCY	No. of Centres			1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		4th Year		5th Year		TOTAL	
	Mixed	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government (a)	—	6	1	315	3	139	—	63	—	51	—	47	—	615	3
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	11	—	49	—
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	—	3	—	42	—	27	—	30	—	3	—	—	—	102	—
TOTAL	—	12	1	357	3	166	—	93	—	92	—	58	—	766	3

Note: (a) There were also some trained teachers following further training in Domestic Science at Bwiru (14) and in Agriculture at Ukiriguru (6) and Tengeru (37).

**A. (f) Number of African Teacher Training Centres:
Grade I and Grade II and Enrolment of Students
as at 1st November, 1954**

AGENCY	No. of Centres			GRADE II						GRADE I						TOTAL GD. I & II	
				1st Year		2nd Year		Total Gd. II		1st Year		2nd Year		Total Gd. I			
	Mixed	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government and Native Authority	—	2	4	233	59	187	26	420	85	24	6	25	5	50	11	470	96
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	—	12	10	566	204	471	169	1,037	373	82	—	61	3	143	3	1,180	376
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	—	1	—	23	—	27	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—
TOTAL	—	15	14	822	263	685	195	1,507	458	106	6	87	8	193	14	1,700	472

**B. (a) Summary of Expenditure by the
Department of Education in 1954**

<i>Expenditure Heads</i>	<i>Section of Population</i>				
	<i>African</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Other Non-Native (Including Goans)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Post Secondary Education (including Scholarships and Bursaries)	92,525	500	1,850	—	94,875
Middle and Secondary Schools	549,242	109,017	74,183	870	733,312
Primary Schools	737,193	182,058	111,804	4,659	1,035,714
Teacher Training Centres	130,257	—	1,120	1,344	132,721
Vocational Trainings	241,145	3,111	—	320	244,576
Administration, Inspection and Office Equipment	125,919	22,161	10,230	350	158,660
Maintenance of School Buildings	10,700	2,720	—	—	13,420
Capital Expenditure	846,904	131,314	53,617	270	1,032,105
TOTAL	2,733,885	450,881	252,804	7,813	3,445,383

Notes : (a) The total estimated expenditure on African Education comprises the following items :

(i) Department of Education estimates (including Technical Training	£
(ii) Natural Resources School, Tengeru	1,493,398
(iii) Capital Works (including Technical Training) estimates	26,507
(iv) Native Treasuries estimates	189,094
(v) Voluntary Agencies estimates	485,049
(vi) Approximate expenditure by other Government and High Commission Departments	424,238
	115,599
	<u>£2,733,885</u>

(b) Expenditure on boarders' maintenance, including the provision of uniforms has been included in the appropriate school groups above. Financial provision for the purchase of school equipment has also been analysed in a similar manner. The following amounts were included in the estimates in respect of these items of expenditure at Government schools :

	<i>School Equipment</i>	<i>Boarders' Maintenance Equipment and Uniform</i>
	£	£
(i) African Schools	56,233	70,749
(ii) European Schools	9,135	52,058
(iii) Indian Schools	9,923	Nil
	<u>£75,291</u>	<u>£122,807</u>

(c) Included in grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies (African Education) was a sum of £16,000 towards the cost of administration and supervision of voluntary agency schools by their own staff.

(d) Under "Capital Expenditure" the following items in respect of Interest and Sinking Fund charges on Loan Capital are included together with non-recurrent expenditure on buildings and fixtures :

(i) European Education	£
(ii) Indian Education	11,042
(iii) Other Non-Native (including Goan) Education	4,720
	608
	<u>£16,370</u>

B. (b) Scale of Fees Operated in respect of Government Schools during 1954

	<i>Boarding Fees only</i>	<i>Tuition Fees only</i>
1. <i>African Schools</i>		
Secondary and Middle	£12 10s.	—
Primary	—	Up to 15/- p.a.
2. <i>European Schools</i>		
Secondary (From 1.1.54 to 31.7.54)	£85½ p.a.	£9 p.a.
Secondary (From 1.8.54 to 31.12.54)	£90 p.a.	£35 p.a.
Primary (From 1.1.54 to 31.7.54)	£55½ p.a.	£9 p.a.
Primary (From 1.8.54 to 31.12.54)	£75 p.a.	£20 p.a.
3. <i>Indian Schools</i>		
Secondary (day pupils)	—	£8 p.a.
Primary (day pupils)	—	£4 p.a.

Remission of Boarding Fees in cases of necessity is granted.

The estimated revenue from school fees in 1954 was £128,842 made up as follows:

(1) African Schools'	£15,946
(2) European Schools	£89,541
(3) Indian Schools	£23,355

£128,842

C. Analysis of the Education Budget Total Provision for Education in Territorial Estimates, 1954 (Including Development Plan)

(a) General Summary

<i>Section of the Population</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>		<i>Capital</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>General Education</i>	<i>Post Secondary Education</i>	<i>Grants-in-aid or loans for Buildings</i>	<i>Development Plan</i>	
African	£1,868,190	£92,525	£79,063	£154,270	£2,194,048
European	273,530	500	176,851	—	450,881
Indian	99,634	1,850	151,320	—	252,804
Other Non-Native	2,925	—	4,888	—	7,813
TOTAL	2,244,279	94,875	412,122	154,270	2,905,546

(b) Expenditure on Government and Native Authority Schools

<i>Section of the Population</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>		<i>Capital</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>General Education</i>	<i>Post Secondary Education</i>	<i>Grants-in-aid or loans for Buildings</i>	<i>Development Plan</i>	
African	£894,959	£92,525	£36,725	£154,270	£1,178,479
European	252,203	500	167,006	—	419,709
Indian	69,634	1,850	46,950	—	118,434
Other Non-Native	1,125	—	270	—	1,395
TOTAL	1,217,921	94,875	250,951	154,270	1,718,017

(c) *Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies*

<i>Section of the Population</i>	<i>General Education</i>	<i>Capital Grants-in-aid for Buildings, etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
African	592,315	64,000	656,315
European	21,327	9,845	31,172
Indian	30,000	104,370	134,370
Other Non-Native	1,800	4,618	6,418
TOTAL	645,442	182,833	828,275

Notes : (i) Original estimates, excluding supplementary provision are quoted throughout.

(ii) Only Development Plan expenditure relating to Buildings has been treated as Capital in the above tables. In fact recurrent expenditure estimated at £39,468 at the Natural Resources School, Tengeru, was provided from the Agricultural Development Reserve Fund.

(iii) (a) The above tables do not include particulars in respect of Government departmental vocational training schools for which provision is made in the respective departmental estimates. The estimated cost of such training was £115,599.

(b) It will be observed from the Table at Appendix XXII B(a) (note v) that the Voluntary Agencies also incurred expenditure on education estimated to cost £424,238.

D. Financial Provision Classified by Source

<i>Year</i>	<i>General Revenue</i>	<i>Development Funds</i>	<i>Non-Native Education Authority Funds</i>	<i>Native Treasuries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1949	494,871	221,586	95,911	93,702	906,070
1950	581,594	337,737	464,746	119,428	1,503,505
1951	904,759	112,500	153,431	128,326	1,298,816
1952	1,108,367	210,722	385,269	274,132	1,978,490
1953	1,559,372	164,569	484,151	379,144	2,587,236
*1954	1,920,499	215,601	284,397	485,049	2,905,546

* Estimates.

Note : The appropriations for non-native education include the proceeds of the Non-Native Education Tax and also grants and loans made to the respective education authorities for capital works, for which provision in the 1953 estimates was as follows :

Indian, £323,785 ; European, £372,408 ; Other Non-Native, £27,970.

E. Voluntary Agencies engaged in Education Work and the Amount of Government Grants-in-Aid Paid

	Grants-in-aid		Total
	Recurrent	Capital	
	£	£	£
<i>Roman Catholic :</i>			
White Fathers	93,338	2,726	96,064
Benedictine Fathers	60,042	7,504	67,546
Holy Ghost Fathers	63,045	9,130	72,175
Rosminian Fathers	4,733	560	5,293
Passionist Fathers	10,775	640	11,415
Pallotine Fathers	3,867	2,240	6,107
Capuchin Fathers	24,165	4,000	28,165
Consolata Fathers	12,790	830	13,620
Mary Knoll Fathers	1,767	—	1,767
St. Francis' Pugu	4,150	—	4,150
	278,672	27,630	306,302
<i>Church of England :</i>			
Universities Mission to Central Africa	91,707	12,046	103,753
Alliance Board of Governors	5,547	—	5,547
Diocese of Central Tanganyika	25,445	6,248	31,693
<i>Lutheran :</i>			
Lutheran Church of Northern Tanganyika	31,086	2,020	33,106
American (Augustana) Lutheran	19,435	4,300	23,735
Norwegian Lutheran	833	—	833
Usambara Lutheran	22,086	2,215	24,301
<i>Moravian :</i>			
Moravian Mission	16,068	4,210	20,278
<i>Danish :</i>			
Danish Lutheran	261	80	341
<i>Swedish :</i>			
Swedish Evangelical	6,282	500	6,782
Church of Sweden	15,321	—	15,321
Swedish Free Church Mission	2,466	2,320	4,786
<i>Muslim :</i>			
Muslim Association and Agencies	4,013	80	4,093
<i>Others :</i>			
Assemblies of God	96	80	176
Pentecostal Holiness	450	—	450
Mennonite Mission	2,857	—	2,857
Africa Inland Mission	6,190	2,000	8,190
Bahaya Union	405	—	405
Elim Missionary Society	23	—	23
Mines and Estates	60	—	60
BELRA Makete Leprosarium	104	—	104
	529,407	63,729	593,136
Education Secretaries-General, Roman Catholic and Non-Roman Catholic	1,700	—	1,700
Actual Expenditure	£531,107	£63,729	£594,836

**F. Nationality and Denomination of European Missionaries engaged in
Educational Work in the Territory**

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Roman Catholic</i>	<i>Church of England (a)</i>	<i>Moravian</i>	<i>Lutheran</i>	<i>Seventh Day Adventists</i>	<i>Mennonite</i>	<i>Swedish</i>	<i>Africa Inland Mission</i>	<i>Pentecostal Holiness</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
British :										
United Kingdom	21	75	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	103
Canada	29	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	31
Eire	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
South Africa	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	7
American	19	—	2	33	1	3	—	9	1	68
Danish	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	7
Dutch	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Finnish	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
French	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
German	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Italian	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Norwegian	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Swiss	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
TOTAL	305	75	8	45	10	3	9	9	1	465

Note : (a) Including Alliance Board of Governors.

APPENDIX XXIII

List of International Conventions, Treaties, etc., applied to Tanganyika under United Kingdom Trusteeship

THE FOLLOWING International Conventions apply or have been applied to the Territory:

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Disposal of Real and Personal Property, 1899	1947
White Slave Traffic, Suppression of, 1904 and 1910	1931
Public Health, Creation of International Office of, 1907	1929
Opium, 1912	1924
Revision at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1919 of the General Act of Berlin, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 1890	1920
Liquor Traffic in Africa (at St. Germain-en-Laye), 1919	1920
Navigable Waterways of International Concern, 1921	1922 (Effective)
States having no Sea Coast, Right to Flag of, 1921	1922
Transit, Freedom of, 1921	1922 (Effective)
Traffic in Women and Children, Suppression of, 1921	1931
Customs Formalities, Simplification of, 1923	1924
Railways, International Regime, 1923	1925
Maritime Ports, International Regime, 1923	1925
Electric Power, Transmission in Transit of, 1923	1925
Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, Development of, 1923	1925
Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Contracts, 1923	1926
Obscene Publications, Suppression of the Circulation of, and the Traffic in, 1923	1926
Bills of Lading, Unification of Rules relating to, 1924	1931
Dangerous Drugs, 1925	1926 (Effective)
Asphyxiating Gases, Prevention of use of, 1925	1930
Sanitary Convention, 1926	1928
Slavery Convention, 1926	1927
Motor Vehicles, International Circulation of, 1926	1931
Foreign Arbitral Awards, Execution of, 1927	1931
International Disputes, Pacific Settlement of, 1928	1931
War as an Instrument of National Policy, Renunciation of, 1928	1929
Literary and Artistic Works, Protection of, 1928	1931
Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, Amelioration of, 1929	1931
Prisoners of War, Treatment of, 1929	1931
Narcotic Drugs, Limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of, 1931	1936

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Whaling, Regulation of, 1931	1937
Telecommunications, 1932	1935
Sanitary Control of Aerial Navigation, 1933	1935
Fauna and Flora of Africa, Protection of, 1933	1936
Universal Postal Conventions, 1934	1935 (Effective)
Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, 1936	1939
Sanitary Convention, 1944	1945
Civil Aviation, Interim Agreement on, 1944	1945
Air Service Transit Agreement (the Two Freedoms Agreement), 1944	1947
Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944	1947
Prolongation of Sanitary Convention, 1944	1946
German-owned Patents, 1946	1947
Travel Documents for Refugees, 1946	1948
Industrial Property Rights affected by the Second World War, 1947	1947
World Meteorological Organisation, 1947	1948
Narcotic Drugs, Protocol to 1931 Convention, 1948	1948
Insured Letters and Boxes, 1947	1949
Universal Postal Convention, 1947	1949
Telecommunications, 1947	1949
Red Locust Convention, 1949	1949

The following International Conventions have been applied to the Territory subject to certain modifications:

China, Principles and Policies in, 1922	1923
Chinese Customs Tariffs, 1922	1925
Industrial Property, 1925	1938
Economic Statistics, 1928	1930
Stamp Laws in connexion with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, 1930 ,	1938
Foreign Motor Cars, Taxation of, 1931	1938
Stamp Laws in connexion with Cheques, 1931	1938
Dangerous Drugs, Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in, 1936	1939
Universal Postal Union, 1939	1940
Insured Letters and Boxes, 1939	1940
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944	1945
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Constitution of, 1945	1945
Telecommunications, 1945	1946
Reparations, 1946	1946
Basic Agreement for the Provision of Technical Assistance, 1951	1951

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Provisional Application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles, and on Internal Transport of Goods by Road, 1949	1951
Exhibitions, 1928	1950
Protection of Industrial Property, 1934	1951

Labour Conventions (applied as far as practicable).

Unemployment, 1919	1921
Minimum Age (Industry), 1919	1921
Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) 1919	1921
Minimum Age (Sea), 1920	1921
Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck), 1920	1926
Right of Association (Agriculture), 1921	1923
Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), 1921	1923
Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), 1921	1926
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea), 1921	1926
Workmen's Compensation (Accidents), 1925	1950
Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation), 1925	1926
Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926	1929
Sickness Insurance (Industry), 1927	1931
Sickness Insurance (Agriculture), 1927	1931
Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, 1928	1929
Forced Labour, 1930	1931
Protection against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised), 1932	1935
Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.), 1933	1936
Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture), 1933	1936
Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.), 1933	1936
Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture), 1933	1936
Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.), 1933	1936
Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture), 1933	1936
Night Work (Women) Revised 1934	1936
Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases), 1934	1936
Sheet Glass Works, 1934	1937
Unemployment Provision, 1934	1936
Underground Work (Women), 1935	1936
Recruiting of Indigenous Workers, 1936	1939
Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers), 1939	1943
Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers), 1939	1943
Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories), 1947	1950
Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories), 1947	1950
Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories), 1947	1950
Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories), 1947	1950
Contracts of Unemployment (Indigenous Workers), 1947	1950

The following United Kingdom Treaties of Commerce, etc., etc., apply or have been applied to the Territory:

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Albania. Commerce, 1925	1926
Australia. Commerce and Navigation, 1924	1926
Austria. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1951
Belgium. Belgian Traffic through the Territories of East Africa, 1921	1921
Belgium. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1922 and 1932	1925 and 1933 respectively
Belgium. Deep water quay at Dar es Salaam, 1951	1951
Belgium. Graves in Belgium Territory of British Commonwealth Armed Forces, 1951	1951
Belgium. Property in U.K. of persons etc. resident in Belgium, 1945	1946
Bulgaria. Commerce, 1925	1926
China. Trade and Commerce and Chinese Tariff Autonomy, 1928	1929
Cuba. Abolition of Visas, 1951	1951
Czechoslovakia. Commerce and Navigation, 1923	1926
Czechoslovakia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1924 and 1935	1927 and 1937 respectively
Czechoslovakia. Customs Duty on Printed Matter, 1926....	1926
Czechoslovakia. Compensation for British Property, 1949	1949
Denmark. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932	1934
Denmark. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Egypt. Commercial Modus Vivendi, 1930	1930
*Estonia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
*Estonia. Commerce and Navigation, 1926 and 1934	1927
Finland. Commerce and Navigation, 1923 and 1933	1926
Finland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1933	1935
France. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1922	1924
France. Legal Proceedings, 1936	1947
France. Non Scheduled Commercial Air Services, 1950....	1950
France. Compensation for Disablement or Death due to War Injury, 1950	1951
France. British interests in French Nationalised Gas & Electricity, 1951	1951
*Germany. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1928	1929
*Germany. Commerce and Navigation, 1924	1926
*Germany. Payments, 1934....	1934
Greece. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1936	1939
Greece. Consular Fees on Certificates of Origin, 1929	1929
Greece. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1932
Hungary. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1928

*Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Hungary. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1935	1937
Iceland. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Iran. Commerce, 1903 and 1920	1920
Iraq. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1935	1938
Iraq. Air Services, 1951	1951
Israel. Air Services, 1950	1950
Italy. Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 1938	1938
Italy. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1930	1932
Italy. Mutual Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regulations, 1929	1930
Italy. Italian-owned Assets in the United Kingdom, 1947	1949
Italy. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Italy. Air Services, 1948	1950
Italy. Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Aircraft, 1951	1951
*Latvia. Commerce and Navigation, 1923 and 1934	1931
*Lithuania. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1934	1937
*Lithuania. Commerce and Navigation, 1922, 1929, 1931, 1934 and 1935	1929, 1931 and 1935
Luxembourg. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Mexico. Military Service, 1943	1942
Muscat and Oman. Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, 1951	1952
Nepal. Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950	1951
Netherlands. Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 1939	1939
Netherlands. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932	1934
Netherlands. Commerce, 1935	1935
Netherlands. Visa Abolition, 1950	1950
Netherlands. Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Aircraft, 1951	1951
Netherlands. Graves in Netherlands Territories of British Commonwealth Armed Forces, 1951	1951
Norway. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1931
Norway. Commerce, 1933	1933
Norway. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Norway. Trade Agreement, 1950	1951
Paraguay. Trade and Payments Agreement, 1950	1950
Poland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Poland. Commerce and Navigation, 1923 and 1935	1925 and 1935 respectively
Portugal. Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 1940	1940
Portugal. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933

*Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Portugal. Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports, 1933	1933
Roumania. Commerce and Navigation, 1930	1931
San Marino. Visa Abolition, 1949	1949
Siam. Commerce and Navigation, 1937	1938
Siam. Peace and Economic Collaboration, 1946	1946
Spain. Commerce and Navigation, 1922, 1927 and 1928 ...	1928 and 1931
Spain. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1929 ...	1931
Spain. Taxation of Companies, 1924 ..	1931
Sweden. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1930	1931
Sweden. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Switzerland. Air Services, 1950	1951
Switzerland. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Switzerland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1937	1940
Thailand. Air Services, 1950	1950
Turkey. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Turkey. Commerce and Navigation, 1930....	1931
Turkey. Visa Abolition, 1952	1952
U.S.A. Disposal of Real and Personal Property, 1936	1941
U.S.A. Trade and Commerce, 1938	1939
U.S.A. Rights in the Tanganyika Territory, 1925 ..	1926
U.S.A. Joint U.K. — U.S. Educational Commission in the United Kingdom, 1948	1949
U.S.A. Joint U.K. — U.S. Educational Commission in the United Kingdom, 1948. Supplementary Agreement, 1950	1950
U.S.A. Technical Co-operation, 1951	1951
U.S.A. Economic Co-operation, 1951	1951
U.S.A. Economic Aid, 1952	1952
Yemen. Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 1934	1934
Yugoslavia. Commerce and Navigation, 1927	1931
Yugoslavia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1936	1938

Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and the following countries were extended to the Territory in the years shown:

Albania, 1927.	Greece, 1928.	Panama, 1928.
Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), 1928.	Guatemala, 1929.	Paraguay, 1928
Bolivia, 1928	Hayti, 1928.	Peru, 1928.
Chile, 1928.	Hungary, 1928.	Poland, 1932.
Colombia, 1931.	Iceland, 1937.	Portugal, 1934.
Cuba, 1931.	Iraq, 1932.	Roumania, 1929.
Czechoslovakia, 1927.	Latvia, 1926.	Salvador, 1930.
Denmark, 1928.	Liberia, 1928;	San Marino, 1934.
Ecuador, 1928.	Lithuania, 1927.	Siam, 1928.
Estonia, 1927.	Luxemburg, 1928.	Spain, 1931.
Finland, 1926.	Monaco, 1931.	Switzerland, 1929.
France, 1923.	Netherlands, 1928.	U.S.A., 1935.
Germany, 1930	Nicaragua, 1928.	Yugoslavia, 1928.
	Norway, 1929.	

APPENDIX XXIV

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Relationships between English Units with Metric Equivalents

LENGTH

	1 inch	=	2·540 centimetres
12 inches	= 1 foot	=	·3048 metres
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	·9144 metres
1760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1·609 kilometres

AREA

	1 sq. foot	=	·0929 sq. metres
9 sq. feet	= 1 sq. yard	=	·8361 sq. metres
4840 sq. yards	= 1 acre	=	·4047 hectares
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile	=	2·590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

1 cubic foot	=	·0283 cubic metres
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CAPACITY

	1 pint	=	·5682 litres
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4·546 litres

WEIGHT

	1 ounce troy	=	31·10 grammes
	1 ounce avoirdupois	=	28·35 grammes
16 ounces avoird.	= 1 pound (lb.)	=	·4536 kilogrammes
100 lbs.	= 1 cental	=	45·36 kilogrammes
112 lbs.	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.)	=	50·80 kilogrammes
20 cwts.	= 1 ton or long ton	=	1·016 tonnes

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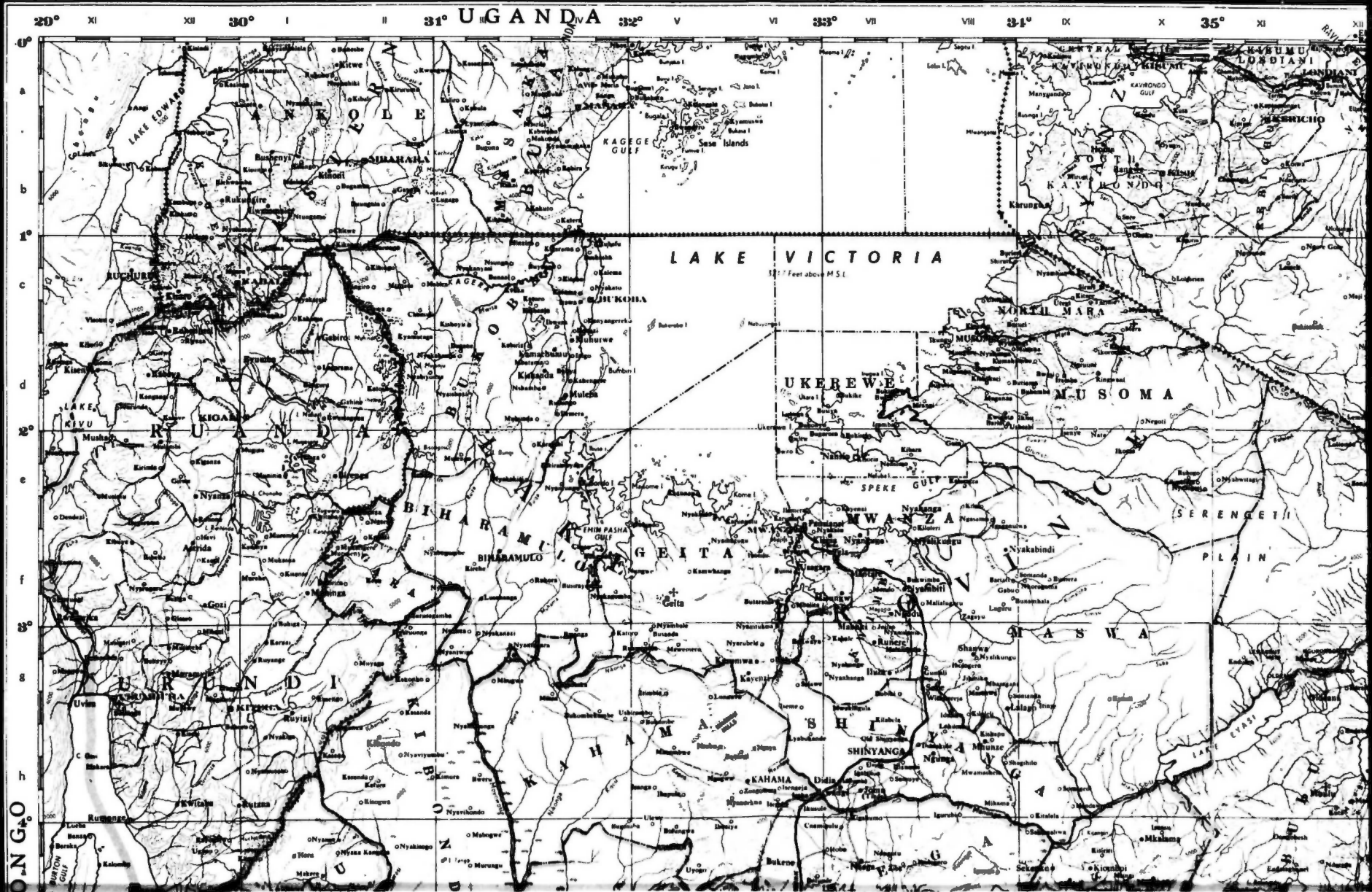
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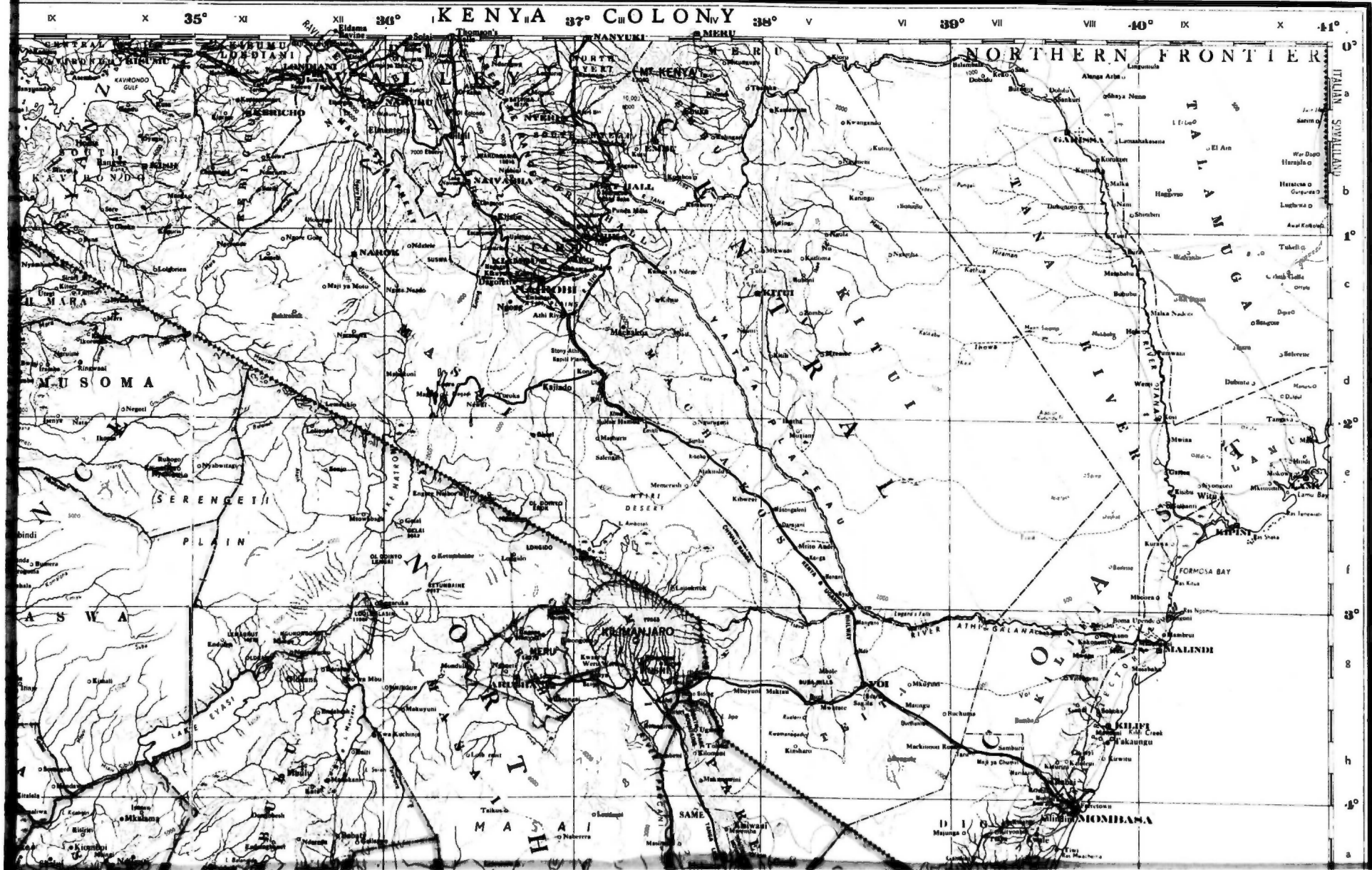
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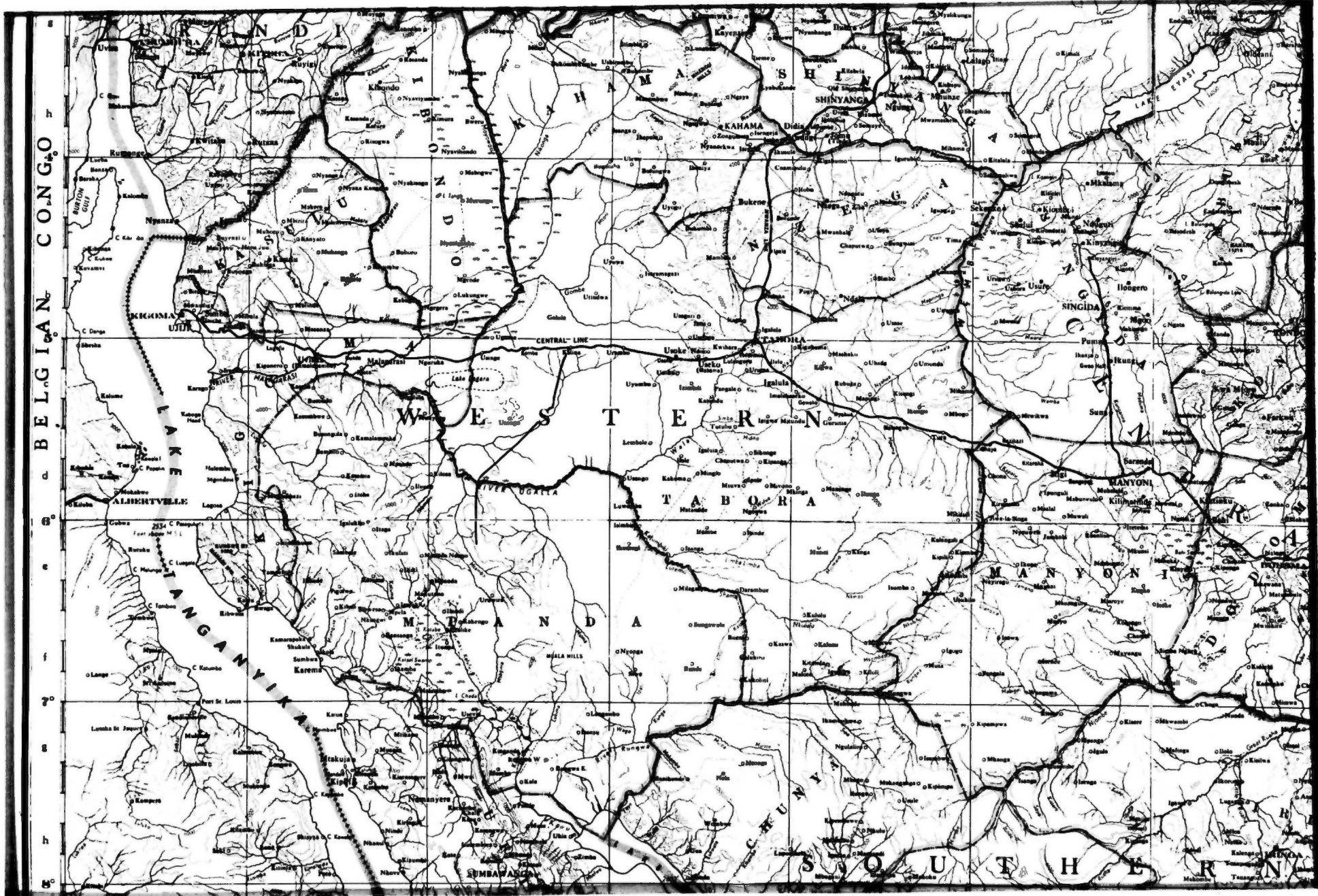
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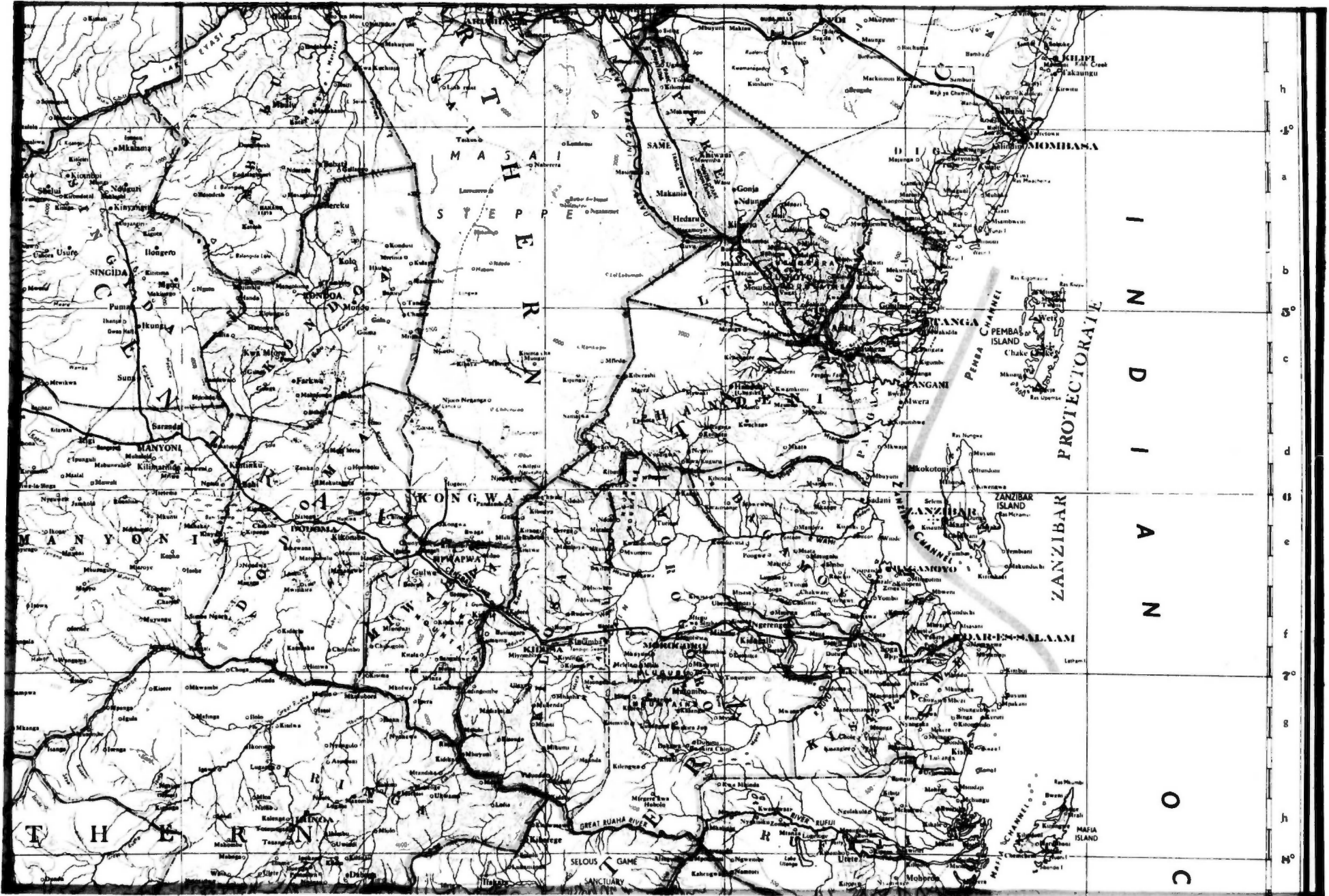
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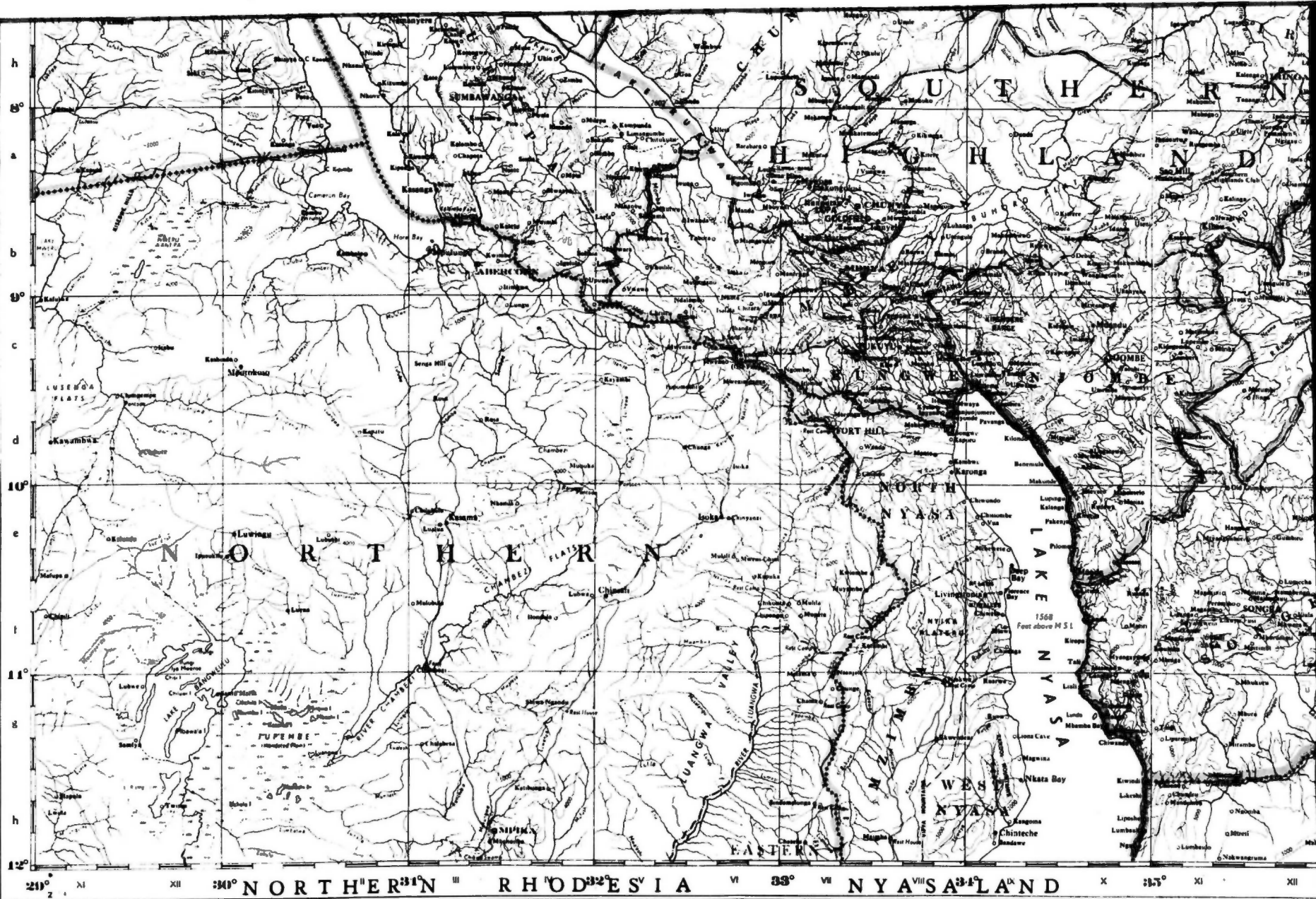


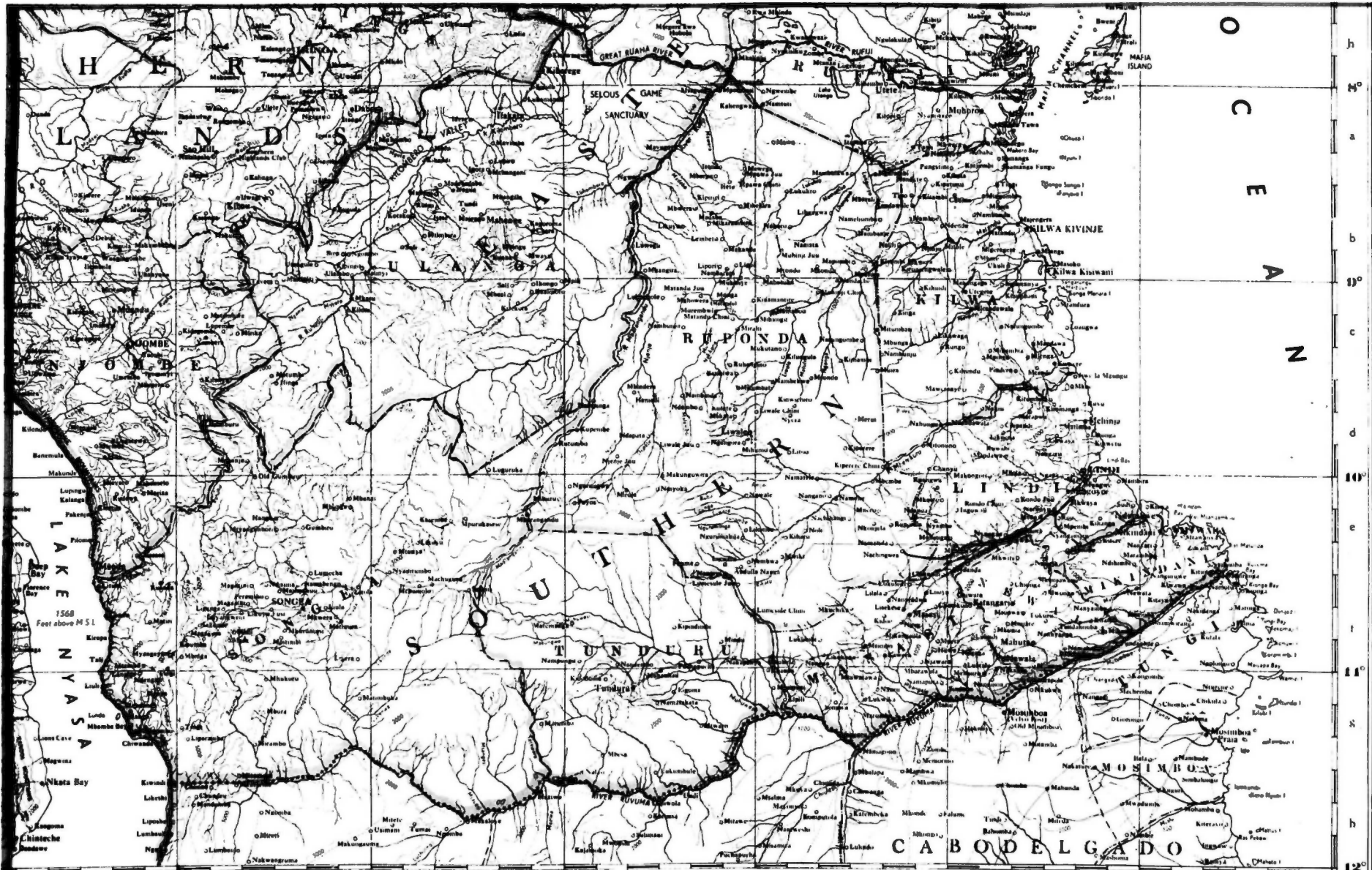
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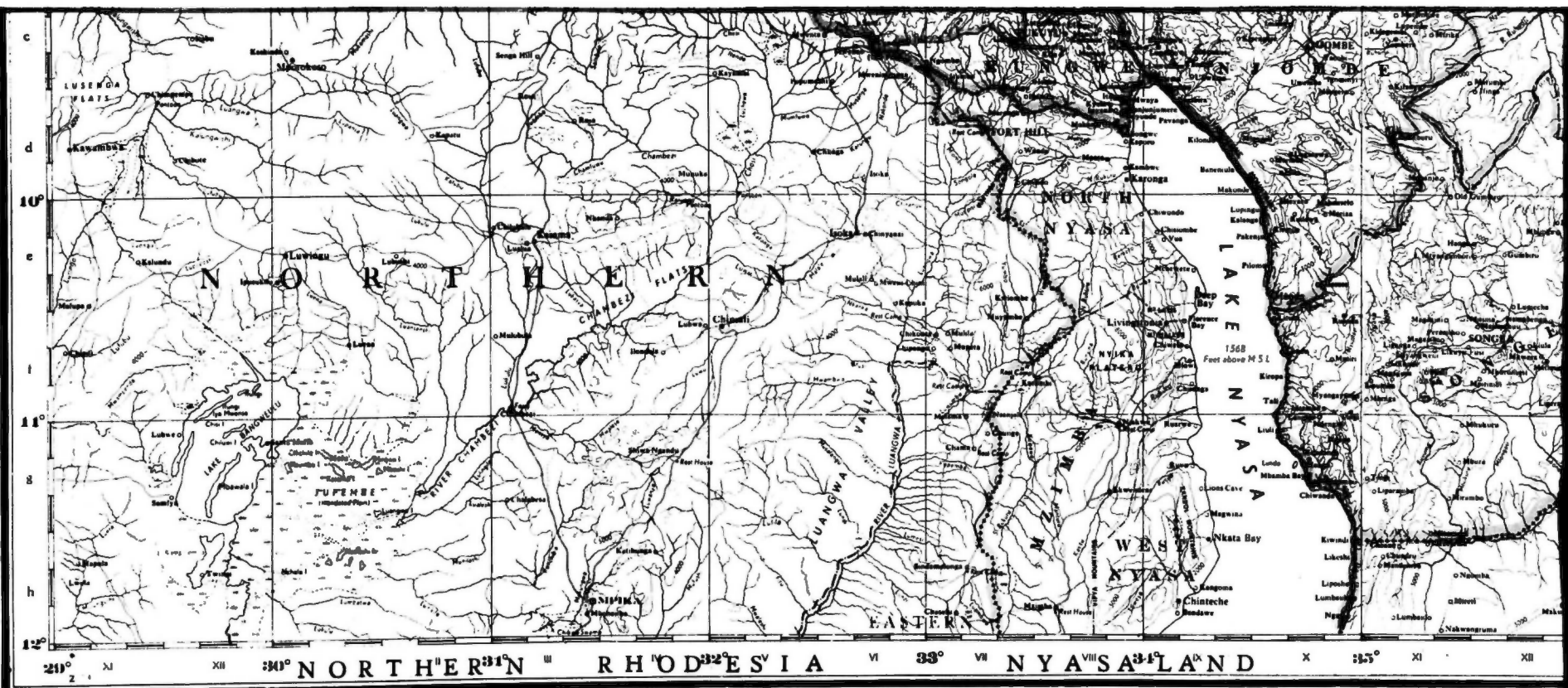




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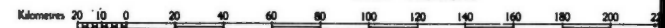
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1 Metre = 2 Kilometres



Scale 1 Inch to 31.56 Miles
or 1.014 inches to 32 Miles

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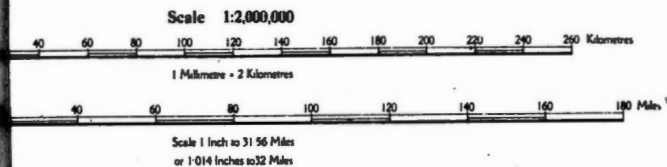
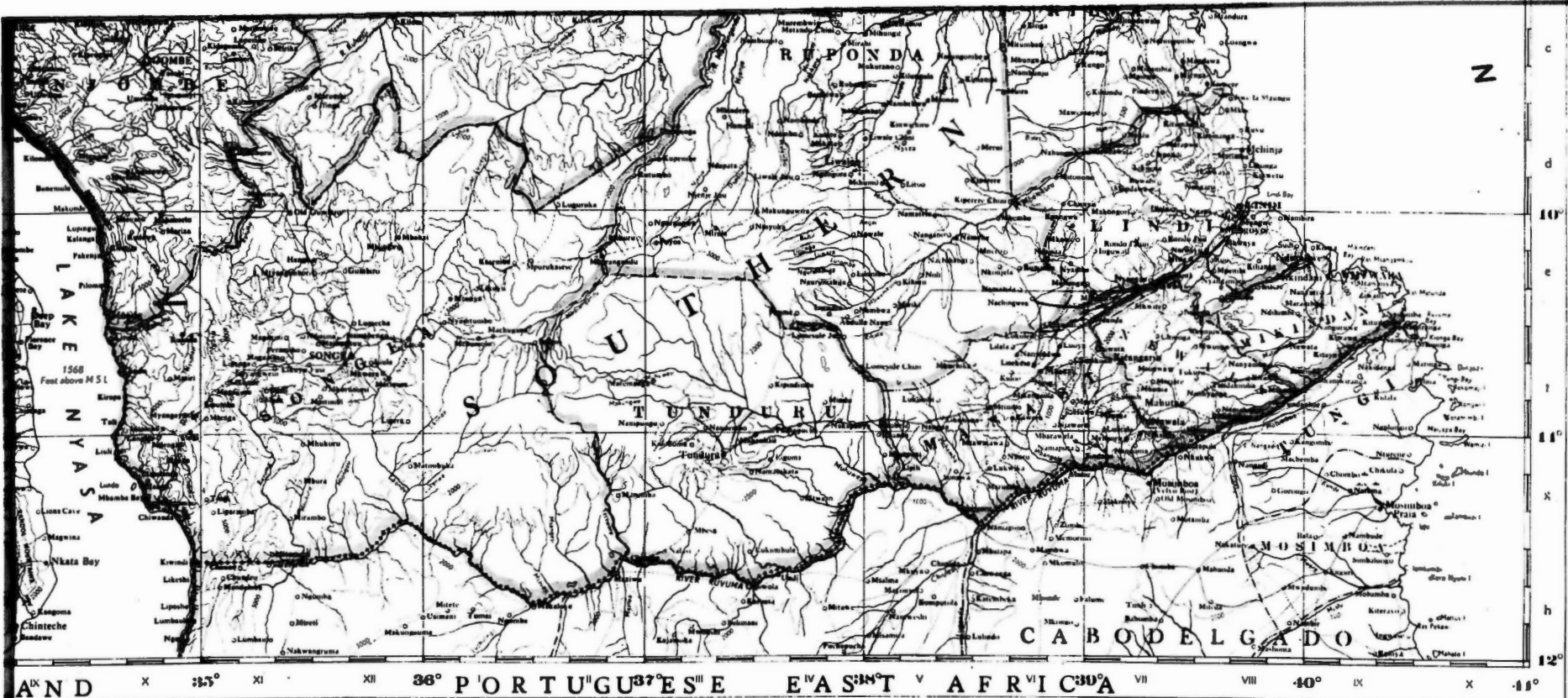
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GAZETTEER REFERENCE

	29° 30'	36°	41° 0'
A	A	A	
35	36	37	
4°			4°
B	B	B	
35	36	37	
8°			8°
C	C	C	
35	36	37	
12°	29° 30'	36°	41° 12'

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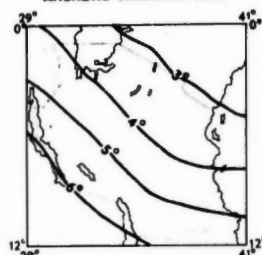
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