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REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TANGANYIKA FOR THE YEAR 1952

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council four copies of the report of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Administration of Tanganyika for the year 1952. 1/

Four hundred copies of the report were received by the Secretary-General on 28 September 1953.

RAPPORT DU GOUVERNEMENT DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE BRETAGNE ET DE L'IRLANDE DU NORD SUR L'ADMINISTRATION DU TANGANYIKA POUR L'ANNEE 1952

Note du Secrétaire général

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre à chacun des membres du Conseil de tutelle quatre exemplaires du rapport du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord sur l'administration du Tanganyika pour l'année 1952. 1/

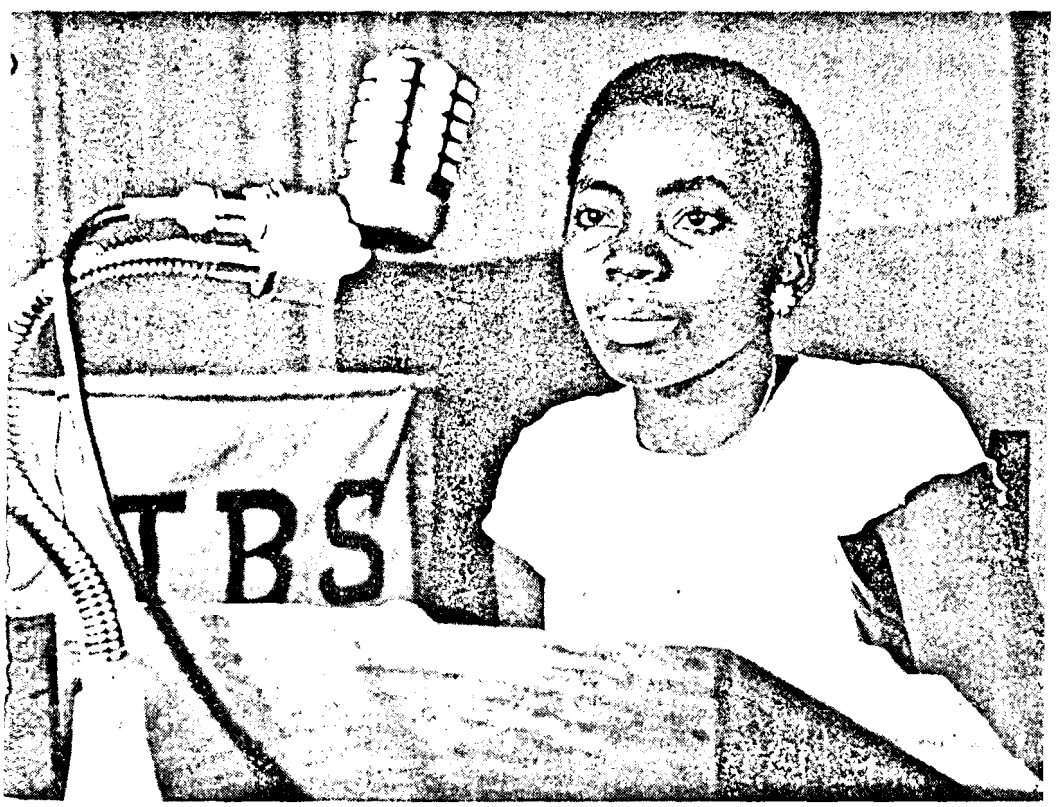
Quatre cents exemplaires de ce rapport sont parvenus au Secrétaire général le 28 septembre 1953.

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Tanganyika

Report for the Year 1952



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The cover photograph shows a woman announcer in the Tanganyika Broadcasting Service

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 the Administration of

TANGANYIKA

under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the year
1952

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1953

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TANGANYIKA REPORT, 1952

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 permament ice-cap rising to 19,565 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 plateuux. 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 (Tanganyika 2,534 feet; Nyasa 1,568 feet)* which lie in the trough of the great Rift Valley. Along both the eastern and western escarpment-edges the plateau has been elevated to form but relatively narrow belts of high country, rising in several places to over 7,000 feet. The eastern belt is breached by two rivers, the Great Ruaha in a narrow and precipitous gorge and the Mkondokwa in a more mature and evenly graded valley. In the west the fringe of high country bordering the plateau is cut by the valley of the Malagarasi River. This valley provides a drainage inlet to Lake Tanganyika from a large part of the central plateau, and thus extends the Congo-Atlantic drainage basin to within about 350 miles of the Indian Ocean. The Karema Gap, further south, is undoubtedly of tectonic origin and may possibly at one time have formed a water link between Lake Rukwa and Lake Tanganyika. The escarpment to the east of Lake Nyasa is broken by the Ruhuhu River which forms the boundary between the Njombe and Songea districts.

4. 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. (As the inter-territorial boundary follows the lake shore, none of the waters of Lake Nyasa is contained within the territory's boundaries).

5. The river system may be broadly divided into two groups, the rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean and those emptying themselves into the great lakes. The

*Lake Victoria is 3,717 feet above sea-level.

principal rivers draining the central plateau and flowing into the Indian Ocean are, from north to south, the Pangani or Ruvu, which rises in the snows of Kilimanjaro, the Wami, the Ruvu (Kingani), the Rufiji, which is navigable by small vessels for about 60 miles from its mouth, the Matandu, the Mbemkuru, the Lukeledi and the Ruvuma, which is 500 miles long and has its source in the mountains to the east of Lake Nyasa. Of the rivers which feed the great lakes the more important are the Mori, Mara and Kagera (Lake Victoria), the Malagarasi (Lake Tanganyika) and the Songwe and Ruhuhu (Lake Nyasa).

6. The countries immediately adjoining Tanganyika are as follows: on the north, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate; on the west, the Belgian Congo and the Trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi; on the south-west, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and on the south, Portuguese East Africa.

7. The northern boundary runs from the mouth of the Umba River in a west-north-westerly direction to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of south latitude with the eastern shore of the lake (Mohuru Point) and thence westward along the first parallel of latitude to its intersection with the Kagera River, at a point about 70 miles inland from the western shore of Lake Victoria. From this point the boundary follows the Kagera River upstream to approximately 2° 25′ south latitude and thence goes southward, along the eastern boundaries of Ruanda and Urundi, to Lake Tanganyika. The boundary then follows a line due west to the median line of Lake Tanganyika which it follows in a southerly direction to a point due west of the mouth of the Kalambo River, near the south end of the lake. Thence it goes east to the mouth of the Kalambo River from which point it follows the boundaries of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the northern end of Lake Nyasa. Thence turning northward the boundary continues along the shore of Lake Nyasa to a point on the eastern shore at approximately 11° 33′ south latitude. Thence it runs due east to the Ruvuma River, the course of which it follows to the sea.

8. 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 1952 was as follows:

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

9. The seat of Government and the largest town and seaport of the territory is Dar es Salaam, with a present population of 100,000. It was founded in 1866 by Seyid Majid bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, and was occupied by the Germans in 1887. The oldest part of the town lies along the northern and north-western shores of an almost land-locked harbour. The Germans transferred their seat of Government from Bagamoyo to Dar es Salaam in 1891. On the 4th September, 1916, the town was surrendered by the Germans to the Allied Forces.

10. The second largest town and seaport is Tanga (population 22,200) situated on another well-protected harbour 136 miles north of Dar es Salaam. Lindi (population 11,300) situated on the shores of Lindi Bay in the estuary of the Lukuledi River, 60 miles north of the boundary with Portuguese East Africa and 240 miles south of Dar es Salaam, has a fairly good though narrow harbour. Other coastal towns are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Kivinje, Kilwa Masoko, Mikindani and Mtwara. Some of these are former slave ports and ancient settlements but now of comparatively minor importance and concerned mainly with coastal traffic. The new town of Kilwa Masoko, built on the peninsula opposite the ancient island settlement of Kilwa Kisiwani, is situated on one of the finest natural harbours on the East African coast. In historical times Kilwa Kisiwani was a port of great renown. Arab records give the date of its foundation as 975 A.D., but it is probably much older. It was occupied in turn by Persians, Arabs and Portuguese, but all that now remains as evidence of its former greatness is a collection of most interesting ruins. At Mtwara (population 8,000) the new port on Mtwara Bay, just south of the town of Mikindani, work on the deep-water berths was nearing completion at the end of the year.

11. Of the inland towns the largest are Tabora (population 14,000), situated at the junction of the main line of the Central Railway with the branch line to the Lake Province; Mwanza (population 13,700), an important lake port at the south end of Lake Victoria and the terminus of the railway line from Tabora; Dodoma (population 12,300), an important centre of communications at the junction of the Great North Road and the Central Railway; Morogoro (population 11,500), an agricultural centre on the Central Line; Ujiji (population over 10,000), an African town of historical interest on Lake Tanganyika; Moshi (population 9,100), a commercial and agricultural centre situated on the Tanga railway line at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro and in direct road and rail communication with Kenya; Iringa (population 8,000), an agricultural centre on the Great North Road some 160 miles south of Dodoma; and Arusha (population 7,700), centre of an important agricultural area, terminus of the Tanga railway line and situated on the Great North Road. Other towns, with present populations between 3,000 and 5,500, are Mbeya, administrative headquarters of the Southern Highlands Province; Tukuyu, headquarters of the fertile Rungwe District at the northern end of Lake Nyasa; Bukoba and Musoma, ports on the western and eastern shores respectively of Lake Victoria; Singida, in the Central Province; Kilosa, an agricultural centre of the Central Line; and Korogwe on the Tanga Line. Smaller towns of importance include Shinyanga, a thriving market town on the Tabora-Mwanza railway line and centre for the diamond mining area; and Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, terminus of the Central Line and a lake port with regular steamer communications with the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia.

Climate

12. The climate of the territory is determined by its latitude and its position relatively to the warm Indian Ocean, but it varies greatly according to height above sea-level. Roughly, three climatic zones can be distinguished, though even 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 coastal 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 Kilimanjaro (19,565 feet) and Meru (14,490 feet) in the northern part of the territory, the " Winter Highlands " further west, the Usumbara 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.

13. Generally speaking, the rainfall is low for a tropical country but it varies considerably from year to year. There are also considerable local variations in the annual rainfall, the highest falls occuring near the lakes and the high plateaux and the lowest in the central part of the Territory. 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 north of Lake Nyasa—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. In the areas enjoying two rainy seasons there is normally no prolonged period of complete drought but the long seasonal drought which prevails from May to October over the greater part of the central region of the territory, coupled with a low total annual rainfall, is a great handicap to agricultural development.

Flora

14. Tanganyika has a variety and distribution of natural flora well illustrating the co-relation between topography, climate, soil and vegetation. The vegetation of the territory is divisible into eight major groupings. These are: closed forest, miombo woodland, bushland and thicket, wooded grassland, grassland, semi-desert, swamps and vegetation actively induced by man.

15. Low-level closed forest, occurring at low altitudes in high rainfall areas and as a fringe to the rivers, is found most extensively in the lower slopes of the main mountain masses (including Kilimanjaro, Usambara, Nguru, Nguu 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 *Entandrophagma*) and Iroko (*Chlorophora*).

16. Mountain forest (found mainly between 5,000 and 10,000 feet, on Kilimanjaro, Meru, Usambara, Uzungwa, Rungwe and the Livingstones) is of at least equal importance from the productive aspect and has incalculable protective value. This type 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*).

17. The miombo woodlands (*Brachystegia—Julbernardia—Isoberlinia—Pterocarpus* and other *species savanna*), 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 land and water area of the country. By comparison with this figure, the area of closed forest (4,000 square miles) is very small. This forest type is of great potential value but the correct usage of most of its species has yet to be determined. 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.

18. The coastal bushland includes a wide variety of vegetation types. Its most important timbers are Iroko (*Mvule*), Mbembakofi (*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

19. The territory possesses, in common with other countries in the central belt of Africa, large numbers of wild mammals evolved in the Pliocene Age, consisting of many species of antelope and other artiodactyla, elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros and giraffe. The chief carnivora are lion and leopard. Various types of monkeys are plentiful, but anthropoid apes are rare.

Wild birds of all kinds are plentiful, the most striking being the ostrich.

Crocodiles abound in fresh waters and many species of lizards and other small reptiles exist. There are several poisonous snakes, the most dangerous being the black mamba (*Dendroaspis Augusticeps*) and the puff adder (*Bitis s. Echnida Arietans*).

20. Fish are plentiful in the lakes and larger rivers. An interesting species from the palaeontological point of view is the mudfish, believed to be of very ancient origin, which exists in the central parts of the territory.

21. Insect life abounds but, with the exception of bees, for the most part plays a destructive rather than a constructive part in the country's economy. Insect pests present many problems to the agriculturalist and insects of various species are the vectors in the transmission of malaria, trypanosomiasis and other diseases. Of the arachnids, ticks of various kinds abound, two species causing East Coast fever among cattle and relapsing fever among humans.

Population

22. 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 the year was Africans 7,850,000; Europeans, 18,000; other non-Africans, mainly Asians, 78,000.

23. 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 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.

24. The ethnic composition of the different tribes varies considerably, as will readily be understood when the diverse racial stocks which have found a place within the territory's borders are recalled. The aboriginal inhabitants of Central Africa are believed to have been a dwarf-like people whose scattered descendants are to be found amongst the bushmen in South Africa, the pygmies in Ruanda and the Semliki Forest (Belgian Congo), and the helot races living with some of the Hamitic tribes further north. In Tanganyika very few aboriginal elements still exist in a pure form but the Sandawe, a small tribe living in the Kondoa district of the Central Province and akin to the bushmen of South Africa, probably contain more elements of the very early stock than any others of the indigenous inhabitants. Other aboriginal tribes—few in numbers and living in remote parts of the territory—are the Dorobo of Masailand; the Kangeju, also known as Kindigo or Tindiga, who live near Lake Eyasi; and the Kiko or Nyahoza, who inhabit the swamps of the Malagarasi.

25. A negroid race is believed to have migrated about the beginning of the pluvial period and to have overrun north and east Central Africa. The Mbugu in the Usumbara Hills are believed to be the only remaining descendants of this race, but ethnographical remains of them may have survived amongst the Zaramo in the hinterland of Dar es Salaam, and in the Uluguru Hills.

26. In the wake of the negroes came the Proto-Hamites, also from Asia but from a more northerly and westerly direction. The language was quite distinct from that of the negroes; they brought with them the dog and the goat, and they introduced the sorghum and other grains. These people mixed with the negroes and produced the earlier " Bantu " races, which are represented by the Nyamwezi-Sukuma group, the Hehe, Bena, Makonde, Kinga, Zaramo, Zigua and other tribes. Unlike the word negro, the name Bantu refers primarily to language, not to physique. Whereas the negroes do not form a unit linguistically, but speak the most diverse tongues, the Bantu languages all belong to one family.

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

28. During the last century the Masai were pushing south, sweeping all before them as far as the centre of the territory. They are of distinct Hamitic stock. Their manner of living has made them particularly immune to the effects of civilization although they live in close proximity to considerable areas of European settlement. They are not confined to Tanganyika; a large part of the tribe lives in Kenya. About the same time the Zulu peoples from south of the Zambesi River penetrated into and occupied parts of the territory as the spearhead of one of the greatest movements of African Bantu. Like the Masai, the Zulu tribes were cattle rearers and raiders. They were also slave hunters, but they possessed a capacity, lacking in the Masai, to absorb the conquered peoples. They reached as far as Lake Victoria, where a small group of their descendants, known as the Tuta, lives in the Sumbwa country to this day.

29. A peaceful migration of recent years has been a movement from across the Ruvuma River, the southern boundary of the territory, of Bantu Yao and Makua, who have settled among the Donde and the Makonde to the north of the river.

30. 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 gutterals akin to those used by the Kalahari Bushmen in South Africa.

31. Swahili, the language of the coastal people, is understood throughout the length and breadth of the territory and forms an invaluable *lingua franca.* It is Bantu in origin, enriched by many words of Arabic and, to a lesser extent, Persian, Hindustani and Portuguese, and grew out of the long contact between Arab and Bantu in Zanzibar and along the neighbouring coast. Swahili, as the language of Zanzibar, was the language of trade and penetrated everywhere on the lines of the trade routes, while it possessed the added prestige of being the vehicle of Arab ideas and civilization. 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.

32. The large majority of the indigenous population are pagan. This is not to say that they have no religion but such external signs of religion as temples, priests and sacrifices, which are or have been common in some parts of Africa, are singularly lacking among the peoples of this territory. 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. (The real meaning of the Bantu name for a deity, in its slightly varying forms, seems to be " spirit who requires to be propitiated.") It is commonly believed that a spirit is responsible for animating the body of an unborn child and divination ceremonies at birth are necessary to establish the identity of the vivifying spirit. The basis of religious ideas and observances is, therefore, " ancestor worship," surviving in a very fragmentary form but still distinctly traceable. Among these people corpses are buried and offerings are made on the graves.

33. Many tribes have a conception of a Supreme Being. Generally speaking, this Being is regarded as taking little direct interest in the day-to-day life of mortals and is not regarded as an object of true worship. Among the Masai and their kindred tribes religious ideas are based on the belief in a " sky spirit " to whom prayers are offered. Among these people is found hardly any idea of existence after death or of ancestor worship.

34. A belief in magic and the practice of witchcraft are common to most of the tribes, particularly the Bantu, and in some parts still play a very important part in tribal life. In some of the more remote and backward areas there is still a tendency to regard every misfortune in family or tribal life as the result of evil magic. In some tribes what may be described as beneficial magic, to secure the protection of the tribes from misfortune, to ensure the fertility of the soil,

to bring rain, and so on, is performed by the Chief on behalf of his people. In other tribes this is the function of special persons believed to be gifted with occult powers, and in some cases the holders of hereditary offices. In general it may be said that priestly office holders enjoy no privileges beyond those accorded to them by the credulity or superstition of their tribesmen, and the law gives no recognition to their personal status. On the other hand the law endeavours to curb the activities of the "witch-doctors," who in many of the backward and more remote areas still exercise considerable power and influence, by the provisions of the Witchcraft Ordinance under which, *inter alia*, the practice of witchcraft—defined as including sorcery, enchantment, bewitching, or the purported exercise of any occult power, or the purported possession of any occult knowledge—is declared to be an offence.

35. Mohammedanism 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.

36. 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.

37. The social structure of the indigenous population varies from tribe to tribe and it would be necessary to go to considerable length to give anything like a complete picture. Fundamentally there are certain characteristics of general application, such as the prevalence of a subsistence economy with a limited range of differences in individual wealth, the recognition of bonds of kinship with obligations extending beyond the family group, and the strong attachment of the people to their land. 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 necessary to regularize the marriage

38. In many tribes admission to adult membership is gained by initiation ceremonies. These ceremonies vary in form; sometimes both sexes have initiation rites and ceremonies and in other cases only one sex. In the case of boys in certain tribes a whole age-grade will be initiated at one time. In former times the age-grade was used as the basis of the tribal fighting organization and it still has some significance in connection with the assumption of a position of political responsibility or authority.

39. In its traditional form tribal government is, 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 is no tradition of centralized political organization; clan elders have exercised a degree of authority over the members of their own clan groups, but have not acknowledged any common allegiance to a single tribal head. In some of the politically centralized tribes there is a recognised ruling clan and sub-chiefs have invariably been relatives of the paramount chief. In other cases it has been customary for the chief to select and appoint his sub-chiefs for their personal qualifications or as a reward for services rendered. As has already been mentioned, the office of chiefship sometimes combines ritual and priestly functions with executive and other responsibilities.

40. During recent years a gradual but very definite modification of the traditional tribal structure has taken place to bring it more into line with modern conceptions of local government. One of the first tasks of the British Administration was to remedy the position created by the disruptive system of district administration adopted by the former German government under which in most parts of the territory the tribesmen were administered through alien officials instead of through their own tribal authorities—and to build up a system of administration based on recognized and accepted tribal institutions. Then followed a process of consolidation by the amalgamation or federation of small groups, pooling their resources and strengthening their position as administrative units. This process is a continuing one, with the logical objective of ultimately achieving a territorial unification of the many existing tribal groups, and while it continues other important developments are taking place. The traditional forms of tribal constitution are being modified, the basis of administration is being broadened, and the principle of popular representation is becoming more and more widely accepted and established. Details of the progress made in these developments during the year under review will be found in a later section of this report.

41. 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, to a great extent retaining their own traditions, customs and modes of life. 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 intermarried 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.

42. 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, Chinese, Sinhalese, Somalis, Seychellois, Syrians, Comorians and Baluchis.

Changes and Movements of Population

43. There have been no unusual movements of population during the year under review and the general position remains as described in previous annual reports. Movement is virtually free from any restrictive or discriminative conditions or regulations and in normal circumstances control is exercised only in specified areas in connexion with health measures and particularly with sleeping sickness control measures. There are no pass laws but there is an administrative provision for free travelling passes to be issued to indigenous persons who may wish to have them for identification purposes. There is an accepted restriction of movement under native law and custom in that while an indigenous inhabitant is at liberty to leave his own tribal area at any time his ability to settle in another area and to occupy land for agriculture or other purposes is dependent upon his acceptance by the people among whom he wishes to settle and their willingness to make land available for him.

44. Movement within the territory, which is constantly taking place falls roughly into the following categories. There is first the customary and voluntary movement within their own tribal areas of what may be described as semi-nomadic

agriculturists and pastoralists. This movement is of constant occurrence, and is induced usually by a desire to search for new land for crops and not infrequently to seek better fortune if death or illness or other misfortune has come to the family. This movement with its shifting cultivation operates against intensive agriculture and makes the introduction of improved farming methods difficult, but on the other hand it has helped to maintain production which might otherwise have fallen, and it provides a precedent and practical experience for controlled movements of population which are being promoted in some areas. It is a customary movement so widespread and of such longstanding that there are no momentous social consequences immediately apparent. In this connexion, however, it is of interest to note that among these peoples there is a high standard of mutual assistance in times of trouble and it may well be that this is a direct consequence of this particular and constant type of movement, no man knowing when it will be his turn to move and to look for help from his neighbours in establishing himself and his family in new surroundings.

45. The second category covers movements made for economic reasons. In the case of some of the people inhabiting the mountain masses, particularly in the northern half of the territory, the restricted area of the land favoured by the tribe is no longer capable of supporting the growing population and some of the people are therefore having to move and settle on the lower lands. In other areas, where the carrying capacity of the land has been reduced by soil exhaustion and erosion resulting from primitive agricultural practices and overgrazing, a considerable movement of population has become necessary. In most cases this movement is being conducted in connexion with planned rehabilitation and development schemes.

46. There is a constant movement of workers, often accompanied by their families, between the rural areas and the towns and industrial areas. Some leave their homes as recruited workers on contract for fixed periods; others avail themselves of transport and other facilities offered to voluntary labour proceeding to certain industrial areas but without entering into any contract of service; others travel independently, with complete freedom as to destination, route taken, time spent on the journey, and place, type and length of employment. A constant watch is kept over these migrations of workers to ensure that rural areas are not denuded of too great a proportion of their male population for too long a period, with consequent danger of insufficient production of foodstuffs for local consumption, hardship for the families left behind, and adverse effects on social and domestic life. Where such dangers are apparent steps are taken to limit the number of men leaving the district by the imposition of a quota system for licensed recruiters, and the native authorities make use of their legal powers to require each family to cultivate sufficient land for its needs. In areas where excessive migrations can be attributed to a lack of opportunity to earn money locally efforts are made to encourage the growing of cash crops and in other ways to establish a more balanced and stable local economy.

Historical survey

47. There has existed on the coast of East Africa an ancient civilization from very early times. It is known that the natives of East Africa had trade connexions with Arabia and India before the beginning of the Christian Era, and that there was a regular migration of Himyarites from South Arabia to South Africa. It is also probable that such localities as the Lamu Archipelago, Mombasa, Tanga, Pangani, Dar es Salaam and Kilwa, which offer obvious advantages as ports, were repeatedly occupied before the oldest civilization of which there is any record. The Greek geographer Ptolemy (about A.D. 150) gives some account

of East Africa as then known. An earlier description of the East African littoral is to be found in the *Pefiplus of the Erythraen Sea,* where reference is made to the island of Menouthias and to a town called Rhapta. The former was either Zanzibar or Pemba ; the latter is thought to be either Pangani or a town in the delta of the Rufiji River.

48. Active colonization by Arabs from Oman appears to have been begun in the 8th century A.D., as a result of the spread of Islam, but it is possible that settlers arrived from both Arabia and Persia many centuries earlier, though there is not detailed information respecting this movement. Whether the Arabs were preceded or followed by the Persians is uncertain, but the presence of true Persians on the East African coast has been established by the discovery of Persian inscriptions and coins and of ruins of Persian architecture.

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

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

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

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

53. Except for an unsuccessful Portuguese attempt at reoccupation in 1727-1729, little of moment occurred on the coast of East Africa during the 18th century. The tie which connected the East African colonies with the distant Court of

Muscat was a weak one, and the supremacy of the Imam of Oman, as his name implied, was mainly spiritual. The allegiance to Muscat became more and more shadowy till about 1740 when the Mazrui Governor of Mombasa and the Navahani King of Pate declared themselves independent and proceeded to fight with one another for the supremacy of the Coast. This declaration of independence was probably connected with a revolution in Oman when the Yorubi were replaced as the ruling family by the Bu Saidi, from whom the present Sultan of Zanzibar is descended. For nearly 100 years the Bu Saidi did not trouble much more than the Yorubi had done about their African possessions until Said bin Sultan, the fifth of the line, transferred his capital in 1832 from Muscat to Zanzibar, which until then had played a comparatively small part in the history of the coast.

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

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

56. 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.

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

58. Soon after the outbreak of the 1914-1918 war clashes took place between British and German forces on the nothern 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.

59. 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.

60. In 1920, by the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the territory was constituted. The administration of the territory continued to be carried out under the terms of the Mandate until the establishment of the Trusteeship System under the Charter of the United Nations.

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

62. After the cessation of hostilities, the territory again set itself to the task of recovery and rehabilitation. Even during the war years plans were being prepared and since then the problem has been to find the means, manpower, money and materials to put these and other later plans into execution. For some time the serious shortage of essential supplies and technical staff acted as a brake on development but these difficulties have to a large extent now been overcome and considerable progress has been made in all spheres of development. Some of the schemes which have been in hand for a long period have been completed and others are well on the way to completion. These schemes cover a very wide field and details of what has been achieved during the year under review will be found in the relevant later chapters of this report.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

Status of the Territory

63. 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.

64. The constitution of the Territory is set out in the following Orders-in-Council:

The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920.
The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1939.
The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1948.
The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1949.
The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926.
The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1945.
The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1948.
The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1949.

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

66. No changes have been made during the year under review in legislation defining or affecting the legal status of the territory.

Status of the Inhabitants

67. 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. It has not yet been found possible to establish by law any special national status for the inhabitants of Tanganyika.

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. 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

71. **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.

72. During its eleventh session the Trusteeship Council examined the report of the Administering Authority on the administration of Tanganyika for the year 1951 and also the report of the Visiting Mission which visited the territory during August and September of that year. The Governor of the territory attended the session and addressed the Council, and a special representative was present to answer questions and to provide any further information required by the Council.

73. During the year under review the Trusteeship Council examined sixty-one petitions concerning Tanganyika, ten at its tenth session and fifty-one at its eleventh session. All those dealt with at the tenth session concerned personal matters in respect of which the Council found that no action by it was called for. The petitions disposed of at the eleventh session covered a variety of subjects, many of them general problems on which the Council had already taken decisions or made recommendations, or questions which normally come up for consideration during the Council's examination of annual reports on the administration of the territory.

74. Following his attendance at the eleventh session of the Trusteeship Council, the Governor of Tanganyika visited the headquarters of the Technical Assistance Administration in New York, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris, the World Health Organization in Geneva, and the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, in order to discuss the possibilities of obtaining assistance for the territory from these several organs. Since his return applications for assistance have been submitted to each of the specialized agencies named.

75. An application has been made to the Technical Assistance Administration for the services of two or three geologists to work as members of a mineral exploration team under a former Economic Co-operation Administration mining geologist, in active exploration of known mineral deposits which it is believed may prove to be of economic value to the territory. This application has been favourably received by the Technical Assistance Administration, which has made enquiries about the project.

76. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been asked for help in the establishment of a national library and legal deposit in the territory and in the preservation of the rock paintings which have been found in the Kondoa District. The Organization has expressed its willingness to render assistance in both these connexions and it is hoped that the services of an expert will be made available to advise the Government of the territory how many of the 600-700 known rock paintings are worth preserving.

77. Following a visit by a representative of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, who was particularly interested in the various aspects of fundamental education, a proposal was made that the Pare Adult Literacy Scheme should be treated as an associated project. This proposal has been accepted and it is hoped that it will lead to a valuable exchange of information and experience.

78. Research in connexion with the showing of cinematograph films to rural audiences has been assisted by the loan from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of an experimental type of projector. With this equipment it is possible, by striping an ordinary sound film with emulsion, to superimpose a new sound-track which is reproduced electrically in the projector, and it is hoped that this may prove to be a practical method of providing an explanatory commentary in the Swahili language for films made for English-speaking audiences.

79. Consultations have been held with the Regional Director of the World Health Organization regarding a health survey among the Buha people of the Western Province; the provision of teaching equipment for medical training schools; and advice on the training of African health workers. It is understood that the Organization has included an allocation of 24,000 dollars in its 1953 budget to assist in the health survey scheme and preliminary plans for the survey have been drawn up. Further consideration is to be given to the question of assistance in connexion with the other projects when the Organization's Regional Nursing Adviser visits the territory.

80. Application has been made to the World Health Organization for a fellowship to enable a Government medical officer to undertake a study of tuberculosis problems and it is hoped that a fellowship will be awarded in 1953.

81. The Food and Agriculture Organization has awarded a fellowship to a Government agricultural officer to enable him to proceed to the United States of America to study agronomic problems in connexion with irrigation. The organization has also expressed its interest in a proposed reconnaissance survey of the Rufiji river basin, for which an application for assistance has been made. The object of this reconnaissance is to determine whether a major hydrographic, soil and land utilization survey would be justified. It is hoped that the Food and Agriculture Organization will be willing to make the services of an expert available to assist in the examination of the area and to discuss its potentialities.

82. **Regional Relations.** The territory has continued to maintain close co-operation and collaboration both with neighbouring territories under British administration and with other African territories. There have been frequent conferences on technical matters as well as meetings of regularly constituted Boards and Councils. In the following paragraphs a brief note is made of some of the more important activities in which Tanganyika participates.

83. The territory contributes to the cost of the bureau—tsetse and trypanosomiasis, soils and epizootic diseases—established under the auspices of the commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara; provides the bureaux with technical information; and takes part in conferences held by the Commission.

84. As a result of a recommendation made at the African Soils Conference held in 1948 Tanganyika has agreed to participate in the proposed establishment of an Inter-African Pedological Service. This organization will be responsible for promoting the use of standard methods of soil analysis and seeking common standards for the study, classification, survey and mapping of soils and the collation and dissemination of information on the pedological cartography of Africa. The establishment of this service is, however, a matter for inter-national agreement and is still under discussion.

85. In 1948 the third session of the General Conference of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization decided to investigate a proposal for the establishment of an international institute for arid areas. An interim Arid

Zone Research Council was convened after the fifth session and the East African territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda were added to Region 3. In connection with this Council and the meeting of the International Union for Geodesy and Geophysics and the International Association of Scientific Hydrology held in Brussels in 1951 to consider water deficiencies of the arid zones, the Government of Tanganyika submitted information and memoranda defining its water deficiency areas and arid zones and providing details on rainfall, area, population, stock, water supplies and the development of water resources in relation to population and grazing problems.

86. The problem of the control of locust infestation is one in which Tanganyika is vitally interested and the extent of its co-operation in dealing with the problem is indicated in the following paragraphs:—

(i) *Migratory Locusts.* With other East, Central and West African territories Tanganyika contributes to the costs of the Comite International Provisoire de Prevention Acridienne au Soudan Francais, the organization responsible for operations against the migratory locust. The United Kingdom is a signatory to the African Migratory Locust Convention signed in Paris in May, 1952.

(ii) *Red Locusts.* Tanganyika is closely concerned with operations against the red locust, which is present in the territory, and is a participating Government with other African territories in the International Red Locust Control Service which has its headquarters at Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia. The annual meeting of the Council, at which Tanganyika was represented, was held in Abercorn in July.

(iii) *Desert Locusts.* The annual meeting of the Desert Locust Survey and Advisory Committee was held in Nairobi in June, 1952, and was attended by representatives of the United Kingdom, the East African territories, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Italian Trusteeship Administration of Somalia, the Sudan, France, Ethiopia, and the organizations concerned with locust control and research. The Committee reviewed the serious desert locust situation that has developed in the Middle East and East African countries and the campaign that has been carried out throughout the year to deal with the spread of swarms from the Somali Peninsula and the heavy 1952 breeding which has taken place throughout the horn of Africa. Tanganyika's contribution in 1952 towards the cost of these operations amounted to a quarter of a million pounds. Operations were still proceeding at the end of the year.

87. A British East and Central African Fauna Conference was held at Tengeru in Tanganyika in April 1952. This was largely an informal conference designed to co-ordinate the views of British African territories in preparation for the Inter-African Conference on Fauna and Flora which is to be held in the Belgian Congo under the aegis of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

88. A hydrological conference was held in Southern Rhodesia in October, 1952. This conference, at which Tanganyika was represented, was an informal gathering for the interchange of views and information on hydrological problems common to African territories.

89. In the field of labour administration regular contact is maintained with neighbouring territories through the East African Labour Commissioners' Conferences which are usually held twice a year in each territory in rotation. A representative of the East African High Commission also attends these conferences.

An annual conference of the Labour Commissioners of Ruanda-Urundi, Uganda and Tanganyika is also held in each territory in rotation to discuss common problems arising from the migration of workers from the Belgian territories into Uganda and Tanganyika. The territory is represented at the Inter-African Labour Conferences which are now held periodically at various places on the African continent to discuss labour problems common to all African territories, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

90. A feature of the year's work in the sphere of public health has been the number of conferences attended by representatives of the Medical Department. There were two conferences of the Directors of Medical Services of the East African territories, in March and July. The third annual conference of Matrons-in-Chief was held in May, and the Chief Pharmacists met in January. The Advisory Committee on Medical Research in East Africa held meetings during March. During July the third Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference was held in London, and this was followed by a conference of the Heads of Colonial Medical Departments at Oxford (England). In November the Nutrition Conference of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara was held at Fujara in the Gambia. At this conference the East African territories were represented by Professor Holmes and Dr. Davies of Makerere College.

91. In September a conference was held at Cambridge (England) to study Educational Policy and Practice in British Tropical Africa. The strong contingent from Tanganyika attending this conference was representative of all interests, including voluntary agencies, concerned with African education and included three African members. The subjects discussed by the conference covered a wide field and the publication of its report is now awaited. In November the territory was represented at a conference on African Languages in Education, organized by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and held at Jos in Nigeria.

92. **Common Associations of Indigenous Inhabitants.** In the strict sense of the term no common associations—political, economic, social or religious—are maintained by the indigenous inhabitants of Tanganyika with the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. In the few instances in which inter-territorial boundaries cut across tribal areas the people living on opposite sides of the boundary have maintained close relationships and in the case of the Masai a Border Council was established during 1952 in the Loliondo Division for the purpose of maintaining harmonious relations between this section of the tribe and those living across the border in Kenya and settling disputes about grazing and water rights. Similar councils are to be formed for other parts of Masailand and an extension of this sort of inter-territorial contact is contemplated for the coastal areas astride the Tanganyika-Kenya border. There have been occasional contacts between quasi-political associations in Tanganyika and similar associations in other territories, but at the present stage of development interest lies mainly in the development of closer relations and collaboration between the many tribal units within the territory itself and the creations of territorial cohesion and unity.

93. **Non-Governmental Bodies of an International Character.** Apart from the work of the Red Locust Control Service referred to in paragraph 86 (ii) above, 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. Reference to the activities of these societies, whose workers include members of many different nationalities, will be found in later chapters of this report.

94. **Inter-Territorial Arrangements.** The inter-territorial organization in East Africa has been described in detail in previous annual reports and has been very fully examined and discussed in the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly. By its resolution 563 (vi) of the 18th January, 1952, the General Assembly requested the Trusteeship Council to submit a special report on the subject of Administrative Unions affecting Trust Territories to the Assembly at its seventh session. The special standing committee which had been appointed to study this question submitted its draft report on the 17th July, 1952, and this was considered and adopted by the Trusteeship Council on the 23rd July, 1952. The report was submitted to the General Assembly as document A/2151: Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 12.

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

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

97. With the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 the need for still closer co-operation quickly showed itself and was greatly accentuated in 1940 with the fall of France and the entry of Italy into the war. With an enemy right on their borders the East African territories were faced with the urgent task of pooling their resources and providing the greatest possible contribution to the successful prosecution of the war. This period saw the creation of such bodies as the East African Production and Supply Council and the War Supplies Board and numerous other activities all directed to the intensification of the common effort.

98. During the years of war these activities necessarily had to be given priority but other developments were not entirely neglected. For example, in the field of scientific research and in higher education substantial advances were made. Before the end of the war the inevitable process of inter-territorial collaboration had led to an organization which was in effect a form of central administration for a considerable number of matters of common concern. At the same time the weaknesses and deficiencies of this organization were clearly revealed. The Governors' Conference, on which the centralized administration was based, had no juridical or constitutional foundation. In all matters the administrative organization had to proceed by consultation and agreement but without any forum for public discussion and debate.

99. In 1945 proposals were formulated with a view to remedying the position and providing the inter-territorial organization with a firm constitutional basis. These proposals were accepted in a revised and modified form after full consideration and discussion, and by the East Africa (High Commission) Order-in-Council, 1947, a High Commission and a Central Legislative Assembly were established with effect from the 1st January 1948.

100. The High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, is a body corporate and has the normal powers of a territorial administration in respect of the common services which it administers. These services, now known as High Commission Services, are those which the legislatures of the three participating territories have agreed shall be administered by the High Commission. No new service can be added to the list without the approval of each of the three territorial Legislative Councils.

101. The East African Central Legislative Assembly, which is presided over by a Speaker, has the following membership:

7 official members appointed ex-officio from the staff of the High Commission services;
5 members appointed from Kenya;
5 members appointed from Uganda;
5 members appointed from Tanganyika;
1 member of the Arab community appointed by the High Commission.

102. The five members from each of the territories are appointed as follows:

(i) One territorial official appointed by the Governor.

(ii) One African, one European and one Indian unofficial member appointed by the Governor or by election where unofficial members of the territorial Legislative Council are elected.

(iii) One member elected by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council from among their number.

In the case of Tanganyika the four unofficial members of the Assembly are gentlemen of independent means, but they are paid from the territorial revenues a small fixed remuneration, together with travelling and other allowances.

103. The Central Legislative Assembly was established for an initial period of four years. In 1951 each of the three territorial legislatures unanimously recommended the continuance of the Assembly for a further period of four years. There have been no changes in the organization during the year under review.

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

The East African Anti-Locust Directorate.
The East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization.
The East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene.
The East African Civil Aviation Directorate.
The East African Customs and Excise Department.
The East African Fisheries Research Organization.
The East African Income Tax Department.
The East African Industrial Research Board.
The East African Inter-Territorial Languages Committee.
The East African Literature Bureau.
The East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization.
The East African Medical Research.
The East African Meteorological Department.
The East African Naval Force.
The East African Office in London.
The East African Production and Supply Council.
The East African Refugee Organization.
The East African Statistical Department.

The East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization.
The East African Veterinary Research Organization.
The Lake Victoria Fisheries Service.
The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.
The East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

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

PART IV

International Peace and Security; Maintenance of Law and Order

106. **Police Force.** For the maintenance of internal law and order the territory maintains a police force which at the end of the year had a total strength, including clerical staff, of 3,263, consisting of 121 Europeans, 104 Asians and 3,038 Africans. For administrative purposes the Force is organized on a regional basis. There are three regions, each in charge of an Assistant Commissioner and covering two or three provinces. Each province is commanded by a Superintendent.

107. All ranks are open to suitably qualified candidates, irrespective of race. At present the officers are mostly Europeans, but include a number of Asians. Chief Inspectors and Inspectors are Asians (69) and Africans (98). Ranks below that of Inspector are filled by Africans. The majority of the European officers have been recruited from the United Kingdom, but a few suitable candidates have been appointed locally. The Asian and African establishment is maintained by voluntary local enlistment.

108. 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 civil service. During the year under review the rank and file were granted improved leave conditions. Cumulative leave is now earned at the rate of three days, instead of two as hitherto, for each month of service. Literacy allowances, for the English and Swahili languages, are paid at monthly rates to African ranks. Inspectors receive an annual uniform allowance; for all below this rank uniform and equipment are issued free.

109. Auxiliary police units, which at the end of the year had a total strength of seven officers and 224 other ranks, have been established in certain areas of industrial development, declared to be special areas under the provisions of the Auxiliary Police Ordinance, 1948. Members of the Auxiliary Police Force are employed in the protection of property and have limited powers to enable them to assist generally in the maintenance of law and order in their respective areas. There is a Special Constabulary, available to be called upon in special emergencies, which had a total enrolment at the end of the year of 599 Europeans and 791 non-Europeans.

110. **Public Order.** There were no instances of serious collective violence or disorder during the year calling for the use of police or military forces. A minor riot in which police intervention was necessary occurred in a tribal area near Musoma in October when rival factions attacked one another during a demonstration in connexion with the chieftainship. Several persons were injured during this disturbance but there were no fatalities.

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER 1

General Political Structure

111. **Administrative, Legislative and Judicial Systems.** The territory is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of eight official and five unofficial members. 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. The heads of the grouped departments are individually responsible for departmental administration and control but directions on questions of general policy or on such other matters as may be considered necessary are given to them by the responsible member of the Executive Council. In the executive implementation of administrative policy departmental instruction to technical and other officers in the field are issued by the respective heads of departments. 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.

112. The laws of the territory are enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. This Council, as at present constituted, consists of the Governor as President, fifteen ex-officio and nominated official members and fourteen non-official members, of whom four are Africans. On a Bill being presented to the Governor after being passed by the Legislative Council he may either assent, dissent or reserve the Bill for signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. Ordinances may be disallowed wholly or in part by Her Majesty on the advice of the Secretary of State. Subject to this provision and to Acts of the United Kingdom Parliament, the Legislative Council is a sovereign legislature with full legislative and budgetary competence within the territory. Native authorities have powers under the Native Authority Ordinance to legislate by rules and orders within the area of their jurisdiction.

113. 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 has 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 of territorial Ordinances.

114. A further increase in the staff employed in all departments of Government was recorded in the year under review. An appreciably larger number of Africans with the required educational standard was recruited in 1952 than in the previous year and it is expected that this figure will be exceeded year by year as the number of applicants with secondary education grows. In the Administration the five

posts of Administrative Assistant first created in 1950 have now been filled. In two cases the holders have passed the law examination taken by administrative cadets and have been given 3rd class magisterial powers which enable them to adjudicate in matters concerning all sections of the public. Two more posts of Administrative Assistant have been created in the 1953 estimates.

115. Several new courses of training for candidates for the junior service have been inaugurated. The evening classes started in 1951 have contributed to an increase in the number of successful candidates for the various governmental examinations. The new terms of service for the works staff came into effect on 1st January, 1952, and as a result larger numbers of artisans and other workers are now enjoying benefits which were not previously accorded to them, such as bonuses, paid leave and transport privileges. The sterling work done by the various service advisory boards continues to be of great assistance to Government.

116. Efforts have continued to be directed towards the development of 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 and of preparing them to play their full part with the other inhabitants of the territory in the achievement of eventual self-government or independence. Although the emphasis is being placed on local government training in representative institutions, participation by the indigenous inhabitants in the many advisory and executive organs of central Government is increasing year by year and is only limited by the lack at present of a sufficient number of persons of the requisite calibre. The widely varying conditions to be found throughout the territory still present the greatest problem in the sphere of political advancement and much yet remains to be done in the effort to knit the many different tribes into a unified whole. Other problems to be overcome include the scarcity of trained staff in both the administrative and technical grades to act as executive officials to the many local councils now in being. With the opening of the Mzumbe local government training school it is hoped that rapid progress will be made in the training of administrative and other local government officials.

117. **Relationship between Territorial and Metropolitan Governments.** Constitutionally there is a distinction between the Governor and the government of the territory. The Governor is the executive head and it is the various components comprising the administration which is the government. The office of Governor is the link between the territory and the metropolitan government and the relationship between the Governor and the metropolitan government is dealt with in Chapter 2 of this part of the report.

CHAPTER 2

Territorial Government

118. **Structure.** The general administrative structure of the territorial Government has been described in paragraph 111 above and is illustrated by the diagram at Appendix II. D.

119. **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. The statutory basis of his appointment is the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920, as amended by later Orders-in-Council, and his powers are derived from them, from his Commission, from such further Instructions as may be given from time to time under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or by Her Majesty's Order-in-Council or through a Secretary of State, and from the laws of the territory.

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

121. Article XIII of the Royal Instructions dated 31st August, 1920, lays down that in the execution of his powers and authorities the Governor shall in all cases consult with the Executive Council, except where it is inexpedient in the public interest or in cases where the matters to be decided are too unimportant to require the advice of the members or too urgent to admit of their advice being sought. In cases of the latter kind the Governor must communicate to the Council at the earliest opportunity the measures he has taken.

122. 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.

123. The Governor has been given certain reserve powers by the Orders-in-Council cited above, e.g., he can refuse to accept the advice of the members of the Executive Council, in which case he must report the matter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a statement of the grounds and reasons for his decision, or he may refuse his assent to a Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, in which case he will also set out his reasons for so doing in sending the Bill to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for signification by Her Majesty's pleasure and decision whether the Bill shall be allowed or disallowed. During the year under review no such reserve powers were exercised by the Governor.

124. **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 on the schematic diagram at Appendix II. D. 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.

125. The position of the individual heads of Government departments and of the administrative officers in charge of provinces and districts has been explained in paragraph 111 above.

126. **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 (paragraph 118 above).

(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.

127. The statutory basis of the Legislative Council is as explained in paragraphs 112 and 121 above. There are at present three Asian, four African and seven European non-official members. They are nominated by the Governor for a term of five years. They are representative of the various communities and interests in the territory, but not of particular geographical areas, although they reside in different provinces. The composition of the Council at the end of 1952 was as shown in Appendix II(2).

128. It has been decided that provision should be made for the appointment of a Speaker to preside over the Legislative Council, and it is expected that the necessary amendments to the Order-in-Council will be made during 1953. Further constitutional changes are under consideration.

129. Unless urgent public business requires additional meetings, there are normally four meetings of the Council during each annual session. At the opening meeting of the session 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 President 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.

130. Notices of motions or questions may be given in Council, and, if received by the Clerk not less than three days before any meeting, must be included in the order paper of the day.

131. Any resolution or question which a member may propose to bring forward for debate must be notified to the Governor at least ten days before the meeting of the Council. All applications to the Council must be in the form of a petition and every petition must be presented by a member, and any member may move that the petition be read. Questions relating to public business may be put to the Chief Secretary or to any official member of the Council on matters connected with his department or departments, and supplementary questions are allowed.

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

133. All members of the Legislative Council, including unofficial members, have the rights and powers prescribed in the foregoing paragraphs. During

the year under review unofficial members of all races made free use of the rights and powers available to them and on their motions Bills before the Council have been amended and on their representations Bills have been postponed or withdrawn.

134. No changes in the composition and powers of the Legislative Council were made during the year under review. An amendment to the Standing Rules and Orders of the Council was passed to provide for the appointment of and to prescribe the functions and procedure of a Public Accounts Committee, consisting of not more than five non-official members of the Council to be nominated at the commencement of every session.

135. **Executive and Advisory Organs.** The Executive Council was established by Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet on the 31st August, 1920, subsequently amended by other Royal Instructions. Reference has been made in earlier paragraphs to the function of the Council. The membership of the Council at the end of 1952 is indicated in Appendix II(2). The Council normally meets once each week, the duration of meetings depending on the amount of business to be dealt with. Business is conducted and records are kept in the English language.

136. In addition to the Executive Council, the primary function of which is to advise the Governor, there are numerous statutory and other boards, committees and similar bodies which exercise advisory functions. Full details of the membership of these many organs cannot conveniently be included in a report of this nature but notices of their establishment and the appointments of members are published in the official Gazette. The particular interests represented by these organs is normally apparent from their title. The aim is to make them as broadly representative as is practicable both racially and from the point of view of the specific interests they are designed to serve.

137. Among the more important of these advisory organs are the following:

Land Utilization Board.
Natural Resources Board.
Labour Board.
Livestock Board.
Immigration Control Board.
Medical Registration Board.
Advisory Committee on African Education.
Joint Civil Service Advisory Council.
Boards dealing with specific agricultural products, such as sisal, coffee, tea, cotton, pyrethrum, seeds, wheat, tobacco.

138. There is a Standing Committee on Finance, of which the Chief Secretary to the Government and the Member for Finance and Economics are ex-officio members and all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are members. This Committee meets periodically as circumstances may require and normally sits four or five times a year.

139. When the Council is not in session, or when the Council is in session but has been adjourned sine die or for a period exceeding twenty days, all votes entailing supplementary or unforeseen expenditure from public funds for which the sanction of the Legislative Council is necessary are considered by the Standing Committee on Finance. At each meeting of the Council it is the duty of the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance to present to the Council the report of the Committee, detailing the items of expenditure, if any, approved by it since the Council last met, for which formal sanction is sought, and also any expenditure proposed to the Committee which has not received its approval.

CHAPTER 3

Local Government

(a) Rural Local Government

140. **General Organization.** Throughout the rural areas of the territory the executive functions of local government are exercised by native authorities, with jurisdiction over the indigenous inhabitants within their respective areas. The administrative units vary considerably in size and stage of development and the extent to which they are being modified by the introduction of democratic principles is described below. The executive heads of the units may be individual chiefs or councils or federations of chiefs or, in areas where the people have no closely knit tribal constitution or there is a mixture of tribes, the authority may be a council of headmen. Whatever the form of these local government units, however, they all derive their legislative and executive powers from the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance. In addition to the specific powers to make orders and rules conferred upon them by this Ordinance, many native authorities also exercise certain residual powers derived from recognized and established native law and custom. All these local government units have financial responsibilities with their own treasuries and annual estimates of revenue and expenditure.

141. **Relationship between Local and Central Government.** At the present stage of development it is not practicable to establish a clear and rigid dividing line of general application between the functions of local authorities and those of the central government; but in certain respects the relationship between them is now well defined. The former conception of the native authorities as an integral part of the central government machinery no longer holds and central and local government bodies are now regarded as separate entities. The latter perform some of the functions of Government but as they develop their precise responsibilities will become clearly defined and they will assume an increasing degree of autonomy. At present the services for which native authorities are responsible include specific matters in respect of primary education, agriculture, marketing, soil conservation, water supplies, medical services—including leprosy relief and the maintenance of sleeping sickness settlements—veterinary and animal husbandry services covering local field work, stock farms and animal husbandry expansion centres, forestry services covering local field work, native administration forest reserves, nurseries and re-afforestation schemes, tsetse reclamation work, native administration roads, and the maintenance of rural welfare centres.

142. **Structure and Development.** Mention has been made in previous reports of the policy which has been consistently pursued since 1945 of encouraging development by evolutionary methods while not leaving the evolutionary process to follow its natural course entirely without challenge or interference. The underlying principle has been to leave the conduct of local affairs to those who under established indigenous constitutions are the recognised tribal authorities and command the respect and confidence of the people, while at the same time taking every possible step to hasten the change over from the traditional to a modern system of administration. This change over has taken the form of the creation of district, divisional and subordinate councils.

143. In the great majority of districts there are now representative district councils. In a number of districts these councils are the established native authorities with full legislative powers in their respective areas. Elsewhere the councils remain primarily advisory in their functions, but in all areas they are encouraged to make decisions on local matters. The principle of the transference of legislative functions from individual native authorities to councils is now widely accepted, but the subordination of the executive to the councils remains an

objective more difficult of attainment. As has been indicated in previous annual reports, this is particularly so in areas where the institution of chieftainship is firmly established. However willing the chiefs may be to bring their people into association with them in tribal councils in the general conduct of affairs, it is only natural that they should be reluctant to forego their traditional powers. The more firmly established the office of chieftainship the less ready is the holder likely to be to relinquish his executive authority, while on the other hand it still remains true that in most cases any sudden change in the position would be unintelligible and unacceptable to the bulk of the people. The pace of such developments cannot be forced but changes are taking place. A recent case, for example, is that of the Chagga Council, which is now not only the legislative and policy-making body for the whole area but is also the executive authority in the implementation of policy.

144. With the development which has taken place during the past few years the original " patterns " of district councils described in the annual report for 1950 have now been modified to some extent and the constitution of such councils now shows a greater degree of uniformity. In its most highly developed form the composition of the district council consists of all the chiefs or other executives of the area, one sub-chief or headman from each division, one or more elected representatives from each division, and a limited number of nominated or co-opted members selected because of their special personal qualifications or to represent special interests not otherwise adequately represented on the council. In particular districts the council may include other persons appropriate to the local tribal structure, while in others divisional sub-chiefs and headmen are not included as *ex-officio* members. In their simpler forms district councils are composed of all the chiefs or other executives of the area, together with either popular representatives from each division, or the sub-chiefs or headmen of each division, or nominated or co-opted members, again chosen for their personal qualifications or as representatives of special interests or communities.

145. Divisional councils fall into similar groups or patterns. The highest form of divisional or chiefdom council is to be found in those areas where there is an established framework of district councils, the significant feature about them being the extent to which the elective principle has been introduced. The typical composition consists of the executive heads of the divisions—the recognized and gazetted native authorities—sub-chiefs and headmen, and a number of elected representatives. In many cases the last-named form the majority in the council. Where these councils have reached their fullest development they function as advisory to the executives, control local allocations from the native treasury, organize communal activities and act as electoral colleges for the district council. In those districts where active development is proceeding but where there is not yet an established framework of district councils the functions of the divisional councils are in the main advisory to the local executives who are the gazetted native authorities.

146. As in the case of individual councils it is not possible in a report of this nature to give details of all the subordinate councils which have been set up throughout the territory. Their number is steadily increasing and with ripening experience they are becoming more and more effective instruments of rural local government. They vary in size and composition, mainly due to differing local conditions, but in general their membership consists of the executive of the area, village headmen and elected representatives of the villagers. The functions of these councils are at the present stage primarily advisory and deliberative but as they become more firmly established and competent they assume similar functions to those of the divisional councils and act as the executive in carrying out the policy laid down by the superior local government authorities.

147. The methods employed for the election of candidates for district and other councils vary according to local custom, the most usual being by a show of hands, popular acclaim or the lining up of electors behind their chosen candidate. One variant of the traditional method of popular acclaim in open " baraza " is for candidates to be represented by a poster or a tree, and for voters to signify their choice by lining up behind their chosen candidate's token. Although it is still true to say that the principles of popular representation are not appreciated by the mass of the people the system is now firmly established in many areas.

148. There is no great desire as yet for the election of councillors by secret ballot but this method in a simple form was used in the case of the Handeni district council for the nine elected members chosen in 1952. Each chiefdom was divided into three geographical zones, comprising on the average three sub-chiefdoms. The people of each zone met and chose one of their number by traditional means as an election candidate. On election day the whole chiefdom voted by ballot to select one of the three as their District Council representative. Voters filed up to the " baraza " dais, where they were given a numbered voting paper. They were then admitted one by one into an empty room where in complete secrecy they placed their papers in either a red, white or green ballot box which had previously been inspected and sealed publicly. When voting was completed the boxes were opened and the voting papers publicly counted. A point worthy of note is that in general the remote areas, which are the areas where the need for representation is greatest, showed most interest in the election. An administrative officer is usually present when elections are held for district councils, but the candidates are the free choice of the people and are subject to no administrative control.

149. No literacy qualifications are required of councillors and in most cases no other special qualifications are insisted upon. In the Handeni elections mentioned above, however, the candidates had to be men of good character who were on the tax assessment roll of the area for which they stood. This qualification was also insisted upon when elections were held to the Chagga Council. The duration of the term of office of councillors has in many cases not been specifically laid down but in some areas they are elected for a period of one year and in others two years; all councillors are allowed to stand for re-election. It is a particular point of policy that councillors should learn to look upon their office as one of honour and not of gain and to this end no provision is at present made for the payment of salaries. Out-of-pocket expenses and allowances, however, are paid to councillors having to travel some distance and spend nights away from their homes when attending council meetings.

150. **Position of Chiefs in Local Government.** The chiefs, whether hereditary or non-hereditary, as in the coastal areas, remain the basis for local government, particularly in its executive aspect. They are the traditional leaders round whom a system of councils is being built. The statutory authority for the recognition of native authorities is contained in the Native Authority Ordinance. The relevant sections read as follows:—

3(1) The Governor may, by notice published in the Gazette, declare that there shall be a native authority or native authorities for any specified area or areas and may prescribe the manner in which any such authority shall be constituted and may direct that any native authority shall be subordinate to any other native authority in such manner as he may think fit.

(2) When a native authority is or shall have been declared to consist of the person or persons for the time being discharging specified functions, or being members of a specified council or group, a person shall be deemed

to be lawfully discharging such functions or to be lawfully a member of such council or group if and so long as he is recognized by the Governor or by such person as the Governor may prescribe.

(9) The Governor may at any time revoke or vary any declaration, direction or order made by him under this section, and may at any time order that any person recognized as a native authority shall cease to be so recognized and thereupon such persons shall cease to be a native authority or a member of a native authority as the case may be.

151. The powers granted to the Governor by these provisions have been delegated to Provincial Commissioners who in the case of decisions concerning important native authorities refer the matter to the Government for advice before action is taken. In practice the people themselves are in all cases given the opportunity to select their own chiefs and it is only in the most exceptional circumstances that recognition is not granted to the people's choice. The methods used in selecting chiefs vary in different parts of the territory. During the year under review new chiefs have been chosen for chiefdoms in the Bukoba, Kilosa and Musoma Districts. In Musoma the method used was to elect an electoral college of 153 members, representative of the different areas in the chiefdom which had been formed by the amalgamation of eight petty chiefdoms some years previously. The electoral college then chose the chief from the six candidates who aspired to the position. In Kilosa the election was by ballot. Voting, which was confined to adult males, resulted in a clear decision for one of the candidates. In Bukoba a more elaborate method was used. The electors were divided into three categories; the members of the twelve Gombolola Councils, a panel of twenty-four electors chosen by members of the royal family, and a panel of twenty-four electors chosen by the traditional elders. The Gombolola Councils then submitted names of all persons regarded as suitable to become chief and five candidates were nominated. On election day a ballot was held, each elector being called by name and passed to a recording officer who, in private, was informed of the elector's choice. The successful candidate received 93 per cent. of the votes cast and was duly recognized as chief.

152. Any question of the withdrawal of recognition of chiefs is always most carefully considered and such action is resorted to only at the request of a majority of the people or after persistent maladministration where warnings have gone unheeded.

153. A particular enquiry was made during the year into the method of appointment of sub-chiefs and headmen. This enquiry has shown a great variety of method of choice. In many cases the office is hereditary. In others appointments are made by the chief or native authority of the area. In a number of areas the sub-chief or headman is "selected" in open meeting by the people of the area. This question of the appointment of sub-chiefs and headmen is one of considerable importance in its relation to the constitution of divisional and district councils. In many cases sub-chiefs and headmen are *ex-officio* members of the local councils. Where they are appointed to their office by popular choice their membership of councils does not offend against the principles of popular representation, but the same cannot be said when their appointment is made directly by the chief. At the same time the post of headman must be made one of sufficient dignity and authority to attract suitable candidates for an office on which in present circumstances the assurance of a stable and effective system of local government so largely rests. The position is one to which further consideration is being given.

154. **Areas of Local Government.** As has frequently been stated, one of the first tasks of the British administration was to remedy the position created by the disruptive system of district administration adopted by the former German

government, under which in most parts of the territory the tribesmen were administered through alien officials instead of through their own tribal authorities, and to build up a system of administration based on recognized and accepted tribal institutions. Then followed a process of consolidation by the amalgamation or federation of small groups, pooling their resources and strengthening their position as administrative units. This process is a continuing one, with the logical objective of ultimately achieving a territorial unification of the many existing tribal groups. The area of jurisdiction of district councils, as their name implies, coincides with the administrative district. In some districts, such as Bukoba and Moshi, the administrative district coincides with a tribal area, while in others, particularly on the coast, district councils bring together members of several tribes. The lower tiers of councils generally coincide with tribal divisions. So far the most successful effort at federation, having regard to both size and potentialities for further development, is the Sukumaland Federation, covering fifty chiefdoms and embracing about a million people. A comparable federation is being devised for the half-million Nyamwezi people of the Kahama, Nzega and Tabora districts.

155. **Functions and Powers of Local Authorities.** As stated in paragraph 140 above the functions and powers of rural local authorities are governed by the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance. Under this Ordinance local authorities are empowered to make rules and orders providing for the general peace, good order and welfare of the people in the area of their jurisdiction and regulating a variety of matters in connexion with the many services for which they are responsible. During the year under review these rule-making powers have been exercised for such diverse purposes as the inauguration of a scheme for the compulsory registration of births, the compulsory registration of marriages and divorces (other than Christian marriages and divorces which are compulsorily registrable under territorial legislation), the control of the use of fish traps, and regulating the hunting of game in local authority areas.

156. As regards the financial powers of rural local authorities, their main sources of revenue consist of a proportion of the revenue derived from the territorial house and poll tax, and the receipts from local rates, cesses, court fees and fines, and local licences. Local authorities are statutorily bound to apply this revenue to the administration, development and welfare of the area under their jurisdiction. They may raise loans of such amounts, for such purposes and upon such conditions as the Member for Local Government may approve, and each authority must maintain a reserve fund equal to such proportion of its annual recurrent revenue as the Member for Local Government shall specify.

157. As has been explained in previous annual reports, native treasuries were established as one of the first steps in implementing the policy of "indirect administration." Each administrative unit had its treasury, some of them very small. As the native treasuries gained in strength so there developed a move towards centralization and the pooling of resources. In 1929 there were 166 treasuries. By 1939 the number had been reduced to 68 and it is now the exception for more than one treasury to operate in a single administrative district. The present position is that the 386 gazetted native authorities in the territory combine for financial purposes in the operation of 51 native treasuries. The strength of these treasuries will be seen from Appendix IV. Their estimated total revenue during 1952 amounted to £1,247,316 and expenditure, including development expenditure, to £1,370,332. The actual total balance carried forward to 1953 is not yet known but it is expected to be in excess of £800,000. Native treasury estimates are now prepared in two parts; the ordinary budget providing for normal recurrent expenditure, minor extraordinary items and non-developmental capital work, and separate estimates covering development expenditure. The estimated

expenditure for 1952 under these separate development budgets is £480,336. Responsibility for the preparation and consideration of annual estimates is being increasingly undertaken by district councils. In the Pare, Tanga, Bukoba, Moshi, Iringa and Rungwe Districts estimates are now prepared in full by the councils—or their finance committees—and this stage has nearly been reached in Handeni. Progress in this direction is being made in other districts.

158. Particular mention has been made in recent annual reports of the powers conferred upon local authorities to raise revenue by levying cesses on marketed produce. These cesses, which had long been advocated as an equitable method of taxation but which are regarded largely as a transitional measure to be replaced in due course by a graduated system of taxation, now account for some ten per cent. of the revenues of native treasuries. To ensure that the taxation policy of local authorities does not conflict with the interests of production the levying of cesses now requiries the approval of the Governor in Council under the provisions of the African Produce (Cess) Ordinance, 1952, which Ordinance also regulates the machinery of collection. Before any new cess is approved it must be clearly demonstrated that the local authority requires the additional revenue, that all other methods of raising such revenue have been considered and that the people affected have been fully consulted.

159. Reference was made in last year's report to proposals for a local authorities loan fund and during 1952 a board, known as the Central Native Treasury Board, was established for this purpose. It is under the chairmanship of the Member for Local Government and its composition includes three African members. Its revenues consist of the reserve funds of rural local authorities, other deposits by such authorities, contributions towards the cost of joint services, interest on investments made by the Board and such other moneys as the Governor determines may lawfully be paid to the Board. The Board may apply any funds under its control and management to all or any of the following purposes: payment of interest on charges incurred by the Board, payment of staff employed by the Board, payment of interest to local authorities on money deposited with the Board, making of loans to local authorities and for the operation of such joint services as may be approved by the Member for Local Government on behalf of local authorities.

160. During 1952 all native treasuries in the territory placed on deposit with the Board 25 per cent. of their estimated revenue as a fixed reserve and, in addition, surplus funds not required for immediate development or recurrent expenditure have been placed with the Board for investment. At 31st October, 1952, £523,994 had been received from native treasuries; the nominal value of investments made by the Board was £246,819, at a cost to the Board of £224,133, and in addition short-term and long-term deposits with the Accountant General amounted to £177,500 and £100,000 respectively. The rate of interest paid by the Board to native treasuries for the year 1952 was 2¾ per cent.

161. The granting of loans by the Board is restricted to participating native treasuries for approved development projects. Loans amounting to £44,240 have so far been made for such works as the building of court houses, schools, rural medical stations, markets and grain stores. It is hoped that as the activities of the Board become more widely understood and appreciated local authorities will make increasing use of the facilities offered for financing their development programmes.

162. **Changes in Organization.** No fundamental changes in the organization of rural local government have been made during the year under review. The question of the extent to which rural local government may require modification in the light of the proposals for county councils made by the Constitutional Development Committee awaits consideration on completion of the examination

of the report of the special Commissioner. The lines of policy in respect of African local government have, however, become clear to the extent that confidence is now felt in going ahead with a new legislative framework, and to this end new legislation has been drafted to replace the often amended Native Authority Ordinance.

163. Although they do not involve any changes in general organization it may be of interest to include in this section of the report a few details in regard to the progress made in the development of rural local government. The wide variety of conditions and circumstances which has so often been emphasized makes it difficult to generalize. In the many districts where a modernized system of councils has been established, activity during the year under review has been largely concentrated on the unspectacular task of getting the councils to work efficiently, but definite advancement has been made in a number of cases. There has been a notable increase in the number of committees, and especially of finance committees. In the Moshi District the Chagga, under their new chief, have settled down easily to their new constitution. Disruptive political activity has almost disappeared and the council, with its various committees, shows every promise of becoming an efficient local government body. In the Rungwe District the District Commissioner, who was temporarily chairman of the council, has been able to relinquish this function and a village headman has been elected in his place. The new chairman, whose status in the traditional tribal set-up was a low one, has shown himself able to hold his new position very satisfactorily. In the Same District certain financial and executive responsibilities have now been delegated by the district council to divisional councils, each of which now has its own establishment of clerical and other staff.

164. In all districts of the Central Province the organization of councils was almost an accomplished fact by the end of the year, although here, with rare exceptions, the councils have been brought into being to stimulate public interest in local government and not to meet a popular demand. In Sukumaland, where there is already a constitutional check on the traditional authorities—the chiefs—by the inclusion of peoples' representatives in the federal council, a novel programme is in hand. Here parish councils are being established before the chiefdom and sub-chiefdom councils are tackled. The programme has so far been extended to seven of the larger tribal units, and in 233 of the 790 parishes in Sukumaland councils have been started. In Handeni a district council has replaced the former system of advisers to the chiefs, an interesting feature being the election of councillors by secret ballot. The Pare and Masai constitutions have been broadened to include representatives of minority groups, the Kwavi and the Sonjo. A representative council now exists in the Biharamulo District. It is already actively associated with the district development programme, though in order to give reality to its proceedings the District Commissioner has had temporarily to assume the chairmanship. Among the Barabaig the native administration has been strengthened by the association of clan heads with the chief, and an important contribution towards removing the traditional enmity between this tribe and the Turu of the Singida District has been made by the establishment of a joint border council and local court. A joint meeting of the district councils of Mikindani and Newala has been held and it is hoped that this will lead to closer unity of the Makonde tribe.

165. On the judicial side the most important developments have taken place in the Bukoba and Moshi Districts. In the former the chiefs are to be disassociated entirely from the work of courts of appeal. A magistrate, with assessors, takes over the work of the district appeal court, while peripatetic magistrates will hear all appeals from the fifty Gombolola courts which have hitherto

gone to one or other of the eight chiefs' appeal courts. At the same time the village headmen are being replaced as court elders by persons elected by the councils. In Moshi the separation of the executive and judiciary at the lowest level, i.e., in the sub-chiefdom courts, was left to local option. Seven of these areas now have their own magistrates. In the three divisional courts, the former office of chief's deputy, responsible for court work, has been abolished and replaced by that of divisional magistrate. Appeals from these courts are heard by a judicial committee of the Chagga Council, consisting of three councillors and two divisional magistrates who were not concerned in the original hearing of the case.

(b) Urban Local Government

166. **General Organization.** The functions of urban local government are undertaken by the municipal council of Dar es Salaam and the township authorities of the thirty gazetted townships in the territory. The municipal council is an autonomous body, established under the Municipalities Ordinance, with power to levy rates. The appointments of the town clerk and the chief executive officers of the council are subject to the approval of the Governor. The full constitution of the council is at present limited to twenty-five members. During 1952 the council consisted of twenty-three members ; seven Africans, seven Asians and seven Europeans, with two European officials representing Government interests. All the members are appointed by the Governor in Council and serve for a period of three years; they are eligible for reappointment on retirement. The Mayor, the present holder of that office being a prominent member of the Asian community, is elected annually by the council. Apart from the Mayor, who is paid a duty allowance of £400 a year, councillors do not receive any remuneration for their services.

167. During the year under review consideration was given to the method of selecting African members of the council with a view to securing a greater degree of popular representation. Ward councils are being reorganized. Each of these councils, which consists of from twelve to sixteen members elected in a traditional manner by the people living in the ward, chooses one of its number to be its representative on the municipal council. It is proposed that two African seats on the council should be filled by representatives of special interests, such as the dockyard employees, who might not secure representation through the ward councils.

168. In addition to its power to levy rates, the municipal council derives its funds from assigned revenue and from grants by the central Government. The council is empowered to raise loans subject to the approval of the amount and conditions by the Governor in Council. Up to the end of 1952 sanction had been given for loans to a total of £328,230. The loans are being raised for such purposes as staff housing, drainage schemes, fire services, markets and the purchase of vehicles and plant. The council's expenditure estimates for 1953 total £299,740, and Government contributions by way of grants amount to £163,400.

169. Township authorities are constituted under the provisions of the Townships Ordinance. They are at present not autonomous bodies. They operate within rules of territorial application and have no powers to raise revenue or to make bye-laws. They are empowered, however, to enforce township rules which deal with such matters as markets, building requirements, sanitation and various other matters and services regulating conditions within the township. Their finances are derived from departmental votes or special allocations. Township authorities have not yet been given any statutory financial powers but twenty-one of the thirty townships now have their own budgets. Pending the assumption of autonomous status the policy is to allow township authorities as much independence as is practicable in the management of their affairs.

170. The constitution of township authorities varies in relation to local circumstances and conditions, but in general consists of the District Commissioner as President, with nominees of the Medical, Public Works and Lands and Mines Departments and a number of non-official members. All but one of the thirty gazetted townships now have a constitution adapted to their particular needs. To an increasing extent non-officials have supplemented the official members, and the typical constitution now has a majority of unofficial members. In several other townships there is parity of representation. In two townships a non-official member has replaced the District Commissioner as president, and this is a development which is being encouraged. Nine townships now have full-time executive officers. All races are represented on township authorities, Africans having equal representation with the other races and in some cases being in a majority.

171. African advisory and ward councils are a feature of local government in the larger urban areas. In some townships the African members of the township authority are nominated by the advisory councils, and in others they are elected by the ward councils. In general there is an exchange of minutes and of information between these councils and the township authorities and this practice has contributed greatly to the efficient running of the townships. In certain of the larger townships the system of ward councils has been revised during the year under review to provide for improved electoral methods in the election of members of the councils.

172. The most notable development in urban local government in 1952 was the enactment of the Local Government (Rating) Ordinance, which empowers municipalities and any townships to which it may be applied to levy rates on site and/or improvements valuations. A site valuation roll for Dar es Salaam was completed during the year and is being brought into force as from the 1st January, 1953. The council has decided to levy rates on site values only during 1953 and has declared a rate of one per cent. for the first half year. All rates under the Ordinance require the approval of the Governor-in-Council. The rate in 1952 and previous years was based on the municipal house tax valuation roll and was in effect an improvements rate. It is hoped that a rate on site values will encourage owners of undeveloped or inadequately developed land to develop it. The Ordinance has been applied to the townships of Tanga, Moshi, Arusha, Mwanza and Tabora and valuation rolls for the first three are expected to be completed by the end of 1953. Mention has been made in previous reports of plans to raise Tanga, the second-largest town in the territory, to the status of a municipality. As a result of the provision by Government of adequate staff and plant the township authority has now decided that it is in a position to assume municipal status and Tanga will become the territory's second municipality on the 1st January, 1954.

173. Reference has been made in previous reports to proposals for the regrading of townships. During the year under review it has been decided to implement certain of the recommendations contained in Part V of the report of the Constitutional Development Committee (Appendix I to the annual report for 1951) and legislation for this purpose has been drafted. This legislation will make provision for the local government authorities in major and minor townships to be styled respectively as town councils and township authorities and will enable the major townships to achieve autonomous status.

CHAPTER 4

Civil Service

174. **Basis and Organization.** The establishment of the civil service is based on the annual Appropriation Ordinances. Appointments are limited by the approved estimates and no appointment may be made, whether temporary or other-

wise, for which no provision exists in the annual estimates. No increase in the number of posts may be made above the authorized establishment without the approval of the Legislature.

175. The established civil service is divided into senior, junior and subordinate services. The senior service consists of posts which are normally filled by the Secretary of State for the Colonies or by recruitment through the medium of the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The junior service consists of all posts of a permanent and pensionable nature other than those which are included in the senior service. The subordinate service consists of those employees who do not qualify for entry into the junior service.

176. **Establishment.** The numbers of members of each section of the population included in the establishment of the service provided for in the territorial estimates during the years 1948 to 1952 were as follows :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Europeans	1,682	1,921	2,207	2,599	2,747
Asians	913	952	1,040	1,259	1,359
Africans....	9,114	9,957	11,355	12,381	13,719

177. The majority of the African members of the service during this period were domiciled in the territory; the majority of Europeans and Asians were not so domiciled. Precise statistics regarding the domicile of all members of the public service are not available.

178. All the senior (i.e., super-scale) posts in the service have been held by European officers during the last five years. The more important of these posts are:

Chief Secretary.
Official Members of the Executive Council (7).
Heads of Departments (29).
Provincial Commissioners (9).
Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court (5).
Director of Establishments.

179. The Chief Secretary is the head of the civil service, and is responsible to the Governor, for whom he acts when occasion arises. As explained in earlier paragraphs of this report the official members of the Executive Council are responsible for the co-ordination of the work of the various departments placed under their charge. The Heads of Departments are responsible for the proper functioning of their individual departments. The Provincial Commissioners are the administrative heads of the eight provinces; one Provincial Commissioner is attached to the Secretariat in the office of the Member for Local Government. The Director of Establishments is responsible to the Chief Secretary for all matters relating to the staffing of Government departments and affecting the conditions of service generally of all civil servants.

180. **Conditions of Entry into Service.** The civil service is established on a non-racial basis and there is nothing to prevent a member of any section of the population from being appointed to any post in the service. Appointment is governed by the qualifications, experience, competence and general suitability of the candidate.

181. **Recruitment and Training, etc.** Appointments to the senior posts in the service are usually made by the Secretary of State or by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Vacancies for which suitable local candidates are likely to be available are advertised locally. As regards junior service posts local educational institutions are the main field of recruitment. Asian doctors and teachers are recruited from India and Pakistan. Some clerical staff is also recruited from that source since a

sufficiency of local candidates is not at present available. In addition a few employees have been recruited from Mauritius and the Seychelles.

182. 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 conducted for staff already in the service with a view to assisting them to qualify for accelerated promotion in the service. The university college at Makerere provides an increasing number of candidates technically qualified in medicine, agriculture, education and veterinary science. There is also an engineering school at Kampala.

183. Staff shortages are gradually being overcome by increased educational and training facilities provided for the indigenous inhabitants. English and Swahili are compulsory languages for entry to most of the higher posts in the public service. The normal minimum educational requirement for entry into the pensionable establishment is a territorial Standard X Certificate, which is two academic years below the Cambridge School Certificate standard. A candidate with insufficient educational qualifications is generally first admitted to the subordinate service which is non-pensionable. Facilities are available for subordinate service officers to qualify for admission to the pensionable establishment by passing prescribed examinations. On promotion to a pensionable post an officer's earlier service is permitted to count for pension, subject to the provisions of the Pensions Regulations.

184. Information regarding the United Nations and the Trusteeship System is given at the classes conducted for serving personnel and in educational and training establishments. Otherwise the channels of information on such subjects and on current affairs generally are the same for civil servants as for the general public. They are equally provided for in the activities of the Public Relations and Social Development Departments by the Dar es Salaam broadcasting station and mobile cinema units; and they have equal access to the press and other publications.

CHAPTER 5

Suffrage

185. In its report the Constitutional Development Committee (see Appendix I to the annual report for 1951) recommended the introduction of the elective principle in the selection of non-official members of both central and local government bodies, with electoral systems best suited to the varying needs and circumstances of such bodies. This, together with other recommendations of the Committee, has been the subject of special enquiry and examination, the results of which are now under consideration. In the meantime the general position remains as stated in last year's report.

186. No suffrage laws have yet been enacted and developments in the introduction of elections have so far been confined to the African population in the field of rural local government. Territorial tribal constitutions are in the main of an essentially democratic nature. In most areas the selection of a chief or headman is referred to the people in open " baraza " for their approval, and except in a few of the more autocratic areas the people would have little difficulty in securing the removal of a chief if they so wished. The degree of popular control over the executive, however, varies considerably. Councils consisting of hereditary headman and other dignitaries and exercising a restraining influence over the chief have existed in the past, but their functions have been ill-defined and they have not been subject to popular election. With the establishment of representative councils popular control of the executive is being strengthened and placed on a

sound basis. Although, as already stated earlier in this report, the principles of popular representation are not yet appreciated by the mass of the people, the system is now firmly established in many areas. Some details of the developments which have taken place, including the introduction of ballot systems, have been given in paragraphs 148 to 151 above.

CHAPTER 6

Political Organizations

187. Among the indigenous people there are numerous local associations formed to promote political aims among a tribe or the inhabitants of a district, but the only organization of a political nature claiming to represent all the indigenous people of the territory is the African Association, which during the year changed its title to the Tanganyika African Union. This association has its headquarters in Dar es Salaam and branches throughout the territory, and is fairly representative of the more politically conscious and educated Africans, although its activities are mainly confined to the towns and it is almost unknown to the great mass of the people. The Union was without a President and no meetings were held in the later part of the year.

188. The various sections of the Asian population have their associations which claim to be fully representative of their respective communities. The larger of these associations have their headquarters in Dar es Salaam, with branches at other centres in the territory. The Tanganyika European Council represents a substantial body of non-official European opinion.

189. No figures of the actual numerical strength of these organizations are available. At the present stage of development these political or quasi-political associations are mainly concerned with the promotion of the interests of their own particular community. No developments in the formation of political parties in the generally accepted sense have yet taken place in Tanganyika.

CHAPTER 7

The Judiciary

190. **Judicial Organization.** The courts which exercise jurisdiction in the territory are the High Court, established under the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920; the Subordinate Courts, constituted by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance, 1941; and the Local Courts (formerly known as Native Courts), established under the Local Courts Ordinance, 1951.

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

192. 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.

193. 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 magistrates, who may be 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.

194. Under Section 13 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1945, the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, by order invest any first class magistrate, within such area as he considers necessary, with the power to try the offences which, under the provisions of Section 4 or Section 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code, are triable only by the High Court: or he may invest any such person with the power to try any specified case or cases of offences so triable. The jurisdiction thus conferred on magistrates (which is known as " extended jurisdiction ") gives them power to impose any sentence which could lawfully be imposed by the High Court, and is granted in the case of districts which are difficult of access by the High Court without undue expenditure of time and money. It is a modification of the practice which prevailed before the creation of the High Court. A magistrate of the first class may also be invested with powers under extended jurisdiction in order to ensure a speedy trial, even though the venue of the trial is on the normal High Court circuit route—for example, a case committed for trial before the High Court in a particular district in which the High Court had just completed a circuit. Courts so constituted sit with the aid of two or more assessors, but no sentence of death, of imprisonment exceeding two years, or of whipping exceeding 12 strokes, imposed by a court so constituted may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding 1,000 shillings may be levied, until the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

195. 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.

196. Subject to the limitations laid down in their warrants, the local courts administer:

(*a*) local law and custom, so far as it is not repugnant to justice and morality, or inconsistent with any Order-in-Council or with any other law in force in the territory;

(*b*) orders and rules lawfully made under the Native Authority Ordinance;

(*c*) the provisions of any Ordinance in which jurisdiction is expressly conferred upon them;

(*d*) the provisions of any law which, by special order, the courts may be authorized by the Governor to administer.

197. The constitution of the various courts is as follows:

(*a*) The High Court:

(i) original civil jurisdiction—one Judge;

(ii) original criminal jurisdiction—one Judge and two assessors;

(iii) appellate civil jurisdiction—one Judge;

(iv) appellate criminal jurisdiction—one Judge—unless the Chief Justice directs in any particular case that an appeal be heard by two or more judges.

(*b*) Subordinate Courts:
Civil and criminal jurisdiction; one magistrate. Subordinate Courts have power in any proceedings to call in the assistance of one or more assessors to aid them in deciding matters of native law and custom.

(*c*) Local Courts:
Varying 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 or judicial deputies.

198. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges all of whom are appointed in the manner prescribed in Article 19(2) of the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, viz.:

" Every Judge shall be appointed by Letters Patent under the Public Seal of the territory by the Governor in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from Her Majesty through a Secretary of State, and shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure."

199. The appointment of Magistrates is covered by Article 9 of the Order-in-Council, which reads:

" A Secretary of State, or the Governor, subject to the directions of a Secretary of State, may on behalf of Her Majesty, appoint, or authorize the appointment of, such public officers for the administration of the territory, under such designations as he may think fit, and may prescribe their duties; and all such public officers, unless otherwise provided by law, shall hold their offices during Her Majesty's pleasure."

200. No judicial officer, whether a judge, a professional magistrate or an administrative officer performing the duties of a magistrate, is subject to any instructions in the performance of his judicial functions. Their independence is fully protected and their security of tenure is governed by the provisions of the Order in Council regarding the suspension of Government officers from the exercise of their duties. Article 10 of the Order in Council reads as follows:

" The Governor may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, suspend from the exercise of his office any person holding any office within the territory, whether appointed by virtue of any commission or warrant from Her Majesty or in Her Majesty's name or by any other mode of appointment. Every such suspension shall continue and have effect only until Her Majesty's pleasure therein shall be signified to the Governor. In proceeding to any such suspension, the Governor is strictly to observe the directions in that behalf given to him by any instructions as aforesaid."

201. 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.

202. Administrative officers, who are required to pass an examination in law, exercise judicial functions as follows:

(i) Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners have the powers and jurisdiction of first-class magistrates;

(ii) District Officers have the powers and jurisdiction of second-class magistrates;

(iii) Administrative Cadet Officers have the powers and jurisdiction of third-class magistrates.

203. In addition to the judiciary establishment already described the Governor is empowered to appoint any suitable resident of the territory to be a Justice of the Peace. The functions of Justices of the Peace in Tanganyika extend only to such matters as the authorization of arrests, the issuing of warrants and the administration of oaths and affirmations.

204. 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. 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.

205. 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. In the Local Courts the records are kept in the Swahili language. The proceedings are conducted either in that language or in the vernacular in common use in the area of the court's jurisdiction.

206. Official court interpreters are recruited locally as members of the permanent civil establishment. No specific qualifications are prescribed, other than proficiency in the languages in which the candidate will be required to interpret, but in making appointments special attention is paid to personal record and character.

207. **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. As regards the ascertainment of fact, in both civil and criminal proceedings the Indian Evidence Act applies, subject in criminal cases to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

208. Under the authority of the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised in conformity with the Indian Acts and other laws in force in the territory at the commencement of the Order and subject thereto, in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England. These Acts and laws may at any time be modified or replaced by other provisions by or under the authority of any Order in Council or by any Proclamation issued or by any Ordinance or Ordinances passed in and for the territory.

209. The English common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are to remain in force in the territory so far only as the circumstances of the territory and its inhabitants and the limits of Her Majesty's jurisdiction permit, and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary.

210. 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. In the Local Courts the conduct of proceedings follows broadly that observed in the Subordinate Courts, but as regards both the method of trial and the ascertainment of fact the courts are guided by the local law and custom of their particular areas of jurisdiction.

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

212. Appeal in criminal cases lies from the Subordinate Courts to the High Court except:

(i) where the accused has pleaded guilty (unless such appeal be as to the extent or legality of sentence) or

(ii) the sentence passed was imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or a fine not exceeding one hundred shillings only, or in the case of an accused under sixteen years of age, of corporal punishment only.

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

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

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

(ii) with leave of the Court of Appeal or of the Judge or Magistrate who originally tried the case, on a question of fact, mixed law and fact, or any other ground which the court considers sufficient;

(iii) with leave of the Court of Appeal against sentence, unless such sentence is one fixed by law.

215. When any person is sentenced to death the High Court must transmit to the Governor a copy of the trial proceedings and the sentence will not be carried into effect until confirmed by the Governor in Council.

216. In the case of the Local Courts an appeal from the court of first instance lies to the Local Court of Appeal, thence to a District Commissioner or Provincial Local Courts Officer, and thereafter, with leave of the Provincial Commissioner to the Central Court of Appeal, which consists of a judge of the High Court as president, the Member for Local Government, and the Local Courts Adviser. Under the Local Courts Ordinance provision is made for the transfer of cases to the High Court, so that any appeal involving points of non-native law can, if necessary, be submitted to the High Court.

217. 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.

218. 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 maximum fees set out in the schedule to the Local Courts (Fees, Fines and Records) Rules, 1951. The main items are as follows:

Matter in respect of which Fee is Payable	*Maximum Fee*
In civil suits or matters other than suits where the subject matter is land or suits involving the custody of women or children—	
(*a*) when the subject matter is capable of being estimated at a money value	Five per cent. of the amount involved or Shs. 100/- whichever is the less.
(*b*) when the subject matter is not capable of being estimated at a money value	Shs. 10/-
In civil suits involving the custody of women or children ...	Shs. 40/-
In civil suits when the subject matter is land	Shs. 100/-
For service of any witness summons—	
(*a*) within the jurisdiction of the court issuing the summons	Shs. 2/-
(*b*) outside the jurisdiction of the court issuing the summons	Shs. 4/-
On appeal in civil suits or causes	Such sum as will not exceed twice the amount of the fee payable in the court below.
On application for the setting aside of an ex parte judgment	Shs. 5/-
On application for leave to appeal out of time	Shs. 5/-

219. 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.

220. **Penal Sanctions.** The following punishments may be imposed by a court:—

(*a*) Death (by hanging).
(*b*) Corporal punishment (with a light cane).
(*c*) Imprisonment, with or without hard labour.
(*d*) Fine.
(*e*) Forfeiture.
(*f*) Payment of compensation.
(*g*) Finding security to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour or to come up for judgment.
(*h*) Any other punishment provided by the Penal Code or by any other law or ordinance.

Item (*h*) refers to special punishments prescribed for certain types of offences, e.g., the suspension of a driving licence for offences against the Traffic Ordinance.

221. The Court is required to pass sentence of death on all persons found guilty of murder except persons less than eighteen years of age, females who are pregnant and persons who are found guilty but insane. In the case of other offences the maximum penalty is laid down in the legislation which creates the offence and within that maximum the Court has discretion as to the sentence which it passes. All sentences of imprisonment must be for definite periods.

222. In regard to corporal punishment the policy of the Administering Authority is to bring the law in this respect into line with that of the United Kingdom and to bring about as quickly as possible the complete abolition of this form of punishment. When the matter was debated in the Legislative Council in 1951 there was almost unanimous opposition from the unofficial members to any reduction in the number of offences for which corporal punishment may be awarded (see paragraph 801 of the annual report for 1951). In view of this strong opposition a committee, on which all races are represented, and of which the chairman is a senior Government official, has been appointed to ascertain public opinion regarding the desirability of retaining, restricting or abolishing corporal punishment as a legal sanction. The committee will also assess the extent to which this form of punishment acts as a deterrent. In the meantime the use of corporal punishment, which is given only with a light cane and under strict supervision, is restricted in the case of adults to certain categories of serious offences. In the case of juveniles caning is given only when the alternative is to send the offender to prison. Sentences of corporal punishment may not be passed on females, males under sentence of death, or males over the age of forty-five years.

223. If a person is convicted on more than one occasion of an offence punishable with imprisonment for not less than three years the Court may, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment, also order that the prisoner shall be subject to police supervision for a period of not more than five years from the expiration of the sentence. Persons subject to police supervision are required to report to police stations at regular intervals, and if they fail to do so they are liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a period of not more than six months.

224. The law does not provide for penalties of forced residence. Deportation from the territory cannot be imposed by a Court as a sentence, but a Court may recommend that a non-indigenous person convicted of a felony be deported, the final decision resting with the Governor in Council.

225. Persons sentenced to imprisonment may be released prior to the expiration of their sentence on medical grounds or by release on licence. All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for terms exceeding one month, who are industrious and of good conduct, earn after the completion of the first month of their sentences a remission of one-fourth of the remainder of their sentences. Special remission of sentences may be granted on grounds of exceptional merit.

226. In areas to which the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance have been applied a court may, in any case in which the court is of the opinion that the circumstances make it expedient to release an offender on probation, make a probation order in lieu of any sentence of imprisonment.

227. In the administration of justice there is no differentiation on grounds of race. Except for deportation, which may be ordered only in the case of non-indigenous inhabitants of the territory, all the penalties which may be imposed by the Courts are equally applicable to all sections of the population.

CHAPTER 8

Legal System

228. **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.

229. **Local Law and Custom.** As already mentioned in paragraph 210 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.

230. 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 no attempt has yet been made to effect any comprehensive codification. Quite apart from the problem presented by the many existing variations, native law is still going through a process of modification and adaptation necessitated by changing economic and social conditions. What is needed at this stage is the building up of a body of sound case law on which to base the establishment of a generally recognized and accepted legal code.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION I. FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1

Public Finance

231. **Territorial Budget.** The territorial budget is prepared according to the principles common to territories under the control of Her Majesty's Government and laid down in Colonial Regulations.

232. The preparation of the annual budget is undertaken in the office of the Financial Secretary to whom each Head of Department submits schedules giving detailed estimates of revenue and expenditure for the ensuing financial year in respect of all items under the control of his department. 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 then approved by resolution of the Legislative Council. Statutory authority for the expenditure of public funds as detailed in the estimates is given annually in the Appropriation Ordinance. The authority for implementing the approved estimates of expenditure is the Governor's Warrant.

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

(i) Detailed budget for 1953 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 1951, the last completed year of account.

(iii) Audit report on the Accounts and Finances of the Territory for 1951, the last completed year of account.

234. **Local Budgets.** The general position in regard to the financial responsibilities of local authorities, both urban and rural, has already been explained in Chapter 3 of Part V of this report.

235. Of the urban local authorities, the municipality of Dar es Salaam is an autonomous body, with power to levy rates, but is at present largely dependent for its revenue on grants from central Government funds. Of the thirty declared townships in the territory twenty-one 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.

236. The expenditure of township authorities is included in the normal territorial estimates and is authorized by Government warrant. Each township authority has the services of a Government officer, either a revenue officer or a treasury sub-accountant, who acts as the authority's financial officer.

237. As has already been stated, the executive functions of local government throughout the rural areas of the territory are exercised by native authorities, with their own treasuries and annual estimates of revenue and expenditure quite separate from and independent of the territorial budget.

238. Native treasuries are the responsibility of the native authorities, but are subject to a comprehensive advisory code, which is a simplified version of the colonial system of accounts and includes stipulations as to minimum reserve funds. In the preparation of their annual estimates native authorities, some of whom are now able to assume entire responsibility for drafting processes, are subject to the guidance of District Commissioners. Approval of the estimates rests with Provincial Commissioners who are vested with discretion in all matters save final approval for individual items of capital expenditure in excess of £2,000, which require the approval of the Member for Local Government. The native treasuries at present operating in the territory are too numerous to permit of details being included in a report of this nature but a summary of the position is given in Appendix IV.A.

239. **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.

240. The contributions are accounted for through the annual High Commission accounts. The territory votes its contribution annually according to the procedure set out in paragraph 232 above. In addition the territory has its representatives on the Central Legislative Assembly of the East Africa High Commission to watch its interests, particularly through the Finance Committee of that Assembly. Except where specific services of the High Commission are performed to the account of a particular territory, the actual total expenditure in the accounting period is divided in accordance with the formulae referred to above between the contributing countries. The Accountant General, Kenya, is at present employed as the High Commission's agent, and the accounts are audited by officers of the Colonial Audit Service.

241. 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.

242. 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.

243. 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 the deficits of the East African Airways Corporation.

244. **Revenue and Expenditure—Comparative Figures.**—A detailed statement of the territorial revenue and expenditure and comparative tables of total revenue and expenditure, section by section, are included in Appendix IV.

245. **Revenue and Expenditure—Analysis.** An analysis of territorial revenues and expenditures by major categories is given in Appendix IV.

246. Apart from the municipality of Dar es Salaam, urban local authorities do not at present collect revenue for their own retention. The main items of revenue of native treasuries are:

(i) Share of house or poll tax;
(ii) Local rates—usually graduated but not yet universal;
(iii) Court fees, fines and forfeitures;
(iv) Produce cesses.

247. Native authorities act as the agents of Government in the collection of house and poll tax, receiving their share in the form of a rebate. The share paid to the native treasuries is an unconditional grant of a pre-determined proportion of the total revenue actually collected. Local rates (including those based on the possession of cattle) and produce cesses, collected on the quantities of schedule produce marketed, require the prior approval of Government before they can be levied. These items, together with court fees and other local revenue, are collected by the local authorities and credited to their own treasuries. None of these revenues is used to supplement the territorial finances.

248. Other than local rates and produce cesses, native authorities collect local revenue broadly divisible into two categories, fees covering the cost of a service and revenue-producing charges. In the former category are court, market, slaughter, hide-drying, dipping, marriage and divorce fees, and rent of quarters. In the latter category are beer, dance and arms licensing fees, receipts from farm or forest produce, and hire of vehicles. All such revenue is incorporated in the native treasury estimates and is expended on recurrent charges, personal emoluments or capital and development works. No particular item of revenue is earmarked to provide funds for a particular item of expenditure. Grants from the central Government for non-recurrent projects consist of capital sums for such purposes as school buildings and new water installations. The financing of limited trading and commercial ventures usually starts in recurrent budgets, being transferred to separate accounts as the ventures develop and prosper, for operation by specific organizations as self-contained units or for transfer to co-operative or private enterprise.

249. Native treasuries maintain their separate local accounts (including bank accounts). Their surplus balances are pooled territorially with a Central Native Treasury Board. These moneys provide the nucleus of a Local Authorities Loan Fund from which money may be borrowed for capital works.

250. The details in Appendix IV show under the various heads of revenue and expenditure actual figures for the year 1951 and estimates for the year 1952.

251. **Grants.** Details of the grants made by the United Kingdom Government, under the terms of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, in the last five years are given 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.

252. 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.

253. **Public Debt.** Details of the public debt of the territory are shown in Appendix IV B. No details are available of the distribution of the debt between internal and external creditors except in one case which is indicated; no details are available 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

254. **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.

(*h*) *Cattle Sales Tax.* This tax was levied on all cattle sold at markets. The proceeds were devoted to general revenue. The tax was imposed in 1941 under the authority of the War Revenue Cattle Tax Ordinance; it was abolished in 1952.

255. The collection of taxation is primarily the responsibility of the central Treasury, under the Accountant General, whose duty it is to implement the policy of the Government as reflected in the various taxation laws. The Provincial Administration acts as the agent of the Treasury for the collection of some taxes in the provinces. Income Tax, is collected by the East African Income Tax Department. In 1952 the East African Income Tax (Management) Act was passed by the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly. The Act revises and consolidates the provisions formerly contained in the territorial ordinances of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar for the assessment and collection of tax. Rates of tax, allowances and exemptions continue to be provided for by Tanganyika legislation. The revised and consolidated Ordinance, No. 28 of 1952, was enacted during the year. Native administrations are responsible, under the direct supervision of the Provincial Administration, for the collection of native house and poll tax.

256. 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, as graduated rates have not yet proved acceptable to the people. The question of appeal against assessments therefore does not arise.

257. Save for the specific distinctions indicated under (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) in paragraph 54 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.

258. 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 penalised 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.

259. No statistics are available of the distribution of taxed income according to different income levels. Details of collections are given in Appendix IV. Details of taxpayers are not available. Details of rate of taxes are given in Appendix V.

260. Taxation, both direct and indirect, is imposed for general revenue purposes. Foreign individuals and companies are not subject to any tax measures other than those applicable to the nationals of the Administering Authority.

261. Legal provision exists for international double taxation agreements. So far the only agreement concluded is one with the United Kingdom which was ratified in 1952. No statistics are available of the taxation imposed on companies, but all their income is liable for tax in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance and the East African Income Tax Act.

262. **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 20 per cent. with a surcharge of another 2 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.

263. The indirect taxes are collected by the East African Customs and Excise Department, with the exception of stamp duty, and the proceeds are credited to general revenue, except in the case of coffee tax and cotton tax. The proceeds of these taxes are by statute expended for the benefit of the coffee and cotton industries respectively. An Ordinance to repeal the cotton tax was passed in 1952, as the cess imposed by it will in future not be necessary in view of the establishment of the Cotton, Lint and Seed Marketing Board. As will be seen from the details given in Appendix V indirect taxes are imposed in some cases as specific and in others at *ad valorem* rate. There is no discrimination in the imposition of the taxes. Details of collections are given in Appendix IV.

264. **Other Taxes and Fees.** Local rates, licences and fees are imposed by rural local authorities and by the Dar es Salaam Municipal Council, but no labour for communal purposes is exacted in default of payment of them.

SECTION 2. MONEY AND BANKING

265. **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.

266. The banking and credit systems operating in the territory are those normally used in commercial banking circles.

267. The laws and regulations governing the issue and circulation of currency are contained in the Metallic Currency Ordinance and the Currency Notes Ordinance, enacted in accordance with the provisions of an Order-in-Council, dated 10th August 1921.

268. 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.

269. United Kingdom Government Securities, Municipal Securities and Dominion and Colonial Government Securities form the backing of the currency. The seigniorage is received by the East African Currency Board.

270. The currency in circulation in Tanganyika at 30th June, 1952, was estimated to be:

Notes	*Coin*	*Total*
£8,181,048	£2,374,856	£10,555,904

as compared with

Notes	*Coin*	*Total*
£6,477,726	£1,114,678	£7,592,404

at 30th June, 1951.

271. 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) Banque du Congo Belge (Societe Anonyme) (Head Office in Bruxelles).
(5) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, NV., (Head Office, Amsterdam).

272. **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. Broadly speaking, non-Scheduled Territory nationals who are resident in Tanganyika may remit funds for the maintenance of their dependants and the education of their children and when they are proceeding on leave to their home countries a sum not exceeding the amount of their leave salary plus 25 per cent. may be made available in foreign currency. When a non-British resident returns to his native country for permanent residence, his capital may in general be transferred subject to an upper limit of £5,000. When a non-British resident proceeds to a country other than his native country he is accorded the same treatment as a British emigrant.

273. **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.

274. **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 2½ per cent. Accounts may be operated also in Kenya and Uganda and credit balances may be transferred to certain countries overseas. Withdrawals not exceeding eighty shillings may be made on demand at any savings bank office and amounts up to Shs. 150/- may be withdrawn by telegraphic application to the head office. Warrants, for which three days' notice is required, are necessary for the withdrawal of larger sums. The balance of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1951, was £1,993,529 as compared with £1,748,600 on the 31st December, 1950.

275. **Credit Facilities.** 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.

276. 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. A Local Development Loans Fund has also been established, designed primarily to promote African and Arab agricultural production. Interest charged on loans is normally 2½ per cent. of principal. Loan 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

277. **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.

278. Sisal is the major export crop and coffee the second most important export crop. While sisal is almost entirely produced on estates, the bulk of the coffee crop comes from small farms mainly operated by Africans and marketed through co-operatives. Until 1952 the entire crop was bought by the Ministry of Food, but coffee auctions have now been restored.

279. Industry remains largely confined to 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 and the manufacture of soap.

280. The year 1952 was climatically favourable for agricultural production in general and a record quantity of most export crops was produced. An exception was coffee of which the production was only fair but the fall in quantity was offset by the increased prices obtained by the producers. Although the results obtained were largely attributable to favourable climatic conditions, they reflected the incentive to increased production which has derived from continually increasing prices for primary products. While previously the internal prices of primary products had generally been out of line with world levels, the year 1952 was characterized by a substantial fall in external values (particularly in the case of sisal) and there is now little margin (if any) between external and internal prices.

281. The year under review was also notable for record mineral sales which were over three times greater than in the previous year. This was largely due, however, to the resumption of diamond sales, which were almost entirely suspended during 1951 and the latter half of 1950. Increasing output of other minerals, such as lead and mica, emphasized both the growing importance which mineral production generally is assuming in the territorial economy and its future potentialities.

282. The commercial life of Tanganyika follows the pattern normally found in any country where the great majority of the inhabitants are agriculturists. It is largely concerned with the handling of primary products and the satisfaction of requirements of consumer and other goods, either by import or by local manufacture.

283. The main centres of commerce are the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga through which the bulk of the territory's imports and exports pass. Other towns owe their importance mainly to their position as collecting and distributing centres. All the importing and exporting houses have offices in Dar es Salaam. Some of the larger firms are organized on an East African basis, usually with their local head offices in Kenya, and with head offices in Europe. The Standard Bank of South Africa, the National Bank of India, and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have branches at a number of places in Tanganyika. The Banque du Congo Belge and the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij have branches at Dar es Salaam.

284. A few of the large importing and exporting houses deal directly with retailers and producers. For the most part, however, distribution to retailers is made through local wholesale traders, while the collection of produce from the primary producers passes through similar middlemen channels to the actual exporters.

285. Business and commercial activities in the territory are regulated by the provisions of the Trades Licensing Ordinance, the Registration of Business Names Ordinance, the Companies Ordinance and the Milling Ordinance. Otherwise there are no restrictions and 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 numbers of African retail traders is steadily increasing, particularly in the townships and in the wealthier rural areas such as the Bukoba and the Moshi Districts.

286. **National Income.**—No national income study has yet been undertaken, as the Statistical Department is fully engaged on other urgent work, but it is hoped that it will be possible for this department to produce national income statistics within the next few years.

287. **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 Section IV of this report).

288. In the larger centres all commercial interests are represented by chambers of commerce which are non-racial. The Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Arusha, Iringa, Mwanza and Moshi Chambers are members of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa which is affiliated to the joint East African Board in London, a body designed to promote the commercial and other interests of the East African territories, and to the London Chamber of Commerce, which has an East African section. In addition to the above there are chambers of commerce at Lindi, Tabora and Bukoba, which are not members of the Association, and various Asian merchant associations throughout the territory. Membership of chambers of commerce is not regulated and the numerical strength varies considerably from place to place. Participation by indigenous inhabitants in the functions of these bodies is small at present.

CHAPTER 2

Policy and Planning

289. **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.

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

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

292. Participation by the indigenous inhabitants in the planning and administration of economic development carried out by the central Government takes

various forms. African members of the Legislative Council participate in the examination of the various aspects of the development plan which come before the Council or its committees, and there are African members on the various *ad hoc* committees concerned with development. Where the carrying out of economic policies or development projects affects the indigenous inhabitants of a particular locality, consultation with them is ensured, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, under the aegis of the Provincial Administration. In carrying out their local economic development plans native administrations are guided by central Government officers in regard to both the scale and the direction of such development.

293. 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 Cotton 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.

294. There is no discrimination in economic matters on the grounds of race and nationality, except to the extent of measures taken to safeguard the interests of indigenous peoples.

295. Economic policy regarding the protection and management of natural resources will be dealt with in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this report.

296. **Development Programmes.** Implementation of the £25 million Development and Welfare Plan for 1950 to 1956 continues, and in 1952 expenditure reached the figure of £5½ million. 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.

297. 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 (£5¼ 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 bulk sale of coffee and cotton and the export tax on sisal. By the end of 1952 half the spending programme of the plan as a whole, and of its economic development section, had been completed.

298. All schemes which form a part of this programme are submitted to the legislature before any expenditure is approved. The more technical schemes are carried out under the aegis of departments of the central Government, but in the case of several of the demonstration and experimental farms which fall into this category local advisory boards, including indigenous inhabitants, have been appointed. With the operation of the more general development schemes in selected areas—Usukuma, Masai, Usambara and the Southern Province, for example—the indigenous local authorities are very intimately associated.

299. In 1952 the staff engaged expressly in carrying out the development plan, and additional to those members of the normal territorial establishment who are also concerned with development projects, numbered some 1,050 indigenous inhabitants and 150 others, the latter including personnel of several nationalities. During the year approximately four million man-hours of paid labour were devoted to development works and this was supplemented by voluntary communal efforts in some areas where such schemes as bush clearing, for example, were carried out by local authorities.

300. The local development programmes of native authorities have been planned for the five year period 1952-1956 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 1952 forty-four of the fifty-one native treasuries had approved development programmes totalling approximately £2 million of which approximately £½ million was expected to be spent in 1952. 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.

301. **Purchases of Capital Goods.** Apart from some purchases for the Overseas Food Corporation, which continued to operate as a corporation responsible to Her Majesty's Government, no purchases of capital goods were made during the year by the Administering Authority for the purpose of economic development in Tanganyika. Occasions occur when the Administering Authority may make direct purchases of capital goods for some research scheme, but in general, the practice is for such purchases to be made by the territorial government, although the funds for the purpose may have been provided by grants from the Administering Authority.

302. Purchases of capital goods by the territorial government totalled approximately £625,000 in value and consisted mainly of structural steel, vehicles, agricultural machinery and implements. The majority of the purchases were undertaken in the United Kingdom through the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

303. **Participation by Specialized Agencies, etc.** Proposals for technical assistance were submitted to certain specialized agencies during the year and in particular arrangements were made for the visit of a United Nations technical assistance officer to advise on the scope of the employment of specialized agencies technical assistants. Fuller details of the assistance sought from specialized agencies have been given in paragraphs 73 to 81 above.

304. **Credit Facilities.** Mention has already been made of the credit facilities offered by the Land Bank and by the Local Development Loan Fund. The Land Bank made fifty-nine loans totalling £81,867 and the Local Development Loan Fund thirteen loans with a total of £15,675 during the year. Credit facilities offered by the Local Development Loan Fund are available only for the indigenous inhabitants. The facilities of the Land Bank are available to the members of all races.

305. **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

306. 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.

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

308. Mention should be made of a capital grant of up to £570,000 by the Economic Co-operation Administration of the United States of America to meet half the cost of the construction of a road from Morogoro to Iringa. The grant was made in 1951. Expenditure began effectively to be incurred in 1952. In addition the Government of the United States of America through its Defence Materials Procurement Agency advanced to Uruwira Minerals Limited, a mining company operating at Mpanda in the Western Province, a sum of approximately $1,500,000 to be repaid over a period of years in copper and lead produced from the company's mine. Mention should also be made of agencies like the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, the British Red Cross and various missionary bodies which during the year continued to bring capital into the territory.

309. Investments by the Administering Authority are represented by the funds made available for the operations of the Overseas Food Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation, and also by the grants made to the territory for numerous development schemes. The Government of the territory has financial interests in the meat processing industry (Tanganyika Packers Limited), in salt production at the Uvinza Salt Works (Kigoma District) and in the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company.

CHAPTER 4

Economic Equality

310. 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

311. 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

312. **Policy and Legislation.** Policy with regard to the preservation and development of the natural economic resources of the territory is based on four principal factors:—

(*a*) The preservation of those natural resources on which economic advancement, increased efficiency and greater productivity depend.
(*b*) The development, improvement and increased production of the main economic crops and products for export.
(*c*) The production of essential foodstuffs at a level sufficient to meet internal requirements, and where necessary the storage and planned distribution of such foodstuffs.
(*d*) Increased agricultural production in order to create exportable surpluses of essential foodstuffs.

313. The preservation and development of natural resources are of great importance in a country so largely dependent on its primary produce. The general safeguards and measures necessary to preserve the natural resources of the territory, the value of which is increasingly recognized by the producers of all races, are embodied in the Natural Resources Ordinance of 1949, under which a Natural Resources Board was established and given the responsibility for supervision over the natural resources of the country, the execution of projects concerning conservation, the improvement of water supplies and soils, and the promulgation of orders and directions necessary for the conservation and improvement of natural resources generally.

314. The executive responsibility for the implementation of governmental policy rests with the Agricultural and Natural Resources group of departments, working in close conjunction with the Provincial Administration. These departments (Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary, Water Development, Grain Storage, Tsetse Research and Reclamation, Government Chemist and Co-operative Development) and their specialist and technical officers, provide the necessary services, advice and instruction, co-ordination and research, and the provision and extension of vital water supplies on which agricultural production and the development of natural economic resources depend. The responsibility for the co-ordination and overall control of the work and activities of the departments rests with the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources. Control in respect of certain specific resources is vested in various Boards and organizations set up under the relevant legislation and subject, to varying degrees, to guidance and control by Government.

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

316. **Cotton.** Control over the cotton industry is embodied in two principal legislative measures. The Cotton Ordinance, 1949, provides for the supply and requisition of seed for planting, the control of pests and diseases, cotton grading, the declaration of cotton buying posts, the registration and licensing of buyers, ginning and baling and the inspection of ginneries. The Lint and Seed Marketing Ordinance, 1952, governs the marketing of cotton lint and cotton seed and the financing of services essential to the industry. The Lint and Seed Marketing

Board, established under the provisions of this Ordinance, is responsible for the purchase of all cotton lint and cotton seed from the ginners, who buy from established buying posts and markets, and also for the sale of all cotton lint and seed. Fixed prices are paid to both the producers and the ginners. The Board has under its control a Cotton Price Assistance Fund and other funds derived from the sale of cotton lint and seed. The Board, which includes representatives of producers in the main cotton growing areas, is empowered to finance and foster projects and services of direct benefit to the cotton industry, to finance essential research and to employ staff engaged in the development of agriculture in cotton growing districts. The Board operates through two statutory provincial cotton committees established in the Lake and Eastern Provinces, which have the responsibility for administering projects approved by the Board and for advising the Board on the introduction and development of services calculated to be of benefit to the industry. The effects of this new legislation are of considerable importance to the industry. It is designed to achieve a return to more normal trading conditions than those prevailing during the war and in the period immediately following the war, when cotton was sold under Government control and direction to the Ministry of Supply, India, the Raw Cotton Commission and other buyers.

317. In the Eastern Province production is by both African peasant and non-African farmers. In the Lake Province practically the entire crop is produced by African peasant farmers, assisted and advised by the Agricultural Department and officers and agricultural instructors paid by the Lake Province Cotton Committee. Indigenous laws and customs in no way conflict with the cotton legislation and the rules and regulations relating to cotton production.

318. During the year under review the total production amounted to some 77,700 bales of lint, of which 70,700 bales were produced in the Lake Province and 6,200 in the Eastern Province. The total estimated value, in terms of gross proceeds from the sale of the lint, amounted to some £4,900,000. The production of cotton seed amounted to about 30,000 tons.

319. The producer price for seed cotton is guaranteed to the growers before planting begins. The basic prices guaranteed for the 1952 crop were Shs.1/10 a kilo for grade "A" and 33 cents a kilo for grade "B." From these basic prices deductions may be made to cover the cost of transport from buying post to ginnery, depending on the distance to be covered and subject to a maximum of ten cents a kilo for buying posts situated more than sixty miles from a ginnery.

320. The amounts paid to ginners for lint from the 1952 crop in respect of purchasing, ginning and placing the lint f.o.r. were as follows:

(*a*) *Lake Province*
AR lint cents 204·25 per lb.
BR lint cents 102·5 per lb.

(*b*) *All other areas*
AR lint cents 209·57 per lb.
BR lint cents 101·5 per lb.

321. The Tanganyika Government has had a three year agreement with the Raw Cotton Commission of the United Kingdom for the sale to the Commission of the crop from the 1950, 1951 and 1952 seasons. Under the terms of this agreement the 1952 Lake Province crop was sold to the Commission, with the exception of 10,000 bales, which were sold by auction at Kampala. In the case of the Eastern Province, however, the cotton lint and seed from the 1952 season were sold under the directions of the Lint and Seed Marketing Board by auction in Dar es Salaam. It is the intention, so far as the immediate future is concerned, to

continue to dispose of the Eastern Province crop, and lint and seed from other areas in Tanganyika, excluding the Lake Province, by auction in Dar es Salaam. In the case of the Lake Province the crop will be disposed of by the Uganda Lint Marketing Board, acting on behalf of Tanganyika, on the established Kampala auctions, a procedure which has definite advantages from the point of view of Tanganyika and the Lake Province in particular.

322. The 1952 sales of the Lake Province "AR" crop to the Raw Cotton Commission realised a price of 44d. per lb. for Mwanza growths and 42d. per lb. for Shinyanga growths. The 10,000 bales of free market cotton sold by auction in Kampala realised an average price of cents 298 (or approximately 36d.) per lb. Prices realised for Eastern, Northern and Tanga Province lint sold by auction in Dar es Salaam averaged 237 (approximately 28d.) per lb. "BR" lint has been sold at an average price of 160 cents per lb. The bulk of Tanganyika lint is eventually exported to the United Kingdom and India. Small lots of free market lint were exported to countries in Northern Europe and to Hong Kong and Japan.

323. A price assistance fund amounting to £3,000,000 has been established. This fund, which is under the control of the Lint and Seed Marketing Board, may be applied to the maintenance of the prices paid for cotton lint, and in this way to ensure the meeting of the guaranteed prices to producers for seed cotton on which the price of lint is based.

324. **Sisal.** The sisal industry, the most important single economic factor in Tanganyika, is to a very large extent autonomous and responsible for its own affairs, overall financial policy and marketing. From the point of view of organization, the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association represents the interests and views of the growers, practically all of whom are non-natives, finances its own services and has assumed the financial responsibility for research work related to sisal and sisal production. Marketing is the responsibility of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, an organization set up by the producers themselves for the specific purpose of marketing and the negotiation of contracts for the sale and disposal of sisal overseas. Government is in no way concerned with the producer prices, middleman's margins or selling prices. Under the provisions of the Sisal Industry Ordinance, 1945, however, a Sisal Board was set up for the purpose of considering and advising the Governor upon all matters affecting the sisal industry. The Ordinance empowers the Governor in Council, on the advice of the Sisal Board, to make rules for regulating and controlling the cultivation, storage, marketing and export of sisal, the registration of sisal plantations, conditions of grading and packing, and other matters affecting the welfare and efficiency of the industry.

325. **Coffee.** The coffee industry of Tanganyika is very largely autonomous and operates through growers' associations, co-operatives and, in the case of certain areas, statutory Boards established under the African Agricultural Products (Control and Marketing) Ordinance. The principal legislation, the Coffee Industry (Registration and Improvement) Ordinance, 1936 (amended by the Coffee Industry (Registration and Improvement) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948) provides for those measures which are necessary for the efficiency and development of the industry. Provisions of this Ordinance cover the registration of plantations and nurseries, the licensing of coffee dealers, the registration of the transactions of licensed dealers and other similar requirements. A Coffee Board, established under the Ordinance, is responsible for advising Government upon measures for the promotion and protection of the industry and expenditure on measures calculated to promote the interests of the industry. The Board is in the process of taking over the Coffee Research Station at Lyamungu, and will in due course assume entire responsibility for the administration and financing of coffee research.

326. Non-native growers are represented by the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association, a co-operative organization. The entire crop produced by non-native growers is sold on the Nairobi auctions, with the exception of 1,000 tons which in 1952 were sold under contract to the Ministry of Food. The majority of African producers are organized on a co-operative basis, and the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, with some 30 affiliated societies and over 32,000 members, is an example of the marked progress and development in African participation in organized production and marketing. The cultivation and primary marketing of African-grown coffee in the Moshi, Bukoba and Arusha districts is organized on a co-operative basis but overall marketing is controlled by the Moshi Native Coffee Board, the Bukoba Native Coffee Board and the Arusha Native Coffee Board, all of which have been created under the African Agricultural products (Control and Marketing) Ordinance for the specific purpose of assisting and improving the efficiency of coffee production by Africans and their participation in the processing and marketing of their own produce. The Boards, on which the producers are strongly represented, also provide technical services and practical assistance and advice in the field.

327. With the exception of the Bukoba hard coffee crop, which is either sold under special arrangements made by the Bukoba Native Coffee Board or by auction at Mombasa, and a small quantity of mild coffee sold by the Meru Coffee Growers Association under contract with the U.K. Ministry of Food, all African produced coffee is now sold by auction. The average price obtained on both the Nairobi and the Moshi auctions during the year was £450 a ton. The total production of coffee by African growers in 1952 amounted to some 14,000 tons. Non-African production amounted to 2,300 tons.

328. **Tobacco.** The non-native flue-cured tobacco industry, at present centred in the Southern Highlands Province, is subject to control under the provisions of the Tobacco (Non-Native Industry) Ordinance of 1952, and the Southern Highlands Non-Native Tobacco Board established under the Ordinance. The Board is responsible for controlling and regulating the cultivation, standards and grades of tobacco and marketing. Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council it is empowered to levy a cess for administrative expenses, the employment of staff and the provision of services calculated to promote the general welfare, efficiency and development of the industry. The Ordinance itself provides for the licensing of tobacco growers by a Licensing Authority and the operation of grading sheds. All growers are required to sell their tobacco through an agency appointed for the purpose by the Board.

329. The African production of fire-cured tobacco is mainly centred in the Songea and Biharamulo Districts and is subject to the control of the Songea Native Tobacco Board and the Nyamirembe Native Tobacco Board respectively, both Boards set up under the provisions of the African Agricultural Products (Control and Marketing) Ordinance, and including representatives of the producers. These Boards have, with the approval of the Governor in Council, made marketing orders which provide that the tobacco produced within their areas of jurisdiction shall be sold under the directions of the Boards. The Songea crop is purchased by the Mgoni-Matengo Native Co-operative Union and is prepared for sale in the grading sheds of the Board. The Biharamulo crop is purchased by the Nyamirambe Board. In both cases the producer receives the sale value of the crop less grading, supervision and administrative expenses. The higher grades of Songea tobacco are largely sold to overseas commercial buyers, the lower grades being sold to East African manufacturers. The Nyamirambe tobacco is at present sold exclusively to East African manufacturers. In all cases such sales are the result of normal commercial transactions between the Boards and buyers.

330. In 1952 the Songea Native Tobacco Board handled 360 tons of fire-cured tobacco and the Nyamirembe Native Tobacco Board 220 tons, while flue-cured tobacco produced by non-native growers amounted to 1,000 tons.

331. **Pyrethrum.** The pyrethrum industry is entirely responsible for the management of its own affairs so far as production and marketing is concerned. A Pyrethrum Board has been established under the provisions of the Pyrethrum Industry Ordinance of 1949 and is responsible for the marketing of pyrethrum, and acts in an advisory capacity in regard to the making of regulations covering the registration of growers, methods of planting and production and other measures necessary for the improvement and development of the industry as a whole. With the approval of the Governor in Council, as required under the provisions of the Ordinance, the Board has appointed an agency to which all pyrethrum must be sold by the growers. Producer prices are based on sample and chemical analysis, the producer receiving the price for which his produce can be sold on the world market, less the expenses of the Pyrethrum Board, levies imposed for research and other projects of importance to the industry, and a commercial charge made by the Board's agents. In 1952 pyrethrum production amounted to 240 tons. The total value of the crop was estimated at approximately £63,000.

332. **Tea.** The tea industry is responsible for the management of its own affairs, production and marketing. Under the Tea Industry Ordinance of 1939, however, a Tea Board was established and is responsible for expenditure of any funds placed at its disposal by the Legislature for the promotion of the interests of the tea industry. The Board, *inter alia*, considers and advises the Governor on any recommendations with regard to the industry made by the Tea Growers' Association. The industry, which is at present confined to non-native producers, under permit is free to sell its produce through the normal commercial channels but is required to offer for sale in Tanganyika a tonnage considered sufficient to meet internal requirements. In 1952 tea production was estimated at 1,000 tons with an estimated value of £300,000. Exports in 1952 were mainly to the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

333. **Copra.** The copra industry is mainly in the hands of African, Arab and Indian producers, while the middle-men are for the most part Indian merchants. Under the Copra Ordinance of 1945 there is provision for the establishment of local Boards in districts where coconuts are harvested for copra. The Ordinance provides for the prohibition of the harvesting of coconuts and the manufacture of copra during specific periods in each district where this may be necessary in the interests of the industry, the issue of copra dealing licences, the manner in which copra may be dried and stored, the issue of milling and export licences, and the inspection of premises and plantations. Copra, copra oil and oil cake are subject to control under the Produce Control Ordinance. It is estimated that in 1952 copra production amounted to 12,000 tons valued at approximately £500,000.

334. **Other Commodities.** Cashew nuts, which are an important export product, are produced mainly by Africans. They are sold to the trade and then exported to India for processing for subsequent sale or re-export. The 1952/53 crop is estimated at approximately 11,500 tons, an increase of more than 4,000 tons over 1951. Of this total some 10,000 tons were produced in the Southern Province. Some processing, but very little, is done in Tanganyika. No form of control is exercised over the collection, sale and export of cashew nuts.

335. Beeswax is another profitable product. The raw material is collected by Africans who sell to middlemen traders or merchants. Wax is exported subject to quality restrictions necessary in the interests of the industry. Sunflower seed, another export crop, is produced in all provinces by African and in some cases

Indian cultivators and sold through the usual export channels. The production of sunflower and also groundnuts rose by approximately 100 per cent. during the year under review. Castor seed is produced in quantity and is exported. Other export commodities include kapok, papain, dried cassava root, gum copal and gum arabic. In the case of cassava, the Ministry of Food purchases surpluses from the Southern and Eastern Provinces and approximately 15,650 tons were exported in 1952 under contract.

336. African peasant production of primary produce is normally sold on local markets or through local traders. With the exception of quality control in the case of beeswax and native authority rules introduced in certain cases in the interests of good husbandry, the production and marketing of these crops and, in the case of groundnuts and simsim, their products of oil and oil cake, are not subject to control under the Produce Control Ordinance.

337. Mention should also be made of the seed bean industry developed comparatively recently by non-native farmers of the Northern Province. Registered growers are responsible for negotiating their own overseas contracts and the interests of the industry and the registration of growers and their contracts are the responsibility of the Seeds Board, established under the Export Seeds Ordinance of 1947. This legislation provides for the registration of growers, the issue of export permits and of directions on methods of sowing, planting, cultivation, harvesting and processing, fumigation, grading and packing.

338. **Forest Products.** It is the policy of the Administration to reserve in perpetuity sufficient forest country, or land capable of afforestation, for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the territory, to protect water supplies, and prevent erosion of land, to provide for exploitation of timber resources on a sustained yield basis in accordance with accepted principles of forestry management and to encourage sound forestry practices by local authorities.

339. The Forest Department is responsible for the demarcation and reservation of forest reserves, the afforestation of areas suitable for the growth of species valuable for the trade, for the provision of fuel supplies for major consuming areas and for the re-afforestation of areas exploited so as to maintain sustained yields. Research is carried out by the Silviculturist and experimental stations are established for the growth of exotics and valuable species to replace indigenous timber of less value. A Forest Utilisation Section has been established at Moshi to conduct research into better methods of milling, seasoning and preservation of local timbers. Provision is made for the protection of the interests of the indigenous inhabitants in respect of supplies of forest produce required for domestic use and local industries and local authorities are empowered to establish their own forest reserves.

340. The production of timber is in the hands of private enterprise. Concessions for the extraction and marketing of specified timbers are granted to firms who operate saw mills. Smaller operators are granted licenses to operate saw pits for specified quantities of timber, and fuel concessions are granted as and when necessary. All such production is governed by rules and conditions made under the Forest Ordinance and is carried out under the supervision of the Forest Department.

341. Distribution of timber supplies is subject to control by the Timber Controller whose duties are to allocate supplies internally and to fix the quotas for export. Marketing is not the concern of Government each exporter finding his own purchaser overseas. Africans are mainly concerned with local trade in timber produced under the saw-pit system; the majority of concessionaires operating saw mills are members of the Asian and Greek communities.

342. All licence fees, premia and royalties in respect of timber exploited accrue to the territorial revenue, the rates being determined by the Legislature. Though there are innumerable dealers there is no established market and there is no bulk purchase or other contractual arrangement for the sale of timber exported to overseas markets. There are no arrangements designed to protect producers against adverse price fluctuations or for the creation of financial reserves for the improvement of forest reserves. The Inter-territorial Timber Advisory Board, representing the three East African Governments and the timber industry, co-ordinates forestry policy and advises on questions affecting the timber trade.

343. **Livestock Products: Hides and Skins.** Policy is centred principally on the improvement of quality, and the necessary legislative powers are contained in the Hide and Skin (Control) Ordinance, 1941. Instruction and advice in methods of flaying and preparation are given by officers of the Hides and Skins Improvement Service, with trained African instructors working in the rural areas.

344. The organization of the industry is on simple lines, the primary producer drying his hides and skins either on his own frames or in sheds provided by the Government or local authority, and then selling to licensed traders. Price control no longer operates and the local prices paid to producers depend on current world market prices. Apart from local markets established by native authorities there are no special markets for the trade in hides and skins, and most transactions are conducted by producers direct with the licensed traders. There are no arrangements for bulk purchase. With the expanding development of the industry the principal exporters and other firms interested in the trade are now establishing branches in rural areas and this arrangement, which is in the best interests of the industry generally and particularly of the African primary producer, is being encouraged.

345. **Dairy Products:** Efforts are being made to expand the production of dairy products, including milk, poultry, eggs, pork, bacon and ham. Legislation relating to ghee and clarified butter is embodied in the regulations of 1943 covering the production, packing, grading and distribution of these products, while their export is controlled by regulations made in 1944. In addition there are provisions under the Food and Drugs Ordinance and the Township Ordinance for the safe-handling of milk and milk products. The Veterinary Department is responsible for the general development of the dairy industry. It has established a central breeding station for the breeding of a better type of beef and milk stock, a central poultry unit for the supply of high grade eggs and poultry for breeding, and it manages several coastal dairies both for the supply of milk and for research into problems affecting coastal dairying. It has organized ghee training centres to educate Africans in improved methods of ghee production.

346. The producers of dairy produce, excluding Government agencies, fall into three main groups. Firstly, the farmers who produce milk and milk products, poultry and pigs for local consumption. Secondly, private dairies which deal mainly in fresh milk and butter for supply to urban areas. In neither of these two cases are distribution and marketing arrangements controlled. Thirdly, producers of ghee and clarified butter, who fall into the following classes:

(*a*) Native authorities who finance and manage creameries in cattle areas,

(*b*) A Creameries Board which has taken over the functions of the native authorities in one province, and the pool system which has been adopted in some areas where creamery owners, Africans and Asians, are financed and distribution and marketing is managed by the pool.

347. The distribution of ghee and clarified butter is controlled by permit to purchase within the producing area and to export from the area, either to places

within the territory or outside. The marketing of ghee and clarified butter is controlled and each pool or board or native authority creamery has an accredited agent who handles all output surplus to local requirements. The selling price of milk, ghee and clarified butter is controlled, the price being determined by local considerations, including costs of production. Dairy products are marketed mainly within the country; surplus ghee is sold in Kenya.

348. **Livestock Industry:** The Livestock Control Regulations, 1943, provide for markets and the conditions under which markets are required to operate. A comprehensive measure, the Livestock Control Ordinance 1949, provides for the general control of the industry by means of a Board under the Chairmanship of the Director of Veterinary Services. Other members are appointed to represent both consumers and producers. The Board has powers over the marketing and distribution of livestock, the control and regulation of animal husbandry, the import and export of livestock and the general development of the industry.

349. The marketing of livestock is carried out at established auction markets, determined according to local requirements. Price control at such markets has been abolished though powers exist for price fixation, in special cases, in order to safeguard the indigenous stock owners who are the vendors at such markets. Distribution of cattle purchased is controlled by the issue of movement permits to specified consuming centres by authorized stock routes in the interests of the general public. Buying is undertaken by local butchers, licensed traders who are allocated quotas for moving to consuming centres, and one major concern, Tanganyika Packers Limited, which purchases both for local consumption and for canning. The only arrangements in respect of bulk sales are those conducted by Tanganyika Packers Limited in which Government has a 51 per cent. interest. In view, however, of the destocking campaigns and the consequent increase in the numbers of cattle coming on to the market, Government undertakes the purchase and holding of immature stock, both to safeguard the interests of the sellers and to make the best use of immature animals coming on to the markets.

350. **Foodstuffs.** The principal staple foodstuffs of Tanganyika are maize, cassava, rice, sorghums, and millet, all of which are controlled under the Produce Control Ordinance; mixed beans, recently decontrolled; and bananas, which are not subject to control. The most important of these, maize, is produced by both African peasant cultivators and non-native farmers. All maize surplus to local requirements must be sold to the Department of Grain Storage—to which further reference will be found in Chapter 3 of this section of the report—at prices fixed by Government (Shs. 30/30 per 200 lb. during 1952), either direct or alternatively at the primary markets to traders who subsequently deliver and sell the maize to the Department on the basis of marginal profits fixed according to distance between the primary markets and the Department's godowns or buying points.

351. Cassava is a controlled product and a contract has been negotiated with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food for the sale of any exportable surpluses from the 1952–53 crop. The production of paddy was in the year under review insufficient to meet local requirements. The 1952 Rufiji crop suffered from adverse weather conditions, but a recent increase in the producer price of paddy to Shs. 60/- per 100 kilos resulted in a substantial increase in the amount of land being prepared for cultivation towards the end of the year. This crop is produced almost entirely by African peasant cultivators who, in the case of the Rufiji District of the Eastern Province, are making use of a large-scale mechanical ploughing scheme. Paddy is sold at local markets where it is purchased by the millers or their agents for milling and subsequent sale according to the directions of the Department of Grain Storage. A Rufiji Paddy Board has recently been established under the

African Agricultural Products (Control and Marketing) Ordinance for the purpose of developing paddy production in the district and organizing a more efficient method of marketing. There is a flourishing co-operative rice mill at Rungwe. Recent legislation of considerable importance to the rice industry is the Milling Ordinance, 1952, which is designed to control the milling industry, to encourage the economic siting of efficient mills, thereby reducing uneconomic transport of paddy, and for the maintenance and improvement of the quality of products and milling standards.

352. The East African Cereals Pool, an organization established during the war for the purpose of allocating supplies of cereals throughout East Africa in accordance with the individual needs of the territories concerned, was terminated during 1952 and will in all probability be replaced by an agreement, covering the allocating and sale of any surplus cereals between the East African Governments.

353. An important feature of present policy is legislation designed to encourage and develop the large-scale production of essential foodstuffs. The Crops (Increased Production) Ordinance, 1944, provides for the establishment of District Production Committees responsible for advising the Director of Agriculture on programmes of production submitted by farmers in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. Such programmes are subject to approval, rejection or modification by the Director of Agriculture, who is empowered to require a farmer to carry out a prescribed programme. Any farmer served with an order of this nature is guaranteed a minimum return on the acreage of the land he is required to plant. The Ordinance, which applies only to non-native farmers, also provides for the payment of grants for breaking virgin land if ordered to do so by the Director, the submission of returns, the replanting of crops destroyed or damaged, the observance of rules of good husbandry and harvesting, and for insurance.

354. **Economic Activities and Services.** The major economic activities and services, other than production, distribution and marketing of agricultural commodities, are mining, transport, power supplies and water supplies. Mining is dealt with in a later chapter of this report. It is carried out by various private enterprises and by the Colonial Development Corporation in accordance with conditions laid down by the legislature and under the surveillance of the Mines Department. Transport is provided by the East African Railways and Harbours, by the East African Airways Corporation—these being a government monopoly and a public corporation respectively—and by private road hauliers, air charterers and shipping companies. Power supplies, apart from certain private supplies, are provided by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company and by the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company Limited, operating within the areas of concessions granted to them. Water supplies in the territory are Government-owned in urban areas and in rural areas operating for communal purposes, or on private land for private purposes.

355. **Private Corporations and Organizations.** The principal private organizations engaged in the territory in respect of the principal economic resources, activities and services are as follows:—

Sisal.

Wigglesworth & Company (Africa) Limited. Directors—United Kingdom and Swiss. Incorporated in Tanganyika.
Bird & Company Limited. Directors—United Kingdom. Incorporated in Kenya, registered in Tanganyika.
Amboni Estates Limited. Directors—United Kingdom and Swiss. Incorporated in Guernsey, registered in Tanganyika.
Karimjee Jivanjee Estates Limited. Directors—Pakistani. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Timber.

Steel Brothers (Tanganyika Forest) Limited. Directors—United Kingdom. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Grewals (Lindi) Limited. Directors—Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Hides and Skins.

Booth and Company Limited. Directors—United Kingdom. Incorporated in Kenya, registered in Tanganyika.

A. G. Abdulhusein and Company Limited. Directors—Pakistani. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Old East African Trading Company Limited. Directors—United Kingdom and Danish. Incorporated in Kenya, registered in Tanganyika.

African Mercantile Company Limited. Directors—United Kingdom. Incorporated in the United Kingdom, registered in Tanganyika.

Sugar.

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

Milling.

Unga Limited. Directors—United Kingdom and Swiss. Incorporated in Kenya registered in Tanganyika.

Chande Industries Limited. Directors—Indian (British Subjects). Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Noorani Industrial Company Limited. Directors—Pakistani. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Habib Punja and Sons Limited. Directors—Pakistani. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Victoria Oil Mills Limited. Directors—Indian. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Electricity.

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

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company Limited. Directors—United Kingdom and Tanganyika Government. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Tea.

Tanganyika Tea Company Limited. Directors—United Kingdom. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

Karimjee Jivanjee Estates Limited. Directors—Pakistani. Incorporated in Tanganyika.

356. The foregoing list does not include co-operative societies or the various statutory boards which are concerned with economic activities and which are responsible for the promotion of the interests of all the producers concerned. These important organizations are dealt with in other relevant sections of this report.

357. **Monopolies.** The following public monopolies have been established:

(*a*) *Railways and Port Services.* These services also include the road services operated by the railways administration on certain routes. Since the amalgamation of the Tanganyika railway system with that of Kenya and Uganda, on the 1st May, 1948, the control and management of these transport services have been vested in the East Africa High Commission. Revenue and expenditure are subject to public control, the annual estimates being submitted to the Central Legislative Assembly. A Transport Advisory Council has been established to advise upon all matters concerning the amalgamated transport services, now known as the East African Railways and Harbours.

(*b*) *Posts and Telegraphs.* Wherever posts or postal communications are established in the territory the Posts and Telecommunications Administration has the exclusive privilege, with certain minor exceptions, of conveying postal matter from one place to another, whether by land, sea or air. The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration,

which has operated as a common service on an inter-territorial basis since 1935, and as a High Commission service since the 1st January, 1948, converted into a self-contained department with its own capital account, with effect from the 1st January, 1949.

358. Three private monopolies exist in the territory, two of them being held by electricity supply undertakings and one by a motor transport company. The following are brief particulars:

(*a*) The Tanganyika Electric Supply Company holds a licence, granted under the Electricity Ordinance, 1931, which confers upon it the exclusive right to supply electrical energy in an area contained within a sixty mile radius from the Pangani Power Station on the Pangani Falls.

(*b*) The Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company holds a licence which confers upon it the exclusive right to supply electrical energy within defined " areas of supply " centred on the towns of Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Dodoma, Iringa, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Kigoma, Mwanza, Arusha, Moshi and Mtwara. In other areas or townships, but excluding the Tanga Province and an area within a radius of sixty miles of the Pangani Falls, the Government has undertaken to offer opportunities of electrical development, as occasion arises, to the Company in the first instance on terms not less favourable to the Company than those contained in its existing licence.

(*c*) The Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company holds a licence to operate an omnibus service in Dar es Salaam.

359. In regard to the two electricity undertakings the following information is given:

(*a*) The essential need for the grant of exclusive licences is that with a relatively small population concentrated in widely scattered groups, a multiplicity of competitive electrical undertakings would not be in the best interests of the inhabitants at present.

(*b*) The private monopolies have been granted over the whole generation and distribution for sale of all electrical power and energy with the exception of the generation of power for private purposes.

(*c*) The licence granted to the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company was granted on the 22nd April, 1931, for a period of sixty years, provided that after the Company has performed and observed the conditions of its licence, and has given the Government not less than twelve months notice of its desire to extend the concession, the Company shall be entitled to an extension for fifteen years.

(*d*) The licence to the Dar es Salaam and District Electricity Supply Company was issued on the 29th September, 1931, for a period of eighty years, the Government retaining the right to purchase the Company's rights under the licence at any time after fifty years from the date of the licence on terms which are specified in the licence.

(*e*) Section 4 of the Electricity Ordinance prescribes that no licence may be granted for any period exceeding eighty years. In view of the substantial capital investment necessary to such undertakings, and in view of the difficulty of rapid expansion to a proper economic basis, a long term concession was granted as an inducement.

(*f*) The Companies in question are required to comply with the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance and Rules, and officials duly authorized on behalf of the Government are entitled at all proper times to enter the premises of the Company for the purpose of inspecting their operations.

In the case of the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company the Government has a capital interest in the undertaking and has the right to nominate a Director on the Board of the Company. In other respects both companies operate on the normal commercial lines of limited liability companies.

360. As regards the exclusive licence granted to the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company, the need for an omnibus service for the rapidly expanding town and its immediate environs has long been felt but prior to 1950 attempts to secure the operation of an adequate service had failed owing to the economic uncertainty of the proposition. One experimental service established was withdrawn owing to the financial loss incurred. The municipality is unable to undertake the provision of its own services and does not expect to be in a position to do so for some years to come. After somewhat lengthy negotiations agreement was reached with the Overseas Motor Transport Company of London, under which in consideration of the grant of an exclusive licence for fifteen years the Company undertook to form a subsidiary company—the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company—and to run a comprehensive local omnibus service. The agreement provides that the municipal council shall, if it so desires, take over the undertaking on expiration of the present licence.

361. Reference has already been made to the functions of the various organizations and bodies which have been established to regulate the production, sale or marketing of certain agricultural commodities.

362. **Co-operative Organizations.** At the end of the year under review there were 152 registered co-operative societies with a total membership of nearly 123,000. At the end of 1951 the figures were 138 societies with a membership of 105,762. The total turn-over of the societies during 1952 amounted to nearly £4 million.

363. The services provided included purchase and distribution of consumer goods and cattle; the granting of loans and the provision of savings facilities; bulk marketing and the distribution of agricultural requisites. Co-operative efforts are at present mainly concerned with the marketing of agricultural produce and mention has already been made of the activities of some of the more important organizations.

364. Of the agricultural marketing primary societies 111 are grouped in four unions. The balance of twenty-four such societies are not affiliated, but ten of them joined with two of the unions during the year to form a secondary society, concerned mainly with the marketing of coffee and the provision of ancillary services. The produce marketed included coffee, tobacco, paddy (rice), wheat, maize, beans, vegetables, fruit, oil-seeds, copra, hides and skins, to a total value of some £3½ million. These transactions necessitated the borrowing of about £100,000 to finance the collection of produce.

365. The largest organization is the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Limited, to which some thirty primary societies are affiliated. Besides handling the valuable coffee crops produced by its members this union supplies agricultural requirements, markets such produce as maize, beans, sunflower seed, hides and skins, provides loan and savings facilities and maintains a flourishing printing press. The union has sent a number of students to the United Kingdom for courses of study in co-operative methods.

366. The Ngoni-Matengo Co-operative Marketing Union Limited deals with the tobacco production of the Songea District and has its own modern factory.

The Bukoba Co-operative Union Limited deals with the coffee crop of that district, while the Rungwe Co-operative Union Limited handles coffee and paddy. A new development in this connexion is a rice mill operated as a co-operative activity.

367. Increasing interest in co-operative activities is being shown in many parts of the territory and this development is being actively encouraged. During the past two years the staff of the Department of Co-operative Development has been increased from a Commissioner for Co-operative Development (also Registrar of Co-operative Societies), five co-operative officers and fourteen (African) inspectors to a Commissioner (and Registrar), eleven co-operative officers, one assistant co-operative officer and twenty-eight inspectors. The staff of the Department guides and assists co-operative societies both established and in process of formation. All fully established societies are registered under the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance (Cap. 211 of the Laws of Tanganyika) and operate in accordance with normal co-operative principles.

368. **Concessions.** The only concessions granted over extensive areas are those which confer the right to exploit timber and other forest produce. The extent of concession areas varies considerably, depending on the quantity of timber or other forest produce available. All concessions are put out to public tender and are designed to safeguard the interests of persons who invest capital in plant and machinery for the exploitation of the produce. Concessions are granted for periods of from one to twenty-five years according to circumstances and can be terminated on non-compliance with certain conditions prescribed for the efficient working of the area. Royalty is collected on the produce exploited and in most cases a premium is paid in consideration of the exclusive right granted in the concession. A minimum annual royalty payment is generally demanded to ensure active working of the concession.

369. There are no mining " concessions " in the generally accepted sense of the word. On the 31st December, 1952, there were 2,066 titles granted under the Mining Ordinance, 1929, authorising prospecting or mining over a total area of approximately 3,585 square miles. Reference to the special agreement with the Colonial Development Corporation regarding coal and iron deposits will be found in Chapter 7 of this section of the report.

370. There are no land concessions. All alienated land—other than that held as freehold on titles granted by or originating from contracts entered into by the former German administration—is held on rights of occupancy under the system of tenure described in Chapter 3 of this section of the report.

371. **Economic Protection.** The most effective means by which the economically weaker inhabitants of the territory can at present be protected are the control of immigration, the control of land alienation and the control of usury. Immigration is restricted so that the economic development of the inhabitants shall not be prejudiced. The land laws of the territory prevent the disposition of land by indigenous inhabitants in favour of non-Africans except by permission of the Governor. The statutory provision for the restriction of credit to the indigenous inhabitants effectively controls the practice of usury.

372. In addition to protecting the interests of the indigenous peoples it is the aim of the Administration to bring the African people to a full participation in the economic development of the territory and to fit them to assume some of the functions previously performed exclusively by non-indigenous inhabitants. Many of the schemes in the territory's development plan are directed towards this end by the improvement of agricultural methods, by the introduction of mechanical cultivation, by education in soil conservation and in proper land usage. Mention has been made of the Local Development Loan Fund which exists to provide financial

assistance to African agriculturists; consideration is being given to providing similar assistance to Africans engaged in commercial and industrial activities. No steps are contemplated, however, to effect a transfer to the indigenous inhabitants of functions in the economy of the territory to the exclusion of other sections of the inhabitants. The emphasis is placed upon assisting the indigenous inhabitants to participate on terms of full administrative, economic and technical equality with all other sections of the population.

CHAPTER 2

Commerce and Trade

373. **General Structure.** The commercial life of Tanganyika follows the normal pattern for a country where the majority of the inhabitants are agriculturists. It is largely concerned with the handling of the primary products of both indigenous and non-indigenous producers and the satisfaction of their requirements of consumer and other goods, either by import or by local manufacture.

374. The indigenous sections of the population continue to be mainly concerned with the preparation and marketing of their own primary produce and in this respect there is an increasing move towards co-operation, particularly in the case of such products as cotton, coffee, rice and tobacco. By means of local crop Boards, established under the African Agricultural Products (Control and Marketing) Ordinance for the purpose of developing and improving the production and bulk marketing of the products with which they are concerned, and to which Africans are appointed as full members, the Administration is facilitating and extending the participation of the indigenous peoples in the handling and marketing processes and in the business organization connected with the disposal of their own products.

375. Apart from this the indigenous inhabitants do not yet play a large part in the management of commercial life, though there are a large number of small retail shops, hotels and transport services managed by Africans, and the fishing industry is almost entirely in African hands. There are cases of African participation in the more skilled trades, and in some instances Africans undertake commercial activities on their own account.

376. There is no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality in the conduct of commercial enterprises and all races and nationalities may be observed in employment in all branches of commercial activity.

377. With one minor exception there are no commercial undertakings in the territory conducted by other Governments or territories. The exception is that of the Belgian Government which maintains its agency in the territory to manage its affairs in connexion with the Convention signed between Belgium and Great Britain on 15th March, 1921.

378. **Internal Distribution.** Apart from the staple foodstuffs purchased, stored and marketed by the Grain Storage Department (see Chapter 3(b) of this section of the report) the internal distribution of domestic produce follows two main channels. In the case of the larger producers (e.g., of tea, sugar, coffee), the producer markets through his distributive agents who arrange supplies to retailers. In the case of many items, however, the local retail trader acts also as a retail buyer, contributing thereby to the stocks of his wholesaler, who similarly duplicates his activities. Imported products are disposed of through the normal process of distribution from importing firms through wholesalers to retailers. There is in addition a large producer to consumer trade particularly in urban areas and especially in foodstuffs. The traditional form of buying and selling for the indigenous people is by barter, which still prevails in some of the rural areas.

Another traditional feature is that of the market for the exchange or sale of products in both retail and wholesale commodities. These markets flourish to an increasing extent, particularly in urban areas.

379. **Price Control and Allocation of Supplies.** All essential foodstuffs are subject to control under the Produce Control Ordinance, which covers cereals, such as cassava, maize, millet, wheat, sorghums and rice; copra, groundnuts, simsim, cotton seed and their products; sugar, butter and ghee.

380. Certain cereals are subject to full trading control by the Grain Storage Department which purchases at producer prices fixed by the Government and sells, as far as possible, at uniform and stable prices on margins designed to cover the cost of its operations. Although the remaining items are nominally subject to the direction and control of the Produce Controller, trade in them is left to normal commercial channels, although in some cases prices payable to the traders and the selling prices to the consumers are fixed. An exception is made in the case of sugar and wheat which, although handled through commercial channels, are distributed at the direction of the Produce Controller. The same arrangements apply to jute products which mainly consist of jute bags used for containing the territory's agricultural products. It is the policy to remove control from items as they become in free supply and to permit trade in them without restriction. In the case of staple foodstuffs, however, such as maize and sorghums, it will probably be necessary for some time to maintain control in the interests of marketing stability and to ensure that adequate supplies of such essential foodstuffs are available in those parts of the territory where they may be required.

381. In recent years, the number of items subject to price control has been drastically reduced and, apart from the products controlled under the Produce Control Ordinance mentioned above, only a few essential items such as agricultural machinery, motor vehicle spares, a small number of metal goods, bread and soap, remain subject to price control. There has been no recent change in the basis of control which is provided either by permitted maximum margins on landed cost or by fixed maximum prices. In both cases the margins are assessed in relation to the normal margin taken in the particular trade before the war, adjusted as may be necessary for any substantial changes in the landed cost which may have occurred.

382. **External Trade.** It is the general policy of the Administering Authority to expand the volume of external trade for the benefit of the economy of the territory. In the case of imports this general policy is qualified by the extent to which it may be practicable for the territory's requirements to be met from local industries and for imports to be paid for by exports generally. On the export side, expansion is directly related to the development of the territory's natural resources and the derived agricultural and mineral products. Again, it is fundamental policy for these resources to be fully exploited, but it is clear that expansion in this direction is dependent upon so many factors affecting the supply of the raw material, climatic factors, the availability of labour and so forth, that although steady expansion has taken place in recent years it is unlikely to show any great acceleration in the immediate future. In so far as the export of agricultural produce is concerned, the rate of expansion is largely dependent upon the world level of prices for primary produce and the economy of the territory will continue to be largely dependent upon world market prices.

383. **Customs Duties, etc.** The customs tariff is primarily revenue producing and is not designed as a protective measure, although in the case of cereals which are capable of being produced locally, additional duties may be imposed for protective reasons. The customs tariff is contained in Ordinance No. 39 of 1951 and details of excise and export duties are given in Appendix V of this report. The

tariff is characterized by the entry duty-free or at a low rate of duty of a number of basic items, such as building materials and machinery, with relatively heavy taxation on such luxury items as liquor and tobacco for revenue purposes.

384. **Import and Export Restrictions.** Except in the case of special products such as timber, cotton, coffee etc., where imports and exports may be subject to specific control from the point of view either of orderly production or marketing or the maintaining and raising of standards of quality, there are no general restrictions of a permanent nature on imports and exports. Since the 1939-1945 war, there have, however, been temporary restrictions on both classes. In the case of the former on balance of payments grounds, and in the case of exports with a view to ensuring that the internal requirements of the territory are supplied in the first instance.

385. Certain imports from non-sterling countries are at present subject to quota licensing. Many items from such countries may, however, be imported without restriction and only a very small proportion of the territory's total import trade is affected by the quota licensing system.

386. **Subsidies.** There are no direct subsidies. There is provision for indirect subsidies in the form of customs refunds under the Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duty) Ordinance. This Ordinance has been applied to the manufacture of tin cases and containers and to paint, varnish and distemper manufacture.

387. **Trade Differences.** Subject to the arrangements referred to above for import licensing in respect of certain imports from hard currency countries there is no distinction or difference between the trade of the territory with the metropolitan country and its trade with other countries.

CHAPTER 3

Land and Agriculture

(*a*) Land Tenure

388. **Types of Tenure and Utilization.** Under the provisions of the Land Ordinance, 1923, the whole of the lands of the territory, whether occupied or unoccupied, were declared to be public lands, subject to a reservation safeguarding the validity of any titles to land lawfully acquired before the enactment of the Ordinance. All public lands and all rights over the same are 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.

389. As regards indigenous systems of land tenure it is again not possible to do much more than repeat the information given in previous annual reports. The position is clearly not one susceptible to sudden or radical changes but during recent years the traditional laws and customs governing the holding of land have become increasingly subject to modification to meet modern needs and changing ideas. Already in those areas where permanent crops have been established there has evolved an individualistic system of land tenure and in other areas there is evident the growth of a desire for a more individual title than is provided by traditional usage. With the spread of agricultural education and the increasing cultivation of cash crops many Africans are becoming more alive to the value of their land, and the more they can be persuaded to adopt better farming methods the greater will be their interest in the security of their tenure. In some areas the introduction of schemes for mechanical cultivation has led to the growth of a kind of collective or co-operative farming. The present trend of development has emphasized the need for improvement in the matter of land usage and one of the

terms of reference of the Land Utilization Board established in 1950 is to make recommendations on measures to be adopted to encourage and develop a suitable system of agricultural land tenure for Africans giving the stability and continuity required by modern conditions.

390. There is considerable variation in indigenous systems of land tenure in different parts of the territory but the existing systems have all developed from the same fundamental principles and circumstances described in earlier annual reports. As explained, the over-riding consideration was that there was no shortage of land and so it could be abandoned when it began to show signs of failing productivity. It was the productive effort of the individual, his wives or his servants which gave value to the land. It was not regarded in the light of a personally negotiable instrument; it was occupied by and belonged to the clan or tribe of which the cultivator was a member. It was to his own advantage not to do anything to jeopardize social life or structure since, provided the solidarity of the clan or tribe was preserved so that it was able to defend itself and its lands, he enjoyed security as long as he behaved himself and kept his land under cultivation.

391. There were many customs governing the grant of cultivation and other rights over land but as these had not the force or stability of written law they were fairly easily susceptible to modification by the passage of time and the force of circumstances. From the days of the Arab incursions up to the present time alien forces have exerted and continue to exert their modifying influence on the attitude of the indigenous inhabitants to the question of land tenure. The Arab influence was most strongly exerted in the coastal areas where plantations were carved out of the tribal lands and cultivated by slave labour. This was the beginning of a process which, with the introduction of the Mohammedan religion and laws of inheritance and culminating in the German system of administration through alien Akidas, effectively broke up any form of tribal cohesion and supplanted those indigenous authorities who would have been interested in retaining tribal laws and customs in relation to land tenure. The result is that in the coastal belt the general attitude in regard to land usage has become highly individualistic. The planting of trees, particularly coconut palms, had led to large numbers of claims to private ownership and land near the towns has often been leased or sold to non-indigenous persons. The Arabs married wives from the local tribes and their descendants inherited their lands. The abolition of slavery found many of these descendants, often indistinguishable in appearance from the local indigenous peoples, in possession of considerable areas of land which they could no longer cultivate and leasing and sub-leasing on various terms took place. The extent to which the idea of private ownership prevails is not uniform. It is strongest perhaps in the Tanga area, where it would be unusual to find a piece of cleared land without a claimant, but even in the coastal areas an element of communal control still exists which removes so-called " private ownership " from the category of " freehold," except where specific freehold titles have been granted. All uncleared land is recognized as public land.

392. In the rural areas outside the coastal belt the tribal laws and customs have remained more or less intact and the usufructuary occupational tenure, extending to inheritability in most cases, is generally acknowledged. It is not possible in this report to describe in detail all the variations in the land usage customs observed in the different tribes throughout the territory, but in most areas the fundamental principle that the land belongs to the tribe is accepted and it is to the tribal authorities that the individual looks for its ultimate allocation. Generally some distinction is drawn between land on which habitations are built, land on which annual crops are grown, and grazing land. In the case of the homestead the occupier is regarded as having a more individual and permanent title. This is particularly so with such tribes as the Chagga and the Haya, whose distinctive

systems of land tenure have been described at some length in previous annual reports. Among these people more than one system of land usage is observed. In the case of the homestead plot, on which permanent crops such as coffee and bananas are grown and cattle are stalled, the occupier's right and title are personal and within certain limits he may dispose of them as he pleases. Land on which annual crops are grown, on the other hand, is held on the usufructuary occupational system of tenure similar to that obtaining elsewhere in the territory. As a normal rule security of tenure of arable land depends on effective occupation, either by the actual planting of crops or by fallowing for later cultivation. Grazing land is usually common land.

393. To some extent the traditional types of land tenure have impeded the adoption of improved methods of agriculture. The widely practised shifting system of cultivation had its origin in the plenitude of the area available and its generally rather low fertility. This system has not tended to engender any sense of responsibility towards the land. All the time the cultivator had only to make application to his Native Authority to receive new land he has been content to exploit it to the full and to take no steps to preserve its productivity. On the contrary, his indiscriminate cutting down of trees and burning of grass have accelerated erosion by wind and rain. It is only in comparatively recent years that increasing population has produced pressure on the land in certain areas, resulting in a degree of stabilization in cultivation.

394. The continuing practice of shifting cultivation in many areas makes the introduction of soil conservation measures a difficult task but at the same time the traditional system of land tenure has its points. The fact that security of tenure could be had only by effective occupation has prevented the growth of any system of absentee ownership of land. Recognition of the communal ownership of tribal land and of the responsibility of the community in regard to its disposition has given the native authorities a greater interest in its conservation. Among the more enlightened of them there is a growing appreciation of the value of large-scale measures to deal with soil erosion and the conservation of water supplies and in this connexion rules and orders under the Native Authority Ordinance have been made in many areas.

395. In the circumstances existing at the present time—having regard to the vast size of the territory, the scattered nature of its population in many areas, the extent to which shifting cultivation is still practised, and the impracticability of a total survey—it is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the area of land under effective occupation at any given time by the indigenous inhabitants, either individually or collectively. Large areas are still unoccupied and it is estimated that the unalienated lands of the territory, after making allowance for land which is, for one reason or another, unsuitable for settlement, would provide living space for the present indigenous population at an average density of not more than thirty-six to the square mile. Viewing the territory as a whole, therefore, it will be apparent that over-population and land hunger do not present a problem.

396. Much of the land not yet under cultivation or development awaits the eradication of the tsetse fly or the improvement of water supplies before it can be put to productive use. In various parts of the territory extensive reclamation schemes are in progress. By bush clearing operations many square miles of country have been cleared of fly. Water is being made available by the construction of dams and hafirs—with piped supplies in a number of localities—and the newly-opened lands provide expansion areas for agriculture and stock.

397. As regards non-indigenous land tenure and utilization the position also remains as described in previous annual reports. The Land (Law of Property and

Conveyancing) Ordinance (Chapter 114 of the Revised Laws of the territory) enacted that, subject to certain exceptions and limitations, the laws of real and personal property in force in England on the 1st January, 1922, should apply in like manner to real and personal estate in the territory; and that the English law and practice of conveyancing in force in England on that date should be in force in the territory. Where, however, the English law or practice is inconsistent with any provision contained in any Ordinance or other legislative act for the time being in force in the territory such last mentioned provision shall prevail.

398. The conditions of land tenure as they affect any person holding the land otherwise than in accordance with tribal law and custom, whether he be an indigenous inhabitant of the territory or not, are governed by the provisions of the Land Ordinance (Chapter 113 of the Revised Laws of the territory). The preamble of this Ordinance begins with a declaration that the existing customary rights of the indigenous peoples to use and enjoy the land and the natural fruits thereof in sufficient quantity to enable them to provide for the sustenance of themselves, their families and their posterity should be assured, protected and preserved. The whole of the lands of the territory, whether occupied or unoccupied, are then declared to be public lands, but with the proviso that nothing in the Ordinance shall affect the validity of any title to land or any interest therein lawfully acquired before the date of commencement of the Ordinance. Subject to this proviso, all public lands and all rights over them are declared to 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, and no title to the occupation and use of any such land is valid without the consent of the Governor. In the exercise of his powers the Governor is obliged to regard the customary laws and customs of the indigenous inhabitants existing in the district in which the land is situated.

399. No freehold title over public lands may be created or granted under the Land Ordinance and the occupation and use of such lands are governed by the conditions of rights of occupancy—a form of lease. The Ordinance authorizes the Governor to grant rights of occupancy to both native and non-native persons for terms not exceeding ninety-nine years, to demand a rental, and to revise the rental at intervals of not more than thirty-three years; provided that before any public land in an area over which a native authority has been established is so disposed of, such native authority shall be consulted. Rights of occupancy may be revoked only for " good cause," which term includes, inter alia, the abandonment or non-use of the land, or in the case of a native an attempted alienation in favour of a non-native. Land held by natives in fee simple (as freehold) and rights of occupancy granted to them under the provisions of the Land Ordinance may be sold or assigned, as the case may be, to non-natives, subject to the prior approval of the Governor.

400. Other important provisions of the Land Ordinance include an implied condition in every certificate granted to the holder of a right of occupancy that the occupier binds himself to pay to the Governor on behalf of the previous occupier, if any, the amount found to be payable in respect of any unexhausted improvements existing on the land at the date of his entering into occupation. It is also laid down that except with the approval of the Secretary of State no single right of occupancy shall be granted to a non-native in respect of an area exceeding 5,000 acres. By a provision of the Land Regulations made under the Ordinance it is unlawful, except in the case of transfers between natives, for any occupier to alienate his right of occupancy, by sale, mortgage, charge, transfer, sub-lease, bequest or otherwise, without the consent of the Governor. All rights of occupancy are subject to conditions requiring development by the erection of buildings, or by agricultural, pastoral, mining or other industrial activities.

401. In pursuance of the policy of protecting the interests of the indigenous inhabitants, a detailed procedure has been laid down for the consideration of applications for rights of occupancy over public lands outside townships, minor settlements or trading centres. If on the advice tendered to him by the responsible administrative officers, the Governor decides that consideration can be given to the grant of a right of occupancy over the land in question, an administrative officer visits the land and discusses the application with the local native authorities and the individual natives in occupation of the land. If there is no opposition to the application, he prepares an inspection report in which are included particulars of the indigenous inhabitants, if any, living, cultivating or grazing stock on the land; the tribal claim to the land; the nature of the crops, water supplies and timber, if any, on the land; its distance from rail and motor road communications, and whether or not the native authority agrees to the alienation. In preparing his report the administrative officer must bear in mind that although the land may not be immediately required for the actual needs of the tribe, it may be required in the future. If satisfied on this point he must include with his report a certificate to the effect that the land is not now required and, as far as can be foreseen, will not be required for the future needs of the tribe.

402. If the application for alienation is favourably considered any persons residing on any part of the land applied for are given the option of remaining there or of moving to another area. If they elect to remain they must be allowed a generous area of land not only for their immediate requirements but also for their reasonable expansion in the future, rent free, and without being required to obtain any documentary title to the land. If they elect to move to another area they must be paid compensation for the surrender of their rights—house, cultivated land and grazing rights—on an approved scale, with the addition of fifty per cent. for the general inconvenience of removal. No pressure is placed upon the indigenous occupiers to move themselves from land for which an application for a right of occupancy is made, and they are left to make a free choice when the position, including the amount of compensation payable, has been explained to them. All compensation assessments and agreements must be approved as being fair and reasonable, and the compensation must be paid to the persons concerned before the applicant for the right of occupancy may enter into occupation of the land.

403. **Analysis of Utilization.** For reasons which will be apparent from the foregoing paragraphs it is not possible to give in any detail a comparative analysis of existing land tenure and utilization as between the indigenous and other sections of the population. The size of agricultural holdings varies from the small acreage cultivated by the individual peasant farmer, limited by traditional methods and the use of the primitive implements at his disposal, to the sometimes large acreages—some particulars of which will be found in Appendix VIII—developed and cultivated by individuals or organizations, using the most modern methods of agriculture and mechanical equipment. For many of the indigenous inhabitants, particularly those in the more remote areas of the territory, agricultural endeavour is still largely circumscribed by their continued contentment with a subsistence economy. As already indicated, however, agricultural education is spreading and better farming methods are being employed to an ever-increasing extent. There is an awakening interest in some areas, on the part of both individuals and groups, in mechanical cultivation, and in a number of schemes an excellent start has been made. There is no doubt that an important influence in the development of African agriculture is the example set by non-indigenous agriculturists.

404. For reasons similar to those affecting the question of a comparative analysis of land holdings, no detailed account can be given of the relative quality of the lands held by the several sections of the population. Conditions of fertility, rainfall

and other circumstances affecting the quality of land for agricultural purposes vary greatly in different parts of this large territory. Indigenous agriculture is spread throughout the entire country and non-indigenous agriculturalists are to be found in many parts of it, both enjoying—or suffering from—a wide variety of conditions. While some of those fortunate African tribes occupying land in areas of generally high rainfall are able to produce a variety of food crops as well as valuable cash crops, others—for example, those living in parts of the Central Province—are restricted in their activities by a generally inadequate rainfall and low soil fertility. In the case of non-indigenous agriculturalists, whose choice of the area in which they operate has been largely dictated by the type of farming which they wish to undertake or the particular crops they with to produce, there are numbers occupying lands in the more favoured parts of the territory. By contrast, the Overseas Food Corporation, for example, has taken up land in hitherto unoccupied parts of the territory, in an endeavour to bring poor and undeveloped land into economic production. As an interesting sidelight on this aspect of land utilization mention should be made of the experiments now being carried out by the Overseas Food Corporation in the Nachingwea area of the Southern Province in the establishment of African tenant farmers. This interesting experiment is still in its early stages but it is already proving popular.

405. **Land Problems.** At the end of 1952 the total area of land held under rights of occupancy by non-indigenous persons, including companies and the many missionary bodies working in the territory, amounted to 3,029·59 square miles, while freehold titles had been registered in respect of 646 square miles. There are numbers of alleged owners of freehold in respect of the land they occupy, both African and non-African, who have not applied for registration. Efforts are being made to ascertain the exact number and extent of these claims which it is thought may possibly total some 800 square miles. Since the land occupied by non-Africans amounts to no more than approximately one per cent. of the total area of the territory it will be appreciated that generally speaking and taking the territory as a whole no serious problems have arisen as the result of land alienation. Such problems as exist are of a local nature.

406. As has frequently been pointed out there is no general problem of over-population in Tanganyika and in this connexion it may not be out of place to quote again the figures given in last year's report and which are based on the 1948 census. The average density of the African population throughout the territory is 22 persons to the square mile. Densities vary considerably in the different parts of the territory. The most densely populated district is Moshi, with 136 persons to the square mile, followed by Kwimba (128), Rungwe (126), Arusha (109) and Ngara (100). The most sparsely populated are the Masai District with less than three persons to the square mile, Mpanda with three, Chunya with four and Kilwa and Tabora each with six. On a provincial basis the Lake Province heads the list with an average density of 47 to the square mile, the Tanga province being second with a figure of 40. At the other end are the Western Province (12), the Southern Province (17) and the Northern Province (18). Interesting points to note are that in the Lake Province only two districts (Biharamulo and Musoma) have a density less than the territorial average, while the Northern Province includes the districts with the lowest and the highest densities in the territory, the adjoining districts of Masai and Moshi.

407. Although, as the foregoing figures indicate, the average density of population is very low, there are a few areas where pressure on the land exists. The various contributory causes include encroachment by the tsetse fly, rapid increase in population, both human and stock, and primitive systems of land usage resulting in soil exhaustion and erosion. In one or two cases the position has been aggravated

by the extent of land alienation during the period of the former German administration. In most cases where population pressure is apparent the problem is being dealt with by rehabilitation schemes under the territorial development plan. During the year under review further satisfactory progress has been made in a number of these schemes and it is possible again to record gratifying success in securing the active co-operation of the native authorities and people.

408. A special case not covered by the territorial development plan is that of the Arusha and Moshi Districts of the Northern Province where the position is complicated by extensive land alienation. In previous annual reports reference has been made to the appointment of a special Commission to consider the whole problem.

409. The recommendations of the special Commission covered both immediate and long-term policy. As a means of affording some immediate relief for the congested areas it was recommended that certain alienated lands, including ex-enemy and other properties and some of the surplus land held by missions, should be acquired and made available for tribal occupation. It was fully recognized, however, that the reversion of all the alienated lands, even if that were practicable, would not solve the problem and the Commission therefore recommended the opening up of new lands to provide room for expansion. The Commission did not consider any wholesale or fundamental redistribution of tribal and alienated lands to be practicable but in the case of the Arusha District recommended certain minor adjustments with a view to improving the position.

410. In general the implementation of the Commission's recommendations has proceeded smoothly and without difficulty, but an exception must be recorded in respect of the Meru area in the Arusha District. As stated in last year's report the work of implementation in that district was almost completed by the end of 1951. A total area of 11,190 acres of formerly alienated land—3,945 acres of former German estates, 7,145 acres of other alienated land and some 100 acres of mission-owned land—was acquired for tribal occupation, and an area of some 159,000 acres adjoining the Meru Tribal lands on the lower slopes of the mountain was made available for new settlement. This land, which has been opened up by the provision of water supplies and other amenities, is of good quality and of considerably better agricultural value than some of the occupied tribal lands.

411. The minor adjustments mentioned in paragraph 409 involved the movement of some 300 families from land in the Ngare-Nanyuki area on which they had settled within recent years. The land in question, which is arid and not suitable for agriculture, was recommended by the Commission to be set aside as part of a block for cattle ranching purposes. It was hoped that all those who had settled on this land would move into the new lands, but in the event only a small minority of them did so. The others raised objection to moving, despite the fact that they were to be generously compensated financially and given every assistance in moving to and establishing themselves in the newly opened-up area. It was decided, however, that the movement of these comparatively few people could not be considered in isolation as a separate issue. It was part of a general scheme from which the tribe as a whole derived considerable benefit. Moreover, the other parts of the scheme, including the acquisition of alienated land for tribal use—in some cases against the wishes of the occupiers—had already been put into effect, and even had it been practicable at that stage to accept the objections of a small section of the tribe to carrying out their part of the bargain, it would certainly not have been in the interests of the tribe as a whole to abandon the scheme for implementing the recommendations of the special Commission. Steps were therefore taken to

remove those concerned, despite passive resistance on their part. Most of those affected returned to the adjacent tribal lands from which they had moved into Ngare-Nanyuki.

412. In the meantime petitions had been submitted to the United Nations by some sixteen persons claiming to represent the Meru tribe. These were examined by the Trusteeship Council at its eleventh session. In its resolution (No. 468(XI)) adopted on the 22nd July, 1952, the Council expressed its regret that the Administering Authority should have found it necessary to move the people in question but recognized that the move formed part of a larger scheme already in an advanced stage of implementation and which was advantageous to the majority of the tribe. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority should intensify its educational campaign to convince the Meru people of the desirability of reducing congestion in the tribal area by movement into the new expansion area, and draw up and put into effect a plan for community development and welfare. The petitions were further discussed in the General Assembly but neither of the two resolutions introduced in the Assembly was adopted.

413. Meanwhile the Administration had continued its course of action which was in line with the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council. It was evident that a fully co-operative attitude on the part of the people could not be expected until the petitions before the United Nations had been finally disposed of but before the end of the year a gratifying change was noticeable. Round table talks have taken place to discuss plans for tribal development, for which considerable funds are available, and there appears every prospect of securing the full co-operation of the people in carrying out these plans.

414. The problems arising in various parts of the territory from such factors as erosion, poverty of soil, inadequate water supplies, inadequate communications, plant and animal diseases, are all dealt with under various aspects of the territory's development plans and reference to them will be found in the relevant chapters of this report. Water supplies and communications have a high priority in the development programme. The problems of erosion and soil exhaustion form an important aspect of many of the rehabilitation schemes now in progress and also of the work of the Agricultural Department in its efforts to bring about an improvement in agricultural methods among the indigenous people generally. The research organizations of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments are actively engaged in dealing with problems of plant and animal pests and diseases.

415. **Land Disputes.** Land disputes among the indigenous population, unless otherwise settled by agreement, are dealt with by the local courts but no statistics are available of the total number or the precise nature of such cases. It can be said, however, that disputes over land matters among the indigenous peoples do not constitute a problem. They arise more frequently in those areas where the cultivation of permanent crops has led to an individualistic system of land tenure. They are usually disputes about boundaries and sometimes about rights of inheritance. When the need arises, and this is not often among those peoples with a well established and accepted usufructuary occupational form of tenure, land problems are discussed in the native councils. An attempt is being made by Government sociologists to record customary law in regard to land tenure and as far as possible to ascertain the general principles on which the customary law is based.

416. Disputes and court actions relative to land held under a title granted under the provisions of the Land Registry Ordinance are rare. Disputes in court with reference to unregistered land are, however, a routine occurrence and bring into

issue the validity of documents issued by the former German Government and the acquisition of title against the Crown by adverse possession. Occasionally disputes arise over boundary questions. Most of these disputes are adjudicated in a quasi-judicial capacity by the Registrar of Titles, acting under the Land Registry Ordinance. Court actions with regard to such disputes are infrequent and, where they occur, are of an appellate nature.

417. Problems in connexion with the utilisation of rural land are the subject of continual review and a Land Utilization Board, with committees in four of the provinces most affected, has been in existence for several years. This Board and its committees are composed of officials and non-officials of all races and the terms of reference are broadly to advise the Governor on the measures to be adopted to ensure the best utilization of land in Tanganyika in the interests of territorial development and, particularly to advise the Governor in regard to all matters which arise in connexion with the disposal of public land in rural areas.

418. **Registration, Transfer, etc.** Land registration is governed by the provisions of the Registration of Documents Ordinance (Chapter 117 of the Laws of the territory), and by the Land Registry Ordinance (Chapter 116). The former provides for the compulsory registration of all dispositions of land held under a title claimed as freehold, but which has not been proved as such under the provisions in that behalf contained in the Land Registry Ordinance. Grants and dispositions of rights of occupancy for which no certificate of occupancy has yet been issued are also registrable under the Registration of Documents Ordinance. The Land Registry Ordinance provides for the compulsory registration of all dealings with land, the title to which has been proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar of Titles in the manner provided for in that Ordinance, and for the registration of certificates of occupancy—i.e., a right of occupancy to which a title has been granted after survey of the land to which it relates. It will be seen that dealings with titles covered by the proviso to the declaration referred to in paragraph 398 above are registrable under the Registration of Documents Ordinance—where registration implies no admission or guarantee of title by the Government—until such time as a successful application for first registration of such title has been made under and in terms of the Land Registry Ordinance. Since the enactment of the Land Registry (Amendment) Ordinance in March, 1949, the Governor has power to require all claimants to the freehold of land within such area as he may prescribe, and who have not yet obtained a title under the provisions of the Land Registry Ordinance, to make application for such a title within such period as he may specify. Failure so to apply involves the forfeiture of all rights in and to the land.

419. The estate of a registered owner is not indefeasible, but any person who suffers loss by reason of any rectification of the register (other than loss to which he has contributed by his own act or default) has the right to be indemnified by the Government. No claim has yet been received.

420. As regards land held under the indigenous systems of tenure, legislation, even in those districts where disputes more frequently occur, is still embryonic. In other districts the need for registration has not yet arisen. Land is normally still regarded as belonging to the clan or tribe, the individual having only occupational and usufructuary rights. Disposition and transfer are governed by established native law and custom and only in a few areas do individuals lay claim to the right of actual possession and freedom of disposition. The extent to which the tenure and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants are protected in the disposition of land other than according to native law and custom has been described in paragraphs 401 and 402 above.

421. **Land Acquisition.** The authority and general conditions governing ıe compulsory acquisition by the Governor of privately owned land for public urposes are contained in section 3 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance (Chapter 18 of the Revised Laws of the territory), which reads as follows:—

" 3(1). The Governor may acquire any land required by the Government for any public purpose for an estate in fee simple or for a term of years as he may think proper, paying such consideration or compensation as may be agreed upon or determined under the provisions of this Ordinance, and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Land Ordinance, such compensation may, when a valid written title to the land required is delivered, and if the person or persons entitled to sell or convey such land so agree, be made by the grant of public land, not exceeding in value the value of the land required, for an estate not exceeding the estate required and upon the same terms and conditions as the land required was held, so far as the same may be applicable."

" 3(2). Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to prejudice or abridge the right of the Governor to acquire lands for public purposes under any terms or conditions contained or implied in the titles under which such lands are held."

422. " Public purposes " are defined in section 2 of the said Ordinance as ncluding:

(*a*) for exclusive Government use, for the use of the native inhabitants of the territory, or for general public use;

(*b*) for or in connexion with sanitary improvements of any kind, including reclamations;

(*c*) for or in connexion with the laying out of any new township, minor settlement or Government station or the extension or improvement of any existing township, minor settlement or Government station;

(*d*) for obtaining control over land contiguous to any port;

(*e*) for obtaining control over land required for or in connexion with mining or oil mining purposes;

(*f*) for obtaining control over land required for or in connexion with the construction of any work to be carried out by a company and declared by the Governor with the consent of the Legislative Council to be a public purpose within the meaning of this Ordinance;

(*g*) for obtaining control over land declared to be a reserved area under the provisions of section 5 of the Monuments Preservation Ordinance;

(*h*) for obtaining control over the site of any monument or group of monuments declared to be a protected monument under the provisions of section 5 of the Monuments Preservation Ordinance;

(*i*) for obtaining control over land required for or in connexion with such of the Scheduled Services of the East Africa High Commission as are administered for the time being by the said Commission.

423. Sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Ordinance quoted above has particular reference to many of the titles to freehold land granted by the former German administration, wherein there was reserved to the Government a right, upon payment of a proportionate part of the original purchase price, to resume possession of any part of the land granted, for certain specified purposes. The usual purposes so included covered land which may be required for the construction of railways, roads, canals, telegraphs and kindred public services.

424. The purposes for which land has been acquired during the year under review or is to be acquired are as follows:

District	*Approximate Area*	*Purpose or reason*	*Compensation Paid*
Arusha	24·4 acres	Aerodrome extension	Land given in exchange
Mwanza	8,942 sq. ft.	Road Improvement	do.
Tanga	7,558 sq. ft.	Market extension	£472
Dar es Salaam	31·02 acres	African housing	Compensation not yet assessed
Dar es Salaam	72 acres	do.	do.
Mwanza	3,240 sq. ft.	Road Improvement	Land given in exchange
Morogoro	15·5 acres	New Dar es Salaam/ Morogoro Road	Compensation not yet assessed
Kunduchi near Dar es Salaam	50 acres	Rifle Range	do.
Dar es Salaam	2·829 acres	Township improvement	do.
Ukonga in the Kisarawe District near Dar es Salaam	334 acres	Layout of new residential settlement in connexion with the new aerodrome	do.
do.	53 acres		do.
do.	150 ft. strip	Road deviation	do.
Dar es Salaam	60·5 acres	Township improvement	Land given in exchange
Tanga	21·5 acres	Township improvement	£5,950
Dar es Salaam	501 sq. ft.	Road improvement	Land given in exchange
Tanga	1·5 acres	Access Road	Compensation not yet assessed
Dar es Salaam	7·3 acres	African Housing	Land given in exchange
Arusha	172·74 acres	Required for native occupation in implementation of the Wilson Report	do.
Muheza near Tanga	0·826 acres	Tanga/Korogwe Road	Compensation not yet assessed
Dar es Salaam	8,440 sq. ft.	Road Improvements	Land given in exchange

425. As the details given in the preceding paragraph and in previous annual reports show there has been no extensive acquisition of land under the provisions of the above-quoted Ordinance. Most of the larger acquisitions during recent years have been for the purpose of African settlement or housing schemes. As regards the " acquisition " of public land in the sense of the reservation of areas for specific purposes there are no " native reserves " in the generally accepted sense.

Large scale reservations for such purposes as the creation of forest reserves are normally in areas otherwise undeveloped and do not prejudice the present or foreseeable interests and needs of the indigenous inhabitants. In any case in which such interests are affected the local authorities and people have full opportunity of expressing their views and any persons suffering disturbance as the result of the reservation of land are compensated.

(b) Agricultural Products

426. **Types and Methods of Agriculture.** Generally speaking it may be said that the African cultivator practises a form of subsistence agriculture, providing little more than sufficient for his own immediate needs, and primitive methods are still used by the great majority of the people. The traditional methods and techniques vary in different parts of the territory but the hand hoe remains the principal agricultural implement. In its most primitive form cultivation, after the land has been cleared, amounts to little more than a scratching of the surface of the soil, but in many areas varying systems of ridging have evolved. This practice has reached its most highly perfected form among the Hehe people in the Southern Highlands Province. This tribe builds up large ridges by burying and covering considerable quantities of vegetable matter and a system of rotation is followed. Sweet potatoes are the first crop planted and thereafter grains and other crops are grown successfully for several years until the organic matter in the ridges is exhausted. In Ufipa a system of mound cultivation is practised in which cut grass is piled in heaps and then covered with earth. Beans are planted while the organic matter is rotting and then after harvesting the mounds and their rotted compost are spread ready for a grain crop. A particularly interesting system has been devised by the Matengo in the hills west of Songea. In this system the vegetation is stacked in a square lattice system and earth from the centres of the squares is used to bury the debris, the pits thus formed in the centres of the squares providing a very satisfactory means of collecting rainfall and checking erosion. The pits are gradually filled up with crop residues and are later covered with soil from ridges, so that the site of the pits is changed from year to year.

427. It is not possible in a report of this nature to record in detail the many variations to be found in indigenous methods of agriculture throughout the territory. In areas with a well-distributed rainfall a more permanent system of agriculture, based on bananas interplanted with coffee, pulses and yams, has developed, but in general the traditional systems, of which those referred to in the preceding paragraph are some of the more interesting examples, involve shifting cultivation to a greater or lesser extent. Reference has already been made in an earlier section of this report to indigenous systems of land tenure. These have undoubtedly impeded the adoption of improved methods of agriculture but continued and increasingly successful efforts are being made in the introduction of improved farming techniques. As has frequently been stated, the primary need is to secure increased production without increasing the actual area under cultivation, while at the same time ensuring the maintenance of soil fertility. The encouragement of ploughing, the use of manure and the adoption of such measures as contour-banking, tie-ridging, early planting and early weeding, and rotational cropping all feature in a general programme of improvements, in every case the particular measures advocated being the result of a study of those best suited to local conditions.

428. Administrative and agricultural staff are engaged in constant propaganda and practical demonstrations are given at experimental farms and other centres. Great importance is attached to the development and rehabilitation schemes in progress in different parts of the territory, with their emphasis on a general improvement in land use and cultivation methods. With the cessation of tribal warfare

and the end of slave raiding the population of the territory, both human and livestock, began to increase steadily. At the same time the areas infested with tsetse fly also appear to have increased considerably, restricting the amount of grazing available and preventing the spread of population from areas of high density. These conditions gave rise to the problems of over-population and resultant erosion to be found in certain parts of the territory. The remedy lies in providing suitable expansion areas and in this connexion considerable sums, including grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, have been expended on the clearing of fly-infested bush, aerial spraying and the development of water supplies in the newly opened-up lands.

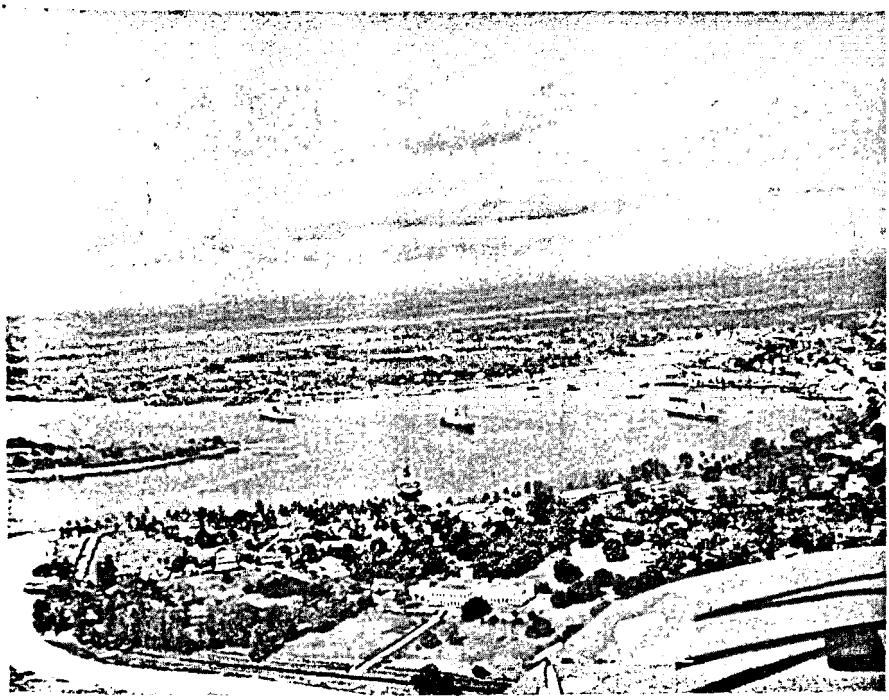
429. In the introduction and development of improved agricultural methods the non-African farming community has played an important part, and immigrant enterprise has contributed greatly to the economic advancement of the territory by its determined development of such important crops as coconut, coffee, kapok, maize, papain, pyrethrum, seeds, sisal, sugar, tobacco, tea and wheat. It has frequently been the case that such enterprise has paved the way for a successful African agricultural economy.

430. The transport factor has played a most important part in determining the pattern of agricultural development throughout the territory. For example, the sisal industry, which depended on easy communications for what was initially a low-priced product, is concentrated along the railways or within easy reach of sea transport. On the other hand, such high-priced, non-bulky products as tobacco and pyrethrum can stand the high costs of transport from the more distant parts of the country to railhead or port.

431. In many parts of the territory lack of water is a limiting factor in general progress and development. Although in an average year there is a sufficient rainfall to bring early-maturing crops to fruition and to provide adequate grazing, there are parts of the country where all surface sources of water dry up soon after the cessation of the rains, making permanent settlement impossible. Much attention is now being paid to the development of water supplies but from the agricultural point of view the magnitude of the problem may be gauged from the fact that only about one-tenth of the land area is served by permanent surface streams. In the well-watered hill country considerable use is made of small furrows but generally speaking the development of irrigation systems is still at a very early stage. Reference to the various possibilities now under investigation will be found in a later section of this report.

432. There have been no major changes during the year under review in the acreage devoted to the principal agricultural products, other than the normal increases resulting from progressive agricultural activities. The immediate problem is to bring about a transition from extensive to intensive methods of cultivation, under widely varying conditions, and to this end the efforts described in this chapter of the report are largely directed. Changes in methods and techniques have to be designed to meet immediate requirements but at the same time careful thought must be given to possible future trends. Intensive cultivation must be so brought about that it does not result in the loss of soil fertility and to this extent the change over from traditional and primitive systems to modern methods must be a long-term one.

433. In order to stimulate individual output the use of ox-drawn ploughs and tractor ploughing units has been encouraged. Such methods, if used scientifically, can play a great part in increasing production by peasant farmers, but care must be taken that the introduction of mechanical cultivation is based on carefully prepared plans for proper land use.



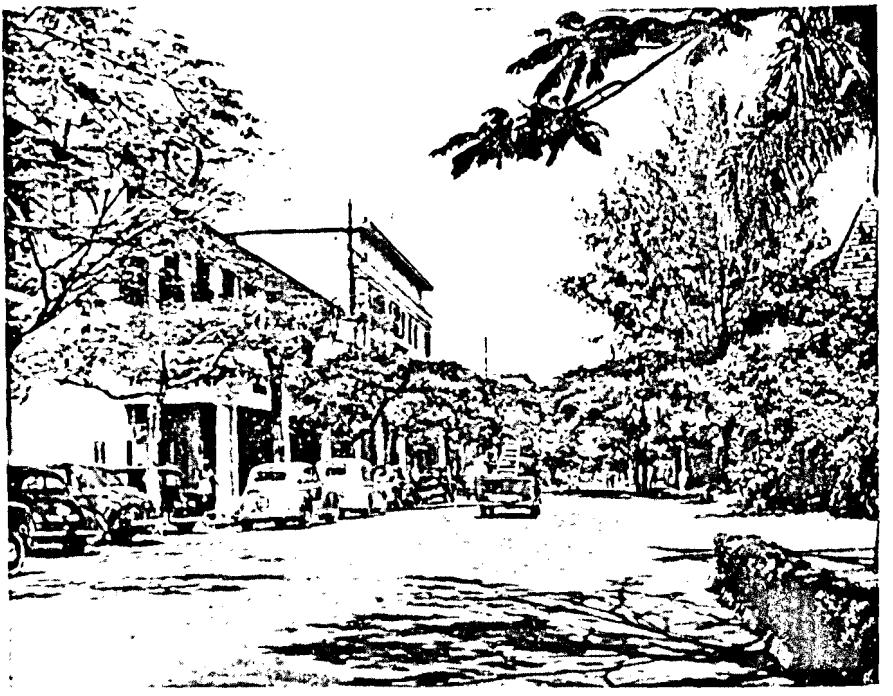
DAR ES SALAAM HARBOUR



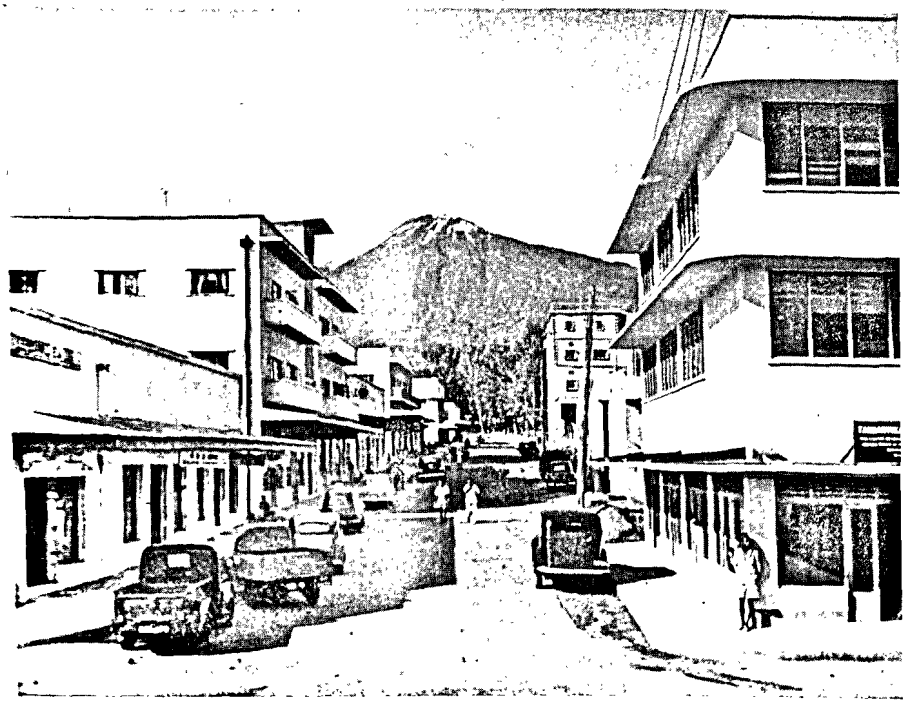
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, DAR ES SALAAM



THE MUSEUM, DAR ES SALAAM



ACACIA AVENUE, DAR ES SALAAM



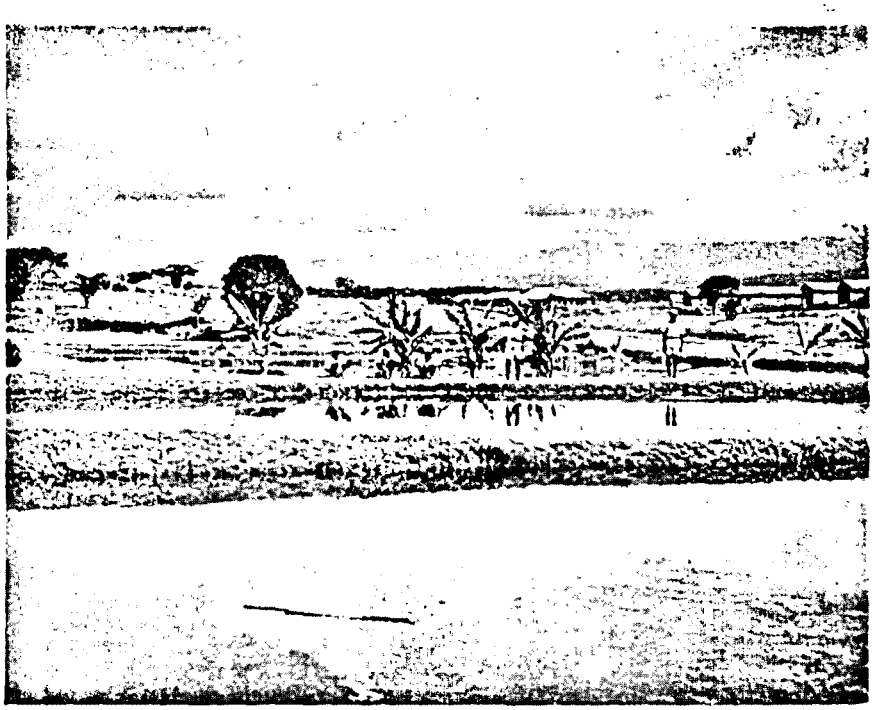
ARUSHA TOWNSHIP, NORTHERN PROVINCE
(MT. MERU IN THE BACKGROUND)



IRINGA TOWNSHIP, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE



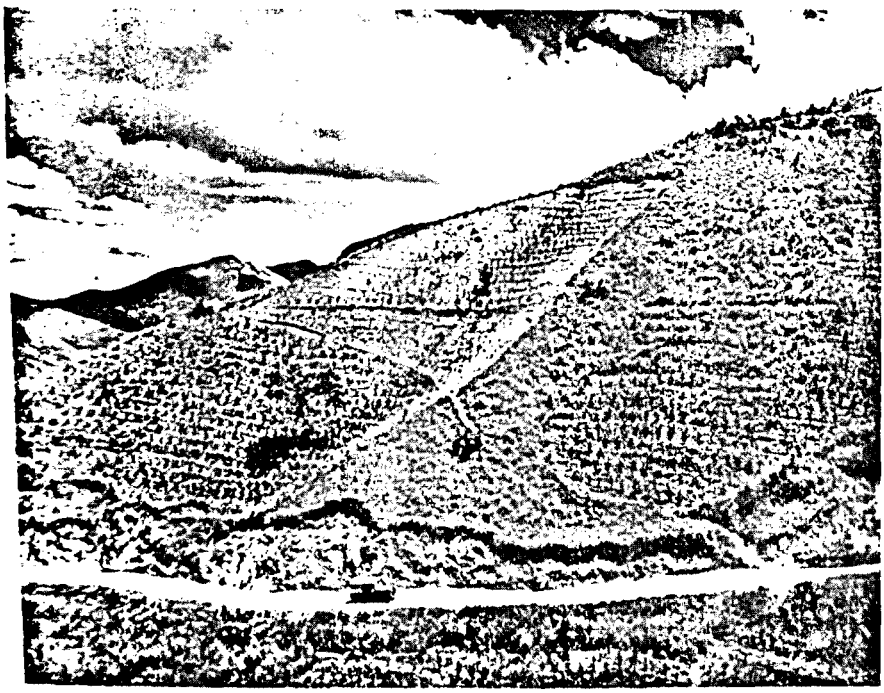
MOUNT KILIMANJARO



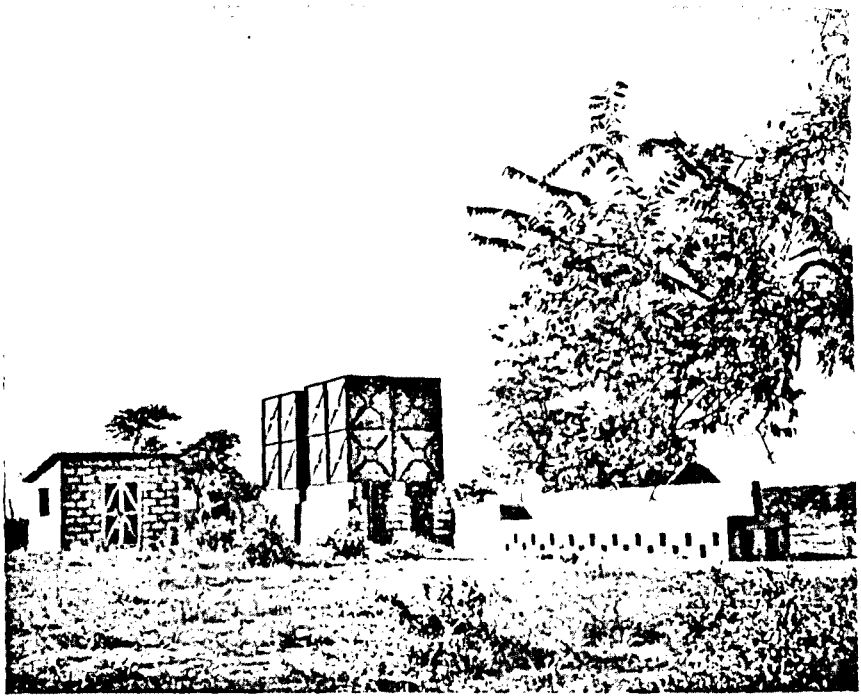
FISHPONDS IN KIGONGOLIRWA PRISON FARM



ULUGURU LAND USAGE SCHEME. DEVELOPMENT STAFF (EUROPEANS, ASIANS AND AFRICANS) RECEIVING INSTRUCTION FROM A SOIL EXPERT



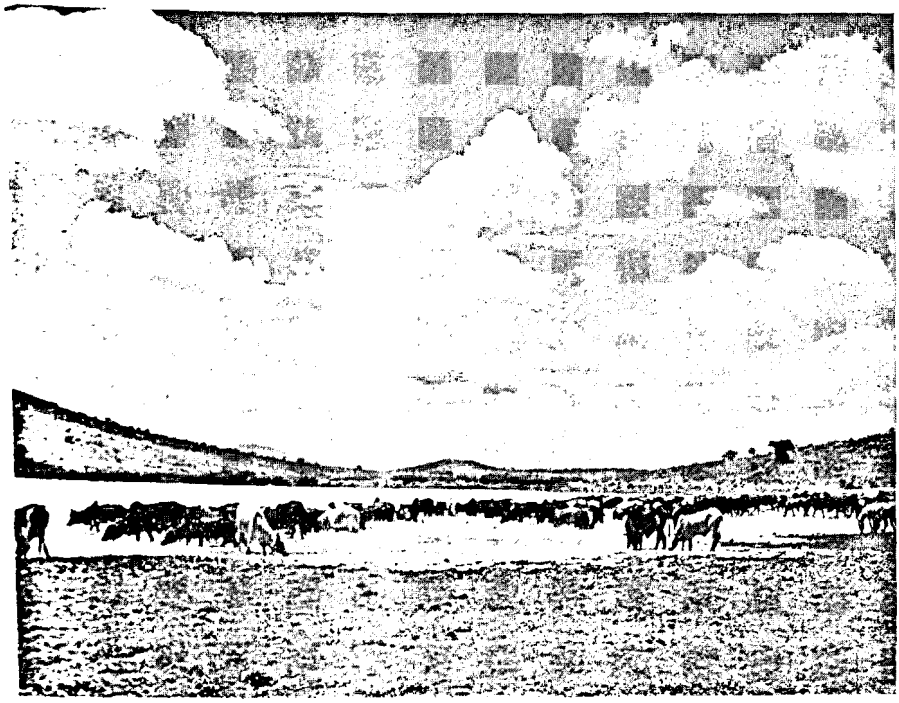
ULUGURU LAND USAGE SCHEME—TERRACED CULTIVATION



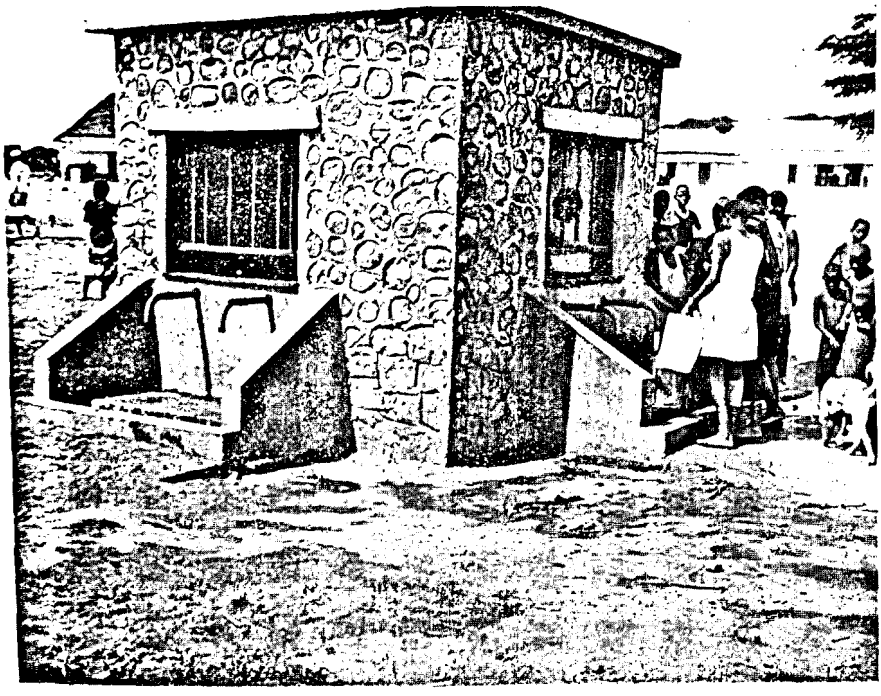
BOREHOLE INSTALLATION FOR WATERING CATTLE IN THE SHINYANGA DISTRICT



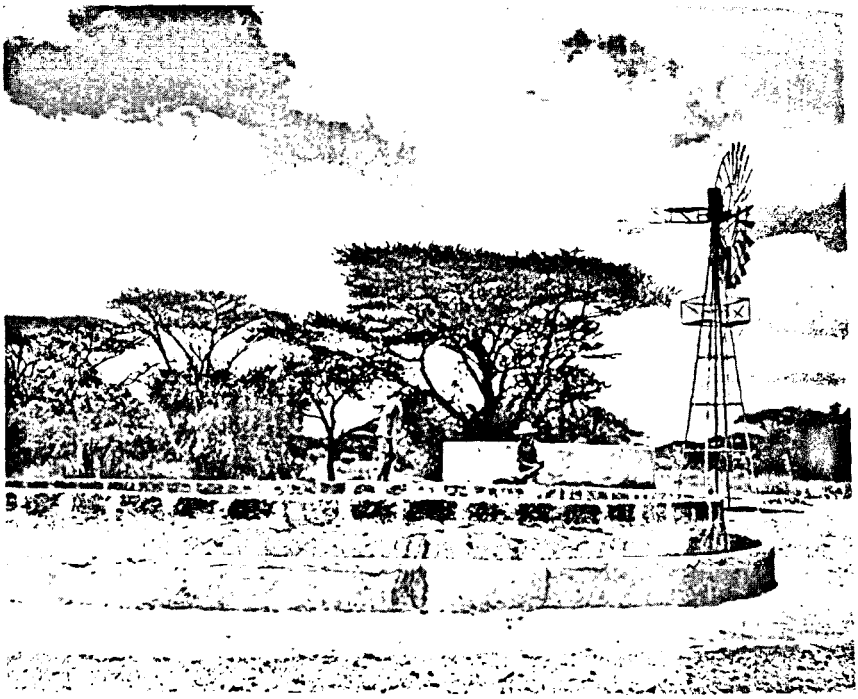
DRAWING WATER FROM PIPED SUPPLY, MASAI DISTRICT



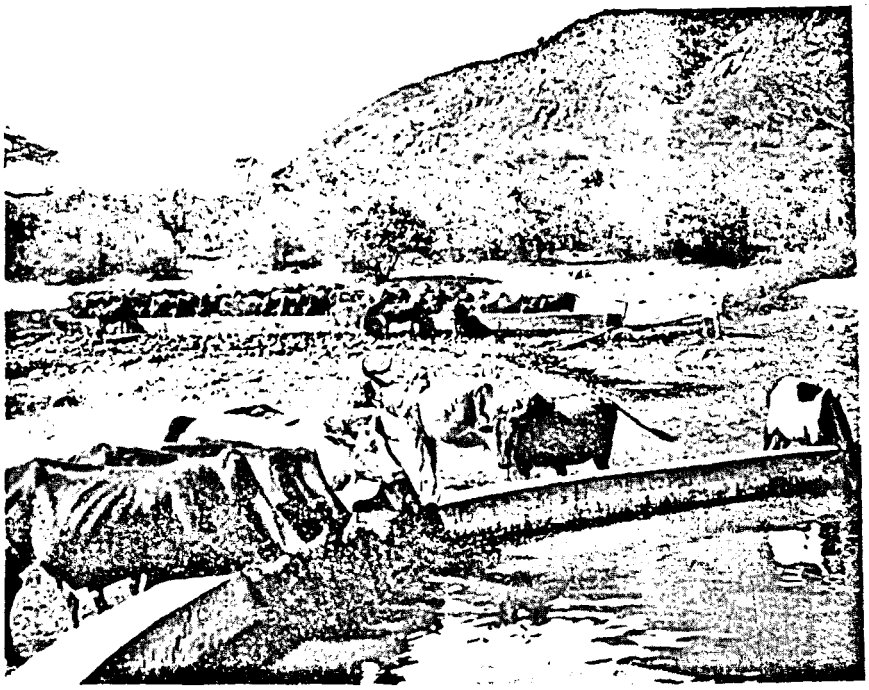
WATERING MASAI CATTLE IN MESSERANI DAM, NEAR ARUSHA



WATER KIOSK IN MARKET SQUARE AT NEWALA, SOUTHERN PROVINCE



BOREHOLE WITH WINDMILL PUMP AND WATERING TROUGH



CATTLE WATERING FROM PIPED SUPPLY, MASAI DISTRICT

434. The following brief notes on the position in the several provinces may be of interest as indicating to some extent the considerable variation of conditions to be found throughout the territory, the diversity of its agricultural problems and the measures being taken to deal with them.

(i) *Lake Province.* Population density is considerable in parts of Sukumaland and it is here that the problems of redistribution of population, both human and livestock, and the introduction of more efficient methods of cultivation are being tackled in the most concentrated way. The introduction of the light four-wheeled tractor had done much to simplify the problem of the economic application of farmyard manure and a system of hiring tractors and trailers for carting manure to distant fields has met with initial success and appears to be popular. On the Bukoba side of the Lake the African coffee industry is in process of complete reorganization on co-operative lines. The possibilities of sugar cultivation in the low-lying lakeside areas are under investigation.

Although shortages of cereals occurred in certain parts of the province during the year, owing to unfavourable weather conditions, no hardship was caused as foodstuffs were available from neighbouring areas. Money was plentiful since a record cotton crop amounting to nearly 71,000 bales of lint put £2,215,000 into the hands of the African growers. This year's crop was double the average for the previous ten years and represented an increase of 30,000 bales over the 1951 crop. The increased production was due in part to the greater acreage under cultivation and in part to the widespread planting of the new UK 46 and UK 48 cotton strains, but the main factor was doubtless the adoption of improved cultivation methods, particularly early planting. Indeed it is becoming increasingly clear that with the earlier planting of cereals followed by the early planting of cash crops a more balanced and greatly increased agricultural output can be achieved, without any increased demands on the labour of the cultivator.

(ii) *Western Province.* Conditions are extremely varied, but possibilities for development are handicapped by difficulties of transport, particularly in the wet season. In the north, the Kahama and Nzega districts closely resemble Sukumaland, and they are experiencing similar problems on a smaller scale. The branch railway line from Kaliua to Mpanda is an initial step towards the development of the hitherto inaccessible Ufipa Highlands. The difficulties experienced by the Overseas Food Corporation at Urambo have shown that the problem of development of the " Miombo " bush country is far from being easily solved.

(iii) *Northern Province.* With the establishment of the headquarters of the Soil Conservation Service at Tengeru, near Arusha, there has been a marked improvement in land use methods, particularly amongst non-African farmers who have shown a welcome lead in this matter. This province is the home of the export seeds industry and the main centre of the " Arabica " coffee industry. On Kilimanjaro, population pressure has become acute and there is a steady movement down to the lower slopes for the cultivation of annual food crops, which needs careful guidance. The growing of haricot beans of high quality by Africans has followed in the wake of the European industry and, with the aid of the latter, supplies of improved seed are being maintained to meet the needs of the expanding African production. Under the auspices of the Moshi Native Coffee Board the African coffee industry is highly organized and is being steadily improved. The problems of improvement in the existing irrigation system and the development of supplies in the lower-lying areas are under investigation.

(iv) *Tanga Province.* This province is the main centre of the sisal industry, the problems of which are being thoroughly investigated at the Sisal Research Station, Ngomeni. The two chief difficulties to be overcome at present are the maintenance of fertility and the eradication of the sisal weevil. Over-crowding and soil erosion in the Usambara Mountains are being tackled by the local team,

which aims at developing the plains as a source of food for the mountain dwellers and closing the steep slopes to the cultivation of annual crops. At Gombero, near Tanga, the co-operative production of improved copra is making satisfactory progress and may soon be introduced elsewhere.

(v) *Central Province.* Soil erosion is the major problem in this province. In the Kondoa district a pilot scheme for the transference of population has been held up owing to the difficulty of the water supplies in the expansion area. Recent successes with boreholes drilled by the Water Development Department may now enable the expansion from over-crowded areas to take place more rapidly. During the year good progress was made throughout the province with soil and water conservation measures. Five hundred and sixty-four miles of pondage type contour banking were completed, in addition to three large dams and fifteen hafirs.

(vi) *Eastern Province.* In this province the Uluguru Mountains present land usage problems similar to those in the Usambara Mountains. A record acreage of 7,600 acres of rice-growing land was ploughed in the Rufiji delta, despite the necessity of increasing the ploughing fees in order to meet the increased operating costs. Much of the province is capable of producing high quality cotton but the losses from various insect pests have to be overcome before the industry can expand fully. Research into the use of insecticidal dusts has been proceeding for several years and there are indications that success may be achieved when improved dusting machinery has been developed.

(vii) *Southern Province.* The possibilities of establishing a flue-cured tobacco industry are under investigation. Record exports of 18,000 tons of dried cassava root were recorded during the year and a factory for producing refined cassava flour is under consideration. Expansion of the area under sisal is anticipated and increased production of cashew nuts and sesame is taking place.

(viii) *Southern Highlands.* The expansion of the Iringa flue-cured tobacco industry, with improved methods of land management, is planned but full development awaits the discovery of the most satisfactory Virginia-type seed to replace the present *Amarillo.* The growing of pyrethrum by Africans on a co-operative basis shows promise of developing into a valuable industry side by side with that already established by non-African enterprise. During the year under review the growing of maize by African farmers was extended very considerably and the resultant crops strained the transport system to the limit. The tea industry, with a low output per acre but a high quality of leaf, is faced with economic problems owing to the recent fall in tea prices.

435. **Food Shortages.** In seasons of poor rainfall staple cereals such as maize, sorghum and bulrush millet may fail to mature and food shortages may result. With the exception of particularly well-favoured areas such shortages are liable to occur periodically in almost any part of the territory, although the danger of serious shortages is much greater in some areas than in others. Reference has frequently been made during recent years to the high priority given in the development programme to the attainment of self-sufficiency in primary foodstuffs and this continues to be an essential feature of agricultural policy. Improved methods of cultivation and the introduction of improved types of seed play an important part in the programme and great emphasis has been placed on the need for increasing the acreage under root crops, such as cassava and sweet potatoes, in order to combat the effects of a year of widespread drought such as is experienced periodically.

436. Owing to the territory's uncertain rainfall, increased acreages and improved methods of agriculture cannot of themselves provide a complete insurance against periodic food shortages due to crop failures. The policy of achieving self-sufficiency in essential food supplies therefore includes the building up of reserve

stocks, available for distribution whenever and wherever required. This continues to be the function of the Grain Storage Department, which has now been in operation for three years and which has an overall responsibility for the marketing, storage and distribution of essential African staple foodstuffs. The Department now controls eighteen storage installations at strategic centres throughout the territory, with a total capacity of more than 65,000 tons, of which some 40,000 tons represents new godowns built by the Department since 1949 at a cost of nearly £150,000. Additional storage is still required in certain producing areas, since in a normal year transport facilities are inadequate for the movement of local maize surpluses as well as export crops during the harvest season. The storage capacity now available provides for the holding of sufficient stocks to meet the territory's normal year to year requirements, together with a small reserve, but additional storage is required to provide adequately for a reserve to meet serious shortages. Conditioning plants are in use at key points in the main producing areas. In some parts of the territory grain reserves are held by the native administrations in specially constructed silos.

437. Reference was made in last year's report to the experiments in underground pit storage being carried out by the Grain Storage Department and sufficient experience has now been gained to suggest that this method of storage can be successfully used in Tanganyika on a large scale. The experiments have proved not only that pit storage will keep grain in good condition for very long periods under East African conditions, but they have also shown that this method of storage is cheaper and easier to build than godowns or large silos, besides affecting a substantial saving on gunny bags, and in labour and maintenance costs.

438. The year 1952 has in general not been a favourable one for the agriculturalist and the yields from grain harvests were well below those of 1951. Local production and accumulated reserve stocks were sufficient to meet the year's consumption but it will doubtless be necessary to import supplies of maize in 1953 before the new harvest becomes available.

439. **Compulsory Cultivation.** In normal circumstances the question of the compulsion of the indigenous people to plant crops for their own benefit does not arise but powers are provided by the Native Authority Ordinance for the making of orders requiring any native to cultivate land to such extent and with such crops as will secure an adequate supply of food for the support of himself and those dependent upon him. Use of these powers has been made only when they have become necessary as anti-famine measures and in areas liable to recurrent food shortages. Such measures have required the planting of drought-resistant and other crops, such as cassava, sweet potatoes or bananas, according to the suitability of local conditions. Every encouragement is given to the people, by demonstration and propaganda and by the introduction of new or improved types of produce, to grow cash crops to assist in raising their standard of living and increasing their cash incomes. Compulsion to plant cash crops would be permitted only in very special circumstances, when, for example, because of plant pest or other cause the cultivation of additional food crops would be unlikely to meet local needs but the money received from the sale of cash crops would enable the people to purchase their food requirements.

(c) Water Resources

440. **General Position.** Tanganyika forms the divide between three great water-sheds which drain into the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and the Mediterranean Sea by way of the Congo, the Zambezi and the River Nile respectively. The flow of the Congo is fed from Lake Tanganyika, the Zambezi from Lake Nyasa and the Nile from Lake Victoria.

441. The greater part of Tanganyika lies within the semi-arid region and has a climate which is characterized by unreliable rainy seasons, separated by prolonged seasons of drought. This marked seasonal distribution in rainfall under tropical conditions is not conducive to a perennial flow in rivers and has resulted in country like that around Dodoma in the Central Province being semi-desert although the mean annual rainfall there is the same as in Kent, the " Garden of England". Of the whole vast area of Tanganyika it can be said that 90 per cent. does not possess any permanent surface streams. This allows for the fact that while the main rivers are permanent throughout their courses, their middle and lower reaches often traverse semi-arid regions which not only contribute nothing to their flow but also deprive them of much of their water through evaporation. In such regions, therefore, the rivers form very narrow bands of water supply which hardly affect the general semi-arid nature of great tracts of country. With this background in mind it will be appreciated that Tanganyika is far from being a well-watered country.

442. **Development.** The two rivers of immediate pressing economic importance are the Pangani and the Ruvu. The Pangani with a drainage basin of some 13,000 square miles rises in the mountainous country around Kilimanjaro and reaches the sea at Pangani, just south of the port of Tanga. A firm of Consulting Engineers has investigated the possibility of large scale irrigation along the course of the river but the soils in the areas which can be commanded are inclined to salinity. The position is further complicated by the need to maintain the minimum flow required for the important power station at Grand Pangani Falls. Sufficient water for perennial irrigation could only be made available by the construction of a large reservoir to conserve the flood flow of the river. The whole question is under examination with special reference to the problem of land reclamation.

443. The Ruvu River has a catchment area of some 7,100 square miles and rises in the Uluguru Mountains about 120 miles due west of Dar es Salaam, discharging into the Indian Ocean some 40 miles north of the town. The Water Development Department is at present investigating the possibility of constructing a multi-purpose dam at Kidunda, with a view to exercising a large measure of flood control, generating hydro-electric power and making land and water available for irrigation in the lower reaches of the river.

444. Details of the hydrology of other major rivers, such as the Wami, Rufiji, Rovuma and Malagarasi, have yet to be studied but it is obvious that they have possibilities for hydro-electric or irrigation development.

445. It is unfortunate for Tanganyika that although the three greatest lakes in Africa lie partly within or just on the frontier of the territory they all have their outlets through neighbouring countries, with obvious advantage to them. Uganda has the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme, which makes use of the overflow from Lake Victoria, the Belgian Congo has a proposal to increase the navigability of the Lualaba River by controlling the overflow from Lake Tanganyika, while Nyasaland has a proposal to construct a large hydro-electric scheme using the overflow of Lake Nyasa. There is little hope of any large scale use of the waters of these lakes for the direct benefit of Tanganyika and, apart from domestic use of water by the inhabitants along their shores, the only likely development is comparatively small scale irrigation.

446. Ground water is not readily available and, even with the most modern methods, the location of successful boreholes is hazardous and liable to result in only partial success. It should be mentioned that the earth's vertical magnetic field is largely unknown in Tanganyika and this restricts the efficient use of the magnetometer. Ground water derived from boreholes is most unlikely ever to

play any significant part in agriculture except as regards domestic supplies for farmers and for the watering of stock. Boreholes for the latter purpose are already playing an important part in the development of the country by assisting cattle owners to make better use of the available grazing.

447. Largely in connexion with resettlement and rehabilitation schemes much work has been undertaken in the construction of dams and hafirs in several parts of the territory. In other ways the benefit to agriculture of the work of the Water Development Department has been indirect rather than direct. By making water supplies readily available to agricultural communities which formerly had to spend long hours carrying water, or even in looking for it, much labour has been saved and this can now be more profitably diverted to increased and improved agricultural activities. Many such supplies have now been built, the most spectacular being in the Newala District of the Southern Province, where water is pumped through a height of over 1,000 feet to a community of which many members have hitherto been accustomed to spend a third of their working hours in carrying water.

448. Elsewhere, water from inaccessible hills has been piped down for distances as great as 14 miles to cattle tanks distributed in such a way as to make the best use of available grazing and to domestic watering points for use by the local population. Boreholes have been sunk in areas where it has hitherto not been possible to use grazing because of the lack of drinking water for man and beast. Water from boreholes is fed to cattle tanks by pumps which may be worked by hand, by diesel engine or by windmill, depending on circumstances.

CHAPTER 4

Livestock

449. **Types.** The indigenous cattle of the territory may be divided into two distinct types, the short-horned and humped Zebu, which predominates, and the Sanga or Ankole with its long horns and comparative absence of hump, which is to be found mainly in the north-western areas. On the Government stock farm Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Indian Zebus and Boran Zebus are kept mainly for milk production. The attitude of the average African stock-owner to his cattle is not simply one of economics, although of recent years he has come more and more to look on his herd as his bank balance, to be drawn on in times of drought and crop failure. Custom and religion play a part in his outlook as does the fact that numbers mean prestige, quantity rather than quality being the measure. This is particularly the case among conservative pastoralists like the Masai and the Taturu, but less among agriculturalists such as the Sukuma.

450. The native sheep and goats are almost certainly of Asiatic origin and, as with cattle, they are kept in large numbers for reasons of religion, prestige, barter, food and clothing rather than for economic gain. In areas of light tsetse-fly infestation, where cattle cannot survive, sheep and goats are of value, as a source of animal proteins. Sheep are farmed, though not on a large scale, by a few non-indigenous farmers, who have introduced Black-headed Persian, and in a very few cases other breeds such as the Karakul and Romney Marsh. Crosses between these and the local types are raised.

451. Pig-husbandry in the main is carried out by non-indigenous farmers, though many tribes keep a few pigs when feeding stuffs are available and a market for the produce exists. The Wambulu carry on a small trade using a cross-bred Wessex type. The large white is favoured by Europeans and Asians. Barnyard poultry are kept by European farmers, but few are attempting to rear poultry scientifically and on a large scale. However, the influence of European introductions, mainly Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns, is having a noticeable effect on

the African-owned poultry, which is increasing in size and productivity. Very few horses are in African hands, and those entirely in areas close to European settlement. They are cross-bred Somali ponies, which are as a rule well cared for. Mules are scarcely ever kept, the few animals to be seen having originated from South Africa. Donkeys are numerous in many areas and, with the exception of a few Muscats or Muscat crosses, are of the common hardy grey type. The extent to which use is made of donkeys varies from areas where they are bred solely for sale, to areas like Masailand where they are used extensively as beasts of burden. Donkeys are never used by the Tanganyika African to supply motive power for drawing water; threshing grain or hauling simple carts, as they are in many North African countries.

452. **Distribution.** The greatest single factor governing the distribution of livestock in Tanganyika is the presence of tsetse-fly and trypanosomiasis. The coastal belt for a depth of some 150 miles is almost entirely "fly" infested, and in the west of the territory lies the great woodland fly belt extending to a depth of some 300 miles from the southern territorial border to the Wembere Plains and the cultivation steppe of Sukumaland and northwards. In between these two huge fly belts is the stock raising country which is only about one fifth of the whole area of the territory. Distribution within this tsetse free area is influenced mainly by the distribution of water supplies, by tick-borne diseases and by the nutritional standards of the pastures. In zones of poor fertility and high disease incidence (e.g., Bukoba), the tendency is towards understocking. In zones of good fertility and high disease incidence (e.g., North and South Mara), the trend is towards overstocking, unless marketing or stock limitation can be maintained to absorb the increase. In zones of good fertility but low rainfall, where tick-borne and parasitic diseases are largely absent, the nett annual increase is high and overstocking, with its attendant evils of stunted growth, unproductivity and soil erosion, is the rule, as in Sukumaland and the Kondoa District.

453. **Stock Problems.** The policy of limiting livestock numbers to the carrying capacity of the land was actively pursued during the year under review. Legislation was prepared to provide for the compulsory annual reduction of five per cent. of the cattle population in selected districts as an interim measure to tackle the problem of overstocking until such time as proper land usage schemes are operating. Pending the enactment of the legislation, stock owners were asked to agree to voluntary culling and the response was very satisfactory. In the Nzega District the native authorities asked that the rate should be raised to 10 per cent. and sales had reached this target figure by the end of September. Many other districts passed the five per cent. mark.

454. In conjunction with these measures there are the extensive reclamation and rehabilitation schemes being carried out in various parts of the territory. By the clearing of tsetse infested bush country and the development of water supplies new land is being made available for settlement and new pasturage is being opened up. Apart from the extensions to grazing lands effected by such operations there were no changes during the year under review in the acreage devoted to livestock, but the possibilities of establishing ranching schemes in certain areas regarded as suitable for this purpose have received attention.

455. **Departmental Organization.** The Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is responsible for the protection and development of the livestock resources of the territory. Its many activities include disease control, the breeding of improved livestock, pasture research and the establishment, in collaboration with the Water Development Department, of increased and improved water supplies for livestock.

456. The headquarters of the Department are at Mpwapwa in the Central Province, where also are situated the Research Laboratory, the Central Breeding

Station, Central Livestock Registry and the African Veterinary Training School. The field organization is based on provinces and regions and all departmental officers are subordinate to Assistant Directors in charge of Regions or Provincial Veterinary Officers in charge of Provinces. Co-operation with the Administration and with other Natural Resources Departments is assured through Natural Resources Committees.

457. **Research.** The research organization embodies veterinary, animal husbandry and pasture research. Veterinary research is centred at the Mpwapwa research laboratory, where in addition to rinderpest vaccine production, *ad hoc* investigations into field problems and more basic research are carried out. Animal husbandry research is centred at the central breeding station at Mpwapwa where all records are being centralized in a registry under the supervision of a livestock officer who has specialized in genetics. In addition experimental and demonstration farms are being developed in the Northern, Southern Highlands, Lake and Tanga Provinces. Pasture research is centred at Mpwapwa in the Central Province, and in the Western Province near Tabora. In addition, pasture research programmes are included in the investigations being carried out at the experimental and demonstration farms in the provinces.

458. **Diseases.** The Animal Diseases Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder provide legal authority for the control of animal diseases, and in collaboration with neighbouring territories measures are taken to prevent the introduction of disease into the territory.

459. Rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro pneumonia, trypanosomiasis and tick borne diseases, including East Coast Fever, prioplasmosis and anaplasmosis are the principal animal diseases of the territory, though many other scourges such as anthrax, blackquarter, rabies, foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis and helminth infestation are also present. Appropriate control measures are directed against each as they occur, including immunisation, quarantine and the destruction of carriers.

460. The policy of annual immunization against rinderpest of virtually all susceptible calves north of the Central Railway Line was continued with encouraging results. Actual outbreaks were dealt with individually while the main immunization campaigns went forward as planned and by the end of August no known rinderpest existed in the territory. In December, however, there was a minor outbreak in Masailand. No actual disease was apparent elsewhere during the latter half of the year, but immunization campaigns continued and a close watch was maintained on the more important game concentrations.

461. The campaign to eradicate contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia is also showing results. All cattle in the three areas of Masailand where the disease is endemic received their fifth series of inoculations early in the year and no active disease has been seen in the two larger quarantines, involving over 100,000 head of cattle, for over a year. It is hoped to release these within the near future, a decision which will amply repay the Masai for their co-operation during the inoculation campaigns as one of these areas has been in quarantine for sixteen years. Active cases are still occurring in the third small quarantine on the Kenya border and here some 10,000 head are to be vaccinated with a new aviarised vaccine.

462. Tickborne diseases, especially East Coast Fever, remained the major problem to be tackled now that efficient immunizing agents are available for the control of rinderpest. The installation of some 71 dips was completed in the Arusha and Iringa Districts, where East Coast Fever is endemic and where it is proposed to introduce mass dipping in an attempt to eradicate the disease. The response to voluntary dipping in the Iringa area was excellent and the scheme was

welcomed by the stockowners. The Arusha tribesmen still viewed the scheme with suspicion and propaganda was intensified to allay these doubts. Work on the installation of dips at holding grounds for trade stock and the provision of additional spraying points remained a high priority.

463. The control of trypanosomiasis received much attention and many thousands of cattle were treated with curative drugs during the dry season, when stock in many parts of the country are brought into contact with light fly infestation in their search for grazing and water.

464. The results of the tuberculosis survey carried out in 1951 showed that the whole of the Southern Highlands Province is affected to a greater or lesser degree. A further survey to determine whether the disease had spread northwards into the adjacent Central Province was undertaken by departmental staff during 1952 but results are not yet to hand.

465. **Livestock Industry.** The livestock marketing industry is controlled by a Livestock Board which was established in 1949. A comprehensive marketing system operates, in which cattle and small stock are sold by auction at primary markets and then moved under veterinary control to the consuming centres, or in the case of purchases by the buyers for the canning and by-products factory of Tanganyika Packers Limited to holding grounds and thence to the factory. This company, in which Government has a controlling interest, plays an important part in the livestock industry by providing a stable market for slaughter stock. The factory near Dar es Salaam is capable of dealing with 80,000 head of cattle a year, and in addition the company has a large central abattoir and cold storage plant at Arusha from which frozen carcases are railed to the sisal estates and other consuming centres along the Arusha/Tanga line. In many cases butchers operating on their own account attend the primary markets to purchase their requirements. Others buy from regular cattle dealers who dispose of their purchases on primary markets at re-sale markets in the consuming areas.

466. The culling campaigns resulted in the marketing of a number of immature animals and in order to prevent these going on to the slaughter floor Government purchased nearly 4,000 head for holding and conditioning on the Mkata Plains and approximately 3,000 head for re-sale to the Overseas Food Corporation and other farmers.

467. The constant endeavours made to improve the quality and marketing of hides and skins are bearing fruit and very favourable comment was made at the Colonial Hides and Skins Conference in London on the great improvement in the general quality of hides and skins exported from East Africa in recent years. This conference included representatives of tanners and of the various trade associations connected with the hides industry.

468. A considerable industry in the production of ghee and clarified butter has been built up in areas where there is surplus milk available, particularly in the Lake, Central and Western Provinces. Individual producers are encouraged to purchase separators and provision is made for loans to be granted for this purpose. Training is given at ghee schools and technical supervision and instruction provided in the field. The annual value of the ghee and clarified butter industry is now more than £200,000.

CHAPTER 5

Fisheries

469. **Inland Fisheries.** The Inland Fisheries Organization of the Department of Agriculture, with offices and laboratory at Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, deals

with the indigenous fisheries of all lakes, swamps and other natural fresh waters of the territory with the exception of Lake Victoria. This latter lake is catered for by two inter-territorial organizations, the East African Fisheries Research Organization, concerned with basic research, and the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service concerned with technological research and extension work. These two organizations are supported by territorial funds and Tanganyika is represented on the committees which control the work of these organizations. In addition to its main activities on Lake Victoria, the East African Fisheries Research Organization undertakes certain research elsewhere in Tanganyika and two of its fisheries research officers this year spent two months in investigations on Lake Tanganyika and the Malagarasi Swamps in conjunction with the inland fisheries officer of the Department of Agriculture.

470. The work of the inland fisheries officer during the year has been mainly on Lake Tanganyika and its river systems and on Lake Rukwa. On the former lake, a motor fishing vessel was commissioned in May and a considerable amount of experimental fishing and exploratory work has already been carried out. As a result of conservation and reorganization measures Lake Rukwa was re-opened for fishing in February of this year and has already contributed a valuable tonnage of fish.

471. Considerable progress has been made in the development of the fresh-water fish farming industry. The Fisheries Experimental Station at Korogwe in the Tanga Province is maintained as part of the territorial plan for both research and development and here work is at present mainly concerned with two species of Tilapia, *T. nilotica* and *T. melanopleura*. The latter species being herbivorous is particularly suited to culture by Africans, since its production requires little of the higher technical knowledge of fish farming practice. Training classes for Africans have been held, the pupils returning to their districts to help and advise the native authorities on pond construction and operation. Consignments of fry are despatched almost daily from the station by air, sea, rail and road for stocking ponds throughout the territory. Experimental work has been continued on the production of rice and fish in conjunction, and two new ponds have been dug for experiments in harvesting fish by nets.

472. **Marine Fisheries.** Coastal fishing is conducted almost exclusively by indigenous inhabitants, who use out-rigger dug-out canoes and other small craft for line and net fishing and also make use of flat polygonal basket-work traps, fence traps and throwing nets. Shark, ray, kingfish, snappers, barracuda, coral fish, rock fish and numerous other species are caught. The best catches are obtained during the rains. Prices are high and markets could absorb very much greater quantities than are at present available. Beche-de-mer collection is a long-standing industry and considerable quantities of crabs and crayfish are caught. The collection of other shell-fish is carried out to a limited extent. New industries recently added to the list are the collection of certain types of seaweed for drying and export and the culture of oysters.

473. **Consumption.** Fish forms a popular and widely distributed protein food but it is quite impossible to give any figures of the territorial consumption on a *per capita* basis in the absence of details of the catches of innumerable fishermen along the sea coast and on the rivers and other inland waters throughout the country. As far as the African population is concerned, however, the consumption of fresh fish is negligible. Fish is eaten as a relish with staple foodstuffs and is preferred either smoked or dried. In this form it has a very wide distribution from the main producing areas. Such statistics as are available show that during 1952 some 27,100 metric tons of fish, valued at about £840,300, were caught and landed in Tanganyika waters on Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Rukwa and from the Malagarasi river and swamps.

474. Some 510 tons of smoked and sun-dried fish from Lake Tanganyika, valued at £51,300, were exported to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi during the year. There was also a considerable export of smoked fish from Lake Victoria to Kenya and Uganda but no figures are available.

475. No processing facilities for the preserving and curing of fish exist in the territory at present other than the traditional methods of drying and smoking employed by the indigenous fishermen and fish traders.

CHAPTER 6

Forests

476. **Forest Estate.** As indicated in paragraphs 14-18 describing the flora of the territory, the chief economic forest types are the closed forests, the miombo woodlands, the coastal bush lands and the mangroves. These provide the bulk of the country's timber, fuel and pole requirements. In addition the closed mountain forests are of great protective value.

477. The first steps towards the establishment of a permanent forest estate for the territory were taken by the Germans who, during their occupation, constituted a number of forest reserves. This policy has been continued by the British Administration and in addition to maintaining as many as possible of the former German reserves, a considerable area of new ones has been set aside. The present target is to set aside eight per cent. (27,400 square miles) of the land area of the territory as forest reserves; by the end of 1951 a total of 8,822 square miles had been reserved, rather less than a third of the target. Additions during the year 1951 totalled 420 square miles; final figures for 1952 are not yet available but they are expected to be in the neighbourhood of 2,100 square miles.

478. **Forest Law.** The constitution and management of the permanent forest estate is provided for by the Forest Ordinance and subsidiary legislation thereunder. The cutting of trees on land outside forest reserves is also regulated by the same Ordinance.

479. Apart from the Forest Ordinance there is no legislation applying specifically to the forests of the territory but certain general legislation, such as the Export of Timber Ordinance, the Plant Protection Ordinance, the Grass Fires (Control) Ordinance, and the Factories Ordinance, may affect forest operations.

480. **Protection and Reservation.** Forest reserves may be constituted or cancelled by proclamation by the Governor. The normal procedure is for reserves first to be selected by the Forest Department in consultation with the Administration and the native authority concerned and the agreed proposals then submitted for declaration as forest reserves. Forest reserves may be of two categories, viz., those administered and controlled directly by the central Government and those declared to be native authority forest reserves, which are administered and controlled by specified native authorities. The second category is administered under rules enacted by the native authority concerned and the Forest Department normally acts in a supervisory capacity.

481. **Reafforestation.** There are no specific provisions in the forest law compelling afforestation but forest Department policy is to manage the forest estate on a sustained yield basis and in consequence to undertake reafforestation wherever it is necessary or desirable. Considerable reafforestation is also carried out by some native authorities. On alienated lands reafforestation, where necessary, is governed by covenants included in the terms and conditions of the rights of occupancy.

482. **Licences and Concessions.** The issue of licences and concessions is controlled by law. There are two categories of licence, casual licences and exclusive licences. The former are normally short term licences which are issued to individuals for specific quantities of forest produce or for such purposes as cultivation or grazing, while the latter are normally long term licences covering the collection of forest produce over comparatively large areas. The usual practice is for sawmills and other large scale collectors of forest produce to operate under exclusive licences. These may be granted by the Chief Conservator of Forests under powers delegated to him by the Governor.

483. **Attitude of Indigenous Inhabitants.** Forest reservation is not generally popular amongst the indigenous inhabitants and there is often opposition to proposals for reservation, doubtless largely due to lack of appreciation of the urgent need to protect the territory's forest estate. This, in fact, is one of the causes of delay in attaining the desired target of forest reserves. There is not the same opposition to concessions, however. On the contrary they are often welcomed on account of the opening up of the country to which they lead and of the clearing they cause, which in turn facilitate settlement.

484. **Management Plans.** Except for a simple management plan for the Mbeya plantations (1,000 acres approximately) which was approved in 1951, no working plans yet exist. Simple controlled yield management plans are, however, under application over four large areas of forest reserve and public lands totalling about 20,000 square miles in the *miombo* woodland of the Western Province. Working plans are in course of preparation for various forest areas, notably the Minziro and Vikindu Forest Reserves, and for systematic softwood planting on Mount Kilimanjaro, but shortage of staff has in most cases prevented little more than a beginning.

485. The total area of plantations at the end of 1951 was 19,027 acres, made up of 11,300 acres of fuel and pole plantations, 6,300 acres of softwoods and 1,300 acres of hardwoods. A total of 3,449 acres was planted in 1951, mostly softwoods and fuel and poles. Final figures for 1952 are not yet available but considerable plantings have taken place, again mostly softwoods. Natural forest regenerated during 1951 amounted to 1,203 acres, making a total area regenerated at the end of the year of 6,780 acres; figures for 1952 are not yet available.

486. **Forest Products.** The principal forest products important to the external and internal economy of the territory are timber, fuel, poles and mangrove bark. Owing to the favourable market for fibres there was also considerable interest in the harvesting of wild sansevieria in the early part of the year but a subsequent sharp fall in sisal prices has caused a slump in sansevieria and there was little activity in this product at the end of the year.

487. Demands for and production of timber, firewood and poles have continued high. Final figures of output for the year are not available but the figures for 1951 indicate the importance and order of magnitude of the products. Details are given in Appendix XI. D. The greater part of these products (about 60 per cent.) is obtained from public and private land outside forest reserves.

488. About 80 per cent. of the timber cut is made up of some seven species, viz., Muninga, (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) (34 per cent. in 1951), *Podocarpus* (20 per cent. in 1951), Mahogany (*Entandrophragma* spp., *Khaya* spp.) (7 per cent. in 1951), Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*) (7 per cent. in 1951), Camphorwood (*Ocotea* spp.) (5·5 per cent. in 1951), *Brachystegia* spp. (3·5 per cent. in 1951) and Lolyondo (*Stenganthus*) (3 per cent. in 1951). Approximately 19,380 tons of timber, or about one-third of the total output, were exported in 1951, mostly to the United Kingdom followed by South Africa and Kenya, while imports amounted to 3,220, mostly from Kenya. The value of timber exported in 1951 was £623,475, and of timber imported £64,108.

CHAPTER 7

Mineral Resources

489. **Development.** The more important minerals at present in production are gold, diamonds, tin, lead and mica. Other known mineral resources, some of which are being exploited on varying scales, are kaolin, tungsten, magnesite, salt, gypsum and graphite.

490. Continued progress has been made by the Government mining and geological departments in the assessment and development of mineral resources. The assistance on the non-administrative side rendered by the two mining engineers and the mining geologist made available under the auspices of the Economic Co-operation Administration, to which reference was made in last year's report, ended during the year. The Geological Survey Department maintains well-equipped chemical, metallurgical and ore-testing laboratories, and services rendered to the mining industry include geological investigations, diamond drilling, metallurgical research, assays and analyses. A wide programme of geological mapping is being financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

491. Gold production has been maintained despite the continuing difficulties resulting from the artificially depressed price of this mineral, which prevents the exploitation of low grade ore reserves and discourages large-scale development. As from the 1st May, producers have been allowed to sell at the ruling premium price, provided payment is made in dollars, and this concession has afforded some slight set-off against the continued increase in the production costs.

492. The production of gem and industrial diamonds has again continued on a scale comparable with that of recent years, but as a result of a settlement of the dispute between the principal producer and the marketing corporation regarding prices there has been a considerable increase in exports.

493 The investigation of the coalfields in the Ruhuhu River basin in the Southern and Southern Highlands Provinces by the Colonial Development Corporation has continued. Further drilling and geological mapping have added considerably to the knowledge of the geological nature of the deposits and have confirmed the existence of extensive reserves of workable coal.

494. In order to ensure that these deposits are properly exploited for the benefit of the inhabitants of the territory the Tanganyika Government has given the Colonial Development Corporation an authorization to prospect for coal and iron and has undertaken that during the continuance of this authorization no grant shall be made to any other person to prospect for, mine or treat coal in the territory. The Government has also agreed that in the event of the Corporation's being granted a lease or leases to mine coal no rights will be granted to any other person to mine or treat coal so long as the Corporation carries on mining operations commensurate with the economic potentialities of the deposits to the satisfaction of the Governor; the interests of certain existing holders of registered coal mining claims have been preserved. In addition an undertaking has been given to the Corporation that no rights for the mining of iron ore will be given without the Corporation's having a first option to acquire such rights. Here again certain existing rights to prospect for iron have been preserved.

495. Prospecting for minerals, more especially base metals, was continued in the Central, Lake and Western Provinces by influential mining concerns using the most modern scientific methods. Indications of mineralization occur over wide areas of the territory but much work remains to be done in their investigation. To further this work arrangements have been made by the Administration to set up in 1953 a special team of mining geologists whose sole task will be to examine and

evaluate the relative importance of the various mineral indications so that the development of those found worthy of further investigation can be speeded up. Following upon the geological reconnaissance of the coastal region and adjacent islands by an important oil group, to which reference was made in last year's report, an application has been made for the grant of an oil exploration licence and negotiations in this connexion were almost complete at the end of the year.

496. The following figures of the value of production for quinquennial periods over the last thirty years are of interest as an indication of 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	£15,197,000 (approximately)

497. **Policy and Legislation.** Mineral rights are vested in the Governor in trust and royalties and other receipts derived from mining and prospecting form part of the general revenues of the territory. With certain minor exceptions there are no private owners of mineral rights other than rights leased from the Government. The indigenous inhabitants of the territory can win minerals which they have been accustomed to exploit for their own use, and the holders of surface rights in land can win minerals from that land required for the erection of buildings thereon.

498. Apart from these exceptions, prospecting for minerals may be carried out only under the authority of a prospecting right issued in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Ordinance and Regulations. 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. This right entitles the holder to peg and apply for registration of mining claims and to make application for the grant of mining leases and exclusive prospecting licences. The fee charged for a prospecting right is Shs. 40 for the first year, renewable thereafter at an annual fee of Shs. 20.

499. Actual mining operations are permitted only under registered mining claim or lease title. A claim is valid for twelve months unless forfeited or abandoned, and may be renewed for further periods of twelve months. A lease may be granted, at the discretion of the Governor, for a term of not less than five years or more than twenty-one years, but may be renewed for further terms. An exclusive prospecting licence may be granted in respect of an area up to a maximum of eight square miles, but in special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, and upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit, an exclusive prospecting licence may be granted for an area in excess of eight square miles. An exclusive prospecting licence is renewable annually at the discretion of the Governor, but may not be held for more than six years in the case of lode deposits or three (in exceptional cases, four) years if in respect of alluvial deposits. The holder of such a licence is entitled to peg and apply for claims or leases over any mineral discoveries made. The law provides for prospecting or development obligations to be attached to all claims, leases and exclusive prospecting licences and for the forfeiture of such titles in the event of non-fulfilment of obligations.

500. Claims, leases and exclusive prospecting licences are subject to the payment of rents at prescribed rates. Royalties are payable on all minerals recovered except mineral fertilizers for agricultural use within the territory, and building stone, sand and clay quarried at places more than three miles outside a township boundary. In the case of the Dar es Salaam municipality, the limit is twelve

miles. Royalties on precious and base metals are on a sliding scale depending on the cost of production. In the case of other minerals, with the exception of salt, coal, building minerals and diamonds, royalty is assessed at the rate of five per cent. of the gross sum realized. On salt the rate is Shs. 6 per ton and on coal 30 cents per ton. In the case of building materials the rate is one shilling per 100 cubic feet on stone and 50 cents per one hundred cubic feet on sand and gravel. Diamonds attract a royalty of fifteen per cent. of valuation as determined by an official valuer. Income tax is payable on all incomes derived from mining operations.

501. Surface rights in land are governed by the nature of tenure and the terms of rights of occupancy. They convey no mineral rights and as a general policy the development of mineral resources takes priority over other uses of land, subject always to the provision that where mining or prospecting injuriously affects surface rights the owner of such rights is entitled to compensation. Such compensation may be as mutually agreed upon by the parties concerned or as awarded by the courts.

502. As already stated in paragraph 497 above any adult person possessing an adequate degree of literacy can obtain a prospecting right. This right entitles the holder to prospect either on his own behalf or on behalf of a company and in any area not specifically closed to prospecting. The closure of areas to prospecting for all minerals is normally resorted to for the protection of public services and amenities—townships, roads, bridges, railways, etc.—while closures in respect of certain minerals are made to ensure their orderly development to the best advantage.

503. Every holder of a prospecting right is entitled to protect any discovery he may make by pegging a claim or claims, and compliance with a few simple formalities gives him the sole right to further prospect and mine his discovery. Claims vary in size according to the mineral to be mined. Where a large mineral deposit is proved under an exclusive prospecting right or on claims the holder may apply, as indicated in paragraph 498, for a mining lease for a term of from five to twenty-one years, with the right of renewal if the deposit is then still unexhausted. The transfer of mineral rights is controlled only so far as is necessary to ensure the cintinuance of adequate development.

504. The problem of the resoiling of land damaged by mining operations has not yet arisen. When and where it becomes likely to arise the position can be met by making the grant of a mining lease conditional upon resoiling. As already stated compensation is payable to the holders of surface rights in land damaged by mining operations.

505. As the work of geological survey and prospecting, both by Government and private enterprise, progresses, new mineral discoveries may well be made and the development of its minerals resources may be expected to contribute increasingly to the economic advancement of the territory and the general prosperity of its inhabitants. Active participation in prospectng and mining activities is open to all sections of the population, while all receipts from royalties, rents and fees, and other income derived from mining operations accrue to the general revenues of the territory, to the general benefit of its inhabitants as a whole.

506. **Duration of Mineral Resources.** Although the geological investigations which have already been carried out 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, it is not yet possible for any firm estimate to be made of the future duration of any of the mineral resources of the territory. Apart from the fact that extensive areas still remain to be explored, no satisfactory assessment of the future demands upon mineral resources, which will determine their life when

their full extent is known, can yet be made. At this early stage in the development of the territoty it would be premature to formulate any plans for the protection of the inhabitants against the economic effects of the exhaustion of the mineral resources, many of which, though known to be of wide occurrence, are still only in the exploratory stage of development.

CHAPTER 8

Industries

507. **Manufacturing Industry.** As the wealth of the territory lies mainly in its primary agriculture produce and its minerals, manufacturing industries are at present largely confined to the processing of raw materials. In some cases most of the processed article is consumed locally, but in others the bulk is exported.

508. Of the various processing industries some are an inseparable part of primary production—to reduce the raw materials to an economically marketable and exportable form. In such cases as sisal, tea and sugar and in the treatment of mineral ores the processing is carried out by the producers themselves. Such processes as cotton ginning and coffee and tobacco curing are carried out at commercially run establishments to which the raw produce is brought. Of the industries which may be said to carry the processing a stage further there is a considerable variety. Chief among these are the milling processes, producing flour from grain and oil from copra, groundnuts and sesame.

509. Industries other than those concerned with the initial processing of raw materials include meat canning and the manufacture of a variety of meat products for local consumption and export; the manufacture of tin cans and containers, oxygen and allied products, paints and varnishes; and a bottling factory. Other industries are tanning and the manufacture of leather goods, textile dyeing and printing, fruit juice extraction, breweries, and numerous soap factories, brick and tile works and furniture-making establishments. Projected industries include a cement works.

510. There has been a steady expansion of processing industries during recent years, their potentialities being dependent upon the availability of local materials. The encouragement of secondary industries—as a means of broadening the territory's economy, promoting increased production and providing greater scope for the employment and advancement of the inhabitants—is part of the general economic policy of the Administering Authority. Inducement for the investment of capital from outside the territory is offered by the provisions of the income tax legislation. Under the Customs Tariff Ordinance many articles needed in building construction, and also fixed plant and machinery for manufacturing and other industrial purposes, are admitted free of import duty. The Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duties) Ordinance, 1950, provides for the refund of customs duties on goods imported for use in local industries.

511. **Local Handicrafts.** Local handicrafts include woodwork, ironwork, weaving, basket making, leatherwork and pottery, canoe and dhow building, sail making and net making, the cords from worn vehicle tyres being in great demand for this last purpose. In some cases these local industries are of considerable value, both as a source of revenue for the craftsmen and craftswomen and as providing a supply of utilitarian necessities for the housewife, the fisherman and the peasant farmer, but they are not such as to be capable of development in competition with mass-produced manufactured articles. There is ample local material available and with instruction in improved methods a better type of article could doubtless be produced in many cases, but even so there is little prospect

of any expansion of the market. Articles of wood-carving and basket-making are sold in considerable numbers to non-indigenous inhabitants and visitors as curios and ornaments but as such are of little interest to the indigenous people themselves. Hoes, axes, cooking pots and similar articles of local handiwork will doubtless continue to be produced and sold in large quantities for years to come but the average African prefers the imported machine-made article if available at a price which he considers reasonable.

512. **Food Industry.** The food industry covers a number of industrial processes, besides such normal activities as those of hotels and eating houses and the simple sale and marketing of primary foodstuffs. The industrial processes, of which mention has already been made in earlier chapters, include meat canning factories and the preparation of a variety of meat products; fruit canning on a small scale; flour and oil milling; tea, coffee and sugar factories; fruit juice extraction; and brewing. There is a considerable dried fish industry, largely run as a cottage industry but with a few producers carrying out business on a comparatively large scale. Dairy industries in various parts of the territory produce butter, cheese, ghee and clarified butter. Most of these activities are developing and expanding.

513. **Tourist Industry.** The tourist industry is still only partially developed. The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is an incorporated association to which the Tanganyika Government makes an annual subscription, and there is a Tanganyika Travel Committee responsible for the expenditure of the funds allocated to it by Government for the development of tourist traffic. The Association has a branch in Dar es Salaam and provides information regarding communications and accommodation, as well as general historical and geographical information about the territory. The majority of the members of the Association are local travel agents, hoteliers, transport companies and others interested in the development of tourist traffic.

514. **Principal Markets.** As already indicated local industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of primary produce for export and information regarding the markets for such produce will be found in Appendix VII. At the present stage of development and while a main aim of economic policy must continue to be to achieve self-sufficiency, particularly in respect of food supplies, much of the production of local industries finds its markets in the territory. In the case of foodstuffs, including the products of milling and similar industries, the local market continues to expand and as is only to be expected local industry is in a favourable position in regard to price competition. The position regarding the products of local handicrafts and cottage industries has already been explained in paragraph 511. The establishments manufacturing goods from imported raw materials find their markets in the East African territories generally and not exclusively in Tanganyika. In the case of metal containers the markets include the Sudan and the Rhodesias. Except in the case of paints and varnishes price competition with imported articles does not yet constitute a problem.

515. **Encouragement of Industrialization.** The encouragement of secondary industries as a means of broadening the territory's economy, promoting increased production, and providing greater scope for the employment and advancement of the inhabitants is part of the general economic policy of the Administering Authority. The development of secondary industries is encouraged through the Income Tax legislation and the Customs tariff, which provides for entry free of duty or at low rates of duty of plant and machinery for industrial purposes; through the Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duty) Ordinance, which enables refunds of customs duties to be made in certain circumstances on materials imported for use in local industry; by the comprehensive planning of industrial areas; through

improvements in the territory's communication system and, in special cases, by Government financial participation, e.g. the meat processing industry (Tanganyika Packers Limited) in which Government holds 51 per cent. of the capital. The investment of outside capital is welcomed and encouraged, but as has already been stated details are not available of the amount actually invested, or available for investing.

516. It is important to maintain a proper balance in the general development of the territory at this stage, while the achievement of self-sufficiency in food supplies is so vital a factor, and to ensure as far as possible a balanced distribution of the available labour supply between agricultural and industrial production. In the case of the latter in particular an urgent need is an increase in the number of skilled workers and reference to the provision being made for the technical training of the indigenous inhabitants will be found in Chapter 4 of Part VII of this report. Consideration is also being given to means of assisting those who have completed their training to establish themselves to their best advantage. There will undoubtedly be a steady development of industrialization, with increasing opportunities for skilled workers.

517. **Industrial Licensing.** Apart from the provisions of the Milling Ordinance, the only system of industrial licensing is that operated under the Industrial Licensing Ordinance, 1948. A new Ordinance was passed in the course of the year but is awaiting the passing of similar legislation in Kenya and Uganda before it is brought into operation. The new legislation is designed to remove a number of administrative and other difficulties which have been found in operating the existing legislation.

518. The industries in respect of which industrial licensing operates are limited to those in a schedule which can only be altered by resolution of the territorial Legislative Council. The following are the scheduled classes of products under the new Ordinance:—

Cotton yarn.
Cotton piece-goods other than knitwear.
Cotton blankets.
Woollen yarn.
Woollen piece-goods other than knitwear.
Woollen blankets.
Glazed articles of pottery.
Fabric spun or woven from soft fibres, other than fibres derived from cotton and flax.
Steel drums of 5 to 60 gallons capacity of 26 to 12 gauge.

In the new legislation cottage industries are specifically excluded from the requirements of industrial licensing.

519. Two licences have been granted for scheduled industries in Tanganyika—a Muscat cloth factory at Moshi and a cotton blanket factory at Dar es Salaam. In neither case has the factory started production.

520. The controlling agency in respect of industrial licensing is the East African Industrial Council of which the chairman is the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission and on which each of the three East African territories is represented by three members. The purpose of industrial licensing, briefly stated, is to encourage the establishment of the scheduled industries by affording a degree of protection to industrialists who without some prospect of an assured market would be unwilling in present circumstances to invest considerable capital on such undertakings, and as far as possible to ensure that no enterprise is undertaken of which the failure would be likely to prejudice the successful development of the industry

in question. The whole matter of industrial licensing is kept constantly under review and both the Administering Authority and the territorial Government are alive to the need to ensure that the system does not operate to the disadvantage of the territory or discourage local initiative. On the contrary, it is greatly to the advantage of the territory that supplies of certain vital necessities should be available locally and at the present stage of development there appears no prospect of getting manufacture started without the protective measures afforded by the industrial licensing system.

521. **Fuel and Power Facilities.** Public electricity supplies are provided by two Companies, the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited, and the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company Limited. The Government of Tanganyika holds 45,000 shares of £1 in the latter Company.

522. The Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited holds an exclusive licence for the generation and distribution of electricity over an area within a circle having a radius of sixty miles centred on the Grand Pangani Falls. The period of the licence is from 1931 to 1991, subject to an extension for fifteen years and subject to Government's right to purchase the undertaking in 1981. The Company operates a hydro-electric station situated at the Grand Pangani Falls and is under an obligation to develop other hydro sites on the Pangani river and its tributaries within an area defined by a circle of seventy-five miles radius from the falls. In addition to serving the concession area in Tanganyika, the Company exports surplus power to Mombasa in Kenya.

523. The Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company Limited holds exclusive licences to supply in twelve concession areas consisting of areas within radii of sixty miles centred on the principal post offices in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma, Mwanza, Moshi, Arusha, Iringa and Mbeya, and within radii of twenty-five miles in the cases of Lindi and Mtwara. The Company also has the first option to supply in other areas excluding the concession operated by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited. All these licences expire in the year 2011 subject to Government's option to purchase in 1981 and thereafter at stipulated periods.

524. In addition to public supplies, fifty-two licences have been issued for private generation, mainly in the mining and sisal industries.

525. The operations of all licensees are controlled by the Electricity Ordinance, 1931, and by the Rules made thereunder; but special provisions are incorporated in licences for public supplies designed to ensure adequate development.

526. Installed plant capacities at December, 1952, operating for public electricity supplies, classified according to types of generation, were as follows:—

	kw.
Diesel	10,520
Steam (wood fuel)	675
Gas producer	75
Hydro	14,000

The corresponding figures for private generation are not available.

527. Diesel fuel oil is imported and the comparatively small amount of steam and gas producer generation is obtained mainly from local wood fuel. The developed hydro resources are at the Grand Pangani Falls on the Pangani River (12,500 kw.); the Kikuletwa river near Moshi (850 kw.); Iringa (400 kw.) and Mbeya (250 kw.). A further 35,000 kw. is capable of development on the Pangani river; hydro-surveys are proceeding on the Ruvu river and its tributaries, and a survey of the Rufiji and its tributaries is contemplated. A site on the Kware river near Moshi has also been surveyed.

528. The number of consumers at December, 1952, served by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited was 1980.

The numbers of consumers at December, 1952, served by the Dar es Salaam and District Supply Company Limited were as follows:

Dar es Salaam	6,530
Tabora	551
Dodoma	662
Kigoma....	132
Mwanza	710
Moshi	894
Arusha	752
Lindi	405
Iringa	277
Mbeya	208
Morogoro	222
TOTAL	11,343

529. The rates paid by consumers are set out in the comprehensive tariff schedules issued from time to time by the Companies, covering ordinary lighting, commercial lighting, domestic lighting, lighting for cinemas, theatres, hotels, clubs, hospitals, etc., and similarly varied categories for power consumption, for both peak and off-peak periods. Full details of these tariff schedules cannot well be included in a report of this nature but the following may be of sufficient interest to warrant inclusion.

530. In the case of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited, the charge for ordinary lighting is Sh. 1/- a unit; for commercial lighting, 80 units monthly per kw. of maximum demand of installed lighting at 75 cents per unit and the balance at 15 cents per unit, with a minimum monthly consumption at the high rate of 160 units; for domestic power and lighting 7½ cents a unit, plus a monthly standing charge calculated on the external dimensions of the premises; for industrial installations tariffs are based on maximum loads and annual kilowatt-hours of consumption. Under the tariff schedule of the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company Limited, the charge for ordinary lighting is Sh. 1/20 a unit, with a discount of 10 per cent. where consumption exceeds 200 units; for ordinary power 60 cents a unit, with a discount as in the case of ordinary lighting; for domestic purposes from 10 to 12½ cents a unit, plus a standing charge based on the number of habitable rooms; for commercial purposes, power and lighting, the charge is Sh. 1/20 a unit for the first 40 units per month, 40 cents a unit (plus fuel surcharge) for the next 100 units, and 12½ cents (plus fuel surcharge) for the balance of units consumed. For large-scale industrial consumption the tariff is based on factors similar to those in the case of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company.

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

531. **Postal Services.** The postal administration provides a full range of mail services, except house-to-house delivery by postmen. Delivery is effected through the medium of private boxes, private bags and the poste restante service. Letters, postcards, printed and commercial papers, samples and newspapers are carried, and there is a parcel service for items up to 22 lbs. in weight. Facilities are available for registration, cash on delivery, insured and express items; and provision is made for first and second class airmail, air letters and air parcels. The inland postage rate for surface mail is 20 cents for each ounce or part thereof; for inland airmail the charge is 30 cents for the first half ounce and 20 cents for each additional half ounce or part thereof.

532. Mail is carried by the railway, by railway bus services and by other bus and transport services operating under contract with the post office. Four travelling post offices are attached to trains on the main line railways. Mail is collected and delivered at all post offices along the railway line. Stamps, postal orders and stationery can be purchased from these travelling post offices and registered letters posted.

533. The frequency of transmission of mail depends on the frequency of the transport service employed for the purpose. Mail circulates by rail between Dar es Salaam and Tabora three times weekly, and between Dar es Salaam-Mwanza, Tanga-Moshi, twice weekly. There is a railway bus service between Arusha and Dodoma twice weekly. Airmail circulates daily between Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga and Nairobi. Overseas mail to the United Kingdom leaves Dar es Salaam by ship at intervals of about once a week. There are 15 denominations of postage stamps ranging from one cent. to Shs. 20/-, and seven types of embossed stationery.

534. There are seventy-seven post offices staffed by officers of the Posts and Telecommunications Department, and seventy-three postal agencies operated either by administrative officers, officers of the railways, or private individuals under contract. Forty-one of the post offices provide a full range of facilities; the remainder provide limited facilities, but there is a programme for increasing the facilities available at these offices. The post office in Tanganyika is owned and operated by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

535. During the year under review 640 new private boxes were installed at various post offices bringing the total in use up to 5,920. The use of the private bag service also increased. The transmission of mail to a number of places has been accelerated, and the volume of letter and parcel mail continued to increase. All previous records were broken during one four-week period towards the end of the year when more than 10,000 bags of mail were handled at the Dar es Salaam post office. Additional direct airmail services were introduced to the United Kingdom and the Belgian Congo, and every advantage was taken of various increases in the range of the internal air services. A second class airmail service was introduced for the carriage of mail within East Africa.

536. **Telephone and Radio Telephone Services.** The post office telephone service includes fifty-six telephone exchanges with capacity for 4,510 subscribers. Five of the exchanges are automatic. The exchanges are connected together by trunk lines constructed with nearly 8,000 miles of wire; eight of the exchanges have only limited facilities for trunk calls. Fifty-seven public call offices are in operation and the number of subscribers' telephones connected to the system is now 7,138.

537. Radio telephone service is available to Aden, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, Channel Islands, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Germany (U.S., French and British Zones), Gibraltar, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Pakistan, Saar Territory, South Africa, South West Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America and Zanzibar.

538. During the year 1952 one additional trunk exchange was connected to the system, and the capacity of many exchanges was increased. Considerable progress was made in the installation of equipment for a very high frequency radio telephone system between Dar es Salaam and Tanga. This system is to be extended to Mombasa and Nairobi, and also to Dodoma and Moshi. A further improvement has been the provision of equipment which enables the trunk operator in Dar es Salaam to dial direct to a subscriber in Tanga or Nairobi, and vice versa.

539. The telephone service provides all types of telephone installation including exchange lines, extensions, private branch exchanges, public call offices and party-

line service. A telephone directory is published at six-monthly intervals. The basic charges for exchange line telephone services are a non-recurrent charge of Shs. 40/- and a quarterly rental of Shs. 30/-. Local calls cost 20 cents. In the trunk service it is permissible to have ordinary trunk calls or person to person trunk calls. Radio telephone service to most parts of the world is available via Nairobi, and there is a ship/shore service via Mombasa.

540. The telephone service in Tanganyika is owned and operated by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

541. **Telegraph, Submarine Cable and Wireless Telegraph Service.** Telegraph facilities are provided throughout Tanganyika by the Posts and Telecommunications Administration by means of morse and teleprinter land-line circuits, and by radio telegraph circuits. There are 182 centres at which telegrams are accepted. The four largest centres use teleprinters on the main circuits. Radio stations are established at twenty-one centres; at twelve of these the stations provide the sole means of telegraph communication. The main telegraph trunk routes, and certain subsidiary routes, are supplemented by radio telegraph channels. High speed radio telegraph equipment is in use on some of the busier routes.

542. The charge for ordinary telegrams to any places in East Africa is Shs. 1/50 for a minimum of ten words and fifteen cents for each additional word. Free delivery of telegrams is made to addresses within three miles of a telegraph office, the service being provided by means of foot, cycle or motor cycle messengers. Facilities are available for the transmission of telegrams by radio to and from ships at sea.

543. Overseas cables are handled by Cable and Wireless Limited, a company which is not subsidized by Government.

544. During the year plans were made for the establishment of five new radio telegraph stations at remote places, and progress was made with a general reorganization of the telegraph system with a view to expediting the transmission of telegrams.

545. **Radio Services.** An experimental broadcasting station was established in Dar es Salaam towards the end of 1951. This station was intended originally to cover a short radius only but it has been found that reception is good all up and down the coast and in some inland areas. The station broadcasts on two short-wave and one medium wave frequencies. Programmes in Kiswahili are broadcast for 1½ hours daily with extensions in English twice a week. The types of equipment used are four R.C.A. 250 watt transmitters and one Hallicrafter B.610 short wave transmitter.

546. The principal improvements during the year have included the establishment of two studios, a control room and workshops. Recording facilities for outside broadcasts have been arranged and live broadcasts from the football stadium have been successfully transmitted. Disc cutting equipment has been put into use and a record library established. The staff has been increased and also the duration of programmes. The programme for the month is printed and distributed.

547. The Broadcasting Service is owned and operated by the territorial Government. The Colonial Development and Welfare Fund contributed a grant of £21,250 for capital expenditure and £8,100 for recurrent expenditure.

548. Wireless receiving licenses are issued free. Twelve community listening points have been set up in Dar es Salaam and 40 receiving sets have been issued to social centres, etc. Five houses in an African housing estate have been fitted experimentally with rediffusion.

549. **Roads.** The mileages and classification of roads in the territory are as follows:—

		Miles
(1)	Roads in municipalities and townships	545
(2)	Roads in other settlements	50
(3)	Main roads	3,243
(4)	District roads—Grade " A "	3,688
(5)	District roads—Grade " B "	10,423
(6)	Village roads—approximately	8,000

550. Main and Grade " A " roads are maintained by the Public Works Department, and Grade " B " district roads by the Provincial Administration. Most native authorities set aside funds for the upkeep of village roads, especially those used for produce carrying, but in many instances village roads are little more than tracks. There are many miles of pathways and tracks throughout the territory, some used regularly and others used only from time to time. No public expenditure is incurred in their maintenance.

551. Road transport services on certain main routes are operated by East African Railways and Harbours. All other road transport is owned and operated by private enterprise, either companies or individuals.

552. The new Namanga-Arusha-Moshi-Himo road is now substantially completed and open to traffic except for a short section between Arusha and Moshi. Its length is 120 miles and it has a bituminized surface. Construction on the 65-mile road from Tanga to Korogwe was commenced early in the year and is progressing well. It is due to be completed early in 1954. Work continued on the 120 mile road from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro and this is also scheduled for completion early in 1954.

553. A start was made on the construction of the new direct road between Morogoro and Iringa. This is designed to have a stabilized gravel surface and will be about 200 miles in length. A considerable length of this road traverses mountainous country which presents special difficulties. In the Southern Province work continued on the sixty mile road between Lindi and Nanganga. Further progress was made on the new road from Dar es Salaam to Bagamoyo and about nine miles of bituminous surfaced road were open to traffic by the end of 1952.

554. 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, the replacement of timber and bush pole bridges and culverts by permanent structures, and in the extension and upgrading of roads in townships. A large programme of road surveys was also in progress, some of the more important being the location of a route between Songea and Njombe to give access to the coalfield areas, the investigation of a line for the East-West link route in the Morogoro-Dodoma section, and an improved line for the main road from Mwanza to Kenya to avoid the long and difficult ferry crossing between Musoma and Kinesi.

555. **Road Transport Services.** The road services operated by the East African Railways and Harbours in Tanganyika are as follows:—

	Route Miles
Itigi and Dodoma to the Southern Highlands	1,033
Itigi to Singida....	75
Dodoma to Arusha	277
Morogoro to Korogwe	178
Mombo to Lushoto	20
	1,583

556. The road services fleet in Tanganyika which, at the time of the amalgamation of the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services and the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in 1948 consisted of vehicles quite unfitted to stand up to the road conditions encountered, is being entirely re-equipped with Albion vehicles of a particularly robust and reliable design. As at the 31st December, 1952, deliveries had been effected as follows:—

49 passenger buses (out of 68 on order)
19 10-ton lorries (out of 25 on order)
19 7-ton lorries (out of 27 on order)
32 5-ton lorries (order completed)
3 4-ton lorries (order completed)
2 5-ton trailers (out of 12 on order)

It is expected that ten additional passenger buses and eight 7-ton lorries will be ordered in the near future.

557. Passenger fares for all routes except the Mombo-Lushoto service are calculated at the following rates:—

Superior class . . .2/- per 10 miles or part thereof.
Third class . . . 50 cents per 10 miles or part thereof.

On the Mombo/Lushoto route the rate for superior class is 3/- per 10 miles or part thereof.

558. In Dar es Salaam a bus service is operated by the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company. This Company has twenty-five buses at present, twenty-one 33-seaters and three 52-seaters, which operate on seven routes over 30·4 miles. In 1952 it carried 7,081,705 passengers and covered 807,587 passenger miles. The buses have two classes and there is no distinction made as to race. Fares range from 15 cents for 2nd class and 30 cents for 1st class for distances up to 2 miles, to 40 cents for 2nd class and 80 cents for 1st class for journeys of 6 miles.

559. **Railway Services.** The railways in Tanganyika are operated by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, a self-contained service of the East Africa High Commission. They are metre gauge and comprise the following lines:—

Tanga Line. Tanga to Moshi, 219 miles, with a branch line 54 miles in length from Moshi to Arusha. There is a connexion with the Kenya and Uganda Section at Moshi.

Central Line. Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, 780 miles, with branch lines from Umsagali to Kongwa (18 miles); Tabora to Mwanza on Lake Victoria (237 miles); and Kaliuwa to Mpanda (131 miles).

Southern Province Railway. Mkwaya to Lumesule Juu, 152 miles, is under construction and has been opened as far as Nachingwea (79 miles). A 66 mile connecting the new port at Mtwara with the railway at Ruo junction is under construction.

560. During 1952 goods traffic on the Central Line broke all previous records amounting to approximately 617,000 tons, an increase of 5·4 per cent. over the 1951 figure, whilst the number of passenger journeys had very slightly declined to 1,217,000. Separate figures for the Tanga line are not available as the accounting arrangements for this line are merged with those for the Kenya and Uganda section. The Southern Province Railway was operated under construction conditions during the year but it is hoped that it will be opened to public traffic in 1953.

561. Improvements effected during the year include the extension of the Dar es Salaam locomotive workshops and their re-equipment with a number of modern

machines. A programme of bridge strengthening was begun in order to enable the employment of heavier locomotives, whilst crossing loops at certain stations were lengthened to accommodate longer trains. In order to improve traffic operation, work was begun on the installation of a traffic control circuit to connect stations between Dar es Salaam and Dodoma, the busiest section of the Central Line. The placing in service of six new Mikado main line steam locomotives formed a welcome addition to the motive power available on the Central Line, whilst the transfer of three Garretts from the Kenya/Uganda section provided the Tanga Line with the most powerful locomotives it has yet had.

562. **Air Transport Services.** Internal scheduled air transport is conducted by the East African Airways Corporation which in 1952 made arrangements to sell its " Lodestar " aircraft and to acquire additional " Dakotas." The Corporation operates a network of services now mainly by " Dakota " aircraft connecting the main administrative and commercial centres of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, and one external service to aerodromes in Portuguese East Africa and Durban. The route mileage flown is about 20,500, and the annual aircraft mileage about 2,500,000. The Central African Airways Corporation operates services between Southern Rhodesia and Kenya

(*a*) Via Northern Rhodesia calling in Tanganyika at Tabora.
(*b*) Via Nyasaland, calling in Tanganyika at Dar es Salaam.

563. Sabena Airlines operate weekly services between the Belgian Congo and Dar es Salaam calling at Tabora. The British Overseas Airways Corporation operates a weekly direct " Hermes " service between England and Dar es Salaam.

564. Small charter aircraft are based in Dar es Salaam or can be conveniently hired from bases in Kenya at Nairobi and Mombasa. The Department of Lands and Surveys operates two Percival Prince survey aircraft which may be used for government transport work, and Williamson Diamonds Limited maintains two private Dove aircraft used mainly for transport connexions between the mine and Nairobi.

565. The East African Airways Corporation is a public non-profit-making corporation owned by the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. There is no direct subsidy, but any shortfall of revenue below the year's expenditure is met in agreed proportions by payments from the public funds of Governments concerned.

566. The capabilities of some airfields in Tanganyika to carry aircraft are apt to be partly dependent on the extent of recent rainfall. There are twenty-two aerodromes, however, normally capable of taking aircraft up to Dakota size and weight, of which three (Dar es Salaam, Tabora and Lindi) are capable of carrying heavy aircraft. Twenty of these aerodromes are owned and operated by Government, while two are privately owned and operated. There are a further thirteen minor aerodromes (of which eleven are in public ownership) suitable for use by smaller aircraft in dry weather. Improvement work on aerodromes has proceeded during 1952, at a cost of about £60,000, mainly expended on improvements to drainage, bearing strength of runways and on the construction of buildings. In addition work to construct a new airport to international " C " standard at Dar es Salaam has proceeded steadily and it is anticipated that it will be opened to traffic in 1953, the land occupied by the existing airport, which is needed for township residential purposes, being freed in 1954 from its present use.

567. **Meteorological Services.** The East African Meteorological Department, a department of the East Africa High Commission with headquarters at Nairobi in Kenya, is responsible for the provision of meteorological services in Tanganyika.

A territorial office is maintained at Dar es Salaam and is responsible for the administration of the network of meteorological stations throughout the territory.

568. The meteorological services required in Tanganyika fall under the two broad headings of climatology and forecasting, and in the case of the former information regarding rainfall is of particular importance. Rainfall readings are collected from as many places as possible, use being made of the services of volunteer recorders, both official and non-official, with equipment in most cases supplied by the department. During 1952 the number of rainfall recording stations increased from 465 to 472.

569. At other stations, manned by permanent staff of the department or by part-time observers, records are also kept of other meteorological elements—temperature, humidity, sunshine, clouds, etc. During 1952 there were two first-order stations, twenty-nine second-order stations and fifty-two temperature stations. The first and second-order stations report their weather by telegram and at least twice daily for forecasting purposes. Details of all recordings, including rainfall, are published regularly by the department. In addition to these routine publications of statistical information the department also publishes the results of investigations carried out to meet specific requests and other work of special interest. One of the latest publications relates to further experiments on artificial control of rainfall which were carried out at Kongwa, in which new techniques were employed. A comprehensive report has also been produced on a most unusual tropical cyclone which struck the southern coast of Tanganyika in April, 1952, and caused considerable local damage.

570. A forecasting office is maintained at the Dar es Salaam airport and information to other airfields in the territory is supplied either from this office or the Central Forecast Office, Nairobi. The forecasting requirements of shipping are met by routine broadcasts from Nairobi, which include information covering a large part of the Indian Ocean. A cyclone warning organization is operated in conjunction with other territories, including Madagascar, Mauritius and Ceylon, for notifying shipping and, when necessary, land areas of the proximity and movement of cyclones.

571. Weather forecasts for agricultural and general purposes are broadcast from Nairobi and are published in the local daily papers. Special forecasts are sent to farmers by telegram on request.

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

573. During December, the s.s. " Liemba," which has been undergoing a major refit on the Administration's slipway at Kigoma, returned to service on Lake Tanganyika. Originally the German s.s. " Goetzen," which was scuttled in 1916 and subsequently salved and placed in service by the Tanganyika Railways Administration, the " Liemba " has been re-equipped with new oil-fired boilers giving her a considerably increased speed, bilge keels which have materially improved her stability and new cargo handling equipment. Her passenger accommodation has been completely remodelled.

574. All harbours on the coast of Tanganyika are controlled by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. At Dar es Salaam, which is at present entirely a lighterage port, three deepwater berths are under construction, one of

which is being built on behalf of the Belgian Government for the important transit traffic to and from the Belgian Congo. The entrance channel to the port is being improved by large scale dredging operations.

575. The port of Tanga is also a lighterage wharf and towards the end of the year plans were completed for the construction of a new section of lighterage wharf some 700 feet in length and the rehabilitation of the existing wharf.

576. In the Southern Province, the ports of Lindi and Mikindani have been developed by temporary works to handle the traffic of this area until the new deep-water quay at Mtwara becomes available for use. It had been hoped to bring the port of Mtwara into operation during 1952, but the opening date has now had to be deferred until approximately mid-1953 owing to movement of the quay wall for which remedial measures have had to be put in hand.

577. Repairs to ships of a minor character are undertaken in the Administration's dockyard at Dar es Salaam, which is equipped to carry out electric arc and gas welding, repairs to steam and water pipes, blacksmith work, carpentry, rivetting, minor machinery repairs and splicing. There is no dry dock.

578. Tariff books are published in accordance with the provisions of the Railways and Harbours Administration Act, 1950. Passenger fares on railways and lake steamers for a fifty-mile journey are 1st class, Shs. 11/30; 2nd class, Shs. 7/50 3rd class, Shs. 2/50. The fare from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma, a distance of 780 miles, costs Shs. 174/40 for 1st class, Shs. 116/30 for second class and Shs. 27/- for third class. Goods class rates which apply to rail, road and marine services vary from 34 cents to Shs. 1/25 per 100-lbs for a 50 mile journey and from Shs. 3/50 to Shs. 19/98 per 100-lbs for a 1,000 mile journey, depending on the class of goods carried.

579. Tariff Books of port dues and charges, and of landing, shipping and storage charges, in accordance with the provisions of the Ports and Native Vessels Ordinances, are published at regular intervals.

580. **Distinctions in Use, Ownership, etc.** There is no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality in regard to the ownership and operation of transport services. All the facilities offered by the various services enumerated above are available to all nationalities and races, indigenous and non-indigenous alike. The extent to which any individual can avail himself of these facilities, including the choice between alternative methods of transport or between the classes of accommodation offered on any particular form of transport, depends on his ability to pay for the service he requires. As regards broadcasting, since the non-indigenous sections of the population are already well catered for by programmes from other parts of the world, the local broadcasting service is at present aimed primarily at providing programmes for the indigenous inhabitants.

581. **Staff Recruitment and Training.** Normal methods are employed in the recruitment of staff for the transport and communications services. In suitable cases the assistance of the Labour Department and the Education Department is sought and use is made of the medium of public advertisement.

582. In the case of postal and telecommunications service some members of the staff are trained locally at the offices where they are recruited, but many are given a course of training at a residential school operated by the Posts and Telecommunications Administration at Mbagathi, near Nairobi. Follow-up training is given locally, and advanced courses at the training school are available for members of the staff who are qualified for promotion to higher grades.

583. The training of railway staff is carried out at the Railway Training School at Tabora. Public works staff—road foremen, overseers, etc.—are now trained at the departmental road school at Ilula which was opened in January, 1952. More advanced training is available at the Public Works (Engineering) Training School at Kampala. In the case of the broadcasting service the training for locally recruited indigenous staff is provided under qualified European staff in programme production and management and in radio engineering.

584. **Transport and Communications Connexions.** The following Steamship Companies have maintained regular services to and from the territory during the year:

(i) *Europe and Union of South Africa Ports*

Line	*Nationality*
(*a*) Union Castle Main Steamship Company Ltd.	British
(*b*) Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Lines (Joint Service)	British
(*c*) Holland Africa Line	Dutch
(*d*) Lloyd Triestino	Italian
(*e*) Compagnie Maritime Belge	Belgian
(*f*) Scandinavian East African Line	Swedish

(ii) *India and Union of South Africa Ports*

(*a*) British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.	British
(*b*) Indian African Line	British

(iii) *Europe and Beira (Portuguese East Africa)*

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

(iv) *Dutch East Indies via South Africa*

(*a*) K.P.M. Line	Dutch
(*b*) Royal Interocean Lines	Dutch

(v) *United States of America*

(*a*) Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Company Ltd.	British
(*b*) Robin Line....	American
(*c*) American South African Line	American
(*d*) Lykes Lines	American
(*e*) Farrell Line	American

(vi) *France and Madagascar*

(*a*) Messageries Maritimes	French

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

(*a*) British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.	British
(*b*) East African Railways and Harbours	British
(*c*) Zanzibar Government Steamers	British
(*d*) Privately owned schooners	British
(*e*) The Shell Company of East Africa Ltd.	British
(*f*) Holland East Africa Line	Dutch

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

586. Apart from the weekly direct service of the British Overseas Airways Corporation between Dar es Salaam and England, there are no direct air connections between Tanganyika and Europe, Asia or America. By change of aircraft in Nairobi, however, quick air connections can be made to all parts of Europe and Africa, to Aden and to India, and quick onward connexions may be secured to all parts of the world.

587. Communication by road between Tanganyika and neighbouring territories is provided as follows:

Kenya Colony	Via Tanga and Moa to Mombasa Arusha and Namanga to Nairobi, Moshi and Taveta to Voi.
Uganda Protectorate	Via Bukoba and Kyaka to Masaka.
Northern Rhodesia	Via Dodoma-Iringa. Mbeya to Tunduma, Abercorn and Mpika.
Nyasaland	Via Dodoma-Iringa, Mbeya to Tunduma and Blantyre.

588. No special legilsation applies to the use of these transport facilities between points within and without the territory apart from the normal Customs and Immigration Regulations and the Highway and Traffic Ordinances which have general application.

589. Apart from the application of recognized international aviation law, and the observance of international conventions and agreements, the only important laws relating to the operations of aircraft in the territory are expressed in the Air Services (Licensing) Regulations, 1946. These require an intending operator of charter or scheduled aircraft operating for hire or reward to obtain a licence for each specific purpose from the East Africa Air Transport Authority. No licence is required in respect of recognized air services flying across the territory without landing, or landing only for non-traffic purposes.

CHAPTER 10

Public Works

590. **Building Programme.** The deployment of capital, staff and plant on building work reached, in 1952, a peak unattained before. In addition to the maintenance of existing public buildings throughout the territory the Public Works Department undertook a heavy programme of new work; a number of buildings were erected by other departments of Government, in particular by the Prisons Department, the Education Department and the Provincial Administration; and private contractors also were engaged on many important public works.

591. Housing begun in 1952 included 125 units of senior service accommodation and seventy-two Grade I junior service quarters. In addition some eighty service quarters begun in 1951 were completed. Ninety-six Grade III junior service quarters were in hand. Work was undertaken on more than 300 houses in urban areas, mainly in Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Tanga, to be rented to the African public. Work on buildings for Natural Resources School, Tengeru, was well advanced by the end of the year. The Beekeeping Research Station, Tabora, was completed.

592. The medical building programme was widespread. The tuberculosis hospital at Kibongoto is now practically complete, having cost £41,750, and the general hospital at Korogwe is also substantially finished. One isolation and two general wards were built at Nzega and an outpatients department at Iringa. A new £47,000 hospital was begun at Lindi and work was carried out at Biharamulo hospital and the mental hospital at Dodoma. The maternity wing at the Dar es Salaam hospital awaits only the arrival of special fittings before coming into use, while the new medical stores building is already occupied except for the pharmaceutical laboratory, for which again special equipment is awaited. A hostel for African student nurses was completed at Tanga. Detailed architectural planning for a new main hospital for Dar es Salaam has been in progress throughout the year.

593. The building of Butimba teachers' training centre continued steadily throughout 1952, as did the extension of the secondary schools at Tabora. Work was begun on Government primary schools in Mbeya and Dodoma townships and on the re-roofing of the girl's school at Machame. The Arnautoglou Welfare Centre in Dar es Salaam was formally opened towards the end of the year.

594. The construction of new workshops and depots for the Public Works Department is now nearing completion. New depots begun in previous years were completed at Morogoro, Tabora, Mtwara and Tanga. The new motor transport depot in Dar es Salaam has also been finished. A depot was constructed at Kilosa. Work continues on depots at Mwanza, Bukoba and Kilwa and on the heavy plant workshops at Morogoro.

595. The new Government Press buildings were completed, although the transfer and modification of machinery is likely to extend well into 1953. An agricultural and natural resources office block at Singida, an administrative office block at Kilosa and a new courthouse at Moshi were completed during the year. Work continues on the administrative block at Ngara. The new King's African Rifles barracks near Dar es Salaam, the ultimate cost of which is estimated at about £350,000, is already partly occupied.

596. **Sewerage and Drainage.** Progress has continued in laying the main and subsidiary sewers in the commercial area of Dar es Salaam. Construction of the screening plant and main sea outfall pipe has begun. Tenders have been called for the first section of a surface water drainage scheme in the commercial area of Dar es Salaam.

597. **Urban Water Supplies.** Installation of electrically driven raw-water pumps, filtration plant, main booster pumps and electricity generating plant at the new Dar es Salaam Waterworks is well in hand. The underdrainage of Yomboni Creek, which forms a pilot scheme for an economic extension of the Dar es Salaam supply, was completed towards the end of the year and promises a satisfactory yield. The laying of leading distribution mains to two outlying areas of the town which are now being developed was completed.

598. At Mtwara high-lift pumps were installed and, as the yields from the original temporary boreholes are proving satisfactory, permanent boreholes are to be sunk. The new 152,000 gallons service reservoir is awaiting shipment from the United Kingdom.

599. New supplies at Lushoto, Shinyanga, Tukuyu and Songea came into use during the year. A gravity main from Mongo springs to supply Lindi was completed. The first of six boreholes to augment Tanga's supply was nearly completed and an elevated service reservoir erected. At Iringa work began on sedimentation tanks and a filter house and a start was made in laying the 8 in. steel rising main. Delivery of plant and equipment ordered for Iringa in 1951 has now begun. A new supply for Kilwa Masoko is nearly complete, while surveys for improved supplies have been carried out by the Public Works Department at Morogoro, Tanga, Singida, Mpwapwa, Korogwe and Ujiji. The Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Howard Humphrey and Sons, have submitted preliminary suggestions for improvements to the Tabora water supply and are now preparing detailed recommendations.

600. **Rural Water Development.** During 1952, dam-construction was limited by the need to recondition the team of heavy earth-moving plant which had been in service for several years. Impounded capacity was 441 acre-feet (120 mg.). Against this, however, there was a sharp upward rise in the number of pumped supplies installed, the total delivery of water laid on during the year being

233,000 gallons per day in eleven projects, total expenditure being £44,350. These totals do not include borehole installations, upwards of twelve of which have been installed, mainly in the Central Province for domestic and cattle-watering supplies.

601. The most outstanding scheme of this type to be completed was that at Newala, on the Makonde Plateau, in Southern Province to which reference has already been made in an earlier chapter. Water is pumped in three stages up the steep scarp-face through a total lift of well over 1,000 feet, and is made available at selling-kiosks at suitable points in the village. By this means, the labour employed in carrying water by hand up to the village from the springs below may now be diverted to useful agricultural pursuits in this most fertile area, and the economy of the district thus considerably improved.

602. Six gravity supplies have been completed, yielding a total of 10,341,000 gallons per day, for a total expenditure of £58,500. The major part of this supply is due to the raising of the level of Lake Muchlur, Mbulu District (Northern Province), in order to maintain a continuous flow of approximately 20 cfs. down the original stream during the dry months of the year, for domestic and stock use where water was formerly not available during the dry season.

603. The largest scheme projected during the year was the major Makonde project, for supplying water at various points over the entire Makonde plateau, and thus saving the labour now wasted in the hauling of water by hand from various springs at the foot of the plateau up the precipitous face of the scarp. The scheme is, in effect, an extension of the idea behind the Newala water-supply, and the agricultural output of the plateau should be increased vastly by its adoption. The year under review was devoted largely to survey work and the official report was being prepared towards the close of the year. This will include an estimate of the capital expenditure involved and of the revenue which can be anticipated. The scheme has gone no further than the planning stage, but an estimated initial capital expenditure in the region of £120,000 is involved in the first stage of the scheme.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1

General Social Conditions

604. **Social and Religious Background and Customs.** This subject has already been largely covered in the paragraphs of the introductory section of this report dealing with the religious and social structure of the population. There are many variations in customs and practices to be found among the different tribes in the territory but they also have much in common. The social structure of most of the indigenous groups is based on the family or clan unit, the members of which have obligations for mutual assistance and protection and recognize the authority of the head of the unit. In some areas the clan system is still a prominent feature of the social organization and wider groupings are a recent and somewhat artificial development. The heads of clans regard themselves as of equal status and are reluctant to participate in any form of tribal organization which disturbs equality. In most parts of the territory, however, there has been a process of cohesion between family or clan units leading to the present closely-knit tribal groups. This process has seen the gradual weakening of the independent status of the family or clan heads and the emergence of a ruling family or clan with its head exercising authority over the whole tribal group.

605. In the more primitive social organization there were no differentiations in social status and little, if any, differences in individual wealth. In some areas the growth of a central tribal authority has led to a degree of social distinction between the ruling family or clan and the rest of the community, but generally speaking indigenous society is still remarkable for its absence of caste or class distinctions. To the extent that tribal heads have been declared to be native authorities with statutory powers and responsibilities it may be said that a differentiation in social status has been officially recognized, but at the same time the powers of native authorities are regulated and controlled and they have had to relinquish some of their former privileges. They no longer have the right to levy tribute or to call upon their people for free personal service. They receive their emoluments from the native treasury of their area and must pay for the goods and services they require. In regard to this aspect of the indigenous social structure present day trends are reflected in the change in tribal organization now taking place as the result of the development of a more modern and democrative form of local government, and the gradual transference of power and authority from the traditional rulers to representative bodies.

606. The indigenous religious structure is being increasingly affected by the spread of the Christian and Islamic faiths, but the basis of the religious beliefs of the majority of the indigenous population remains a primitive animism, accompanied by a degree of ancestor worship and a belief in magic. In many tribes the office of chief combines priestly functions with those of a temporal ruler.

607. **Non-Governmental Social Organizations.** Apart from the various missionary societies established in the territory which engage in much work of a social nature, the following are some of the non-governmental organizations engaged in social actities.

608. The Tanganyika Branch of the British Red Cross Society established in November, 1949, has expanded at a rapid rate and there are now Divisions or Groups at most of the more important stations in the territory. The present membership is approximately 870 of whom about fifty are Africans. The activities

of the Branch are those normally carried out in an overseas territory in fulfilment of the objects of the Society, which are the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering. Training is given in such subjects as first aid, home nursing and tropical hygiene, and assistance given with occupational therapy work and in other ways. A modern hospital costing some £15,000 is being built by the Society at Mwakete in the Rungwe district for use in the large leprosarium established there. The Society has continued its work in providing hospital libraries, a blood transfusion service and a shopping service for in-patients. There is also a "peg-leg" scheme for supplying artificial limbs to Africans, an air ambulance scheme and an assistant nurses training scheme. The Society is entirely dependent on funds raised locally and over £14,000 was raised in 1952.

609. The Dar es Salaam branch of "Toc H" continued its weekly visits to lepers throughout the year, distributing small gifts and providing simple entertainments for these unfortunate people. Also active in such work in various parts of the territory are British Empire Leprosy Relief Association representatives. The St. John Ambulance Brigade continued its valuable work. The work of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is progressing very rapidly all over the territory. Membership numbers some 5,000, the greater proportion of which is African. The Society aims at teaching animal welfare from the humane aspect, rather than resorting to prosecutions. During the past year over 50,000 items of propaganda literature have been distributed, both in English and Swahili, and literature in Arabic is in course of preparation. When funds are available it is hoped to employ fully-trained African inspectors, who can be stationed in various parts of the territory.

610. Both the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides have had a successful year. The numbers of Girl Guides have increased to 2,040. Fifteen new companies have been registered and four African Brownie Packs have been started—the first in the territory. The highlight of the year was the sending of two guides, one African and one Asian to the International Camp at Beaconsfield in the United Kingdom. An inter-racial Guiders' Camp was held in June with four visiting Guiders from Zanzibar. The total number of scouts is approximately 4,500. A contingent of 89 scouts of all races visited the Jamboree held at Nkana in Northern Rhodesia during the year, where they met scouts from the other East and Central African territories and acquitted themselves well. Six preliminary training courses and the first Wood Badge Course have been held during the year.

611. The Cultural Society has a membership of 336 but as yet there are few African members. Its object is to promote racial harmony by means of cultural pursuits, and lectures are arranged about once a fortnight and are given either by prominent local residents or distinguished visitors. The membership of the Tanganyika Society is now over 800 of whom about twenty are Africans. During the year under review it has continued its promotion of the study of the ethnology, history, geography and natural history of the territory. The Woman's Service League, with 800 members, has completed its new headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Its aims are to encourage the women of all races of Tanganyika to take a fuller share in the civic life of the country and to further the social, recreational, educational and domestic interests of women and children of all races in the territory. The British Legion, an association concerned with the care and assistance of ex-servicemen and women and their dependents has a membership of over 14,000 of all races, of whom the majority are Africans. The Loans and Grants Committee of the British Legion consists of a European chairman and four African members and during the year gave assistance to over 1,600 men of whom more than 90 per cent. were African ex-soldiers. A new hostel for African servicemen in transit was completed during the year.

612. The Tanganyika Council of Women was established in 1951 with the aim of promoting sympathy of thought and purpose among the woman of Tanganyika, irrespective of race and creed. It has a membership of nearly 400 with its headquarters in Dar es Salaam and branches at eight of the principal centres in the territory. Its activities include the encouraging of local arts and crafts, homecraft, cookery and sewing; the furtherance of adult education for women, the sponsoring of African women's clubs, and the co-ordination of the work of various aid societies. Other organizations of a social nature, including the Rotary Club and the Social Service League, an Asian organization, have continued their activities.

CHAPTER 2

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

613. **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.

614. Full freedom of thought and conscience and the free exercise of religious worship and instruction are enjoyed by all inhabitants. Many religious faiths, creeds, sects and denominations; varying shades of political thought and opinion; widely differing social and cultural habits and customs are to be found in the territory, all of them followed or practised in full liberty according to the dictates of personal, tribal, national or racial thought or conscience.

615. No important judicial or administrative decisions concerning human rights have been made during the year under review. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been published in the territory.

616. **Slavery and Analogous Practices.** As stated in previous reports 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. Such customs as the pledging by debtors of their personal services and their submission to conditions not allowing them to exercise the rights normally enjoyed by ordinary individuals within the framework of local social custom; the attachment of individuals to land with prevention of change of status or freedom to dispose of produce; the obligation to render personal service without freedom of will to terminate such service are not practised in the territory.

617. **Right of Petition.** The right of petition is well understood by all sections of the population and is freely exercised. As far as the indigenous inhabitants are concerned they have for years been accustomed to present their appeals and petitions to administrative officers in the field, and petitions to the Chief Secretary, The Governor and the Secretary of State are not infrequently presented by indigenous and non-indigenous persons alike. The rules of procedure for the submission of petitions to the United Nations have been made known to the public throughout the territory. Reference has already been made (paragraph 73) to the number of petitions examined by the Trusteeship Council during the year under review.

618. **Restrictions Imposed.** No restrictions were imposed during the year under review on the enjoyment by the inhabitants of the territory of fundamental human rights and freedoms. Section 51 of the Penal Code, 1945, provides for prohibition by the Governor in Council of the importation of undesirable publications, which terms includes obscene, seditious and other publications of which the importation would be contrary to the public interest. Since the enactment of this Code two publications have been proscribed, *Africa : Britain's Third Empire* in 1950 and the monthly magazine *Filmindia* in 1952. Prohibition of the latter followed representations from all sections of the Muslim community, whose religious feelings had been outraged by the anti-Islamic contents of this publication, and removed an obvious danger of inter-communal strife in the territory.

619. **Freedom of the Press.** There is no special law or legal instrument governing the freedom of the press, but this freedom is in effect secured by the fact that no publisher or editor, or any other person taking part in the production or distribution of any publication, can suffer from any Government action unless he or they have been tried and convicted by a Court of an offence against the law. The printer and publisher of any newspaper (unless exempted by the Governor) is required to make and register an affidavit giving the correct title of the newspaper, a description of the building in which it is printed, and the names and addresses of the proprietor, printer and publisher. They must also, if required by the Governor in Council, give a bond with sureties as some security for the payment of any penalty which may be imposed by reason of anything published in the paper, and for the payment of any damages awarded for libel. Once these requirements have been complied with, publication of the newspaper may start, no permission from Government being required. There is no censorship, and, subject only to the provisions of the law governing sedition and libel, Government does not exercise, or attempt to exercise, any control over the subject-matter of what is published in the Press.

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

(i) *Mambo Leo*, published monthly, with a circulation which has risen from 47,000 at the end of 1951 to 52,000 at the end of 1952. No changes in the format of the paper were made during 1952, and the continued increase in circulation which took place during the year appears to show that the changes introduced in 1951 still retain their popularity. The paper is on sale at District Offices and elsewhere at a cost of ten cents per copy.

(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 global.

(iii) *Mwangaza*, published daily in Dar es Salaam and Tanga, the contents of which consists of news items and occasional Government accouncements. During the year its circulation rose from 800 to just over 1,000.

621. Two privately-owned papers are published in Dar es Salaam in both daily and weekly editions: the *Tanganyika Standard* and the *Tanganyika Opinion*. The former is printed in English and the latter in English and Gujerati. 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.

622. During the year the *Standard* acquired new printing machinery, as a result of which its size was increased. It is European-owned and its racial policy is liberal. It is a staunch advocate of inter-racial harmony, and letters from Asians and Africans are regularly printed in its correspondence columns.

623. The number of " district newspapers " increased during the year, and there are now eighteen of these, mostly in Swahili but a few in other vernaculars, in the territory. Their circulation varies from 500 to 3,000. They are all edited by Africans, with guidance and assistance from native authorities or District Commissioners. They are published monthly, sometimes printed and sometimes in duplicated typescript, and deal mainly with local affairs, in one case covering a province and in the other cases limited to a district. Five papers produced by Missions are published monthly, in various vernaculars. Their circulation is not known.

624. African-owned papers have not been very successful. *Zuhra* resumed publication in Dar es Salaam early in the year, but as a weekly instead of a daily. Its language is Swahili. A monthly paper, *Bukya na Gandi*, was started in the Bukoba District early in January, and was still in existence at the end of the year. It is trilingual, the languages being Haya, Swahili, and English.

625. Besides those mentioned above, three Swahili papers published in Kenya circulate in the territory, one published at the East African Literature Bureau; one by the proprietors of the *East African Standard*; and the third by a Roman Catholic Mission.

626. With the exception of those on a small list of proscribed publications (see paragraph 618), newspapers, periodicals and books published anywhere in the world may be freely imported into the territory and purchased by any inhabitant either by a direct mail order or by an order placed through a bookshop. The extent to which the indigenous inhabitants avail themselves of this freedom is probably very small, but it is worth mentioning that the editor of one weekly published in London has expressed surprise at the number of Africans subscribing to his air mail edition. The use of imported literature by Africans is confined to books and papers printed in English, but some Asians subscribe in addition to papers published in India.

627. A news bulletin of some thousand words is supplied by the Public Relations Department every day (except Sundays and public holidays) to the Dar es Salaam Broadcasting Station.

628. In additon to publishing the Swahili papers referred to above, the Public Relations Department acts as the liaison between Government and Press, both English and vernacular, and local and overseas. As soon as an item of Government news reaches the Department it is issued as a communique. The number of recipients varies according to the subject matter of the communique, but all are issued to the two papers published in Dar es Salaam, Reuter's local correspondent, the principal papers in London interested in East African affairs, the press reading room at the Colonial Office, the Broadcasting Station, and the Government vernacular press. Considerable use is made of these communiques, especially in the local press.

629. The Public Relations Department receives copies of all British papers in which frequent reference to Tanganyika is likely to appear, as well as comprehensive cuttings from an agency. Whenever any material factual error appears in any newspaper a correction is sent, and, where appropriate, replies are given to criticisms of official policy or activities.

630. Among the functions of the Public Relations Department is the effective and economical distribution of the large quantities of information literature, articles, posters, photographs, window displays and other publicity material supplied by the Information Department of the Colonial Office, the Central Office of Information in London and other organizations. Records of the proceedings of the

United Nations and literature and posters supplied by the Information Department of that organization are distributed throughout the territory to schools, missions, social welfare centres and libraries, and also to centres of provincial administration, where they are available for reference purposes to any interested persons.

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

632. **Missionary Activities.** As already mentioned the various missionary societies working in the Territory are outstanding among the voluntary agencies engaged in cultural, educational and social activities. Recognized missionary bodies are granted full freedom to carry on their work, subject only to the right and duty of the Administering Authority to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government and for the educational advancement of the inhabitants of the territory. No restrictions were imposed on missionary activities during the year under review.

633. Further reference to specific missionary activities will be found in the relevant sections of this report. The following figures show the financial provision made by the territorial Government for the assistance of missions in their educational and medical work during the past four years and in the estimates for 1953:

	Education	*Medical*
1949	£283,725	£37,258
1950	£311,596	£42,370
1951	£325,923	£54,776
1952	£386,317	£59,116
1953	£621,659	£74,570

634. The work of missionary societies is now widely distributed throughout the whole territory. The number of missions, many of them with a number of stations, working in the territory at the end of the year under review was thirty-six, of which eighteen were Roman Catholic and seventeen non-Roman Christian missions and one a Muslim mission. The total number of missionaries, not including African priests, pastors and other mission workers, was 1,980, comprising members of nineteen different nationalities distributed as follows:

	R.C. Missions	*Other Missions*
American	87	180
British	40	239
Dutch	267	—
French....	82	—
German	374	10
Italian	193	—
Swedish	—	88
Swiss	219	3
Other nationalities	116	82
TOTAL....	1,378	602

The total number of converts claimed is some 1,246,000.

635. **Adoption of Children.** The legal procedure for the adoption of children in the territory and the obligations of the adopter and the adopted child towards each other are governed by the provisions of the Adoption of Infants Ordinance (Chapter 14 of the Laws of Tanganyika, 1947) and The Rules or Court made thereunder by the High Court. An " infant " for the purposes of the Ordinance is defined as a person under the age of twenty-one.

636. Upon an application by petition to the High Court by any person desirous f being authorized to adopt any infant who has never been married, the Court ay, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, make an adoption order.

637. The restrictions upon the making of an adoption order include the llowing:

(i) that it shall not be made in any case where—

(*a*) the applicant is under the age of twenty-five years, or

(*b*) the applicant is less than twenty-one years older than the infant in respect of whom the application is made:
Provided that where the applicant and the infant are within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, the Court may, if it thinks fit make the order notwithstanding that the applicant is less than twenty-one years older than the infant.

(ii) that it shall not be made in any case where the sole applicant is a male and the infant is a female unless the Court is satisfied that there are special circumstances which justify the making of the order as an exceptional measure.

(iii) that except in special circumstances, such as abandonment or desertion, it shall not be made without the consent of every person or body who is a parent or guardian of the infant or who has the actual custody of or is liable to contribute to the support of the infant.

(iv) that it shall not be made upon the application of one of two spouses without the consent of the other of them, except in special circumstances.

(v) that it shall not be made in favour of an applicant who is not resident in the territory or in respect of an infant who is not a British subject and resident in East Africa.

638. Before making an adoption order the Court must be satisfied that every rson whose consent is necessary and whose consent is not dispensed with has nsented to and understands the nature and effect of the order; that the order ll be for the welfare of the infant, and that no payment or reward has been given r agreed to be given for the adoption.

639. Upon an adoption order being made all rights, duties, obligations and abilities of the parents or guardians of the adopted child, in relation to the future stody, maintenance and education of the adopted child, including all rights to ppoint a guardian or to consent or give notice of dissent of marriage are extinished, and vest in and can be exercised by and enforced against the adopter as hough the adopted child was a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock and in spect of the same matter and in respect of the liability of a child to maintain its rents the adopted child stands to the adopter exclusively in the position of a ild born to the adopter in lawful wedlock.

640. An adoption order does not at present deprive the adopted child of any ght to or interest in property derived from the child's natural parents or confer n the adopted child any right to or interest in property as a child of the adopter. A recent United Kingdom enactment—the Adoption Act, 1950—alters the law in is respect and it may be decided to amend the local law in the same sense.

641. The Adoption of Infants Ordinance, which was passed in 1942, was based n the United Kingdom Adoption of Children Act, 1926. All adoptions are pervised by the High Court and there is provision for an interim order to be ade enforcing a probationary period. In cases of ill-treatment or abuse administrative and police officers are empowered to take action by the provisions of ction 25 of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1937 (Chapter 13, evised Edition of the Laws of Tanganyika).

642. There is no provision in the Adoption of Infants Ordinance for an adopter and an adopted child to be deemed to be within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity for the purpose of marriage. This is, however, contained in the United Kingdom Adoption Act, 1950, and legislation on similar lines is at present under consideration.

643. At the time when the present Ordinance was passed one of the objects was to facilitate the adoption of children whose parents or guardians were killed during the war. Adoption has not been practised to any great extent in the territory, but there have been several cases recently.

644. Among the indigenous population " adoption " may be said to be practised only to the extent to which native law and custom governs the " inheritance " of children who have lost their fathers. On points of detail local laws and customs vary in different parts of the territory, but as far as is possible every care is taken to see that the rights and interests of " adopted " children in property are safeguarded. In certain cases special rules in this connexion have been enacted by the native authorities. As regards the Muslim community, both African and non-African, procedure and practice in these matters are governed by the Islamic law.

645. **Immigration.** Complete immigration figures for 1952 are not yet available but during the twelve months ended the 30th September, 1952, the total number of new immigrants entering the Territory was 4,239. Of these 1,827 were Europeans and 2,412 were members of other races, mainly Asian. A considerable proportion of the new entrants came in as temporary residents on contracts of service. As such they were granted temporary employment passes for a period not exceeding four years in the aggregate.

646. The control of the entry into the territory of persons other than Africans is governed by the provisions of the Immigration (Control) Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder. Africans who are members of tribes indigenous to the East African territories are not subject to control under the Ordinance and may move freely between the four territories. Members of tribes indigenous to the other neighbouring territories of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Ruanda-Urundi and Portuguese East Africa, may enter the territory without an immigration pass or permit, although they are otherwise subject to the provisions of the Ordinance. Special regulations known as the Immigration (Special Provisions for Arabs) Regulations, 1950, enable Arab traders from Zanzibar, Aden, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrin, Kuweit, Muscat and Oman and the Trucial Sheikdoms to enter the territory without being in possession of a passport or visa, the only requirements being that an entry pass, normally granted at the port of entry, must be obtained. Provision is also made for an Arab immigrant to be called upon to make a deposit or to enter into a bond if so required.

647. Under the provisions of the Ordinance persons, other than prohibited immigrants, may enter the territory to engage in any business, trade or profession provided that they satisfy a board known as the Immigration Control Board 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 ". A national of a State which was at war with Great Britain at any time during the years 1939 to 1947 and has not since become a member of the United Nations may not be granted any permit or pass to enter the territory without the permission of the Governor. With this exception, and apart from the exemption of Africans and the special provisions made for Arabs, the Ordinance makes no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality.

648. The Immigration Control Board is appointed by the Governor; it includes representatives of each of three main races and its chairman is a senior

Government official. Persons who are refused entry permits have the right of appeal to an Appeal Tribunal consisting of such members, not being less than three, as the Governor may appoint. The President of the Tribunal is a Judge of the High Court. The authority for issuing passes authorizing temporary or conditional entry into the territory is the Principal Immigration Officer. Persons permitted to enter for temporary employment are granted the status of temporary residents. Visitors' passes are issued to persons wishing to spend a holiday, to travel in the territory, to investigate the possibility of settlement, or to carry on temporarily any business, trade or profession. A visitors' pass may be issued initially for a maximum period of six months, which period may be extendcd for two further periods of six months if so desired. A visitor may not take up employment without permission. During the year ended 30 September, 1952, there were 3,622 visitors of whom 1,200 visited the territory for business purposes. During the same period 1,145 persons passed through the Territory in transit.

649. In co-operation with the International Refugee Organization camps were established during the war for war refugees. Many of these refugees have been allowed to settle in Tanganyika and enjoy the same rights and privileges as other inhabitants of the territory. Apart from these persons, war refugees and displaced persons may only enter the territory if they satisfy the requirements of the Immigration (Control) Ordinance.

CHAPTER 3

Status of Woman

650. **General.** The laws of the territory recognize no discrimination on grounds of sex against women of any race and, although it is still true to say that among the indigenous peoples the position of women is in general regarded as inferior to that of men, no women are deprived of any essential human rights.

651. As regards social status the position of the women of the non-indigenous races is exactly the same as that of women in their respective countries of origin, dependent in some cases on the customs and practices of the religious sect or community to which they belong. In the case of the indigenous people the status of women varies considerably from tribe to tribe, but during recent years there have been increasing signs of an improvement in this respect, particularly in the rural areas and among some of the more progressive tribes. As has frequently been pointed out, however, while there is a considerable difference between the status of African women generally and that of women in the more advanced countries it would be a mistake to think that women even among the most primitive tribes have no social standing or influence. Their rights and privileges, their duties and responsibilities, are well established by traditional law and custom and are fully recognized and respected. In many tribes women have their traditional organizations for dealing with matters concerning their own sex. In one area, for example, the responsibility for choosing a successor to the headship of the clan frequently rests with the women and thus gives them a considerable measure of control over the indigenous political sytem. Women often have rights over certain fields and crops. In their freedom to appear before the courts and to present their claims in respect of their recognized rights and privileges they stand on an equality with their menfolk. Before marriage a woman is under the authority of her father or guardian and after marriage passes under the authority of her husband. She is expected to be dutiful and obedient, to devote herself to her work in the home and garden, and as a general rule not to take part in clain or tribal affairs. Neverthe-

less in many tribes the women do exert a considerable influence. The older women, responsible for initiating young women in their duties and responsibilities and instructing them in tribal manners and customs, play an important part in maintaining tribal traditions. They are often the most conservative element in the community, opposed to such developments as female education and maternity clinics, and the least ready to admit the desirability of any change in the established order of things.

652. **Legal Capacity.** Under the laws administered by the courts of the territory women, whether married or unmarried, enjoy equal rights with men in every respect. They can sue and be sued, may own and dispose of property, enter into contracts and practise any profession. As regards African women their legal capacity in native civil law depends on the tribal law and custom administered by the native courts of the area in which they live, but as a general rule they are as free to go to court as the men. Under English common law as applied to the territory a husband is responsible in certain circumstances for his wife's debts but not *vice versa*.

653. **Public Offices, etc.** In general women are entitled to hold public office, including office in organs of Government, and to exercise public functions equally with men. While among some tribes it is not customary for women to take any part in public affairs, there is an increasing tendency for tribal custom in this respect to be modified and for women to be brought into more active participation in the work of councils and in other ways. In a number of areas women take part in the election of representatives to the local councils and in some they are eligible for membership. As was mentioned in last year's report the constitution in one district provides for the appointment of a minimum number of women councillors. In the general advancement of the status of woman economic development is playing its part and especially in the towns and industrial areas contact with the manners, customs and mode of life of members of other races has had a decided effect.

654. **Employment.** There is no provision, legal or otherwise, excluding women from holding any appointment in Government service and the territorial establishment includes a number of special posts for women. Those in the senior service are at present filled by the recruitment, mainly from overseas, of women trained and qualified in their particular professions. Some locally engaged Asian women are employed, chiefly on clerical duties. Opportunities for African women to enter Government service are limited by a general lack of education but a number are employed by Government and native administrations as teachers, nurses and midwives, for which posts training facilities are available. With an expansion of these facilities and the general improvement in female education an increasing number of women will doubtless enter Government service.

655. The only legal restrictions imposed on the employment of women are those contained in the various international conventions applied to the territory. Social or religious custom, such as the purdah system still observed in certain sections of the Asian community, may place restrictions on the employment of women outside their own homes. In the case of the indigenous population it would be contrary to traditional custom in some tribes for women to engage in regular paid employment as opposed to work of a casual or temporary nature.

656. **Marriage Customs, etc.** Polygamy is still practised, but to an ever decreasing extent. Polygamous marriages are recognized by Islamic law and have been a traditional feature of tribal life. The decrease in this practice is due partly to the spread of Christianity and partly to economic pressure. The custom by which a widow is inherited by the heir of her deceased husband is still followed

in many areas, as an economic arrangement to provide for the protection and maintenance of the widow rather than as the observance of a social custom. As a general rule no pressure is brought to bear on the widow. She may, if she so wishes, return to her own family or remarry outside her late husband's family. In such cases the question of the repayment of the original bride-price becomes a matter for decision in the light of circumstances and having regard to such considerations as the duration of the former marriage, the number of children and the age of the widow.

657. No minimum age for marriage is prescribed by law but under the provision of the Marriage Ordinance (Cap. 109 of the Laws of Tanganyika) no registrar's certificate may be issued unless each of the parties (not being a widower or a widow) is twenty-one years old, or if under that age, the requisite consent has been obtained in writing. This Ordinance applies to all marriages except those in which each of the parties if a Mohamedan, Hindu, Buddhist, or being a native of Africa, is a pagan or professes no generally recognised form of religion.

658. If either party to a marriage governed by the Marriage Ordinance is under twenty-one years of age, the written consent of the father, or of the mother, if for any reason the father is not available, or of the guardian if neither parent is available, must be obtained. If no parent or guardian is available, or if they unreasonably withhold their consent, the Governor, Judge of the High Court or Magistrate may consent to the marriage in certain circumstances.

659. In the case of a native Christian marriage, a minister of religion may not solemnize such a marriage unless he is satisfied that the consent required by native law and custom has been obtained or, where there is no person capable of giving such consent or consent is unreasonably withheld, unless he is satisfied after due enquiry that the marriage is a proper one.

660. Under section 138 of the Penal Code it is a criminal offence for a husband to have carnal knowledge of his wife if she is under the age of twelve years, but it is not an offence for any person of Asian or African descent to marry a girl under twelve years of age where it is not intended that the marriage shall be consummated until after she has reached that age.

661. No specific legal provision is made regarding the consent of parties to a marriage beyond that implied by the requirement of the Marriage Ordinance that one of the parties must give notice of the intended marriage and that both parties must make the prescribed declaration before the Registrar. By section 133 of the Penal Code the offence of abduction is created. This refers to the marriage of a woman of any age, where she is taken away or detained against her will.

662. As indicated in the previous chapter of this report such practices as child marriage have now almost entirely disappeared. Family negotiations for marriage frequently take place among the indigenous inhabitants before the girl is of marriageable age, but she is not compelled to abide by the arrangements made and frequently declines to do so when she reaches marriageable age.

663. The system of bride-price is general throughout most parts of the territory and even in the case of marriages contracted in accordance with Christian or Mohammedan rites. Bride-price may take the form of a payment in livestock, cash, clothing or agricultural produce, or in some tribes be paid partly in labour. The payment is made by the bridegroom or his family to the family of the bride and regularizes the marriage contract. There is no question of the purchase of the bride. The payment of bride-price is regarded as a matter of importance by both families, as evidence of the regularity of the marriage and as raising it above

the status of an illicit union and making it a contract not lightly to be disregarded by either side. Without such a contract neither party to a union can claim the full rights and privileges of a married person in native law.

664. **Women's Organizations.** Reference has already been made in Chapter 1 of this part of the report to the activities of such organizations as the Tanganyika Council of Women, the Women's Service League, and the Girl Guides. Smaller women's organizations of a social character exist among the various community groups throughout the territory and sometimes in connexion with church or other religious activities. Special classes for women are held at a number of centres, some of them under the auspices of the Women's Service League. As already mentioned, in many tribes women have their own organizations for dealing with matters concerning their own sex. Every possible encouragement is given to the development of women's activities and in these efforts the various missions working in the territory play an important part, particularly in the rural areas.

CHAPTER 4

Labour

665. **Outstanding Factors and Problems.** The main objectives of the territorial labour policy remain as stated in previous reports, i.e. the establishment of fair working conditions for those gainfully employed, the maintenance of good relations between employer and employee, the peaceful and expeditious settlement of industrial disputes, improved efficiency and an increase in the productivity of the worker, and the rationalization and stabilization of labour. Five years ago legislation was introduced to regulate minimum standards of labour conditions and welfare and during the year under review the Labour Department has in particular taken active steps to encourage the development of a simple kind of joint consultative machinery in industry. The two greatest problems which confront industry in the territory today are probably the assurance of an adequate labour supply throughout the year and the means of increasing the earning capacity of the unskilled African worker without a decrease in his productive output.

666. **Kinds of, and opportunities for, Employment.** The incidence of employment as will be seen from the following table, is uneven, and the main areas of African population are not in every case the main areas of employment. (The figures relate to Africans only.)

Province	*Population* 1950	*Per centage*	*No. employed* 31.7.52	*Per centage*
Central	833,200	11	18,381	4·15
Eastern	930,600	12	106,195	23·92
Lake	1,915,000	25	34,358	7·75
Northern	605,200	8	51,979	11·71
Southern	902,400	12	41,050	9·25
Southern Highlands	878,500	11·5	33,925	7·65
Tanga	562,400	7·5	127,490	28·75
Western	962,900	13	30,219	6·82
	7,590,200	100	443,597	100·00

667. The main areas where employment is available are:

Province	*Area*	*Kind of Employmnet*
Eastern	The belt of country adjacent to the Central Railway from Dar es Salaam to Kilosa.	Sisal, cotton, maize, development projects, mica mining.
Tanga	Most of the province except the Handeni district.	Sisal, mixed farming, tea, some secondary industry, development projects.
Southern	Coastal sector.	Sisal, mixed farming, (O.F.C. at Nachingwea), development projects.
Northern	Moshi and Arusha districts.	Coffee, mixed farming, sisal, sugar, development projects and some secondary industry.
Southern Highlands	Iringa district.	Mixed farming, tobacco, tea.

668. Other areas of employment are:

Province	*Area*	*Kind of Employment*
Central	Kongwa.	Overseas Food Corporation—mixed farming.
Lake	Geita, Musoma and North Mara.	Gold mining.
	Shinyanga.	Diamond mining.
	Bukoba—Karagwe area.	Tin mining.
Northern	Mbulu—Oldeani area.	Coffee and mixed farming.
Southern Highlands	Mbeya—Mbozi area.	Coffee and mixed farming.
	Rungwe.	Tea.
	Njombe.	Mixed farming and wattle bark.
Western..	Mpanda	Lead and mica mining.
	Tabora—Urambo area.	Overseas Food Corporation—mixed farming.

669. In some urban areas a considerable expansion of secondary industry is taking place, notably at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, Arusha and in and around Mwanza.

670. **Unemployment and Lack of Labour.** Unemployment as understood in more highly developed countries does not exist, and there are ample opportunities for the unskilled worker to obtain employment, with a wide choice from which to select. There are a few semi-literate persons, chiefly in the urban areas, who are unemployed because they are not fitted for clerical employment and will not take up manual work for which alone they are at present suited. For those who are willing and able to equip themselves for more than unskilled labour, there has been no decrease in the demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers, and the pace of development in the territory is such as to assure such workers permanent employment.

671. Competition for the available supply of labour offering itself for employment remained as keen as in the previous year. The demand for labour was however generally met except in one or two areas. In the Northern Province commercialized agricultural undertakings experienced even greater difficulties than in 1951 in obtaining adequate labour for their harvesting operations, largely for

reasons beyond their control, since an outbreak of plague in the Central Province—their main source of supply—at the beginning of the year necessitated the imposition of restriction on recruitment which, except for one or two short periods, remained in force until the end of October. In the Iringa district of the Southern Highlands Province, the tea industry in the Mufindi area experienced a shortage of labour, partly due to the competing interests of the sisal industry which can afford to pay higher wage rates. The position in the Southern Province was much easier than in 1951 on account of a curtailment of activities by the Overseas Food Corporation and the near completion of major development works, such as railway and port construction. The Lake Province which is a large reservoir of labour again proved a disappointing source of supply, since with the continuing good prices paid for crops and a strong market for cattle the local Africans had little need to engage in paid employment to supplement their means of livelihood.

672. Ways and means of increasing the supply of labour for industry have received constant attention during the year. In last year's report reference was made to a special committee set up to study the various labour problems of the territory, which were set out in a factual report entitled "A Preliminary Investigation of the Manpower Position, 1951". Most of the recommendations made by this special committee were accepted by Government, and in respect of the particular problem of labour supply two steps have been taken. First, Government reviewed its policy regarding the degree of encouragement that should be given to Africans to seek paid employment and issued in February 1952, the statement of policy that is reproduced in Appendix XVII. Secondly, the powers of the statutory Labour Board were increased so as to enable it to tender advice to Government upon the best use that can be made of the available supply of labour and its utilization to the economic advantage of the territory, and to the Labour Commissioner upon the issue of recruiting licences to individual industries and undertakings.

673. **Recruitment of Workers.** The proportion of workers recruited for industry varied little from the previous year and details will be found in Appendix XVIII, Table C. In all a total of 34,393 workers were recruited as compared with 37,097 in 1951, which number represents only 7·75 per cent. of the total number of Africans in paid employment. It must again be emphasized that of the number shown as recruited probably at least half were men who availed themselves spontaneously of the facilities afforded by the various recruiting organizations and agencies to reach the place of employment of their choice. Accurate figures of the numbers of such men are unobtainable since it is virtually impossible in present circumstances to differentiate between them and workers who were recruited in the generally accepted sense.

674. The conditions under which labour recruitment is permitted accord strictly with the requirements of the Recruitment of Indigenous Workers' Convention, 1936, and licences issued for this purpose by the Labour Department contain clauses adequately safeguarding the welfare of the persons recruited, including their right to free transport, repatriation and re-engagement. Where persons are required to be attested on written contracts of service the provisions of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Conventions, 1939 and 1947, are fully observed. No fees of any kind are paid by the workers, but undertakings obtaining labour through professional recruiting agencies pay for this service at mutually agreed rates.

675. Recruitment is undertaken either by professional or private recruiters, the latter term including organizations of employers. There were only two licensed professional recruiters in 1952 (as in 1951) whose spheres of operation were in most of the Western Province and in the Mbeya and Rungwe Districts of the Southern

Highlands Province respectively. The Labour Bureau of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association continued to operate in most areas of the territory from which labour is drawn and its activities confirm the opinion expressed in previous reports that properly staffed and equipped organizations of this nature are the best system for ensuring that proper care and attention is given to workers travelling long distances to and from employment. The Northern Province Labour Utilization Board engaged in similar recruiting activities, chiefly in the Central Province. There are no Government organizations which are concerned with recruitment. If necessary, individual departments are granted licences to recruit labour in the same manner as private employers.

676. **Training of Skilled and Other Workers.** The Government Trades School, which is run by the Education Department, entered its second year in 1952. This school, as was stated in the annual report for 1951, provides courses of instruction which are normally of three years' duration and it is intended that the products of the school shall on completion of their training be apprenticed for a further two years' " on training " in industry.

677. At the end of 1952 the courses of training and the numbers enrolled were as follows:—

Trade	*1st year*	*2nd year*	*Total*
Carpenters and Joiners	27	86	113
Masons and Bricklayers	8	46	54
Painters	3	13	16
Plumbers	5	15	20
Welders	7	4	11
Turners	6	9	15
Blacksmiths	4	7	11
Tinsmiths	3	4	7
Electricians	9	19	28
Vehicle mechanics	5	34	39
Tractor mechanics	6	20	26
Tailors	—	11	11
Shoemakers	1	5	6
	84	273	357

678. Importance is attached to the maintenance of adequate educational standards for candidates for this type of technical training and the intake of recruits from the middle schools has now been limited to those with Standard VIII qualifications. Of the 357 trainees at present at the school—an increase of 82 as compared with the figure of 275 at the end of 1951—201 had completed Standard VI at the time of entry, 7 had completed Standard VII, 138 Standard VIII, 7 Standard IX and 4 Standard X.

679. The revised ten-year educational plan of the territory, as has been stated in previous reports, provides for the establishment of at least two more trade schools in other parts of the territory, and financial provision has been made for the commencement of the construction of a second trade school at Moshi in 1953. It is also proposed to establish a technical institute to provide higher technical and commercial training for students who have completed Standard X of the secondary school course. At this institution further courses will be provided to enable craftsmen who wish to pursue technical studies to qualify for examinations equivalent to the City and Guilds of the London Institute and possibly for entrance to the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, to which this territory makes an annual grant.

680. Industrial and vocational training is also provided by the industrial sections of certain Government and voluntary agency schools, and by the departments of both the Central Government and the East African High Commission Services in

agriculture, forestry, veterinary science, medicine, hygiene, printing, engineering and telecommunications services. Mention of some of these will be found elsewhere in this report. The new Natural Resources School at Tengeru in the Northern Province is nearing completion and will be opened early in 1953. At this centre students will receive instruction in agriculture, forestry and veterinary science. The East African Posts and Telecommunications Service operates a training school for its telecommunication services at Mbagathi near Nairobi, which is attended by students from this territory. The East African Railways and Harbours' Administration has for some years been running a training school at Tabora for members of the staff of its Traffic Department.

681. The transfer of the administration of the Government trade school in 1951 from the Labour to the Education Department postulated the need for the closest liaison between the two departments in all spheres of technical education and training. Accordingly there has been set up during the year under review a Standing Advisory Committee on Technical Education of which the Director of Education is Chairman and the Labour Commissioner a member. Other members comprise representatives of Government Departments, employers and workers who have been selected on as broad a basis as possible. The work of this Committee has so far been devoted to the formulation of principles for the establishment of an effective apprenticeship system, to preparing a scheme for the trade testing of artisans and tradesmen throughout the territory, to investigating the possibility of devising a scheme for the "on training" of semi-skilled persons already in employment, and to considering whether a need exists for giving short term courses of training for unskilled persons entering industry. No final conclusions on any of these matters, except in regard to an apprenticeship system, had been reached by the end of the year. Finally the need for the closest possible liaison with the other East African territories in all matters appertaining to technical training has not been overlooked.

682. **Migration of Workers.** Whilst no accurate figures are available it is thought that the number of workers who are absent at any one time in employment in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa well exceeds 10,000 and may be as much as 15,000. In addition a number of persons, particularly from the Biharamulo and Ngara districts of the Lake Province, proceeded to Uganda and a smaller number from other parts of the territory went to Kenya.

683. Government has accepted the recommendation contained in the Report of the Committee on Manpower set up in 1951 that no effective legislative measures can be taken to control or restrict the freedom of movement of persons proceeding outside the territory to work. The migration has been to some extent encouraged by the activities of recruiting organizations which maintain depots in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and by the higher wages paid by the copper mining industry in the latter territory. Increasing economic and social opportunities in the Southern and Southern Highlands Provinces, however, may induce the inhabitants of these areas to remain at work in the vicinity of their homes.

684. **Recruitment from outside the territory.** In pursuance of a long standing agreement with the Belgian authorities, 4,834 men, accompanied by their families consisting of 4,157 women and children, were recruited from Ruanda-Urundi during the year for employment in Tanganyika on contracts of service of three years' duration. These men were recruited by licensed agents within the Belgian territories for employment mainly with the sisal industry, and to a lesser degree for agricultural work in the Northern Province, and for road construction. In every case the Labour Commissioner first certifies to the Belgian authorities that the conditions of employment at the place where

these men are intended to be employed are satisfactory and in the case of the men for employment in the sisal industry and in agriculture in the Northern Province allocation is made by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association Labour Bureau and the Northern Province Labour Utilization Board respectively. The supervision of the working and living conditions of this labour is undertaken regularly by officers of the Labour Department. The housing provided accords with the standards laid down in the legislation and in some cases the actual standards provided are considerably in excess of the minima required by the law. Transport to and from the place of employment is provided free by the employer and the workers and their families are transported by lake steamer, rail and/or motor transport. Arrangements are in force for the remittance of funds to dependants of the workers in the territory of origin, if the workers so desire, through the medium of the Accountant-General's Department; similar arrangements exist for the payment of gratuities in respect of death and incapacity of workers. These workers generally take four to six weeks to become acclimatized and in some instances the effect on their physique of a well balanced ration has become particularly noticeable. The relationship of these workers with other sections of the population has now become generally harmonious. It is of interest to note that several sisal estates have reported that workers from Ruanda-Urundi who have been repatriated on completion of their contracts are now beginning to return to their former employers here for a further period of service. A few have settled permanently in the territory and no bar is placed upon their settlement here.

685. It has for some time been apparent that the form of contract under which these workers were engaged was not entirely satisfactory and that the rights and obligations of neither of the parties were sufficiently clearly defined. At the annual Conference with the Ruanda-Urundi authorities, which was held in July 1952, the use of a new form of contract, based largely on the foreign contract of service in use in Tanganyika, was agreed by the Belgian authorities and this has since been introduced.

686. In addition to persons recruited outside the territory for employment in Tanganyika, there is also a flow of voluntary labour into the territory from Portuguese East Africa, which has increased, and from Kenya and Ruanda-Urundi, which has not lessened during the year under review. Special administrative measures relating to the registration of Kikuyu tribesmen from Kenya who have voluntarily entered the territory in search of employment were introduced in the latter part of the year as a result of the unrest in Kenya. These workers are chiefly employed on agricultural undertakings in the Northern Province. The conditions of employment for such workers are the same as those for other locally engaged workers.

687. **Compulsory Labour.** There is no compulsory labour in the territory except that a limited number of persons are requisitioned annually by the Government for short periods to carry out certain essential public services. The machinery for the requisitioning of such labour is strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Forced Labour Convention. The statutory authority is contained in the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 72) whereunder orders may be made for the engagement of such labour. The prior sanction of the Chief Secretary, is required before such labour may be called out, except that in cases of emergency Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners, as the case may be, are authorized to sanction its engagement. In such cases the action taken must be reported immediately.

688. The requirements of the Convention have been implemented by detailed administrative instructions, and it is the intention to embody these in the new Employment Bill which is now in course of preparation. Details of these

requirements are to be found in the Memorandum on the Recruitment, Employment and Care of Government Labour and the more important provisions may be summarized as follows. Labour so engaged must be paid at ruling market rates. Only able-bodied male natives between the ages of 18 and 45 may be called out. No person may be engaged for such work for a longer period than 60 days in any one year, nor may he be engaged if fully employed in any other work, or has been so employed during the year for a period of three months. Persons engaged for porterage may not be taken more than 30 miles from their homes and may not be engaged on this work for more than 30 days in any one year. Single loads must not exceed 50 lbs in weight. The use of such labour for the transport of goods and persons is being progressively reduced but cannot yet be entirely abolished since in the absence of modern communications in some areas such action would be contrary to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants themselves by impeding regular visits by Government officials for administrative purposes.

689. **Indebtedness.** There has again been no change in the position during the year under review. Indebtedness among wage earners and salaried workers does not constitute a major problem, but continues to be prevalent among the lower paid workers in some of the larger towns. There is no doubt that this is to a great extent the result of habit rather than of economic necessity. Thriftlessness is still an unfortunate trait among African workers and with regrettably few exceptions they prefer to borrow and to repay, if necessary at high interest, rather than to save in order to meet emergencies. The result is a constant pledging and redemption of clothing and other personal effects. It is by no means uncommon for one article of clothing to be pledged in order to obtain money for the purchase of another. The pledged article is redeemed when wages are received at the end of the month, with the payment of interest, whereas the purchase of the new article might well have waited until the end of the month and the payment of interest to the pawnbroker would have been avoided. There is still considerable opposition to any such change but, as has frequently been stated, it is unlikely that there will be any real improvement in the position until a weekly wage economy can be established.

690. **Application of Conventions, etc.** The only measure taken during the year under review to extend the application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization to the territory was the enactment of the Master and Native Servants (Written Contracts) (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 3 of 1952, whereby the maximum period of service for any servant engaged on a written contract of service was extended from two to three years in the case of those servants who are accompanied by their wives and children, thus giving effect to the Contract of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention 1947. Although the legislation as now amended does not give full effect to the Convention in that it does not specifically state that the attestation of such servants for the full contractual period may only be effected where long and expensive journeys are to be undertaken, administrative directions have been issued to ensure that all the requirements of the Convention are observed. It is intended to embody the full requirements of the Convention in the new Employment Bill now in course of preparation.

691. **Terms and Conditions of Employment.** The Master and Native Servants Ordinance (Cap. 78) and its allied Ordinances, as the title shows, govern only the conditions of employment and welfare of Africans in paid employment. There is no corresponding legislation affording similar protection to workers of other races. On the other hand all the more recent labour legislation enacted, chiefly in the post-war years, is non-racial in character. This covers such subjects as trade unions, regulation of wages and terms of employment, settlement of trade disputes, factories, workmen's compensation, apprenticeships, employment of

women and children and shop hours. The new Employment Bill to which reference has already been made, will also be non-racial.

692. **Procedure of Negotiation etc.** It is intended that negotiating procedures, including collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration in respect of wages and working conditions should be developed so that eventually they become similar to those in the United Kingdom. If this is to be achieved the aim must be the development of a sound and responsible trade union movement capable of negotiating with employers, but this objective will take years to achieve.

693. Trade unionism has, due to various setbacks in the past, been very slow to develop in Tanganyika, although it is encouraging that two new African unions were registered during the year. There are, however, a number of staff associations in Government service, in the East African Railways and Harbours, in the Posts and Telecommunications Administration and in the port industry, which negotiate regularly with their employers.

694. In the absence of well-organised trade unions capable of negotiating with employers, Government has directly encouraged the setting up of staff or works committees, particularly in industries scheduled as " essential " in the Trade Disputed (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance 1950. This policy has met with some success and as a direct result of prompting by the Labour Department properly constituted works committees have been set up, during the year under review, in the docks industry (three committees), the Dar es Salaam Municipality, in an oil company (two committees) and in a large factory in Dar es Salaam.

695. During the year under review the Joint Staff Committee set up in the Dar es Salaam port industry met at monthly intervals and discussed a wide range of matters, in most of which agreement was reached. Similarly the other committees mentioned have met regularly and discussed a wide range of subjects, and in a number of cases concessions have been obtained from the employers.

696. The Dar es Salaam Asian Commercial Employees' Association, which is a registered trade union, has made an approach to the Municipality to recommend to Government that the Shop Hours Ordinance, already on the Statute Book, be applied to Dar es Salaam. The matter is under discussion.

697. **Labour Contracts.** Contracts of service are of two kinds, those for performance within the territory and those for performance outside the territory (known as " foreign contracts ").

The former are of the following types:

(i) Contracts at will wherein no agreement is expressed regarding their duration, not being a contract to perform some specific work, without reference to time and determinable by either party at the close of any day without notice;

(ii) Monthly contracts determined by either party at the end of one month without notice;

(iii) Contracts for a specified number of working days not exceeding thirty (usually known as " Kipande " contracts);

(iv) Written contracts where a period of engagement exceeds six months or a number of working days equivalent to six months, or which stipulate conditions of employment which differ materially from those customary in the district of employment for similar work.

698. All written contracts accord 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 Revised Edition of the Laws).

699. The maximum duration of such contracts is three years for servants accompanied by their wives and families, and two years in all other cases. Re-engagement contracts may be made for a maximum period of three years in the case of servants accompanied by their wives and families, or eighteen months in other cases, but if such re-engagement contract would result in a servant being absent from his family for a period of more than eighteen months commencing from the start of the first contract, then he must first be given an opportunity to return home at the employer's expense. This maximum permissible period corresponds with the recommendation contained in Article 3 of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention 1947.

700. The Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, has been applied with one reservation only, that relating to the unlawful departure of a servant from his employer's service with intent not to return thereto. It is the policy of the Administering Authority to withdraw this one remaining reservation as soon as possible but local conditions and circumstances do not yet justify this step. As has frequently been explained, unlawful desertion presents a particular problem in a country where contracted workers are frequently brought long distances at considerable expense to the employer, but it must be emphasized that the question is not merely one of protecting the interests of employers. There is also the important moral aspect to be considered. Desertion is a breach of a contract voluntarily entered into by the worker, but there are still numerous cases of workers entering into such voluntary agreements and receiving free issues of blankets and other articles and taking advantage of free transport and other facilities with little, if any, regard for the obligation to carry out their part of the contract. In more advanced countries the remedy would lie in the institution of civil proceedings for breach of contract but in the conditions at present existing in Tanganyika this course of action is impracticable and would be quite ineffective.

701. **Hours of Work, Rest Periods, etc.** As the bulk of the territory's labour force works at will on the thirty day " Kipande " system, which has proved satisfactory so far, no legislation is at present necessary. Workers on monthly contracts naturally rest at week-ends. The normal working day rarely exceeds eight hours, but most labour is employed on task work which it completes within five or six hours. Holidays with pay are not generally granted by industry. The East Africa High Commission, the Overseas Food Corporation and some other major employing concerns grant holidays with pay on terms similar to those offered by Government to its established staff. Facilities for recreation are provided by some of the larger industrial undertakings.

702. **Remuneration.** Wages must be paid in the currency of the territory at the completion of the contract of service; any agreement to the contrary is void. Deferment of wages is permitted in the case of written contracts of service subject to the prior approval of the Labour Commissioner and the agreement of the parties concerned. In addition to wages, rations to the prescribed scale must be issued except where the contract otherwise provides and an adequate supply of suitable foodstuffs is available locally. The monthly value of rations on the prescribed scale varies somewhat according to locality, and has been variously estimated at from Shs. 15/- a month to about Shs. 29/- a month. Free housing must also be provided where servants are employed at such a distance from their homes or normal places of residence that it would be impracticable for them to return thereto at the end of the day's work or to obtain suitable alternative accommodation.

703. The provisions of the Regulation of Wages and Terms of Employment Ordinance, No. 15 of 1951, which implements the Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Convention of 1928, include the setting up of machinery for the fixing of minimum wages by the establishment of minimum wage boards and the setting up of wage councils to fix remuneration and terms of service in specified undertakings.

704. The minimum rates of wages paid vary from district to district, as will be seen from the following tabulated statement:—

(i) *Government.*

Subordinate Service—minimum starting rate Shs. 20/- to Shs. 51/- a month according to locality plus 25 per cent. emergency allowance.

Casual labour —60 cents to Shs. 2/15 a day, according to locality.

(ii) *Non-Government.*

	Monthly rate for unskilled labour (including juveniles in some cases) *Minima*	*Actual Average*
Agriculture (excluding sisal)	Shs. 10/- to Shs. 28/-	Shs. 15/- to Shs. 35/-
Mining	Shs. 14/- to Shs. 50/-	Shs. 14/- to Shs. 55/-

(In addition to the above rates, rations to the approved scale and housing are usually supplied free.)

Industry	Shs. 16/- to Shs. 40/-	Shs. 18/- to Shs. 52/-
Retail trade	Shs. 12/- to Shs. 45/-	Shs. 15/- to Shs. 60/-

Docks (Dar es Salaam) —Shs. 4/45 a day, plus overtime at 60 cents an hour after the first 8 hours.

(A free meal is issued during the shift to workers afloat).

Sisal (starting rates) —Maximum—Shs. 39/- a month.
—Minimum—Shs. 23/- a month.

Rations to the approved scale and housing also provided.

The rates given were those ruling in October, 1952. Further details of wage rates are contained in Appendix XVII, E.

705. No minimum wage boards or councils have yet been set up, but a survey of wage rates in the Municipality of Dar es Salaam was in progress at the end of the year. The results of this survey may indicate that it is desirable to fix a statutory minimum wage for the Municipality or for a particular trade or trades.

706. All wages fall due at the end of the contract period—i.e., daily, weekly, on completion of a 30-day card, or monthly, as the case may be, and must be paid immediately at the end of the period, but the practice has grown up of paying daily-rate labour at half-monthly intervals, and most labourers prefer this. Any daily-rate labourer is, however, entitled to demand his wages on completion of the day's work.

707. Advances made to native servants by their employers may not be recovered by law except where the advance does not exceed the amount of one month's wages plus the amount of the tax payable by the servant under the Native Tax Ordinance.

All deductions from wages are illegal, except that—

(i) fines not exceeding a quarter of a month's wages may be imposed by certain employers in certain circumstances for certain specified offences against health. This power is not given to employers living within three miles of a magistrate's court; and

(ii) deductions to be credited to Provident Funds may be made provided the prior approval of the Labour Commissioner is obtained and the servant consents to the deduction.

708. Should any of the employer's property become lost or damaged as a result of any negligent or unlawful act or omission of his servant a Court may fix the amount of compensation to be paid and order its payment out of wages, but so that no

instalment to be paid shall exceed one half of the servant's wage for the period. No provision is made for compulsory savings.

709. **Provision of Rations.** The Master and Native Servants (Proper Feeding) Regulations, 1944, (Government Notice No. 325 of 1944), prescribe that rations shall be provided by the employer at his own expense to all servants unless the contract of service otherwise provides and a supply of native foodstuffs of good quality and of sufficient quantity and variety to enable the servant to obtain rations on the prescribed scale is available in the neighbourhood of the place of employment. The proper feeding regulations provide that the scale of an adult male shall consist of foodstuffs yielding not less than 3,500 calories as an average gross daily issue and specified quantities of fat, protein, carbo-hydrates, salt, iron, vitamins A, B and C, must be provided daily. The prescribed scale is as follows:—

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

A typical ration would consist of:—

Maize meal	28 ozs. per day.
Beans	4 ozs. per day.
Groundnuts	2 ozs. per day.
Raw sugar	1 oz. per day.
Meat	1 lb. twice a week.
Red Palm Oil	2 ozs. per week.
Other vegetable oil	2 ozs. per week.
Green leafy vegetables	2 lbs. per week.
Salt	4 ozs. per week.

For adult females and children the ration scale must consist of not less than 80 per cent. of the calories and constituent quantities listed above.

710. **Housing and Sanitary Conditions in Places of Employment.** Minimum standards have been laid down by the Master and Native Servants (General Care) Regulations (Government Notice No. 87 of 1947), covering all employers of labour (including Government except for certain classes of employee). These regulations prescribe the types and minimum dimensions of dwellings that may be erected for the accommodation of labour, together with the minimum sanitary arrangements.

711. **Discrimination and Equal Remuneration.** The position in this respect remains as stated in previous reports. Such differences as at present exist in regard to opportunities for employment and in wage and salary payments are not the result of discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, religion or tribal association. They are the inevitable result of differing standards of living and differing standards of education, experience and personal qualifications. The policy is that all sections of the community shall have equal opportunities but the implementation of this policy is dependent on a change in the African worker's outlook and on the development of educational and training facilities to enable all sections to compete on equal terms in the labour market.

712. In present conditions the question of equal remuneration for work of equal value as between men and women does not constitute a problem in Tanganyika. There is no competition between the sexes for employment. There are comparatively few women in regular employment and these are engaged very largely on work normally undertaken by women. Numbers of women engage themselves for work in certain areas at certain seasons of the year, mainly on the picking of

flush crops such as tea and coffee. As has been pointed out in previous annual reports, in most of the light agricultural operations of this nature on which women are employed payment is normally made on a piece-work basis by results and it is not uncommon for women to earn more than men engaged on the same tasks.

713. **Medical Inspection and Assistance.** The Master and Native Servants (Medical Care) Regulations (Government Notice No. 153 of 1947), define minimum standards which all employers (including Government except for certain classes of employee) must provide. The Written Contracts Ordinance (Cap. 78 of the Revised Edition of the Laws) requires the medical examination of all attested labour prior to departure from the place of engagement and provides for further medical examination if considered necessary. Inspecting officers are empowered to require medical examination, should the occasion arise. Employers must provide medical assistance free of charge to employees.

714. **Workmen's Compensation and Rehabilitation.** The provisions of the conventions of the International Labour Organisation relating to workmen's compensation and occupational diseases have generally been applied by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 263 of the Revised Edition of the Laws). All the occupational diseases listed in the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1934, have not so far been scheduled in this territory but attention is now being given to the necessity for the inclusion of a number of them in the existing Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. It is not proposed to include diseases of a pneumoconiotic nature pending further investigation of the problem. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Regulations, 1951, which came into force on 1st January, 1952, introduced lower scales of fees for medical aid under the Ordinance. With the exception of a few items the medical charges now vary according to the wages earned by the employee receiving treatment, with the result that charges in respect of African employees have been reduced by approximately 50 per cent. Insurance Companies have correspondingly reduced their charges to employers for insurance to cover liability for medical aid. It has not yet been found possible to apply the provisions of the International Labour Conventions in respect of the introduction of a system of pensions in the case of workmen who receive fatal injuries or who are seriously or permanently injured, but provision is made for the periodic payment of compensation in certain cases at the discretion of the local administering authorities. In fatal cases where the dependants are minors compensation awarded is invested by the Labour Commissioner and held in trust until such time as the money can be spent on the child's education or in some other suitable way. Provision exists in the Ordinance for compulsory insurance in respect of certain occupations of a hazardous nature.

715. **Employment of Women.** The provisions of the following International Labour Conventions have been complied with by the enactment of the Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance (Cap. 82 of the Revised Edition of the Laws):

Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1925.
Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934, with modifications.

The provisions of the Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance and the rules made thereunder afford full protection for women in employment. Female employment is chiefly confined to light work of an agricultural nature and many of the women so employed are wives who accompanied attested and other labourers to their place of employment. Comparatively few women are regularly employed in industry. Some women are employed in cotton ginneries and sisal brushing factories and others on grading coffee by hand in coffee curing works, a task for which they are particularly suited; limited numbers are engaged on light work in meat canning factories. No serious problems have yet arisen from the employment of women.

716. **Employment of Juveniles.** The provisions of the following International Labour Conventions have been complied with by the enactment of the Employment of Women and Young persons Ordinance (Cap. 82 of the Revised Edition of the Laws):

Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921.
Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920.
Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921.
Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937.
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946.

717. The Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance and the subsidiary legislation enacted thereunder afford full protection for juveniles in employment. The great majority of these are engaged on light work of an agricultural nature and a number of them are the families who accompanied attested and other labourers to their place of employment; many juveniles are in part-time employment only. Every effort is made to ensure that the provisions of the law are strictly observed. In the case of children, defined by the Ordinance as juveniles under the age of 15 years, the rules governing their employment are more comprehensive. The Ordinance provides that no child may be employed except upon a daily wage and on a day to day basis, and only as long as the child returns each night to the place of residence of his parent or guardian. The rules setting out the conditions of employment of such children as are permitted to be employed under the provision of the law govern such matters as the carrying of weights and maximum hours of work, and prohibit the employment of children between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. No child is permitted to enter any factory or place containing machinery, and employment of children during the hours when they are either receiving instruction at a registered school, or for which they are enrolled or have been ordered to be enrolled at such school, is prohibited. There is also the general power vested in the Labour Commissioner and all Labour Officers to prohibit the employment of children in any case where the conditions of employment are unsatisfactory. The object is to reduce the regular employment of children to a minimum and in due course to abolish it but in the conditions at present existing in the territory the position appears to be best met by permitting its continuance, subject to adequate safeguards. When educational facilities are available for all children their employment during school hours will be automatically brought to an end by one of the conditions now imposed. In the meantime many children who are unable to attend school are better employed on light and useful tasks than left to their own devices. Indeed it not infrequently happens that parents seeking work will not engage themselves unless some employment is also found for their children. Their reasons are not entirely mercenary; they prefer their children to remain with them, or to be employed and looked after, while they themselves are at work. Many of the larger employers provide schools for the education of their employees' children.

718. **Underground and Night Work.** The provisions of the following International Labour Conventions have been complied with by the enactment of the Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance (Cap. 82 of the Revised Edition of the Laws):

Underground Work (Women) Convention 1925.
Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934, with modifications.

719. The Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance and the rules made thereunder afford full protection for juveniles and women in underground and night work. The Ordinance prohibits the employment of women and young persons (defined as persons under 18 years of age) in any industrial undertaking between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. Tanganyika being primarily an agricultural country, comparatively few industrial undertakings operate regularly at night.

The Ordinance also prohibits the employment of young persons unless a certificate that he is fit for such work has been given; such certificate must be signed by a Government medical officer or by a medical practitioner approved by the Director of Medical Services. The administration of these regulations is effected by both the Labour Department and the Mines Department, whose officers by frequent and regular inspections ensure their enforcement.

720. **Freedom of Movement of Persons within the territory for Employment Purposes.** There is no legislation governing such movement. The Labour Department maintains twenty-one labour exchanges to assist employers and those seeking employment or training to contact one another with the minimum of delay and difficulty. Sixteen Europeans, seven Asians and 2,618 Africans were registered during the year and one European and 7,325 Africans were placed in employment.

721. The voluntary flow of labour is facilitated by all legitimate means and so far as is practicable workers are encouraged to go to those areas and types of employment for which they are considered to be best suited both physically and climatically. The Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association Labour Bureau has maintained its organization for providing free transport and other assistance for voluntary workers seeking employment in the sisal industry. During the year a total of 12,939 workers, accompanied by 9,022 dependants, most of them proceeding to sisal estates, were assisted to reach places of employment.

722. The system of transit centres operated by the Labour Department for the benefit of migrant workers was fully explained in the Report for 1951, in which will be found details of the type and accommodation offered and facilities provided. Improvements and extensions to some of these centres have been effected during the year. A new centre at Njombe in the Southern Highlands Province was completed during the year, as was the first stage of the construction of a similar type at Babati in the Mbulu district of the Northern Province. The latter is intended to serve migrant workers proceeding from the Central Province to employment in the Northern Province. Some eight transit shelters in the Kilosa and Iringa districts were closed during the year as, with increasing transport facilities, their use by pedestrian travellers has practically ceased.

723. **Freedom of Movement of Persons to Neighbouring Territories for Employment Purposes.** There is no legislation governing the movement of the African population to other territories in search of employment. The extent of the movement has already been described in paragraph 682.

724. **Labour Passes or Work Books.** No legislation exists except for workers engaged on thirty working day (" kipande ") contracts who are given a labour card on which is marked up each day's work performed.

725. **Training of Employees.** The only legislation relating to the training of workers is the Apprenticeship Ordinance (Cap. 81 of the Revised Edition of the Laws) which regulates apprenticeship agreements and is in accord with the International Labour Organization's apprenticeship recommendation of 1939. Policy regarding the training of workers has been under examination during the year by the Advisory Committee on Technical Education, and particular attention has been given to reviewing the existing apprenticeship legislation, which is felt to be inadequate if a sound system of apprenticeship training is to be established in the territory. It is hoped to enact new legislation in 1953.

726. **Industrial Homework.** Apart from the occupation of some of the inhabitants in local handicrafts or in other similar private activities the practice of industrial homework is non-existent in the territory and no need for the enactment of any legislation has arisen.

727. **Industrial Safety.** The following legislation at present in force is concerned with the prevention of industrial accidents:

The Factories Ordinance, 1950.
The Electricity Rules.
The Explosives Rules.
The Mining (Safe Working) Regulations.
The Petroleum Rules.
The East African Harbour Regulations.

728. Of these the Factories Ordinance is administered by the Labour Commissioner and the Electricity Rules are enforced by the Electrical Engineers of the Labour Department, who are inspectors under the Electricity Ordinance. The Mining (Safe Working) Regulations and the Explosives Rules are administered by the Commissioner for Mines and a staff of Inspectors, and the Petroleum Rules by the Director of Public Works.

729. The year under review is the first during which the Factories Ordinance has been in force. All factories existing at the date of commencement of the Ordinance have been registered but new factories are registered only after plans have been approved by the Chief Inspector and he is satisfied that the premises when built will be suitable for the purpose for which they are intended. At Appendix XVII Q is a table showing by industry the number of factories registered at the close of the year together with the number of workers employed. All Labour Officers are inspectors under the Factories Ordinance and there are in addition two full-time qualified inspectors at headquarters who regularly tour the territory to give advice to these officers, and to factory occupiers, and to carry out inspections of factory premises. The inspection of pressure plant and lifting tackle is at present undertaken by suitably qualified private individuals who have been authorized to carry out this work.

730. Two pamphlets have been prepared by the Labour Department for distribution to factory occupiers. The first is " A Short Guide to the Factories Ordinance ". Written in non-legal language it sets out the occupier's responsibilities under the Ordinance and gives a general picture of how the enactment attempts to achieve improvements in factory conditions. The second pamphlet, " Fixed Guards ", gives advice on the selecting of material for, and the making of, fixed guards for machinery. It is based on regulations 83-89 of the International Labour Organisation's " Model Code of Safety Regulations for Industrial Establishments for the Guidance of Governments and Industries ".

731. The education of the worker in accident prevention is being tackled in three ways. Firstly, by a series of posters, in " strip cartoon " form, designed to appeal to the Africans. To date two such posters have been prepared. The first deals with the danger of wearing loose clothing at work and the second with make-shift and faulty hand tools. The second approach is by broadcast talks in Swahili on the Dar es Salaam radio, the first of which was given on the 25th August, 1952. Lastly, every opportunity is taken during inspections to correct bad working methods used by employees and to instil an appreciation of the importance of accident prevention.

732. At present accidents and cases of occupational diseases are notified to the Labour Department under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1948. Except in fatal cases such notification is required only where there appears to be entitlement to compensation. A comprehensive Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Bill has been drafted which, when enacted, will require notification to the Labour Department of every accident and case of occupational disease which disables an employee for three consecutive working days. It is anticipated that, as work in connection with the introduction of the

Factories Ordinance diminishes, an increasingly large number of such accidents will be investigated promptly. This will be of great assistance in the formulation and putting into effect of accident prevention measures in individual factories.

733. **Departmental Organization.** The work of the Labour Department falls into four main categories:

(*a*) Headquarters Organization—Administration, compiling of reports and statistical data, drafting of new legislation, etc.

(*b*) Field Inspectorate—Inspection of conditions of work on farms, factories and mines, ascertaining that contractual and legal obligations are fulfilled, control of recruiting, investigation of complaints made by master or servants, operation of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, inspection of factories for compliance with the Factories Ordinance, conciliation in labour disputes, advice regarding the formation of joint consultative machinery, assistance in setting up such machinery, advice as required to trade unions, etc.

(*c*) Labour Exchange Organization—Operation and co-ordination of 21 labour exchanges throughout the territory.

(*d*) Care of Migrant Labour—Administration of transit centres and shelters on the territorial system of communications.

734. Careful attention continues to be paid to the training of newly appointed labour officers. As far as circumstances permit they are given a course of training of about a year's duration which includes periods of secondment to selected industrial undertakings, attachment to up-country administrative stations, instruction under experienced labour officers and training in industrial hygiene. Officers proceeding on their first vacation leave undergo a special three months' course of training in the United Kingdom.

735. The Headquarters Organization consists of the following sections—Administration, Factory, Inspectorate, Industrial Relations (including trade unionism), Employment Exchanges, Industrial Hygiene, Technical Training, Workmen's Compensation. Another section for Training Within Industry for Supervisors (commonly known as "T.W.I.") will be opened in 1953 when a Labour Officer who has been undergoing a special course of instruction in the United Kingdom returns to the territory. In addition there is a separate Electrical Inspectorate which is responsible for the administration of the electricity legislation. This is under the Labour Commissioner for administrative purposes, but in its technical duties deals direct with the Member for Finance, Trade and Economics.

736. The inspection of working conditions on mines and quarries is undertaken by the Mines Department whose Inspectors maintain a close liaison with Labour Officers. The Field Inspectorate, as distinct from the Headquarters establishment, has thirteen local offices each in charge of a Labour Officer, with another seven sub-offices-cum-labour-exchanges. These offices are generally situated in the main employing areas and are as follows:—

Province	*Labour Office*	*Labour Exchange or Sub-Office.*	*Area for which responsible.*
Central	Dodoma	—	Whole of Central Province.
Eastern	Dar es Salaam	—	Dar es Salaam, Kissarawe, Bagamoyo, Rufiji and Mafia Districts.
	Morogoro	—	Morogoro District.
	Kilosa	—	Kilosa and Ulanga Districts.
Lake	Mwanza	Shinyanga, Bukoba Musoma	Whole of Lake Province.

Province	*Labour Office*	*Labour Exchange or Sub-Office*	*Area for which responsible.*
Northern	Arucha	—	Arusha, Masai and Mbulu Districts.
	Moshi	—	Moshi and N.E. part of Pare District.
Southern	Lindi	Songea, Mikindani	Whole of Southern Province.
Southern Highlands	Iringa	Njombe	Iringa and Njombe Districts.
	Mbeya	Tukuyu	Rungwe, Mbeya and Chunya Districts.
Tanga	Tanga	Muheza	Tanga and Pangani Districts.
	Korogwe	Same	Lushoto, Handeni and Pare Districts (excluding N.E. part of the last named).
Western....	Tabora	—	Whole of Western Province.

737. The European establishment of the Departments as provided in the 1952 Estimates consists of 35 officers (the Electrical Inspectorate excluded); i.e.:—1 Labour Commissioner, 1 Deputy Labour Commissioner, 1 Assistant Labour Commissioner, 24 Labour Officers, 2 Factory Inspectors, 1 Boiler Inspector, 1 Trade Testing Instructor, 1 Office Superintendent and 3 Stenographers. In addition there is a Specialist (Industrial Health), seconded from the Medical Department.

738. The junior service establishment consists of 65 clerks (Asians and Africans), 15 Labour Inspectors and 14 Sanitary Inspectors (Africans), 10 motor drivers, 5 Overseer/Dressers, together with other subordinate service employees.

739. The total financial provision made for the department in 1952 was £72,340 and a further amount of £8,800 capital expenditure was provided for the construction of transit centres.

740. The first training course for the junior service executive staff of the department was held during the year, and was attended also by four Africans employed by other concerns on welfare duties.

741. **Advisory Organization.** A statutory Labour Board appointed under Section 3 of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance (Cap. 78) has been in existence since 1941 to advise on all matters connected with the employment of African workers. The constitution of the Board, which was altered during the year, is now as follows:—The Member for Social Services (Chairman), the Member for Local Government, the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, one East African High Commission representative, with non-official members who include representatives of the sisal, mining, tea, timber, agricultural and secondary industries, and representatives of African interests. There also exists a non-statutory advisory committee called the Port Labour Central Advisory Committee which advises the Labour Commissioner on the specialized problems connected with the employment of port labour at the various sea ports in the territory.

742. A series of talks in Swahili was made during the year over the Dar es Salaam radio by members of the Labour Department on various subjects connected with labour.

743. **Trade Unions.** The Trade Unions Ordinance (Cap. 84 of the Revised Edition of the Laws) recognises the right of association of workmen and workmen, workmen and masters, or masters and masters. During the year it became evident that there were three Associations of Africans desirous of forming themselves into trade unions. Accordingly a week-end course of lectures was arranged,

and these were delivered in Dar es Salaam by an officer of the Labour Department with trade union experience, members of the Associations concerned being invited to attend. Later applications for registration were received from two of these Associations and both are now registered trade unions. The third Association, in spite of having received a good deal of advice and encouragement from the Labour Department, does not seem to have made any headway.

There are at present the following organizations in existence:

Registered Trade Unions

The Dar es Salaam Asian Commercial Employees Association—
Membership at end of 1952 .... 334.
Area of activity .... Dar es Salaam.
Affiliations .... None.

The Tabora Tailors Association—
Membership at end of 1952 .... 85.
Area of activity .... Tabora District.
Affiliations .... None.

The Kilimanjaro Drivers Association—
Membership at end of 1952 .... 216.
Area of activity .... Moshi District.
Affiliations .... None.

Staff Associations

The East African Railway Asian Union.
The East African Railway African Union.
European Railway Servants Staff Association.

The Tanganyika European Civil Servants Association—
Membership .... 869 out of about 2,165* (March 1952).
Area of operation .... Whole territory.
Affiliated to .... The Colonial Civil Servants Association.

The Tanganyika African Government Servants Association—
Membership about 2,315*
Area of operation .... Whole territory.
Affiliations .... None.

The Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants Association—
Membership .... 700 out of about 1,000*.
Area of operation .... Whole territory.
Affiliations .... The Tanganyika Asian Postal Union.
*Exact figures cannot be given as the Service is non-racial, whereas the Associations have been formed on racial lines.

The Tanganyika African Postal Union—
Membership .... 276 out of 862.
Area of operation .... Whole territory.
Affiliation .... None.

The Tanganyika Asian Postal Union—
Membership .... 126 out of 200.
Area of operation .... Whole territory.
Affiliation .... The Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants Association.

The European Staff Association (of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Administration) (Dar es Salaam Branch)—
Membership .... 27 out of 88.
Area of operation .... Whole territory.
Affiliation .... The Posts and Telegraphs Staff Association (Kenya).

The European Staff Association of the Landing and Shipping Company of East Africa Limited. (Dar es Salaam Branch)—
Membership .... 21 out of 26.
Area of operation .... Dar es Salaam.
Affiliation .... None.

The Asian Staff Association of the Landing and Shipping Company of East Africa Limited. (Dar es Salaam Branch).
Membership .... 111 out of 111.
Area of operation .... Dar es Salaam.
Affiliation .... None.

Employers' Associations

The Dar es Salaam Port Employers' Association—

Membership	....	Four employing companies.
Area of operation	....	Dar es Salaam.
Affiliation	....	Mombasa Port Employers' Association (Kenya).

The Tanga Port Employers' Association—

Membership	....	Three employing companies.
Area of operation	....	Tanga.
Affiliation	....	Dar es Salaam Port Employers' Association.

744. **Settlement of Labour Disputes.** The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance, 1950 (No. 43 of 1950), sets up machinery for the settlement of trade disputes and for enquiry into existing or apprehended disputes, and prescribes special procedure for dealing with disputes in essential services.

745. The right to strike is recognised and immunity from actions of tort is conferred upon trade unions by section 21 of the Trade Union Ordinance, (Cap. 84 of the Revised Edition of the Laws). Section 23 of that Ordinance provides that an act done by a person in contemplation of furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or labour as he wills.

746. The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance, 1950 (No. 43 of 1950), however, provides that in the case of certain services scheduled as " essential " the right to strike shall not be exercised unless a trade dispute exists and has been reported to the Labour Commissioner and 21 days (or such further period as may be ordered by the Member for Social Services) have elapsed since the date of the report and the trade dispute has not during that time been settled or referred to a tribunal for settlement.

747. There were no serious labour disputes during the year under review. There were 86 minor disputes resulting in stoppage of or interference with work, of which records are kept by the Labour Department. It is not practicable in a report of this nature to give full details but the records show that a total of 10,998 workers were involved in disputes resulting in the loss of approximately 15,600 man-days. Stoppages of work varied from a period of less than one hour to a maximum (in one case) of a fortnight. The following is a brief summary of the position:

Duration of Dispute.	*Number of workers involved*
Less than 1 day	789
1 day	7,143
2 days	1,612
3 days	625
4 days	149
5 days	547
7 days	16
More than 7 days	117

748. The causes of dispute included claims in respect of wages, overtime payments, revision of tasks in piecework, rations and general working conditions. Of the total number of eighty-six disputes recorded fifty-two were connected with agricultural and seventeen with various industrial undertakings. Others were connected with docks and port industry (8); railways (3); Government departments (Public Works and Grain Storage) (5); and mining (1). In a large number of cases advice and assistance in reaching agreement was rendered by officers of the Labour Department. In other cases there was direct negotiation between employers and employees. In only two small cases was there failure to reach a

settlement of the dispute and in these the workers in question elected to be paid off and to relinquish their employment.

749. **Offences against Labour Laws.** Particulars of the offences against labour laws and regulations in respect of which employers and workers were charged during the year under review are given in Appendix XVII (I).

CHAPTER 5

Social Security and Welfare Services

750. **Legislation.** A list of the international conventions and agreements, including those relating to social security and welfare, which have been applied to the territory is given at Appendix XXIII. The local application of the provisions of specific conventions is effected by territorial legislation as, for example, those relating to the welfare of labour enumerated in the preceding chapter. There is no single comprehensive Ordinance dealing with social security and welfare services and the law relating to these subjects will be found in different parts of the territorial legislation, particularly in Chapters 78 to 85 of the revised laws. Copies of these laws and of subsequent annual volumes of all legislation enacted in the territory have been supplied to the library of the United Nations. During the year under review amendments were made to the Master and Native Servants Ordinance (Cap. 78), the Provident Fund (Government Employees) Ordinance (Cap. 51), the Probation of Offenders Ordinance (Cap. 247) and to several Ordinances dealing with civil service pensions.

751. Although there has been a considerable increase in industrialisation and urbanisation during recent years some ninety-eight per cent. of the indigenous inhabitants still live in their tribal areas and responsibility for providing for their elementary social needs rests primarily on the established tribal organization. This organization provides a traditional system of social security for the individual, based on the recognised and accepted collective obligations and responsibilities of the family, clan or tribe. It is to this security that the individual who has gone temporarily to an urban or industrial area can and normally does in due time return. The policy of the Administering Authority is to build up and strengthen the efficiency and influence of the traditional organization, and during the year under review there has been an intensification of effort in this respect. In those areas where the more rapid pace of economic development has led to an increase of semi-urban populations, particular attention may need to be given to supplementing the influence of the tribal authorities and to anticipate the effects of social change; and it is to such areas that the notes in the following paragraphs more particularly apply.

752. **Unemployment Insurance, etc.** As already explained in the preceding chapter there is virtually no unemployment in the territory in the sense in which the term is understood in more developed communities. On the contrary the demand for workers of all categories in general exceeds the supply. The need for insurance and/or assistance for unemployed workers has therefore not yet arisen.

753. **Medical Insurance, etc.** No state services at present exist in respect of such matters as medical insurance and maternity benefits. Reference has already been made in paragraph 714 to the provisions in respect of workmen's compensation. Many employers insure themselves against their liabilities under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 263). Maternity welfare services and assistance are provided at the hospitals and maternity clinics of the Government, voluntary agencies and local authorities.

754. **Services for Aged Persons, Widows, etc.** As regards the indigenous population the care of aged persons, widows, physically disabled persons and epileptics, and also the mentally deficient, is provided for by the traditional tribal organization. When for any reason the traditional system fails or is unable to meet its responsibilities other arrangements have to be made and in this respect much charitable work is undertaken by missions and other voluntary organizations. For persons of any race certified as of unsound mind, there are mental hospitals at Dodoma and Lutindi. In Dar es Salaam, Tanga and other towns, almshouses or settlements have been established for aged and indigent persons who have been unable to return to their tribal areas. Small institutions for the blind are maintained by the Salvation Army near Tabora and by the Church Missionary Society near Dodoma and other services for the blind are contemplated.

755. **Orphaned and Abandoned Children, etc.** The social security provided by the traditional tribal system is particularly effective in the case of orphaned or otherwise handicapped children, with the result that abandoned children are almost unknown, except occasionally in the larger towns. No special legislative or other provisions have therefore yet become necessary in this respect, but here again both in the rural and the urban areas missions and other voluntary organizations render assistance whenever it is required. The number of juvenile delinquents brought before the courts is relatively small. There is an approved school at Kajima, near Tabora.

756. **Self-Help, Mutual Aid, etc.** Those departments of Government which are in closest touch with the indigenous population constantly seek to impress upon them the value of self-help and mutual aid, particularly in the field of what is known as " community development." The Department of Social Development has special responsibilities in this connexion and much valuable work is being done by the Department of Co-operative Development in assisting African producers to understand the principles of co-operative effort and the value of mutual self-help. Many independent groups exist, particularly among those temporarily resident in towns away from their tribal organizations, in the form of tribal loan societies and clubs for other purposes. Reference has already been made earlier in this report to the facilities offered by the Local Authorities Loan Fund and the Local Development Loans Fund. As stated in last year's report, in the effort to encourage and stimulate the growth of a spirit of self-help in community development, funds have been made available to facilitate the carrying out, by village and other communities, of minor development projects towards which they are prepared to contribute their own voluntary efforts.

757. **Community Welfare Services.** Fuller details of the community development projects being carried out will be found in a later chapter of this report (Part VIII, Chapter 7). During the year under review work has continued on the development of the institutions known as community welfare centres. These centres have now been established in thirty-eight urban areas, to provide facilities for social culture and relaxation and also to serve as focal points for adult education. As has been explained in previous annual reports, their purpose is still imperfectly understood and some time must necessarily elapse before full advantage can be taken of the facilities they offer. At the present stage the degree of success achieved by the centres is largely determined by the energies and enthusiasms of individuals. If they are to fulfil their real purpose, however, the growth of a community spirit of self-help is essential, and all centres therefore continue, as a matter of policy, to be under the control of elected committees.

758. Welfare workers are attached to the larger centres. In addition to acting as advisers to and assisting the managing committees in the running of the centres, they undertake various educational activities and are available for general welfare

work in the towns. They arrange lectures and discussion groups, operate cinematograph projectors, and organize youth movements. At the small centres, where no specialist staff is at present available, there are few organized activities, but at all of them the reading rooms and libraries provide educational facilities for those who wish to make use of them. At many centres sewing, knitting and child welfare classes are arranged by voluntary workers. At almost all the centres week-end European style dances are the most popular of the activities and provide the greatest single source of revenue. At seven centres club liquor licences are held for the sale of beers and wines, in addition to the normal light refreshments provided on social occasions.

759. In Dar es Salaam a fine new building has been erected for the citizens of all races at a cost of £45,000. It was formally opened in December, 1952, by the Governor and named the Arnautoglu Hall in recognition of the generous contribution of £20,000 made by Mr. G. N. Arnautoglu. It is proposed to develop this building as a Community Centre by making it available to any cultural or social group which may wish to make use of the spacious hall, the library, cinema, cafe, polytechnic classes, meeting-rooms, offices, football grounds, changing rooms or any other of the facilities it provides. A similar centre has been opened at Tanga but on a smaller scale.

760. Particular attention has also been paid in Dar es Salaam by officers of the Social Development Department, the District Commissioner and the Municipality, to fostering a spirit of self-help, and social progress has been made, particularly with the communities living in the perimeter villages and with groups of women who are forming clubs and associations based on sewing and the domestic arts.

761. In the Bukoba District a small team consisting of a Woman Welfare Officer and a Health Visitor are helping the Bahaya women to achieve a higher standard of living by organizing adult education, through clubs, at a village level.

762. **Other Services.** The Probation Service, in addition to carrying out the valuable function of reforming delinquents in the Dar es Salaam and Tanga areas, helps with relief and welfare services generally. Several large employers of labour, notably the East African Railways and Harbours, employ their own welfare personnel. Much valuable social welfare work is undertaken by voluntary agencies throughout the territory, both independently and in collaboration with Government services. In addition to their part in educational and public health activities, the missions undertake such work as the organization of youth movements and the care of orphans and blind persons.

763. The welfare services which have been described in the foregoing paragraphs exist largely for the indigenous population. Both the Asian and the European sections of the community have their own welfare organizations and see that individuals who are in need of assistance are duly cared for. The Administration assists with funds for maintenance, repatriation, etc., where necessary. A newly-formed inter-racial body, the Tanganyika Council of Women, acts as a useful co-ordinating authority in welfare matters.

764. **Investigations, Research, etc.** No major investigation or research in relation to social security or welfare services was carried out during the year under review. No particular governmental agency is especially charged with responsibility for social security and a number of departments contribute jointly in the promotion of welfare services. Indeed, as has so often been pointed out, there are very few of the activities of Government which are not directly concerned with the advancement of the social welfare of the inhabitants. A full catalogue of all the agencies engaged in social service activities would have to include most of the Government departments, most of the voluntary organizations, and the local

authority administrations. Reference to the work undertaken by missions and other voluntary agencies in the various fields of social service will be found in other relevant sections of this report. As already indicated it is a guiding principle of policy that the indigenous population should contribute, by their own personal efforts and through their tribal and local government organizations, to the promotion and development of social relief and welfare services. In this they are actively assisted by various Government departments and their general progress in this direction is guided by officers of the Provincial Administration.

765. **Co-ordination of Activities.** Co-ordination between governmental and voluntary welfare activities at a headquarters level is largely effected through the services of individual officers in the different departments of Government, many of whom serve in some voluntary organization in their private capacity. At the district level, such co-ordination is the constant preoccupation of the District Commissioner and the members of his district team. The Commissioner for Social Development, who is stationed in Dar es Salaam but is frequently on tour, pays special attention to fostering the activities of voluntary societies and helps them with grants from a fund put at his disposal for this purpose. This is, of course, in addition to the assistance afforded to voluntary agencies in the form of grants-in-aid made directly by the territorial government.

766. Co-operation between the metropolitan government and the territorial government, and with neighbouring governments, is maintained through the offices of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in London, and of the East African High Commission.

767. Copies of the Annual Report of the Department of Social Development are forwarded to the library of the United Nations.

768. **Financing of Services.** Social security and welfare services for Africans are financed mainly from the appropriations made in the annual estimates of the territorial government. Funds are also provided by local government administrations, and by voluntary organizations, and to a lesser extent by various African self-help societies. For specific purposes, such as the programme of building community welfare centres, grants have been made by the Administering Authority from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. As has been pointed out in previous annual reports, however, the financial provision made directly for social security and welfare services in the territorial budget represents but a small proportion of the total expenditure incurred on welfare work. A high percentage of the expenditure on social services of the education, medical and other departments is devoted directly to the advancement of the welfare of the indigenous inhabitants of the territory. Welfare services for the non-African sections of the community are financed mainly by their own charitable institutions.

769. No contributions for a system of social security are collected from employers or employees, but certain organizations (such as the East African Railways and Harbours, for example), pay a capitation fee in respect of the medical care of their employees of all races. Welfare services are not financed out of payments by beneficiaries, except to the extent that members of self-help societies contribute to such societies.

770. **Social Welfare Personnel.** The comments made above on the subject of the financing of social welfare services obviously apply equally to the position in regard to staff, and in the number of persons participating in such services must be included the many members of both Government departments and voluntary organizations whose work covers part of the field. Confining the position to the category of those officers engaged specifically in social welfare activities, however,

the number of qualified personnel includes two social development officers, two women welfare officers and three assistant welfare officers (African). The staff not specially qualified includes four social development officers and forty-five social development assistants. Apart from the training undergone in the United Kingdom by qualified members of the staff, all training is at present on an in-service basis.

CHAPTER 6

Standards of Living

771. **Surveys.** As regards the African population the only detailed survey undertaken to date is that into the pattern of income expenditure and consumption of the lower-paid urban population to which reference was made in last year's report, although records of price fluctuations are kept. As has been stated in previous reports, assessment of changes in the cost of living of Africans presents difficulties owing to the practice followed in their markets of selling certain foodstuffs by the "heap" at a conventional price, the size of the heap varying with fluctuations in the price in relation to weight. The systematic collection of price data for commodities consumed mainly by Africans is regularly undertaken, however, articles being purchased for cash by African investigators and then weighed. The level of retail prices and the published index numbers are given in Appendix XVI.

772. As regards the non-African population a survey based on family budgets covering the months of November, 1951, and February, May and August, 1952, was undertaken. Family budgets were obtained from many parts of the territory and the extended period of the survey was to allow for seasonal variations. A preliminary report based on the analysis of the budgets for the first month has been prepared and a full report covering the whole period is expected to be available for publication shortly. A cost of living index, excluding rent, is published for Dar es Salaam, based on the price of goods purchased and the cost of services required by the non-African population, and similar information on a more limited range of articles is collected in ten other townships for purposes of comparison.

773. **General Standards.** There have been no fundamental changes in general standards of living during the year under review and the position therefore remains much as described in last year's report. For all sections of the population recent years have seen a gradual but steady improvement, due to the expanding development of the territory. As has frequently been pointed out, however, conditions vary so much in different parts of the country that it is difficult to generalize. Not only is the actual standard of living largely affected by such local conditions as climate, rainfall and soil fertility, but there is in general a wide difference between conditions in the urban and the rural areas. In some parts of the territory favourable conditions make life for the indigenous inhabitants comparatively easy. Valuable economic crops and a wide variety of food crops can be grown with less effort than is required of the people in other areas to provide themselves with the bare necessities of life.

774. As between towns and rural areas the difference is really a fundamental one in Tanganyika as elsewhere in the world, largely a question of consumer as opposed to producer. In normal conditions the rural inhabitants are largely self-supporting, being able to provide most of their own requirements of food and free from such problems as housing shortages with which the town-dwellers are often faced. Such surpluses as they are able to produce—and except in times of adverse weather conditions the volume of their production is primarily dependent on the amount of

time and effort they are prepared to spend in its production—find a ready market at good prices. The high prices obtainable for all forms of primary produce during recent years have brought considerably increased wealth to many sections of the rural population and given them the opportunity of raising their general standards of living. This has shown itself to a considerable extent in increased demands for clothing and other consumer goods. The non-producing sections of the population on the other hand have not had the same advantages. The high prices obtainable for primary produce, including foodstuffs, which have brought such satisfactory returns to the producer, have added to the cost of living of the urban populations. It remains true that the town-dweller has certain advantages over the rural population, particularly those in the remoter areas, in that he enjoys more of the modern amenities of life, has greater opportunities of availing himself of the benefits of social services, and has a greater choice in ways of spending his money, but the general rise in the cost of living has made things difficult, especially for those in the lower wage groups. The year under review has seen further increases either in wages or in cost of living allowances, but again it is regrettably true that full advantage of this has not been taken by all those whom it was intended to benefit. Increases in wages still continue to produce a tendency to increased absenteeism in some quarters.

775. Imported goods as well as local produce have in general continued to rise in price and this has affected all sections of the population to a greater or less degree. In the case of foodstuffs any rise in the price of imported articles is clearly felt more by the non-African than by the African sections of the community, since the needs of the latter are met to a much greater extent by local produce, but all sections are affected by an increase in the price of clothing and other imported consumer goods. Supplies of cotton piece-goods, textiles and articles of clothing in general have been plentiful during the year under review and there has been a continued gradual improvement in general standards in this respect, with no lessening of the selective and discriminative tendencies mentioned in recent annual reports.

776. In regard to housing the position remains much as described in last year's report. Shortage of housing in the larger towns is still a serious problem for all sections of the community, but continuing efforts are being made to improve the position and further progress has been made with African housing schemes. Steady improvement has continued in the provision of housing for labour. In the rural areas, where the traditional types of dwelling can be quickly and cheaply erected, there is no problem of housing shortage. The number of buildings of improved types continues to increase in the more progressive areas, but elsewhere in general the standard of housing continues to show little change.

777. **Action taken to effect Improvements.** It may be said that much of the effort being directed towards the general economic and social development of the territory is designed to bring about an improvement in living standards. The encouragement of improved agricultural methods and increased production, the fostering of new industries and the development of those already established, general improvement in wages and in conditions of service for those in employment, housing schemes, increased water supplies and other amenities, technical education and many other activities all play their part. Indeed there are very few aspects of development in a young and developing country which do not directly or indirectly contribute towards an improvement in the general standards of living of the various sections of the population.

CHAPTER 7

Public Health

(a) General : Organization

778. **Legislation and Public Health Progress.** The following legislation affecting medical and public health work or related matters was passed during the year:

The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance	No. 15 of 1952
The Mental Disease (Amendment) Ordinance	No. 62 of 1952
The Nurses and Midwives Registration Ordinance	No. 63 of 1952
The Food and Drugs (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1952	Govt. Notice No. 47
The Food and Drugs (Condensed Milk) (Amendment) Regulations, 1952	Govt. Notice No. 97
The Infectious Disease (Declaration of Infected Area) Order, 1952	Govt. Notice No. 38
The Infectious Disease (Declaration of Infected Area) (Revocation) Order, 1952	Govt. Notice No. 91
The Infectious Disease (Declaration of Infected Area) (No. 2) Order, 1952	Govt. Notice No. 98
The Infectious Disease (Declaration of Infected Area) (Revocation) (No. 2) Order, 1952	Govt. Notice No. 197
The Infectious Disease (Declaration of Infected Area) (No. 3) Order, 1952	Govt. Notice No. 243
The Poisons List (Confirmation) (Amendment) Order, 1952	Govt. Notice No. 114
The Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1952....	Govt. Notice No. 134
The Births and Deaths Registration (Tanga Township) Order, 1952	Govt. Notice No. 136
The Township (Amendment) Rules, 1952	Govt. Notice No. 144

779. Ordinance No. 15 of 1952 replaces the previous Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance (Cap. 92 of the Laws), introducing a number of amendments to the earlier legislation, the most notable being that applicants for registration must have undergone an approved period of post-graduate experience before being admitted to the Register. There has previously been no legal provision for the registration and regulation of the practice of nurses and midwives in Tanganyika, or for the control of their training. The Nurses and Midwives Registration Ordinance provides for the constitution of a Nurses and Midwives Council with powers, *inter alia*, to keep a register of nurses and midwives, to prescribe and regulate syllabuses of instruction and hold examinations for nurses and midwives, to issue certificates of registration, to supervise professional conduct and, when necessary, to take disciplinary action. New public health and drainage legislation is in an advanced stage of preparation.

780. During the year under review material progress in environmental health activities has been made, partly as a result of more medical officers and health inspectors being appointed to the service and partly by special emphasis being given to the public health functions and responsibilities of district medical and health officers as opposed to their hospital or institutional responsibilities. Advances have been specially marked in the fields of communicable disease control (notably smallpox and plague), the medical supervision of employed labour, rural sanitation and the dissemination of public information on matters of health by means of broadcasting and the vernacular press. In order that the wider functions of medical officers should be more generally understood, the term " district medical officer "

has been introduced to designate medical officers responsible for public health services within the district to which they are appointed. In all, six districts or groups of districts, having a total population of approximately 1,273,605, were opened or reopened to medical and public health activities by qualified medical and health staff during the year.

781. **Departmental Organization.** The Medical Department is organized as a self-contained service and is one of the group of social services for which a Member of the Executive Council of Government is responsible. The Director of Medical Services is the principal medical adviser to the Government, and is responsible for the organization and administration of the Medical Department. His headquarters are in Dar es Salaam.

782. The Medical Department is responsible, broadly, for providing, directly or indirectly, a balanced curative and preventive medical service covering the entire country through the medium of a network of hospitals and dispensaries and public health services in each district. It provides hospitals for special purposes such as for the treatment of leprosy, tuberculosis, infectious disease and for maternity. It provides a laboratory and dental and other ancillary medical services. It undertakes the training of medical, nursing and public health personnel. It subsidises and co-ordinates much of the medical and medical training work of missionary organizations. It supervises and co-ordinates the medical and public health services provided by local native administrations. Its community health services include rural and urban sanitation, the prevention and control of communicable disease, hygiene of schools, the medical supervision of employed labour (in co-operation with the Labour Department) and health education.

783. The functions of the staff of the Medical Department may be classified under the following headings:

1. Administrative.
2. General Hospital services.
3. Public health services.
4. Stores and pharmaceutical services.
5. Specialist services.
   - (i) Tuberculosis.
   - (ii) Sleeping sickness
   - (iii) Leprosy
   - (iv) Malaria.
   - (v) Mental.
   - (vi) Industrial health
   - (vii) Dental.
   - (viii) Laboratory services
   - (ix) X-ray
   - (x) Medical education

Details of staff are given in Appendix XIX.

784. For administrative purposes the territory is divided into four medical regions. Each region covers the area of two provinces and is under the charge of a regional Assistant Director of Medical Services.

Eastern Region	Eastern and Southern Provinces. Medical headquarters at Morogoro, Eastern Province.
Central Region	Central and Southern Highlands Provinces. Medical headquarters at Mbeya, Southern Highlands Province.
Northern Region	Northern and Tanga Provinces. Medical headquarters at Arusha, Northern Province.
Western Region	Western and Lake Provinces. Medical headquarters at Mwanza, Lake Province.

785. Subject to conformity with Government medical policy, the Regional Assistant Director of Medical Services is responsible to the Director for all medical and public health services provided by the central Government and by local authorities within his region. He also advises the Director of Medical Services in connexion with mission and other non-Government medical agencies in receipt of Government financial assistance and assists in the co-ordination of the services provided by these agencies and those provided by Government. He advises Provincial Commissioners within his region on health affairs and is a member of the provincial team or council. A Senior Medical Officer resides in the Southern, Central, Tanga and Western provinces. He deputises for the regional Assistant Director in all matters relating to medical work in the province to which he is attached.

786. District medical officers are appointed to local areas, usually administrative districts or groups of districts. They are responsible to the regional Assistant Directors of Medical Services for the organization and supervision of all curative and preventive medical services maintained, sponsored or financed by the central and local Governments within that area. The District Medical Officer is usually responsible for the district hospital or hospitals and their satellite dispensaries and, with the assistance of health inspectors, for all public health work within his area. It is the duty of the District Medical Officer to co-operate with and advise administrative and other departmental officers and also non-Government medical agencies in every aspect of work bearing on health. He is a member of the local district team of which the District Commissioner is chairman.

787. In the present state of development of the territory a clear distinction cannot be drawn between the curative and preventive medical services. Preventive services can only be built up effectively on a framework of curative medicine, and public confidence and co-operation in preventive medicine can only be secured by the attraction of curative facilities. Further, most of the diseases for which treatment is sought in this country are essentially preventable. For this reason, the duties of the majority of the members of the medical staff are concerned both with the prevention and the cure of disease. Medical officers of health are appointed specifically to the municipality of Dar es Salaam and the township of Tanga. In other townships district medical officers undertake the functions of medical officers of health. There is also a port health officer in Dar es Salaam. The Department provides a staff of health inspectors who, under the direction of district medical officers and medical officers of health, perform public health duties of all kinds in urban and rural areas.

788. The difficulties of separating curative from public health duties should be borne in mind when considering the following table in which an attempt has been made to group together those posts of which the holder is primarily concerned with curative or with preventive work.

Curative

Specialists.
Senior Medical Officers
Medical Officers
Senior Pathologist and Pathologists
Laboratory Superintendents
Chief Pharmacist and Pharmacists
Matron-in-Chief and Matrons.
Nursing Sisters, Male Nurses and Sister Tutors
Mental Nurses
Senior Assistant, Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons
Assistant Medical Officers
Senior Dental Surgeon and Dental Surgeons
Dental Mechanics
Physiotherapists
Radiographers
Radiological Technicians

Preventive

District Medical Officers, Medical Officers of Health and Port Health Officers
Chief Health Inspector
Health Inspectors
Entomologist
Malaria Field Assistants
Health Visitors
Nutrition Officer

789. The pharmaceutical section of the Department consists of a chief pharmacist, six pharmacists and a stores accountant with a staff of stores assistants. The medical stores and pharmaceutical laboratory supply drugs, medical and surgical materials etc., for all government and native authority medical units, and purchases from the stores may be made by medical missions. During 1952 the medical stores moved to new commodious buildings which should make for much greater ease of working. It is intended to move the pharmaceutical laboratory to an adjoining site next year.

790. The central Government medical laboratory is located in Dar es Salaam under the control of a Senior Pathologist who is also responsible for the organization of a laboratory service which extends to the main district hospitals. The functions of the laboratory service include diagnostic pathology, bacteriology and research into clinical and epidemiological problems. It also includes the training of laboratory assistants. The central laboratory is staffed by two pathologists and four laboratory superintendents.

791. The staff of the dental division includes a Senior Dental Surgeon and five other dental surgeons, a senior and two other dental mechanics. Fully equipped dental units are maintained in Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mwanza. The last was opened during 1952. The Senior Dental Surgeon and members of his staff make periodic visits to the main centres of population not yet provided with static dental units and local arrangements are made whereby persons entitled to dental treatment, free or at reduced rates, can utilize the services of local non-government dental practictioners.

792. **Medical Services outside Government.** There are a number of missions engaged in medical work in the territory some of which have been established since before the days of the German occupation. In 1952 missions maintained 26 hospitals with resident qualified doctors and 65 other medical units with accommodation for in-patients, as well as many out-patient dispensaries.

793. The work of the medical missions is given practical recognition through a system of government grants-in-aid. These grants, which are based primarily on the numbers of qualified medical and nursing staff employed, have helped the missions to expand and improve their medical services. During the past six years the amount expended by Government on grants has increased from £8,981 in 1947 to nearly £60,000 in 1952. During 1952 government policy towards the medical missions has been further defined. As a result it is expected that the subsidization of mission rural medical units will become increasingly a matter for the local authorities, while grants at enhanced rates will be payable by the central Government to the larger mission hospitals with qualified medical staff which are fulfilling an acknowledged medical need in their areas.

794. A number of mission hospitals train nurses and midwives or ancillary medical staff to the government syllabus for standard territorial certificates and receive grants-in-aid for this purpose.

795. The number of industrial organizations and estates providing skilled medical attention for labour is increasing steadily. A survey in 1952 showed 68

such concerns which have engaged the whole or part-time services of qualified doctors. Seventeen hospitals with resident doctors are maintained by various firms and estates. In addition, small dispensaries for the first aid treatment of employees have been set up on many agricultural estates. A specialist in industrial health is attached to the Labour Department. His duties are to advise employers and government on all matters concerning the health of labour, and to co-ordinate the health functions of the Medical and Labour Departments in their application to industrial employment.

796. Charitable dispensaries, nursing homes and maternity centres have been established by several communities for the benefit of their members. Foremost among these are the services provided by the Ismailia community who employ doctors to serve dispensaries maintained in several of the larger towns. A few nursing homes run by private practitioners are maintained in Dar es Salaam and other main centres.

797. **International and Regional Co-operation.** A list of the international conventions which have been applied to the territory is given in Appendix XXIII. The provisions of the international sanitary agreements relating to maritime and aerial navigation are fully observed, and a Bulletin of Infectious Diseases, giving the number of cases notified and the number of deaths from the six " quarantinable " diseases, (yellow fever, cholera, typhus, plague, smallpox and relapsing fever) is circularised weekly. The Bulletin, which includes also particulars of incidence of cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis and sleeping sickness, is distributed to the neighbouring territories and to the regional offices of the World Health Organization.

798. Collaboration and co-operation with other territories in matters relating to public health has again been fully maintained during the year. Agreement reached in 1951 between the Governments of the Belgian Congo, Ruandi-Urundi and Tanganyika whereby certain health measures affecting travel between the three territories were relaxed was reported last year. Further agreement has been reached during 1952 regarding relaxation of frontier control health measures and the interchange of epidemiological information.

799. The Government of Tanganyika co-operates with neighbouring East African Governments in promoting research into the prevention and control of various communicable diseases, and experts have been appointed on an inter-territorial basis to advise the East African Governments on malaria and leprosy control. The Tanganyika Medical Department provides assistance to the Government of Zanzibar in the supply of drugs and equipment.

800. Active interest has been taken during the year under review 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. Schemes requiring technical assistance are at present being investigated with the assistance of the East African representative of the World Health Organization. The proposals comprise a health survey and a health improvement campaign in a selected area, the development of facilities, including the provision of teaching equipment for the training of medical and public health personnel and a World Health Organization fellowship in tuberculosis to be applied for on behalf of selected members of the Medical Department.

801. **Representative Bodies.** In the Municipality of Dar es Salaam and in all townships environmental sanitation is undertaken by the duly constituted local authorities. Local native authorities are making increasing use of specially constituted bodies to consider local health problems and to administer health services financed or sponsored by the local authorities. Officers of the Medical

Department are responsible to local authorities for the supervision of locally provided services and their co-ordination with those provided by the central Government. The membership of local health boards and committees includes wherever practicable, representatives of the principle communities of the local population.

802. **Finance.** The financial provision for the public health services made in the territorial budget for 1952 is given in the following table; it excludes allocations for capital projects such as new hospitals in the separate Development Plan Estimates and for medical buildings in the Public Works Department Estimates. It also excludes Native Treasury expenditure on health services.

	Recurrent Expenditure	*Special Expenditure*
Medical Department	£895,434	£45,280
Township Public Health	£45,244	£10,256
TOTAL	£940,678	£55,534
Total Territorial Estimates	£11,420,380	£321,730

This provision represented 8·2 per cent. of the recurrent expenditure and 17·5 per cent. of special expenditure of the total territorial budget for the year. In addition to the above a sum of £152,821 was allocated in 1952 for public health services by native treasuries.

803. The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association afforded assistance by seconding, at its own expense, European staff amounting to seven trained European workers to Government and mission leprosaria in the territory and has earmarked approximately £10,000 towards the construction of a new native authority leprosarium in the Southern Province. The Tanganyika branch of the British Red Cross donated £15,000 towards the erection of a hospital at the Makete leprosarium in the Southern Highlands Province. But by far the most extensive non-government contributions to the health services of the territory are the numerous hospitals and dispensaries provided and maintained by the various mission organizations to which reference has already been made.

(*b*) Medical facilities

804. **Hospitals.** Government hospitals or bedded dispensaries are available to all sections of the community in the towns and rural areas. There are district hospitals in the majority of the administrative districts and a larger hospital at each provincial headquarters. Group hospitals providing specialist services which are available to patients from all over the territory are located in Dar es Salaam and Tanga. In all 62 general hospitals and bedded dispensaries are maintained by Government, further particulars of which will be found in Appendix XIX.

805. In the plans for urgently needed improvements in hospital facilities, the immediate target is one bed per thousand of the major population groups. A new building development programme was agreed during 1952 and plans include the early erection of hospitals in those few administrative districts where there is at present no government hospital. A new hospital with 100 beds was completed at Korogwe in the Tanga Province during the year and work started on two others at Nzega in the Western Province and Lindi in the Southern Province. A maternity wing was added to the hospital in Dar es Salaam, and a number of improvements and extensions to other hospitals, including the tuberculosis sanatorium at Kibongoto, were completed. Much of the preliminary work in connexion with the new group hospital with 400 beds, which is to be located in Dar es Salaam, has now been completed, and it is hoped that building will commence next year.

806. **Dispensaries.** There are 443 dispensaries in the territory maintained by local authorities. It is the aim to develop progressively the rural dispensary system to a higher standard of efficiency with special emphasis on the preventive services, environmental and personal, and to integrate it increasingly closely with the hospital services provided by the central Government. Distances and shortage of medical staff make adequate supervision in many of the rural dispensaries impossible and the mission doctors co-operate wherever possible with Government staff by arranging to make regular visits to rural dispensaries within range of the mission hospitals to which they are posted.

807. Facilities for the treatment of all diseases are available equally without discrimination on racial or communal grounds to all sections of the population, although the larger general hospitals mainly serve the African population by reason of the great preponderance of Africans in the community.

Specialized Units

808. **Mental Disease.** A government mental hospital is located at Dodoma in the Central Province and serves the entire territory. There is accommodation for 296 patients and extensions are at present in progress. It is anticipated that this hospital will eventually provide accommodation for upwards of 1,000 patients. Criminals of unsound mind are detained in a special institution which is also at Dodoma. At the end of 1951 another Government mental hospital at Lutindi, used for chronic cases, was handed over to the Augustana Lutheran Mission, the arrangement being that the Mission would maintain this institution with financial aid provided by Government.

809. **Maternity and Child Health.** Maternity and child health centres are maintained by Government and by the missions and by an increasing number of local native authorities. In Dar es Salaam, a full-time medical officer with European and African midwives are based on a commodious and well equipped maternity hospital and clinic. At all major district hospitals there are similar though smaller maternity centres varying in accommodation from a few beds to upwards of thirty, as in the case of Tanga. All these units provide not only for institutional confinements but 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 these units and home visiting is also carried out. The missions have a number of well established centres and the native authorities are increasingly developing their own maternity services.

810. **Malaria.** Malaria is present more or less throughout the greater part of Tanganyika and directly or indirectly is undoubtedly the commonest cause of ill-health in all sections of the community. The East African Malaria Unit is now established at Amani in the Tanga Province under the direction of a malariologist, whose responsibilities are inter-territorial, within the East African territories. The Staff of the Tanganyika Malaria Unit which is also located at Amani includes 1 medical officer seconded for malarial duties, three malaria field officers and an entomologist. It is at present under the direction of the inter-territorial malariologist. The organized control of mosquito breeding is at present limited to urban and peri-urban areas, and is directed mainly against the immature stages of mosquitos by means of drainage and swamp reclamation and the application of chemical larvicides. The practical use of residual insecticides (D.D.T. and gammexane) against the adult mosquito is still the subject of investigation.

811. **Tuberculosis.** Rebuilding of the tuberculosis hospital and sanatorium at Kibongoto on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro in the Northern Province was completed during the year, and there is now accommodation for 240 patients. Tuberculosis control work in the territory is centred mainly at this institution which

includes a chain of ten dispensaries round the mountain and the hospital itself. Each dispensary serves as a local centre for home visiting by which known infectious cases are followed up, instructed in personal hygiene and their contacts examined. New cases may therefore be detected at an early stage. Suspicious cases are sent from the dispensaries to the hospital for further investigation. Most of the patients treated at Kibongoto are members of local tribes, but patients from all over Tanganyika and even from neighbouring territories, are admitted to the hospital.

812. **Venereal Disease.** With the loosening of tribal sanctions and the increasing impact of external influence on traditional tribal organization, the problem of venereal disease control among Africans is a difficult one.

813. The true incidence of venereal disease in Tanganyika is not accurately known, but hospital records show that it is common in some areas and relatively uncommon in others. A control campaign, financed by the Bukoba native authority, was launched during the year in Bukoba district and is administered by officers of the Medical Department with the assistance of the East African Medical Survey Unit. The object of the Medical Survey Unit in this campaign is to ascertain the incidence and distribution of venereal disease among the population of Bukoba district, to assess its social and medical significance and to devise suitable methods of treatment.

814. **Treponematoses (Yaws).** Full treatment facilities for yaws are available at all government and mission hospitals and dispensaries in the territory. There was a marked decline in the number of reported cases of yaws during 1951 (the latest year for which full figures are available) compared with the preceding year, namely 47,302 cases in 1951, compared with 52,374 cases in 1950. It is too early to attribute any special significance to this. The incidence of yaws is highest in the Southern Province and those parts of the Western Province which are relatively remote from medical control.

815. **Leprosy.** It is estimated that there are approximately 100,000 cases of leprosy in Tanganyika, an incidence of 18·1 per thousand of the population. Of this number approximately 5,000 patients are being treated in Government or Mission-maintained leprosaria, while many others are receiving treatment as out-patients.

816. There are at present twenty-seven leprosaria of varying sizes scattered over the territory, as well as a number of subsidiary camps or dispensaries where treatment is given. Eight of these settlements are administered by the Government and the remainder are in the charge of Missions. British Empire Leprosy Relief Association staff has been provided for the two largest Government settlements. The number of patients resident in these leprosaria varies from time to time. The largest settlements are those run by the Benedictine Mission at Ndanda in the Southern Province, with almost 1,000 patients, and the Government leprosarium at Makete in the Southern Highlands Province. Other large settlements are those administered by the Government at Chazi in the Eastern Province, by the Africa Inland Mission in the Lake Province, the Benedictine Mission and the Universities Mission to Central Africa in the Southern Province, and by the Church Missionary Society and the Augustana Lutheran Missions in the Central Province. Future plans envisage the building of new leprosaria or the development and extension of existing ones to provide three major Government administered centres, each to accommodate 1,000 leprosy patients.

817. In addition to the Government medical officer previously appointed for whole-time duties in leprosy treatment and control, a second medical officer was appointed for this work during the year. One was posted to the Tanga Province

an area not hitherto well served by leprosy treatment facilities. As already mentioned, the British Red Cross Society generously donated £15,000 for a new hospital at the Government leprosarium at Makete in the Southern Highlands. Work on this has already started.

818. Treatment of leprosy with sulphone drugs is being carried out on a large and increasing scale, and the results are encouraging. The drugs are issued free to all centres, including mission stations, where treatment can be given under qualified supervision. There are in many of the existing leprosaria a number of burnt out cases who are non-infectious and resistant to the new drugs. The maintenance of these people is a social rather than a medical problem, and plans for the control of the disease include the segregation of all infectious and treatable cases into leprosaria where they can receive controlled treatment.

819. **Sleeping Sickness.** Since 1949, when 1,412 cases of this disease were reported, there has been a steady decline in the incidence of sleeping sickness throughout the territory. Up to the end of October, 1952, a total of 249 cases had been notified compared with a total of 368 cases for the corresponding period in 1951. Parts of the Western Province continue to provide the most cases annually, nearly two-thirds of the total recorded in the territory. There are areas of lesser endemicity in all other provinces except the Central and Southern Highlands provinces, where almost complete freedom from the disease at present prevails. With every few exceptions almost all the sleeping sickness now reported in this territory is of the *rhodesian* type. Co-operation with field settlement officers employed by the Provincial Administration is good and through their agency the population at risk is examined periodically for evidence of sleeping sickness. Most cases are now detected and given efficient treatment at an early stage of the disease. In sleeping sickness control special importance is attached to early case finding and the re-settlement of populations exposed to infection in areas free from fly infestation. In treatment, chief reliance is at present placed on *antrypol*. Most cases are discovered in the early stages of infection and most of them respond well to treatment. In consequence, the known mortality is nowadays very low.

820. A separate sleeping sickness control unit is administered by a whole-time Sleeping Sickness Specialist, responsible directly to the Director of Medical Services; his headquarters are at Tabora in the Western Province. He is responsible for the organization of early case finding and treatment and generally for supervising and advising on the work of settlement officers employed by the Provincial Administration.

821. Associated with medical measures for the control of sleeping sickness and the re-settlement of populations in affected areas are the activities of the Department of Tsetse Control and the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization of the East African High Commission with a research station at Shinyanga in the Lake Province. This latter organization, although playing no direct part in sleeping sickness control, is closely interested in this work and is available for technical guidance and advice as required.

822. **Smallpox.** Epidemic outbreaks of smallpox occur from time to time but the *alastrim* form (*variola minor*) constitutes the great majority of these outbreaks. The reported incidence of smallpox as reflected in the official reports does not reflect the true incidence, particularly in rural areas where the local inhabitants have become so accustomed to the presence of mild smallpox that frequently no steps are taken by them to report it. There has been a more or less progressive decline in reported smallpox since 1946 (except in the Southern Province, where an increase in the number of cases was reported during 1951). In 1946 there were 12,671 cases with 1,935 deaths, while in 1952 the number of cases reported up to the end of October was 277, with 29 deaths.

823. **Plague.** Endemic plague occurs in Tanganyika, notably in the Central Province. There seems at present little tendency for the disease to appear in urban areas or to spread along human lines of communication. Distribution is essentially rural and scattered. All the evidence points to the main reservoir of plague being the field rat population. During 1951, a total of 263 cases and 40 deaths were reported; in the present year, up to the end of October, 552 cases and 95 deaths have been reported. Energetic measures are being taken to combat plague in the affected areas. These include the systematic disinsectization of houses with D.D.T. and gammexane, surveillance of human contacts and the provision of local facilities for the diagnosis of early cases and their immediate treatment. The drug used for the treatment of plague is *streptomycin* and remarkably successful results have followed from its administration.

824. **Helminthic Infections.** The most important of the work diseases are those caused by hookworm, bilharzia and filaria. The problem of filariasis is being investigated by the East African Filariasis Research Unit which is administered by the East African High Commission. A high proportion of the population in Tanganyika is infested with hookworm. Although only a minority are sufficiently heavily infested to show the symptoms characteristic of hookworm disease, it is undoubtedly responsible for ill-health and incapacity.

825. Schistosomiasis is widely but variably distributed. The worm chiefly implicated is *S. haematobium* and urinary symptoms predominate among those infected. In addition to treatment facilities which are available at all medical centres, efforts are made to prevent the spread of hookworm and schistosomiasis infection by encouraging the use of sanitary latrines and by endeavouring to raise standards of personal and domestic hygiene in all areas of the territory.

826. **Research.** The medical group of the East African Research Services consists of the East African Medical Survey and Filariasis Research Units at Mwanza, the Virus Research Institute at Entebbe and the Malaria Unit at Amani (Tanga Province). At the centre of the organization is the East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene. This bureau is responsible for maintaining the closest co-operation and co-ordination with the Colonial Medical Research Committee in London, and also between the medical departments of the several territories and between the different medical research units. During the year a standing advisory committee on medical research in East Africa was set up, the membership including the Directors of Medical Services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, representatives of local research bodies and representatives of the Colonial Medical Research Commitee in the United Kingdom. The future development of East Africa depends largely on effective preventive medicine, but there is still a lack of accurate information regarding the principal diseases and disease conditions and special attention is being paid to this problem by the research services.

827. Among the work at present being undertaken is that of medical surveys in the Sukuma and Bukoba areas of the Lake Province. This work is integrated with surveys under the auspices of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. The purpose of these surveys is to ascertain the extent and distribution of the main causes of ill-health and to assess its influence on human efficiency. The survey team includes doctors, an entomologist, laboratory technicians and a health visitor. The work of the East African Medical Survey has recently been extended to the Bukoba district to investigate the problem of venereal disease among the Bahaya people.

828. The Filariasis Research Unit has been established to investigate methods of control of filariasis and to ascertain the extent to which the forms of filariasis

found in East Africa constitute a threat to the welfare and the economy of the inhabitants. Research has shown that the disease is common on the coast and round the lakes. In one area of Tanganyika it has been found that over 40 per cent. of the population are infected. Several field surveys were carried out during 1951 and work on the effects of new therapeutic agents continues.

829. The Virus Research Institute, besides testing yellow fever vaccines, is assisting the World Health Organization to delineate the southern boundary of the yellow fever area in Africa. Work at the Institute has demonstrated the effectiveness against yellow fever of the method of vaccination by scarification.

830. In the central pathological laboratory in Dar es Salaam research during 1952 has included studies on:

(i) Latent homologous serum hepatitis in African infants and children.
(ii) Incidence of filariasis among Africans in Dar es Salaam.
(iii) Incidence of schistosomiasis among Africans in Dar es Salaam.
(iv) Hookworm infections of Dar es Salaam African children with special reference to host-parasite relationships.
(v) Severe anaemias of pregnancy among Africans in Dar es Salaam.
(vi) Post-operative tetanus at the Sewa Haji Hospital Dar es Salaam.
(vii) A bacteriological study of tropical ulcers in Dar Es Salaam.
(viii) Further studies on the epidemiology of salmonellosis in Dar es Salaam.
(ix) Etiology and epidemiology of external otitis.
(x) Methods of maintaining viability of pathologns in stools.
(xi) The sickle cell trait as a possible limiting factor to red cell parasitization by *P. falciparum.*
(xii) A flotation technique for the concentration of schistosomes in stools.

831. **School Health and Health Education.** An important responsibility of district medical officers is the supervision of the health of school-children and the dissemination of public health education and information within their districts. During the year a series of talks through the territory's broadcasting system was given on a variety of public health subjects. These talks, delivered by an African Government doctor, were well received. Arrangements were completed during the year for eye testing and the provision, where necessary, of spectacles for school-children. In cases of necessity spectacles will be supplied without cost to the parent. The teaching of hygiene is given prominence in the curriculum of all schools. Attention is being increasingly given to sanitary standards of school buildings and to all matters affecting the health of children attending Government and private schools.

832. **Fees.** Free medical treatment is provided for non-employed Africans, while employers of Africans are required to pay for the maintenance and treatment of their employees in Government hospitals. In workmen's compensation cases, special arrangements are operative. The charge for hospital in-patient treatment for employed Africans is Shs. 1/40 per day up to a maximum charge of Shs. 19/60; an out-patient fee of 50 cents is charged for each attendance. Non-official non-native patients in government hospitals are required to pay fees in accordance with a prescribed scale, while the scale of fees chargeable under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance is laid down in Government Notice No. 332 of 1951. Government officials receive free medical treatment, but are required to pay in-patient maintenance fees at rates which vary according to the rate of salary of the official concerned.

833. **Medical Practice.** Before being permitted to practise medicine in the territory, medical practitioners must be registered or licenced under the provisions of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, 1952. All persons holding

qualifications entitling them to registration by the General Medical Council in the United Kingdom are eligible for registration in Tanganyika, and the Tanganyika Medical Board, appointed under the Ordinance, assesses the standard of qualifications of other applicants. In accordance with the revised Ordinance which became law during 1952, all medical practitioners before they can be registered must satisfy the Board that they have acquired post-graduate experience of such nature, extent and duration as may be prescribed in regulations made by the Governor-in-Council. The registration and licensing of dentists is also controlled under the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, and the Tanganyika Medical Board is responsible for assessing for this purpose the standard of qualifications entitling them to registration as dentists in the United Kingdom. At the end of 1952 there were 396 doctors and 18 dentists registered or licensed in Tanganyika, of whom 260 doctors and 12 dentists held diplomas obtained in the United Kingdom or Commonwealth qualifying them for registration in the United Kingdom.

834. Pharmacists must be registered under the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1940, before they can practise in the territory, and applications for registration must be made to the Pharmacy and Poisons Board. Persons who are duly qualified pharmacists in Great Britain or who hold qualifications recognized for this purpose by the Board and specified in rules which may be made from time to time under the Ordinance are entitled to registration in Tanganyika. Persons who can satisfy the Board that they have received sufficient practical training and pass such examination as may be required by the Board may also be registered. At the end of 1952 twenty-three pharmacists were registered in Tanganyika.

835. **Unqualified Practitioners.** Subject to Section 24 of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, it is an offence for any person who is not registered or licenced under the Ordinance to practise or profess to practise medicine or dentistry. Section 24 reads as follows :

> " Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be construed as prohibiting or preventing the practice of systems of therapeutics according to native method by persons recognized by the community to which they belong, to be duly trained in such practice."
>
> " Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing any person to practise any native system of therapeutics except amongst the community to which he belongs or the performance of an act on the part of any persons practising any such system which is dangerous to life."

836. There is no recognized standard system of indigenous medicine in the territory but there are many tribal " medicine men." Some confine their activities to the treatment of illness by herbal remedies, but others also lay claim to magical powers. Their activities are controlled by the criminal law—under which they may be prosecuted for contraventions of the Witchcraft Ordinance or for harm caused by their use of poisonous substances and operative practices—and by native law and custom.

837. Although their influence is undoubtedly declining and will continue to decline as education spreads and confidence in modern medical science grows, the activities of indigenous practitioners are still very widespread. There are still many people who will first consult the local medicine man and try his remedies before going to the dispensary or visiting a qualified practitioner. Many medicine men have an extensive knowledge of herbal remedies and sometimes do prescribe what might be said to be genuine medicinal treatment, but for the most part magical practices form an essential element of the treatment. It is not only modern medical science that distinguishes between curative and preventive services. The medicine man is prepared to prescribe cures for illness and disease and is equally prepared to produce " medicine " to ward them off. Faith in such powers is

stronger in some parts of the territory than in others, but it is widespread and is found among even the more sophisticated sections of the community.

838. **Number and Distribution of Medical Personnel.** The lack of qualified doctors and nurses has been one of the main difficulties in preventing the more rapid development of the medical and health services. During the past two years there has been a considerable improvement in recruitment to the Government medical service of doctors, nurses and health inspectors, as the following table indicates :

	Staff Strength—Medical Department	
	December 1950	*December* 1952
Registered medical practitioners	88	115
Licensed medical practitioners	49	58
State registered nurses	67	129
Certificated health inspectors	21	34

During the same period, there has been an increase in the number of doctors entering the territory to engage in private practice or work for industrial organizations :

Registered medical practitioners (other than Government and Mission employed)

December 1950 117 December 1952 216

Information relating to the training of African workers for the medical, nursing and public health services has been given in earlier paragraphs of this report.

(c) **Environmental sanitation.**

839. **Conservancy.** In the larger towns water-borne sanitary systems connected with public sewers exist to a limited extent. Elsewhere, excretal wastes are disposed of by septic tank, cesspit or bucket latrine systems in towns or by pit latrines in rural areas. A new public sewerage system for Dar es Salaam is in an advanced state of construction. In rural areas, the use of borehole pit latrines is being actively encouraged by local native authorities. The Drainage and Sewerage Ordinance, 1950, is at present being revised and amplified and comprehensive statutory drainage regulations are expected to be passed within the next few months. In the larger townships, refuse collection and disposal is by mechanised vehicles. Disposal is mainly by controlled tipping which has now largely replaced incineration as the method of choice. In rural areas, health staff are encouraging villagers to bury or compost their domestic refuse. It is the aim to popularise composting in towns as well as in villages.

840. **Water Supplies.** The progress made in the development and improvement of the water supplies of the territory has already been described in earlier sections of this report dealing with development programmes in general. In a number of urban areas modern filtration and sterilization plants have been installed and piped water supplies are available to the inhabitants. In the rural areas the sources of supply vary from water-holes, wells, springs, dams and streams to modern storage and pipe-line supplies.

841. Regular inspections and tests of water are carried out in Dar es Salaam. Tests are not confined to domestic water supplies and samples are submitted for tests in connexion with industrial undertakings. The central Government laboratory undertakes frequent bacteriological and chemical examinations of public water supplies. All coagulation, pH correction and chlorinating processes are controlled by regular tests with comparators or other apparatus. The orthotoluidine test for residual free and combined chlorine is carried out regularly, in the case of Dar es Salaam at least once daily, and the chlorination process adjusted if necessary. The incidence of infectious disease transmitted through public water supply systems is conspicuously rare in this territory.

842. **Food Inspections.** The inspection and control of food sold to the public are an important part of the public health measures taken in the territory. In an urban area a medical officer of health, a health inspector or a sanitary inspector, is empowered to examine any article exposed for sale as food for human consumption and may inspect any premises, such as shops, restaurants, markets, dairies, butcheries and slaughterhouses. These powers are conferred by the Township Rules, which also contain provision for the licensing of food premises, the seizure of unsound food and the control of milk supplies. By the Food and Drugs (Application) Order, 1949 (Government Notice No. 249 of 1949) the provisions of the Food Drugs and Drugs Ordinance, 1944, which deals with the prevention of adulteration, were applied to the whole of the territory. Increasing attention is being paid to the structural standards and cleanliness of food trade premises and the general sanitary conditions under which food and drink is prepared and sold for human consumption. The work is easier in urban than in the rural areas, but even in rural areas local native authorities are already insisting on improved standards of hygiene in connexion with food and milk and with the slaughter of animals for meat. During the year a Hotels Ordinance (Ordinance No. 45 of 1952) was enacted to control and regulate the sanitary standards of hotels.

843. **Milk.** Improvement in the standard of hygiene of the retail milk trade continues to present serious difficulties so long as the bulk of the retail trade is in the hands of large numbers of itinerant sellers. Difficulties are increased by the fact that the demand is nearly always in excess of supply with resulting temptation to adulterate milk with water. Complementary to the measures being taken by the veterinary authorities to increase milk production and distribution, are unremitting efforts to induce milk producers and retailers to raise their standards of cleanliness and milk purity. In the present stage of the territory's development this can best be done in rural areas by education and propaganda. Efforts are also made to encourage the formation of voluntary co-operative selling organizations, so far with limited success.

844. Special provision is made in townships and minor settlements for the inspection of animals intended for slaughter for human consumption. In the larger towns inspection is under the direct supervision of Veterinary Officers, assisted by trained African personnel. In the smaller urban settlements, the work is carried out by trained Africans. The inspection and control of urban slaughter houses is a function of the Veterinary Department; when the carcases leave the slaughter houses their further inspection and hygienic control become the responsibility of the urban authorities. The Township (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1949, make provision for the enforcement of sanitary rules for the handling of meat in transit. In the rural areas rules made by the native authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance for the regulation and control of markets invariably include provision for the maintenance of cleanliness.

845. **Pest Control.** Measures undertaken for the control of pests dangerous to health are as follows:

(*a*) *Anti-mosquito measures.* Mention has already been made in paragraph 810 of the activities of the malaria control unit at Amani, where the training of staff for employment on anti-mosquito measures is carried out. Anti-mosquito measures in the larger towns are carried out by the public health staff working under a medical officer of health. In the smaller settlements the work is undertaken by less highly qualified sanitary staff. A large number of mosquito finders and oilers are employed.

(*b*) *Anti-tick measures.* During the last few years much experimental work has been carried out in the use of insecticides, particularly gammexane, in dealing with tick infestation of dwelling houses. Very satisfactory results are being obtained, and in some of the larger towns, notably

Mwanza, Tabora and Morogoro, control measures have been particularly successful using 0·5 per cent. gamma isomer B.H.C.

(*c*) *Anti-tsetse measures.* Control measures consist primarily in the resettlement of communities living in close contact with the fly or the organization of their agricultural activities to prevent tsetse fly from encroaching on to inhabited land. They also include the establishment and maintenance of barrier clearings and the deflying of vehicular traffic along fly infested roads.

(*d*) *Rats.* Measures for the eradication of rats consist of trapping, poisoning and gassing, and improvement in the general hygiene of food storage buildings, disposal of waste matter, etc. Particular attention is paid to anti-rat measures in the port areas and routine examinations of rats for plague infection are carried out at the pathological laboratory in Dar es Salaam. The recrudescence of endemic plague in 1951 and 1952 has led to an intensification of anti-rat measures in the territory.

846. The systematic control of stagnant water is practicable only in towns and other areas of close settlement. In such areas the responsibility rests with the local authorities concerned through the agency of the health staff. Collections are dealt with by filling with domestic refuse; the application of chemical larvicides and the introduction, where practicable, of mosquito larva eating fish.

(d) Prevalence of Diseases.

847. **Principal Diseases.** Full details of the incidence of the principal diseases during 1952 are not yet available. Comparative figures of the number of cases notified or treated in Government hospitals in 1950 and 1951, with the returns so far received for 1952, are given in the following table. The figures showing cases of smallpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, relapsing fever, human trypanosomaisis, poliomyelitis and plague include notifications from all sources; the remaining figures relate only to patients treated at Government hospitals.

	1950	1951	1952
Epidemic Diseases			
Smallpox	6,390	855	552*
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	508	416	254*
Human trypanosomiasis	974	477	249*
Plague	—	263	552*
Endemic Diseases			
Malaria	159,533	161,095	—
Blackwater Fever	37	26	—
Relapsing Fever (Tick Borne)	3,877	3,624	2,427*
Ankylostomiasis	25,928	28,542	—
Schistosomiasis	12,245	13,589	—
Dysentery (Amoebic)	859	1,684	—
Dysentery (Bacillary)	1,532	2,574	—
Enteric Fever	457	473	—
Pneumonia	9,625	9,280	—
Poliomyelitis	14	24	65*
Venereal Diseases and Yaws			
Gonorrhoea	19,037	20,937	—
Syphilis	32,518	36,034	—
Yaws	52,374	47,302	—
Tuberculosis			
Pulmonary	5,078	1,493	—
Non-pulmonary	1,584	517	—
A. Total	332,570	328,942	

* For the first ten months of the year; later figures are not yet available.

B.	Total *all* diseases (including A)	989,074	1,117,240
C.	Percentage of A to B	33·6%	29·4%

As a hospital problem, the infective group of diseases far outweighs in importance all other groups.

848. **Mortality.** In the absence of general registration of births and deaths in Tanganyika there is no reliable information as to the causes and distribution of mortality in the territory. Such information as is available relates only to persons dying in hospitals and mortality amongst such persons cannot be taken as any indication of territorial incidence. As a hospital problem the infective and parasitic group of diseases far outweighs in importance, both in respect of morbidity and of mortality, all other groups of diseases.

849. **Statistics.** The collection of accurate data relating to disease presents many difficulties. The registration of births and deaths among the African population generally has not yet been introduced although it is compulsory in the case of the immigrant population. Among the African population, there is at present, therefore, little or no information as to the extent and distribution of mortality in the territory. Such morbidity and mortality statistics as are available are almost exclusively those relating to hospital patients.

850. As from 1st January, 1952, all Government and mission hospitals under the charge of a resident qualified doctor are required to record hospital morbidity and mortality on the basis of the Intermediate List of Diseases from the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death, 1948. Classification of out-patient disease is made in accordance with a shorter condensed list more in keeping with the diagnostic facilities available.

851. Notification of certain infectious diseases is compulsory under the law, and the degree of error in such notification in the urban areas is not large. In the more backward rural areas, however, laxity in reporting of cases is a continuing problem. This, combined with the present shortage of public health staff, renders it impossible to obtain reliable information as to the incidence and distribution of notifiable infectious diseases in rural areas.

(e) **Preventive Measures.**

852. **Vaccination and Inoculation.** Vaccination against smallpox is available free of charge at all Government medical centres, and territorial lymph issues over the past four years have been:

	doses
1948	1,325,800
1949	1,643,600
1950	1,682,500
1951	1,721,000

During 1952, 1,323,700 doses had been issued up to the end of September.

853. In the past, mass vaccination campaigns have been instituted from time to time, but the value of such campaigns is questionable since, among other difficulties, there is no doubt that much of the lymph has lost its potency before use owing to the difficulty, inevitable in a country the size of Tanganyika, of providing adequate storage facilities throughout the territory. During 1952 deep freeze refrigerators have been installed at six centres, Mwanza, Moshi, Tabora, Morogoro, Mbeya and Lindi to provide viable vaccine storage depots at these places. This should be of considerable help in overcoming the storage difficulties. Vaccination measures are concentrated mainly on defined areas and along lines of communication affected by or threatened with smallpox, the protection of urban communities, the systematic vaccination of schoolchildren and infants, the vaccination of groups of the community liable to special risk and the provision of voluntary vaccination facilities for those who wish to avail themselves thereof.

854. Inoculations against cholera and the enteric groups of fevers can be obtained at most medical stations. Inoculation against yellow fever is available at approved stations only.

(f) Training and Health Education.

855. **Medical Training.** Both Government and missions have always employed trained Africans in the various branches of the medical, nursing and public health services, but until relatively recently training was unorganized and was carried out under local arrangements without central direction.

856. The following classes of medical nursing and public health personnel are trained in Government institutions in this territory for service with Government:

(*a*) *Medical Assistants.* A three year course covering elementary medicine, surgery, nursing, public health and microscopy. Medical assistants are employed at hospitals and at some of the larger rural dispensaries as general duty officers.

(*b*) *Ancillary medical staff.* These include laboratory assistants, pharmaceutical assistants and hospital stewards assistants. The course is of three years' duration with a territorial examination at the conclusion of the course.

(*c*) *Rural Medical Aids.* Rural medical aids undergo a two year course in elementary medicine including 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 to a three-year course and midwives to a two-year course, ending with a territorial examination for the Government Certificates in Nursing and in Midwifery. The Government nursing training centre is at Mweka in the Northern Province and there is an annual intake of upwards of 30 students. At present equal numbers of males and females are recruited but it is the intention to increase progressively the intake of females rather than of males as the number of girls with the requisite standard of basic education becomes available. The course for midwives is at present at Dar es Salaam, the average annual intake being at present of the order of ten. A new midwives training centre will shortly be opened at Tabora.

(*e*) *Public Health Training.* The course for assistant health inspectors is at Kongwa. It is of three years' duration and candidates sit for the Exmination of the Joint East African Examination Board. This course was opened at the beginning of 1952; twelve students were admitted in the first year.

(*f*) *Health Nurses.* A two-year course for health nurses was inaugurated at the beginning of 1952. It is held at Tukuyu in the Southern Highlands Province. Health nurses undergo a two-year course of training in public health for subsequent employment by the Medical Department in maternity and child health and domestic and village hygiene in rural areas.

(*g*) *Health Orderlies.* A scheme for the training of health orderlies has been drawn up and commences in January, 1953. Health orderlies will undergo a twelve-months' course of practical training and will be 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 mosquitos and details of the methods of control.

857. In addition to Government training centres a number of missions undertake the training of nurses, midwives, medical assistants and rural medical aids to the Government syllabus leading to the territorial examinations and certificates. This training is subsidised by Government. In 1952 a sum of £6,885 was disbursed on grants-in-aid for the training of African medical and nursing staff at the various missions in the territory.

858. A comprehensive plan for the expansion of Government medical training was drawn up in 1951. The plan includes provision for a new medical and nursing training school with hostel accommodation for 500 in Dar es Salaam, a maternity training school at Tabora, a school for the training of health nurses at Tukuyu, extension to the school for rural medical aids at Mwanza and a health training school at Kongwa for assistant health inspectors and health orderlies. Opportunity was also taken to revise the syllabus and training regulations for all categories of worker including the preparation of syllabuses for health nurses, assistant health inspectors and health orderlies. In one district a scheme has recently been started whereby traditional or tribal midwives are encouraged to undergo a brief and very elementary course of maternity instruction by a member of the health staff at a selected maternity centre. The course lasts for about a week and the instruction is limited to teaching the importance of cleanliness, calling in medical aid at the proper time and abstaining from interference during confinement. At the same time a nominal roll of tribal midwives in the locality has been prepared by the District Medical Officer.

859. **Public Health Education and Information.** Public health education and information is an important duty of all medical and health staff. Arrangements were made during the year for periodic radio talks and articles in the vernacular press on a series of subjects dealing with public health. The radio talks are given by an African assistant medical officer under the aegis of the Social Development Department. At maternity and child welfare centres which are maintained at all major district hospitals, an important activity is the education of the expectant and nursing mother in child care by talks, demonstrations, etc. These are given by medical officers and by health visitors.

(g) Nutrition.

860. **General.** There is much evidence of the low standard of nutrition prevailing among large sections of the African population. As stated in last year's report, frank cases of nutritional disease are not often seen, and then only during times of prolonged drought or food shortage, but less evident manifestations of defective nutrition are common. No organized nutritional surveys were carried out during the year under review, the Medical Department having been without the services of a qualified nutrition officer during the greater part of the year, but at the end of the year arrangements were in hand for the setting up of a standing nutrition committee to advise the Government on all matters relating to the production and distribution of food supplies of nutritional importance for all sections of the population.

861. **Food Supplies.** The main staple foods, varying in different parts of the territory, are maize, millet, sorghum, rice and cassava. These are supplemented, again with considerable variation according to the area, by beans and pulses, sweet potatoes, yams, groundnuts and green vegetables in season. Bananas (plantains) form a staple article of diet in several parts of the territory. As regards animal protein, the wild life of the country provides an important source of food supply, and in many areas insect life—flying-ants, locusts and various grubs—provides an acceptable article of diet. Fish, particularly in a sun-dried or smoke-cured form, is extensively consumed and the consumption of meat has steadily increased during recent years. Many tribes, and more particularly their women-folk, are handicapped by taboos on different kinds of animal foods. Many wild fruits and nuts are eaten in season and various leaves, seeds, roots and fungi are used, particularly in times of food shortage. Honey in considerable quantities is consumed by some tribes.

862. The adequacy of local food supplies is dependent very largely on weather conditions. Imports of staple foodstuffs have been necessary from time to time in

years of shortage due to unfavourable agricultural conditions. In a year of good rainfall and generally favourable conditions, with abundant harvests, local food supplies are ample in a quantitative sense, although from a nutritive point of view there is still a lack of balance in the diet of many sections of the people. As has frequently been stated the achievement of self-sufficiency in food supplies is a first priority in the territory's development plans, and reference has already been made in an earlier section of this report to the efforts being made to secure increased and more diversified production.

863. Studies are now being made concerning the properties of Tanganyika soils and crop yield surveys. These will eventually contribute towards greater precision in the planning of food resources. The programme of providing sufficient food reserves for famine years by the construction of bulk storage facilities for cereals is a valuable safeguard against the risk of seasonal malnutrition.

864. **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.

865. 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

866. **Legislation.** All matters concerning narcotic drugs are governed by the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 95 of the Revised Laws of Tanganyika) and the Poisons Rules, 1940. Sale is strictly controlled and the Governor in Council is empowered to make rules for the control and regulation of the sale, manufacture, storage, importation, transport and labelling of drugs and the compounding and dispensing of poisons.

867. The following conventions relating to narcotics have been applied to the territory.

868. Generally speaking, the inhabitants of the territory are not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. In some areas small quantities of " bhang " (Indian hemp) are still grown, but the use of the drug is confined to a very small percentage of the population and on a decreasing scale. The cultivation of " bhang " is a punishable offence.

869. During 1952 the following quantities of opium and its derivatives and other dangerous drugs were imported and used solely for medicinal purposes:

	Grammes
Medicinal Opium	Nil
Opium (as tincture extract etc.)	4,192
Codein (as phosphate)....	2,348·5
Morphine	1,432
Cocain	428
Physeptone	14·4
Pethidine	394

These figures are for the first nine months of the year. Final figures for the last three months are not yet available.

CHAPTER 9

Drugs

870. **Legislation.** Matters concerning drugs and pharmaceuticals are governed by the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Chapter 94 of the Revised Laws of Tanganyika) and the Poisons Rules, 1940. The ordinance in question provides for the appointment of a Pharmacy and Poisons Board which controls the certification and registration of all persons carrying on the business of a pharmacist, and the registration of all premises in which such business is carried on. The powers of the Governor in Council referred to in paragraph 866 above apply also to the manufacture, production, sale, importation, transport, labelling and distribution of pharmaceuticals.

871. The sale of pharmaceutical preparations not containing scheduled poisons is not controlled by legislation, but provision is made in the Food and Drugs Ordinance for the regulation of such matters as the labelling and advertisement of all drugs.

CHAPTER 10

Alcohol and Spirits

872. **Legislative and other Control Measures.** Provisions for the regulation of the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors are contained in the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance and the Native Liquor Ordinance. Under the former, which, in effect, deals with the non-indigenous liquors, the sale of any kind of alcoholic liquor is subject to licence and local Boards are appointed in many areas to examine all applications and to make recommendations for the granting of licences. The manufacture of any intoxicating liquor in the territory is prohibited except on a licence from the Governor. The distillation or manufacture of any spirits except denatured or methylated spirits is forbidden; the distillation or manufacture of denatured or methylated spirits is permitted only on the authority of a licence from the Governor. In the interests of the indigenous inhabitants the sale to them of spirituous liquors, except by special permits in individual cases, is prohibited.

873. The Native Liquor Ordinance applies automatically to townships only, but its application may be extended by regulation to any other area. Since the enactment of the Ordinance its operation has been extended to a number of minor settlements and specified areas. The Ordinance provides for the licensing of the manufacture for sale and the sale of indigenous forms of liquor and for the control of licensed premises. In some parts of the territory spirituous liquors of great potency are distilled by indigenous persons. Various prohibitory orders had from time to time been made in this connexion, but, in order to simplify the position, the Native Liquor Ordinance was amended in 1941 to give the Governor powers to prohibit the manufacture, preparation, sale or possession by any person of any "native" liquor and use was made of these powers to order complete prohibition of the traffic in "moshi"; a term covering all the commoner forms of locally distilled spirits.

874. In the tribal areas the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are frequently the subject of rules made under the Native Authority Ordinance. These rules also control the operation of and conduct on licensed premises, an invariable provision being the prohibition of the carrying of any weapons. Not infrequently restrictions are placed on the amount of liquor which may be manufactured, whether for sale or for private consumption, particularly during times of food shortage or threatened failure of crops.

875. In a number of urban areas, markets are established in which the manufacturers and sellers of indigenous alcoholic beverages rent stalls. In Dar es Salaam there is a large beer market in which sellers of beer and palm wine who have taken out municipal licences may rent stalls. There are also three bars for the sale of indigenous intoxicating liquors, two run by Africans and the other by the African section of the British Legion. In Tanga, Lindi and Mtwara the township authorities control the manufacture and sale of liquor. Such undertakings are subject to a provision of the Native Liquor Ordinance which requires that such proportion of the profits as the Governor may direct shall be expended on approved projects for the benefit and welfare of the local indigenous inhabitants.

876. **Types and Quantities.** The complete figures for 1952 are not yet available, but the quantities of non-indigenous liquors imported into or manufactured in the territory during 1951 were approximately as follows:

Beer	1,100,000	Imperial gallons
Brandy	38,000	Proof gallons
Gin	15,000	Proof gallons
Liqueurs	2,500	Imperial gallons
Rum	550	Proof gallons
Whiskey	17,000	Proof gallons
Wines	28,000	Imperial gallons

Of these quantities all were importations except in the case of beer, of which 827,000 gallons were manufactured locally. 50,000 gallons were exported to Kenya.

877. The customary beverages consumed by the indigenous inhabitants consist of palm and bamboo wines, and beers made from bananas, honey, maize or millets. The total annual consumption of beers made from grain varies with the harvests and when crops are good consumption is heavy in some parts of the territory. Bamboo wine is made and consumed only in those areas where the bamboo grows, while palm wine is almost entirely a product of the coastal areas. Honey beer (mead) is consumed particularly by the Masai. During recent years European types of beers have become increasingly popular among Africans.

878. **Import Duties, etc.** The following import duties, including surcharges, are levied on alcoholic liquors:

(*a*) *Spirituous Liquors*
- (1) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit—Shs. 66/– 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. 105/– per proof gallon. (Note: No allowance in excess of 12½% per cent. is made for underproof.)

(*b*) *Wines*
- (1) Vermouth—Shs. 9/90 per imperial gallon.
- (2) Other still wines:
  - (i) Imported in bottles—Shs. 9/90 per imperial gallon (or 55 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is greater).
  - (ii) Imported in casks or containers of 5 gallons or over—Shs. 6/60 per imperial gallon (or 55 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is greater).
- (3) Sparkling wines:
  - (i) Champagne—Shs. 27/50 per imperial gallon (or 55 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is greater).
  - (ii) Others—Shs. 19/25 per imperial gallon (or 55 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. 7/50 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

879. **Legislation.** The legislation affecting town planning and housing is contained in the following instruments:—

(1) The Town Development Control Ordinance, 1936, (Cap. 103 of the Laws), which provides for (a) the preparation of town planning schemes, (b) the control of subdivision of land into plots, (c) the provision of space for new streets.

(2) The Development Areas Control Ordinance, 1949, (Cap. 273 of the Laws), which allows for a limited measure of control of development in areas not subject to the provisions of the Town Development Control Ordinance.

(3) The Townships Ordinance, 1920, which permits Township Authorities to make bye-laws governing the standard of buildings and construction.

(4) The Municipalities Ordinance, 1946, which confers similar powers upon Municipal Councils.

880. Collateral legislation which has an incidental effect upon planning and housing includes the Highways Ordinance, the Water Supplies Ordinance (which controls the development of land required for water catchment areas), the Aerodromes Ordinance (which controls development near aerodromes) and the various measures governing the minimum standards of housing for labourers and servants.

881. Legislation is now being drafted to control the making up and development of private streets, and to restrict ribbon development along trunk roads. The whole body of legislation governing the physical development of towns is still inadequate and there is at present no single comprehensive measure to ensure proper planning and the orderly growth of towns and villages. New and comprehensive legislation is being drafted, but the problem is an intricate one and many complex considerations of land tenure, community traditions and economics are involved.

882. **Housing Conditions.** The general picture in regard to housing remains as described in last year's report. In the rural areas, where the people still build houses of traditional type, there is no serious problem. The standard of housing, both in design and construction, varies considerably in the different parts of the territory, and in some areas is still very primitive. Generally speaking, however, dwellings of the traditional type can be easily and quickly built from local materials and there is no question of a housing shortage.

883. In the urban areas the position is very different and the housing shortage continues to present a difficult problem for all sections of the community both in Dar es Salaam municipality and in some other townships, notably Tanga, Arusha, Mwanza and Lindi. This has been occasioned by the rapid increase in the urban population with which building capacity cannot keep pace. In Dar es Salaam the Government and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration have erected a number of permanent quarters in areas of medium density, and new high density housing estates have been planned where Africans may build their own houses of traditional type. Financial assistance is to be provided by Government under certain conditions to intending householders contemplating construction of housing in these high density areas. In addition, local authority housing schemes for Africans are in hand in a number of townships, and in Dar es Salaam 244 new quarters of a permanent type were completed during the year. The control of such schemes is in the hands of Government in consultation with the local authorities, who undertake their detailed administration when the houses are ready for occupation. The standards of construction in urban areas must comply with the requirements of the Township Rules.

884. Outside the urban areas the control of accommodation for African workers is vested in the Labour Department and minimum standards have been prescribed by regulations. These standards apply, with few exceptions, to accommodation for all categories of African workers whether they are employed in agricultural, industrial or mining undertakings. Improvement in the standard of housing provided continues; such improvement is still most marked in the older established agricultural industries. Several large-scale mining concerns are now in the course of re-housing their resident labour to a much improved standard. The rate of progress in housing described in previous reports has been maintained on the whole, despite periodic shortages of materials and a scarcity of skilled labour. There are as yet no large centres of secondary industry outside urban areas. One pleasing aspect is that employers are now tending to depart from the " grid " layout pattern and are taking into account local topography when designing their new permanent labour accommodation. This has resulted, on some undertakings, in the layout being of attractive village pattern.

885. There is an increasing appreciation on the part of employers of the fact that permanent buildings are more economical in the long run, despite their higher initial cost. Prejudice against modern types of housing on the part of workers has greatly lessened and is now not found to any great extent except amongst those coming from some of the less advanced rural areas. At the same time many workers have still to learn how to use and maintain the better type of housing and the other amenities provided for them. Water-borne systems of sewage disposal in particular are often subjected to misuse.

886. No wholly acceptable solution has yet been found to the problem of housing for workers employed on the construction of communications and other works involving frequent movement of the labour force, but increasing use is being made by employers engaged on this type of work of pre-fabricated housing of approved design. Temporary buildings constructed of local materials continue, however, to be the most commonly used type of accommodation. Minimum standards are prescribed for such buildings.

887. Evidence of a desire to improve the standard of housing is not lacking and praiseworthy efforts are made by numbers of individuals in so far as their economic resources permit, but it is only in urban or semi-urban areas that any practical assistance towards this end can be given by Government departments or by employers of labour. In Dar es Salaam a woman welfare officer, trained in the Octavia Hill methods of housing management, has been working among housewives in new housing estates and other medium and high density areas, and has been collecting data on what they find attractive or unattractive in urban quarters with a view to modifying the design of new types of housing. The enquiries made so far have resulted in the compilation of much useful and interesting information.

888. The training of workers in building trades is at present limited to formal instruction given to pupils in trade schools such as Ifunda, and to in-service instruction given to employees who are at work under supervision. In Dar es Salaam and in other towns evening classes have been organized to assist artisans in the latter category to improve their skill, and it is hoped that these classes may be extended.

889. A delegate from the Public Works Department attended an African housing conference held during the year at Pretoria at which methods employed throughout the African tropical countries were discussed with a view to improving methods and reducing costs. All provincial engineers are encouraged to experiment with local materials and in many places locally burnt bricks and tiles are in use. No special courses are given by the Public Works Department but careful attention is paid to improvement of methods and also to the efficiency of local tradesmen.

890. In the rural areas the building of houses is not subject to the rules and regulations which operate in the towns, but every encouragement is given to native authorities and people to improve their standards of housing and advice is always available. In some areas sheer necessity has brought about a gradual change in type of construction. A shortage of building poles, or the greater distances which have to be travelled to get them, has resulted in many Africans building with sun-dried bricks instead of the traditional mud and wattle.

891. **Town and Country Planning Projects.** Town planning work has been held up by the difficulty experienced in the recruitment of the necessary professional staff, but the working principles and technique of the Department of Town Planning are as follows. Township authorities and other local authorities are regarded as the development control authority. These authorities are empowered to prepare planning schemes, but at present have insufficient technical or financial resources to do so. The Department of Town Planning acts as consultant and adviser to the local authorities and prepares schemes on their behalf, and the schemes, when prepared, are administered by the authorities with the help and advice of the Department.

892. The first stage is the preparation of a sketch planning scheme, based on rapid observation and superficial research, and designed to keep development on the right lines until a more comprehensive scheme can be prepared. This is followed by a scheme of preliminary planning proposals, based on more detailed study, and is passed to the local authority for use as a guide in controlling development and land use.

893. Detailed research, on the lines of generally accepted planning technique, is then carried out over a prolonged period, and leads to the formulation of the " First Outline Plan ", accompanied by a technical report and a written scheme. At this stage, the scheme is ready for publication and becomes, after following the processes of the Ordinance, a legal instrument. Further research, observation and fact finding will lead to subsequent revisions of the scheme, all of which will be published from time to time in accordance with the law.

894. In addition, owing to the fact that over 80 per cent. of all urban land is public land, the detailed physical planning of the various zones of residential, industrial, commercial and other forms of development is carried out by the Department and layout designs are prepared for all such land, in complete detail down to individual plots.

895. A free service is supplied to owners of freehold land which is not yet subdivided, whereby sketch layout plans and designs are prepared by the Department for the owners, the planning and layout being agreed by negotiation. These sketch layouts can then be passed by the owners to their architects for the production of full working drawings for submission to the development control authorities. An advisory service is also maintained for the benefit of all persons owning crown leases or freehold land, to enable them to design the development of individual plots with the minimum of wasted effort and expenditure.

896. The Department acts as adviser to the Land Office on the use of urban land and no new leases are issued on urban land and no leases on urban land are extended without a statement of planning requirements, building covenants, etc. This service involves a vast amount of detailed work but provides an additional and very useful measure of indirect control of development, reinforcing the powers of the development control authorities.

897. In most of the towns the central areas are becoming obsolete and are a relic of the earlier days of casual growth. Schemes for the re-development of these

central areas are in course of preparation for some of the major towns, and others will follow in due course. These schemes involve the widening and improving of streets, the regrouping of buildings, the re-shaping of plots, and the control of development in an orderly manner with regard to neighbouring interests, architectural treatment, time-phasing and the appearance and convenience of the town as a whole. Great improvements both in the appearance of streets and the full economic use of land will result. The pattern of land tenure, the age and condition of existing buildings and the time-phasing of re-development require intensive study.

898. Twenty-five town planning schemes, and, within the framework of these, five re-development schemes, are in various stages of preparation and it is hoped to publish the Dar es Salaam scheme in the latter part of 1953.

899. As was stated in last year's report, in almost every case there are so many imponderable factors arising out of the very newness of the problem, aggravated by the lack of vital statistics and of industrial and commercial history, that it would be rash to attempt to produce hard and fast schemes except in certain areas. The new census of the population taken in 1952 will be of great value in calculating the growth of towns in recent years, as there are now two sets of census figures (1948 and 1952) for comparison, but, even with these, it is impossible accurately to assess the future growth of African urban population. There is a perceptible drift of Africans from the country districts to the towns, in many cases the numbers involved bearing no relation to the industrial or commercial opportunities offered by the town. This new generation of urbanized Africans appears to follow no recognized law of economics and continues to swell the population of the town without contributing noticeably to the industrial or economic structure. In many cases the number of Africans is disproportionately large, and the tax potential disproportionately low when compared with the smaller, more advanced and higher revenue producing communities. The extent to which this drift will affect individual towns cannot be assessed at present, and the problem is one calling for further research and investigation, both into causes and the possible remedies. The present tendency is towards an unbalanced social and economic structure of towns, as the increase in African populations involves townships in heavy expenditure or public works and services, with no concomitant increase in revenue.

900. In the case of Dar es Salaam, the hinterland of the town is beginning to develop, and a regional planning scheme has been prepared in outline. This provides for the establishment of a number of satellite villages in locations where fairly large extra-urban developments have taken place, such as the new airport, new prison, new military cantonment, etc., and in places where organized settlement for agricultural purposes is possible. It may be that these villages will provide halting places on the line of drift from country to town and will assist in regulating the expansion of urban population.

901. In general there seems to be a slow but steady increase in the interest taken in town planning, and in the understanding and an acceptance of its principles. A great deal of development is taking place all over the territory and has had quite a marked effect upon a number of the towns during the past year. For the most part the general public appear willing to co-operate and design their buildings in such a way as to conform with the planning scheme, and to enhance the amenities of the town, provided that they can get the necessary advice in the early stages. Until there are sufficient professional planning advisers available to assist the local authorities, however, there will always be a considerable proportion of misdirected and unsatisfactory buildings which fail to take full advantage of the many opportunities for improving the appearance and the perspective of towns.

902. The growth of local government and a steady increase in the powers and duties of local government bodies are being fostered and this leads inevitably, in the early stages, to a certain feeling of " independence " on the part of some of the local authorities, which occasionally finds its outlet in a reluctance to accept advice on planning and development. This natural and doubtless healthy tendency serves to emphasise the pressing need for professional planning staff to be available, probably on a provincial basis, to guide and assist local authorities, if the danger of unsatisfactory development is to be avoided.

903. In many towns the stage has now been reached when the main framework of the town is planned more or less completely and is unlikely to be varied to any great extent over the coming years. In these cases, construction of roads, bridges, railway sidings, open spaces, industrial areas and other skeletal features is required, but fairly heavy public investment of this nature must take place during the next few years if private development is to proceed according to a proper and orderly pattern. The funds available for this " framework " development are limited, however, and expenditure must be scrutinised against the background of the very varied and costly development needs of the territory as a whole.

904. The implementation of any planning scheme, the clothing of the skeleton framework of the town, rests with the developer, whether Government, with extensive schemes for housing, or the private individual with his single residence, shop or factory. The standard of development is not always high, and techniques in many cases are traditional. This is largely due to the fact that local production is so far confined to very elementary building materials. At present all cement, nearly all tiles, all steel and nearly all fittings and embellishments other than joinery have to be imported, but there are prospects of the production of cement being started locally and of the increased production of such articles as tiles. The present very high cost of building in the territory and the speed at which development is proceeding, however, tend to militate against, rather than encourage, the use of new materials and techniques which will themselves eventually result in economics in building costs. At the same time the building boom of recent years has resulted in improvement in the skill and craftsmanship generally of building trade workers and in the erection of many buildings of modern design.

CHAPTER 12

Prostitution

905. **General Problem.** The position remains as described in previous annual reports. In the rural areas as a whole, where traditional institutions and sanctions still retain their influence, prostitution is not a problem. Generally speaking it is confined to the towns and industrial areas. There is no general problem in respect of brothel-keeping. In some instances prostitutes own their own houses and in others they rent accommodation. In the latter case their relationship with the owner of the property is that of tenant to landlord and not in any sense that of employee to employer. This accounts for the fact that there have been no proceedings against any person for keeping a common brothel-house, and that for some years there have been no reported cases of solicitation.

906. **Legislative and Administrative Measures.** Traffic in persons for such purposes as prostitution is non-existent in the territory and therefore no legislative or administrative measures to deal with the problem are necessary. No such measures have been taken during the year under review for the prevention of prostitution where it exists. As already stated the problem is confined to urban and industrial areas. Here the bulk of the women concerned are from up-country

districts and it is estimated that as many as ninety per cent. of them are of the Haya tribe. Many of them are in legitimate employment but resort to prostitution as a means of augmenting their incomes. Since in all other respects they live as respectable and law-abiding citizens, and do not commit any overt acts of solicitation, they cannot be prosecuted under existing legislation. The greater freedom which they now enjoy has resulted in an increase of prostitution by Asian women, but their numbers are small and do not at present constitute any serious problem. As regards the question of the " rehabilitation of prostitutes," the use of this expression has little real significance in existing conditions. The great majority of those who resort to prostitution, and particularly is this so in the case of the Bahaya women, do so, like their sisters in some other countries, for a set economic purpose, to acquire enough money to enable them to buy property or to establish their independence in some other way.

907. As regards general remedial measures the answer to the problem in industrial areas lies largely in stabilization of the labour force and the encouragement of workers to bring their wives and families with them, a practice now being followed to an ever-increasing extent. In the case of the towns the presence of prostitutes is to a large extent a direct, if regrettable, consequence of the increase in the drift from rural to urban areas and the problem is inextricably bound up with that of population composition. In Dar es Salaam, for example, the last census figures showed that there were nearly twice as many males as females between the ages of sixteen and forty-five. As to the particular aspect of the problem in respect of Haya women, reference has already been made in this report and in previous reports to the measures being taken to deal with the unsatisfactory local social conditions in the Bukoba District and to improve the economic and social status of women in the Haya tribe.

908. Reference has been made in an earlier chapter of this report to the problem of venereal disease (see paragraphs 812 and 813) and to certain measures being taken to deal with it. As there stated the true incidence of the disease is not known. Records indicate that it is common in some areas and relatively uncommon in others, but there is no evidence that its incidence is materially affected by prostitution. Venereal disease is a compulsorily reportable disease under the provisions of the Infectious and Contagious Diseases Ordinance and treatment may be had free at Government medical centres by persons of all races,

CHAPTER 13

Penal Organization

909. **Extent and Nature of Crime.** As a general statement it may be said that crime of a more serious nature—with the exception of such offences against the person as homicide and grievous assault—is mainly confined to urbanised areas. Where serious crime occurs in the purely rural areas it is more often than not the outcome of primitive passion rather than of cool calculation and premeditation. Minor offences and misdemeanours follow no peculiarly definite pattern in their occurrence in Tanganyika, and taking the territory as a whole and having regard to its size and population the incidence of crime is comparatively low. In the case of urban areas the influx from the country districts has resulted in overcrowding and this, coupled with the abandonment of family and tribal discipline and control, has created conditions in which crime, particularly offences against property, has tended to become more prevalent.

910. Remedial measures lie in the efforts being made to promote the general development of the territory, in the social advancement of its people and in the raising of general standards of living. In the case of those convicted of crime such

measures lie in the reformative character of the penal system, in probationary services and in arrangements for the after-care of prisoners.

911. **Departmental Organization.** The administration of prisons and correctional institutions is the function of the Prisons Department, under the direction of the Commissioner of Prisons who has his headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Full details of the staff of the department will be found in Statistical Appendix XXI.

912. European officers of the department are recruited both in the United Kingdom and locally. Those selected in the United Kingdom receive a course of instruction and training at various prisons there before coming out to Tanganyika to take up their appointments, if they have not already had experience in the United Kingdom Prisons Service. Officers recruited locally receive their training at prisons in the territory. Subordinate ranks are trained at the departmental Prison Training School.

913. The Commissioner of Prisons is also responsible for the administrative direction of the Broadmoor Institution at Dodoma. The European staff of this institution, which is in charge of a medical officer who has made a special study of mental disease, are recruited from the United Kingdom and hold certificates or diplomas in mental nursing. The subordinate staff undergo a period of training in mental nursing before being enlisted in the permanent establishment.

914. The prisons of the territory are divided into three categories as follows:

(*a*)	First Class Prisons:	for the detention of all classes of prisoners.
(*b*)	Second Class Prisons:	for the detention of all classes of prisoners whose sentences do not exceed three years.
(*c*)	Third Class Prisons:	for the detention of all classes of prisoners whose sentences do not exceed six months.

915. The Kingolwira Prison Farm, situated in rural surroundings, has accommodation for 1,000 first offenders of both sexes, who are housed in separate prisons without security walls. It provides for the practical implementation of the policy that such prisoners should be usefully employed on constructive work of an instructional character, with the minimum of restrain and confinement. It comprises a large farm of some 16,000 acres, with a dairy equipped with the most modern machinery, workshops, brick-making industry, carpentry shop, and a building unit staffed by qualified personnel, and provides an extensive range of employment in agriculture, animal husbandry, and various technical trades. Approximately 200 gallons of pasteurized milk are railed to Dar es Salaam daily and offered for sale to the public. All building construction work, upkeep of buildings, and the maintenance of roads and aerodrome are carried out by prisoners. Everything possible is done to place those who have become proficient in trades in suitable employment on the expiration of their terms of imprisonment. Prison farms have also been established at Moshi and Tabora.

916. There is one correctional institution in the territory, an approved school for juveniles. The Commissioner of Prisons is manager of the school and the resident staff consists of a European superintendent and matron, fifteen teacher-instructors, four night watchmen, a clerk and a driver.

917. **Conditions of Prison Labour, etc.** The legislation governing labour in prisons is the same for all sections of the population. 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. This policy applies to all aspects of prison life, including diet and the issue of prison clothing. In regard to labour the allocation of tasks is also governed by such considerations as physical capacity

and ability to withstand the effects of the climate. No social distinctions on grounds of race are recognized and this fact is emphasized by the arrangements being made to accommodate all long-term first offenders in prison camps where they are employed together on general farm work.

918. The Penal Code provides that all imprisonment shall be with or without hard labour in the discretion of the court, except where the law expressly prescribes the imposition of imprisonment only, without hard labour. Either sentence may be passed in the case of any class of prisoner and for the whole period of imprisonment. A prisoner sentenced to simple imprisonment, i.e., without hard labour, performs such light duties as sweeping, water-carrying, etc., within the prison, but is not employed on any form of labour outside the prison. Hard labour may consist of any recognized form of manual labour and may be performed either within or outside the prison. Prisoners working outside the prison may not be employed at a distance of more than three miles from the prison without the sanction of the Commissioner. The maximum length of a working day is nine hours, including one hour's rest during which the mid-day meal is served. Prisoners working more than half a mile from the prison have their mid-day meal sent to them. On Saturday prison labour ceases at noon. Sunday is observed as a day of rest, but facilities for taking exercise must be afforded to the prisoners. Those employed on sedentary work and those confined in punishment cells are permitted one hour's exercise daily in the open air.

919. Prisoners are employed on carpentry, tailoring, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, laundry work, mat-making, rope-making, quarrying, brick-making, lime-burning, road work, agriculture and general labour. The prison five-year building plan is being carried out entirely by prison labour under the supervision of prison instructor staff. Prison labour is used largely by Government departments and sometimes by native administrations, but is not hired out to private employers except on occasion to firms engaged on Government contracts. No charge is made for the supply of labour to Government undertakings. Working parties are supervised by warders, the normal arrangement being one warder to five prisoners in isolated parties and one warder to every seven prisoners in the case of large parties.

920. After serving eighteen months of their sentence, long-term prisoners who have been industrious and of good behaviour may earn a small wage, which is expended on such articles as cigarettes, tobacco, sweets, etc. Those prisoners whose conduct has been outstandingly good and who display a sense of responsibility, leadership and ability, are employed as instructors in prison workshops and when employed with working parties they act as foremen. They are not, however, given any disciplinary authority over other prisoners. They are entitled to an additional shilling each month as wages, payable on release, and are entitled to the additional privilege of writing and receiving one extra letter each month.

921. An alternative to imprisonment is extra-mural penal employment, which is available for all offenders sentenced to periods not exceeding six months or for the non-payment of fines not exceeding Shs. 100. Offenders opting for this form of punishment are permitted to sleep at their own homes and are employed without payment by Government departments on public works unconnected with the prison. Cooked rations or ration allowances in lieu are provided. During the year 1952 some 3,325 persons availed themselves of this privilege.

922. **Legislation.** No new substantive prison legislation was passed during the year under review. The legislation governing the operations of the Prisons Departments is the Prisons Ordinance, 1947 (Cap. 58 of the Laws of Tanganyika). This Ordinance provides for the organization, discipline, powers and duties of prison officers and for all matters incidental to the administration of the prison

service. It governs the terms and conditions of service of departmental staff; the admission, confinement, discipline and release of prisoners; and prescribes the powers of Visiting Justices.

923. The general position in regard to the conditions prevailing in the prisons and penal and correctional institutions in the territory, for all sections of the inhabitants, remains as described in previous annual reports. As regards provisions for the care and treatment of prisoners conditions in Tanganyika compare very favourably with those to be found in many other countries. The main problem in the past has been shortage of accommodation but the past year has seen still further progress with the five-year building programme designed to provide adequate accommodation by the replacement of old and out-of-date prisons by new, airy and spacious buildings of modern design.

924. The prison discipline regulations apply equally to all prisoners without discrimination on racial grounds. Prisoners are normally unlocked at daybreak and after the morning meal are put to work. The evening meal is served an hour before sunset when all prisoners are locked up for the night.

925. For the commission of any of the offences declared by the Prisons Ordinance to be prison offences a prisoner is liable to any of the following punishments:

(*a*) solitary confinement up to four days;
(*b*) penal diet not exceeding four days;
(*c*) loss of remission not exceeding four days;
(*d*) hard labour for a period not exceeding seven days in the case of a convicted criminal prisoner not sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour.

926. In the case of repeated offences any of the following punishments may be imposed.

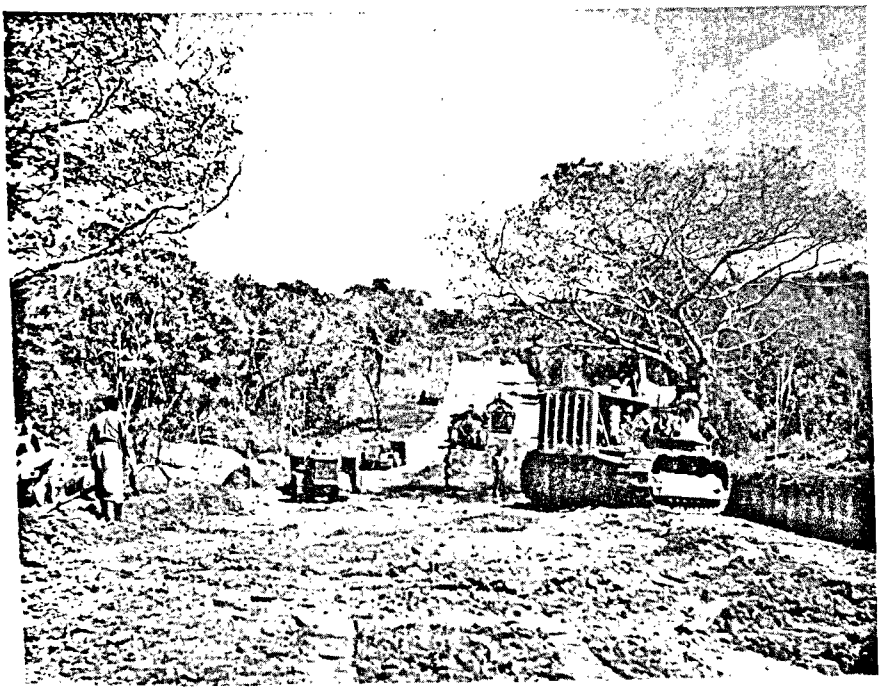
(*a*) solitary confinement with or without penal diet for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days, subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Prisons of any sentence in excess of fourteen days;
(*b*) loss of remission not exceeding twenty-eight days;
(*c*) corporal punishment;
(*d*) hard labour for a period not exceeding fourteen days in the case of a convicted criminal prisoner not sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour;

subject to the following provisions:

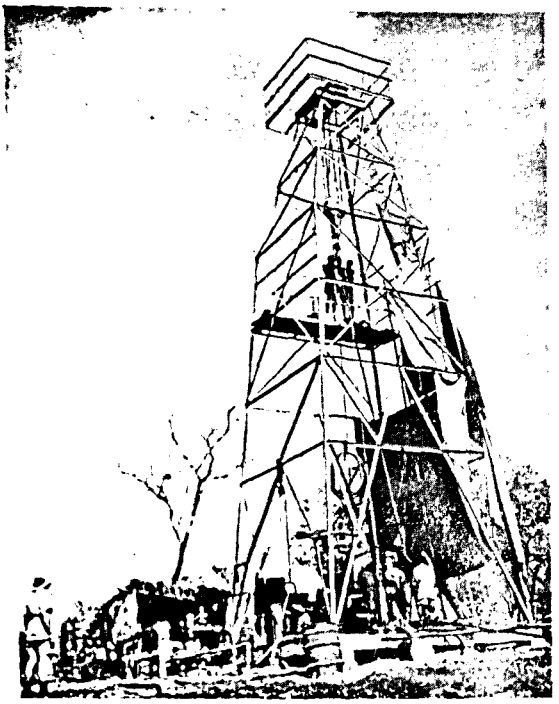
(*a*) solitary confinement shall not be continuous for more than seven days, and an interval of seven days shall elapse before a further period of such confinement;
(*b*) solitary confinement and penal diet shall not be inflicted unless and until the prisoner is certified medically fit to undergo it by the medical officer, or where no medical officer is available by the officer in charge;
(*c*) solitary confinement may be combined with penal diet, but penal diet shall not be combined with hard labour;
(*d*) if an offender is sentenced to penal diet for a longer period than seven days the penal diet shall not be imposed for more than seven days continuously without an interval of three days before it is again imposed.
(*e*) a sentence of corporal punishment shall not be imposed on any prisoner other than a convicted criminal prisoner and shall not be awarded except for:
  (i) mutiny or incitement to mutiny;
  (ii) personal violence to a prison officer.



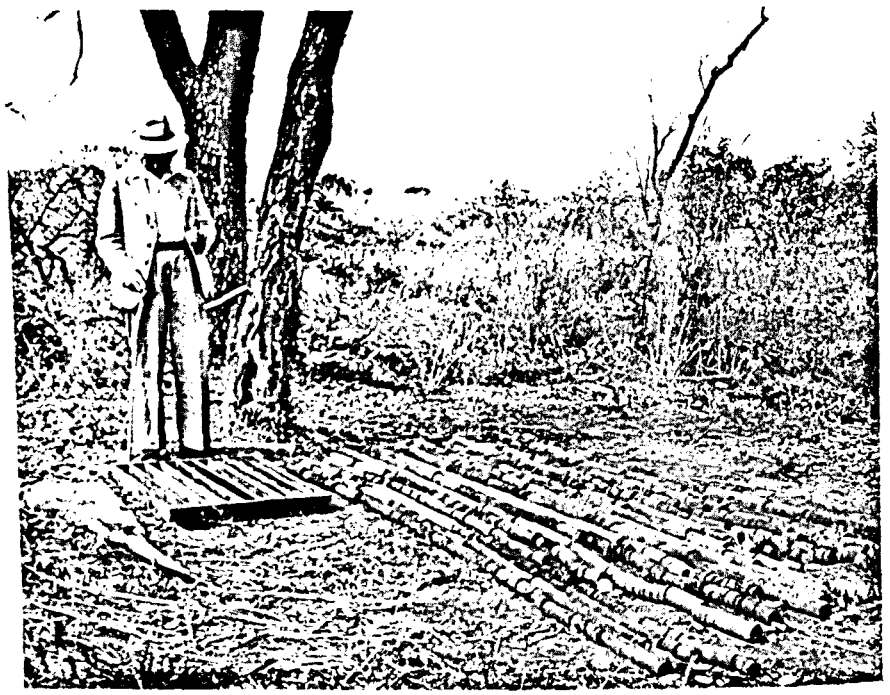
MEMBERS OF A VILLAGE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY BRINGING IN PRODUCE FOR MARKETING (EASTERN PROVINCE)



CONSTRUCTING THE DAR ES SALAAM-MOROGORO ROAD



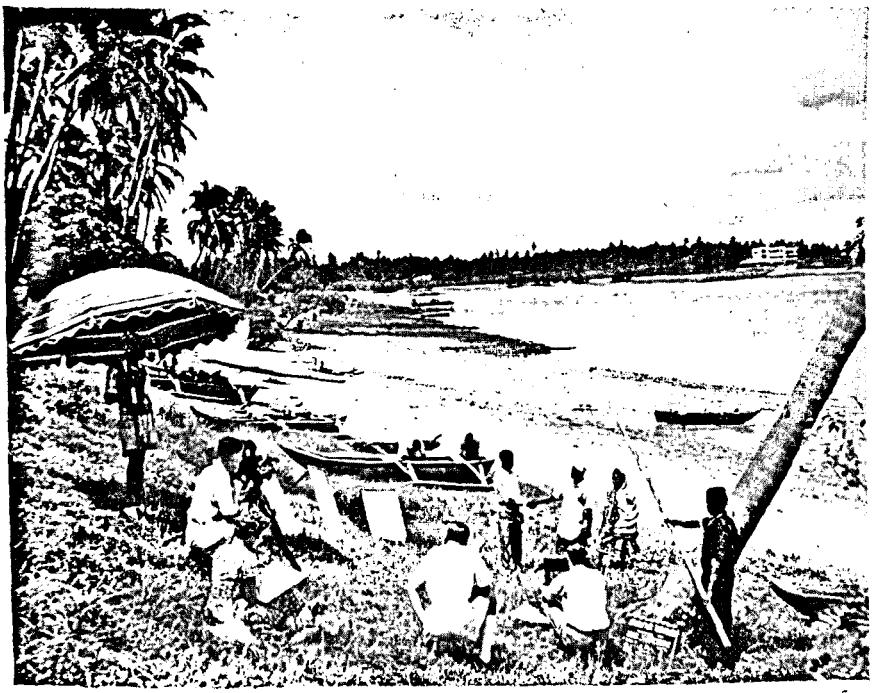
EXPLORING COAL DEPOSITS. DIAMOND DRILLING RIG AT NGAKA, SOUTHERN PROVINCE



COAL AT NGAKA. GEOLOGIST EXAMINING CORE FROM A DEEP DRILL



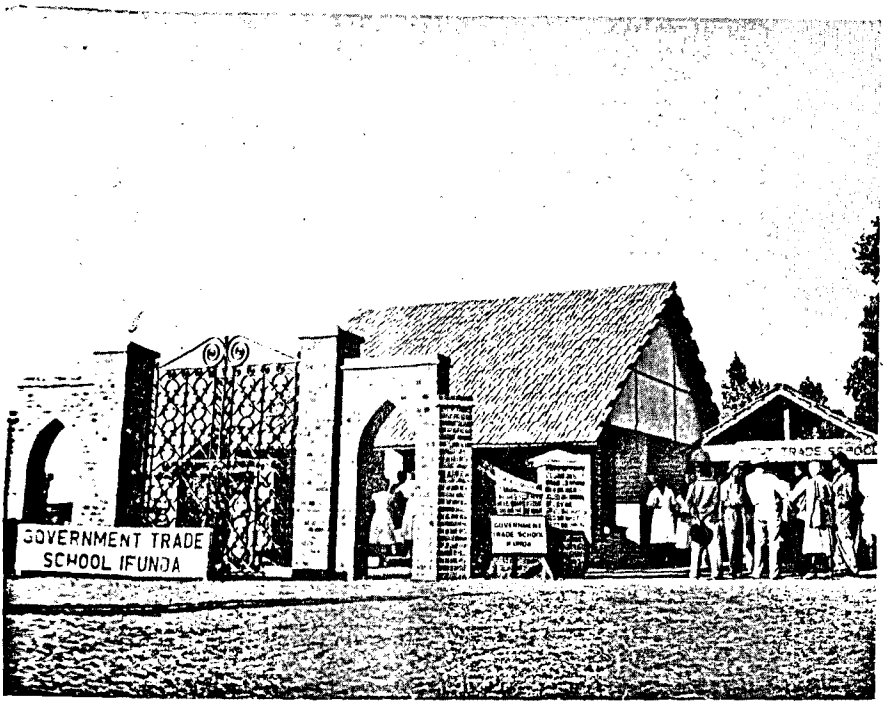
MAKING A FILM WITH AN AFRICAN CAST. ARRIVAL ON LOCATION



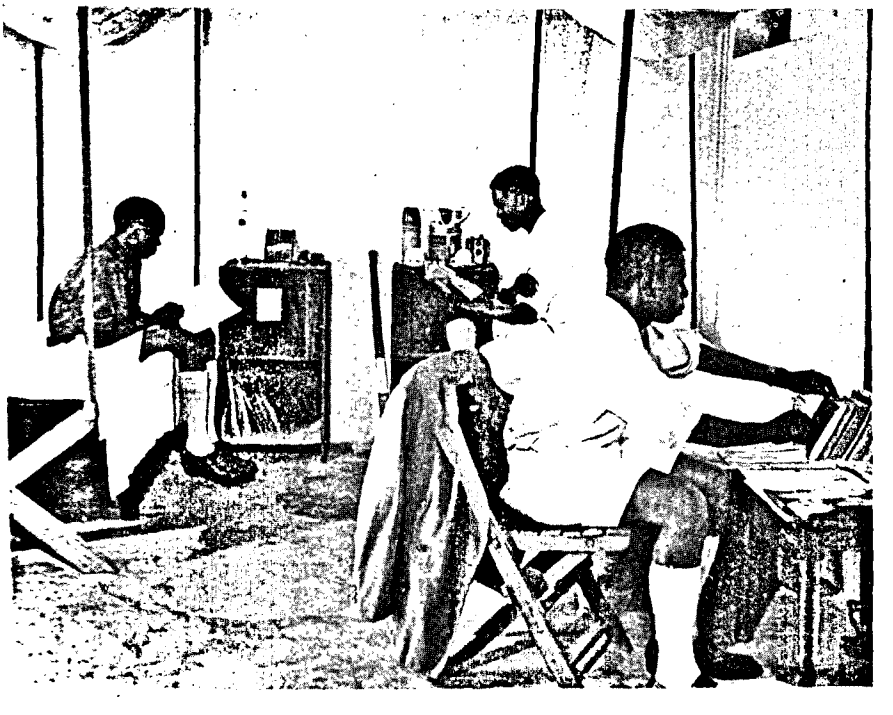
SHOOTING ON LOCATION







THE GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHOOL'S EXHIBIT AT IRINGA AGRICULTURAL SHOW



IN THE HOSTEL OF THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DAR ES SALAAM



AFRICAN NURSE TRAINED AT A GOVERNMENT NURSES' TRAINING CENTRE



TRAINING IN INFANT CARE AT THE GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL, MACHAME



AT A VILLAGE DISPENSARY, MASAI DISTRICT



DINING HALL AT THE GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL AT MACHAME, MOSHI DISTRICT



MBULU NATIVE AUTHORITY- SCHOOL BAND



PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS AT ILEMBULA MISSION SCHOOL

927. The need for the maintenance of a high standard of discipline in prisons is self-evident but the question of disciplinary measures is kept constantly under review in its relation to the general question of prison reforms. Such measures as corporal punishment and solitary confinement are resorted to only in cases of aggravated or repeated offences when other disciplinary action has proved ineffective. The policy is to reduce such forms of punishment to a minimum with a view to their abolition as soon as possible. Corporal punishment, of which there were only four cases during the year, is restricted to the three offences for which it may still be awarded in the United Kingdom.

928. Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment may be released prior to the expiration of their sentences on medical grounds or by release on licence. All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for terms exceeding one month who are industrious and of good conduct, earn, after the completion of the first month of their sentences, remission of one-quarter of their sentences. Special remission of sentences may be granted on grounds of exceptional merit.

929. Prisoners admitted to prison for the first time whose term of imprisonment is of 2 years' duration or more, may, subject to good conduct and industry, be released on licence after completing two-thirds of their sentences.

930. A special prison in its own grounds is provided for women prisoners, and as far as possible all women sentenced to imprisonment are transferred there, where they are under the care of a European matron. When it is necessary to hold a woman prisoner on remand or to serve a very short sentence at any prison, separate accommodation is provided with appropriate female warder staff, if necessary engaged on a temporary basis.

931. Criminal mental patients are detained at the Broadmoor Institution at Dodoma which has accommodation for 280 patients and is in charge of a specialist medical officer.

There are three categories of patients:

(*a*) those who become insane during imprisonment;

(*b*) unconvicted prisoners found insane and unable to make their defence; and

(*c*) convicted prisoners found guilty but insane at the time of the commission of the offence.

932. The mental condition of patients is reported on at six-monthly intervals by a specially appointed Board of Visitors to the Institution. Cases considered suitable for release are brought before the Advisory Board on Special Category Lunatics which meets at stated times to consider individual cases and to make recommendations to the Governor. Whenever possible patients are given vocational training in occupational therapy.

933. All prisons are visited daily by medical officers or other medical staff. When adequate treatment cannot be given in prison, sick prisoners are removed to civil hospitals for treatment.

934. Members of Executive Council and Legislative Council and Judges of the High Court are *ex officio* Visiting Justices for all prisons in the territory, and Provincial Commissioners are *ex officio* Visiting Justices for all prisons within their respective provinces. Other persons are appointed as Visiting Justices for specified prisons. The powers of Visiting Justices are prescribed by the Prisons Ordinance. A book is kept at each prison for the recording of the remarks, suggestions and recommendations of Visiting Justices. Under the Prisons Ordinance provision is made for regular visits to prisons by prisoners' friends and ministers of religion.

935. Water-borne sanitation is being installed in all first-class prisons. In other prisons the bucket and pit latrine system operates. Sanitary arrangements are under the constant supervision of the medical officer attached to each prison.

936. A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society operates from Dar es Salaam and every effort is made for prisoners to be found employment immediately on their release. In these efforts officers of the Provincial Administration and Labour Department and native authorities co-operate and it is now rarely that a prisoner leaves prison without finding employment awaiting him if he wishes to take it up. To assist in rehabilitation released prisoners who have qualified as craftsmen are provided with tools with which to ply their trade. On discharge prisoners are also given a gratuity to assist them to meet their immediate needs on release.

937. When it is necessary for prisoners to be moved long distances within the territory they are transferred under the escort of prison staff and the journey is normally undertaken by rail or road transport. In certain circumstances and where other suitable transport facilities are not available air transport is used. European prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding three years may be sent to the United Kingdom to serve their sentences. Prisoners are not sent out of the territory except under a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in accordance with the provisions of the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act or the Colonial Prisoners Removal Order in Council.

938. **Prison Reforms.** No major reforms have been introduced in the conditions in prisons and penal and correctional institutions during the year under review but reference has already been made to the continued progress with the building programme. The provision of new and more adequate accommodation has facilitated the introduction of a more effective system of segregation. In all large prisons throughout the territory literacy classes have been inaugurated with very gratifying results.

939. **Juvenile Delinquency.** The term " juvenile delinquent " is used in Tanganyika in respect of any child or young person convicted of an offence by a court. A " child " is a person under the age of twelve years and a " young person " is one over twelve but under sixteen years of age. Juvenile delinquency does not present a serious problem except in some of the larger towns.

940. There are at present no specially constituted courts for juveniles, but under the Children and Young Persons Ordinance special provisions are made regarding the procedure to be adopted by subordinate courts when hearing charges against juveniles. Unless the juvenile is charged jointly with an adult, the court must, if practicable, sit in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held. Provision must be made to prevent juveniles whilst being conveyed to or from court, or whilst waiting before or after their attendance in court, from association with adults charged with or convicted of an offence. Further, in a court hearing a charge against a juvenile, described for the purpose of the Ordinance as a " juvenile court ", no persons other than the accused and the parties to the case, their advocates and other persons directly concerned in the case may, except by leave of the court, be allowed to attend.

941. Special provisions of the law applying to the trial and conviction of juveniles are those of the Penal Code regarding the criminal responsibility of persons of immature age, and the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance regarding the conduct of the hearing of cases against juveniles. Under the Penal Code no child under the age of seven years is criminally responsible for any act or omission, and no child under the age of twelve years is criminally responsible for an

act or omission unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission he had the capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission.

942. Juvenile offenders are liable to imprisonment but when it is found necessary to commit a juvenile to prison every possible care is taken to ensure his complete segregation from adult prisoners. In areas where the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance apply, the court may, in any case in which it is of opinion that the circumstances make it expedient to release a juvenile offender on probation, make a probation order in lieu of any other punishment. No juveniles were committed to prison during the year under review.

943. Except in cases where a probation order is made, the normal procedure is to send juvenile offenders to the Approved School to which reference has already been made. This institution at present combines the functions of an approved school and a Borstal institution but a suitable site is being sought for a new institution to be run on the lines of the Borstal institutions in the United Kingdom. The present school has accommodation for 180 inmates.

944. Where a child or young person is convicted of an offence punishable in the case of an adult by imprisonment, the Court may order that he be committed to the custody of the Approved School until he attains the age of eighteen years, or for any shorter period, but no persons are committed to the school for a shorter period than two years. Whilst at the school inmates are classified according to age groups. There is no provision at the school for the reception of female juveniles. Any inmate whose period of detention has exceeded twelve months may be discharged with the approval of the Manager. No young persons may be detained at the school beyond the age of eighteen years. During the year under review there were seventy admissions to the school.

945. Up to the age of fourteen inmates of the Approved School receive full-time primary education. Inmates over the age of fourteen are given vocational training, with a daily period of class-room training. All inmates are given instruction in elementary hygiene. The Manager may at any time order any inmate of the school to be released to the charge of a trustworthy and responsible person, to be named in the Order of Release, willing to receive and take care of him and to place him in suitable employment.

946. The after-care of juvenile delinquents is a matter to which close attention is paid. Before the discharge of any inmate from the Approved School the assistance of the District Commissioner, Labour Officer or local authority is sought and it is most unusual for an inmate not to take up employment immediately on his discharge. Those who have achieved any degree of proficiency in a trade whilst at the school are given appropriate sets of tools.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1

General Educational System

947. **Legislation and Policy.** The administration of African education is governed by the provisions of the Education (African) Ordinance (Chapter 71 of the Revised Laws of Tanganyika), and the regulations made thereunder. During the year under review new grant-in-aid regulations were made by the Governor in Council under section 19 of this Ordinance. They include provision for increased grants in respect of European educationists employed by voluntary agencies, for capital grants for the building of middle schools, and for maintenance grants in middle and secondary schools and teacher training centres for which provision has been made in the Revised Ten-Year Plan for African Education.

948. Non-African education is administered under the Non-Native Education Ordinance, 1948, which came into force on the 1st January, 1949. Rules under this Ordinance have been made by the Governor in Council for the payment of grants-in-aid to European schools, Indian schools and other non-native schools. During 1952 the rules for grants-in-aid to European schools were amended by the Non-Native (European grants-in-aid) (Amendment) Rules, 1952. These rules now provide for grants-in-aid for teachers and other staff in non-Government schools to be based on the salaries actually paid.

949. The main objectives of the educational policy of the territory remain as stated in previous annual reports. Changing conditions and circumstances may necessitate adjustments or modifications of the machinery designed to implement the policy but its broad aims and objectives remain unchanged. 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.

950. 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. When the ten-year plan—an expansion of an earlier scheme included in the report of the Development Commission—was prepared in 1947 its authors advised that it should be reviewed after three years' working. It was recognized that the plan did not provide a complete answer to the problem and that both its speed and its scope would have to be increased as greater resources of staff, finance and materials become available. Quite apart from the need to revise the financial aspect of the plan in the light of the revision of salaries and the rising costs of buildings and equipment, the population figures on which the plan was based were shown by the 1948 census to have been considerably under-estimated. 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.

951. The indigenous inhabitants of the territory participate in the formulation of educational policy at both central and local government levels. There are five African members on the Advisory Committee on African Education, a body which advises the Director of Education on general policy and there are African members of the Legislative Council, which is reponsible for the enactment of educational legislation. At the provincial level indigenous inhabitants are members of provincial councils, which advise the Provincial Commissioner and the Provincial Education Officer on educational matters. Similarly in the districts there are African members on the local Education Committees. The participation of Africans in the administration of education at these levels is considerable both in their membership of the local native administrations which manage many schools and as school supervisors responsible for inspection of the work of primary schools.

952. **Departmental Organization.** The headquarters of the Education Department are at Dar es Salaam, where the head of the department, the Director of Education, and central administrative staff are stationed. For the purposes of administration in respect of African education the staff of the department is divided into provincial units in charge of Provincial Education Officers who are responsible to the Director for all educational activities in their respective provinces. Provincial Education Officers deal directly with the educational secretaries of the voluntary agencies, who are specially appointed to act as the representatives of the agencies in their dealings with Government on all education matters. The Roman Catholic and the non-Roman Catholic group of Christian missions each has an Education Secretary General with whom the Director of Education deals on major matters likely to affect all the missions included in the group.

953. The following table gives a summary of the establishment of administrative and executive posts, comparative figures being given for the years 1938, 1948 and 1952. These figures do not include any of the educational staff employed by the voluntary agencies. The industrial training section was formerly part of the Labour Department.

	1938	1948	1952
Director	1	1	1
Deputy Director	—	1	1
Assistant Directors	—	—	3
Superintendent of Agricultural Education	—	—	1
Superintendent of Technical Education	—	—	1
Inspector of Non-African Schools	—	—	1
Secretary	—	—	1
Accountant	—	—	1
Supervisor of School Buildings	—	—	1
Education Officers	26	49	62
Women Education Officers	4	18	34
Headmasters	—	2	3
Masters	—	6	15
Mistresses	2	20	49
Industrial Instructors	11	10	12
Clerical Instructors	1	2	2
Principals, Indian Schools	—	—	2
Indian Inspectors	1	2	2
Indian Headmasters	1	3	1
Indian Teachers	32	72	133
African Teachers and Inspectors	404	1,114	1,757
African Industrial Instructors	36	54	100

The establishment of the technical training section is as follows:

Principal	1
Vice-Principal	1
Education Officer	1
Senior Instructors	3
Instructors	15
Junior Instructors	41
Bursar	1
Camp Manager	1
Technical Storekeeper	1
Nursing Sisters	2

954. Further details of expenditure on education will be found in Appendix XXII but the following figures of financial provision will indicate the progressive expansion of educational services.

1938	£114,405
1948	£595,831
1950	£1,503,505
1952	£2,522,103 (Estimated)
1953	£3,119,546 (Provisional Estimate)

955. Most of the voluntary agencies have established education committees which deal with their particular educational activities. In the case of Indian education there are a number of community educational boards which are responsible for the organization of certain community and denominational schools, not classed as Indian public schools. The non-Government Indian schools are divided almost equally between Indian public schools, providing for children of all Indian communities, and schools administered by H.H. the Aga Khan's Central Council of Education for Africa and providing primarily for children of the Ismaili community. In addition there are a small number of other community educational boards responsible for certain communal and denominational schools.

956. The Advisory Committee on African Education is established under the authority of section 3 of the African Education Ordinance. *Ex officio* members are the Director of Education (Chairman), the Member for Local Government and the Director of Medical Services. Members nominated by the Governor include the two Education Secretaries-General referred to in paragraph 952 above and eight other voluntary agency members, two persons representing commercial and industrial interests and five African members, one of whom is a woman.

957. European and Indian education are the concern of the European and Indian Education Authorities respectively. These are executive, not advisory, bodies of which the Director of Education is chairman and of which the members are nominated by the Governor or by the Member for Social Services. Education for the other non-Native (including Goan) section of the community is administered by the Director of Education with the assistance of an advisory committee, the members of which are appointed by the Member for Social Services to represent the more important of the other non-native groups.

958. Supervision of African voluntary agency schools is carried out by specially delegated members of the societies concerned; in addition supervision is given by African supervisors attached to the staff of the provincial education officers.

959. The inspection of African schools at the headquarters level is carried out by the two Assistant Directors of Education and an officer who performs the duties of an inspector of African schools. At the provincial level, school inspection is the responsibility of the Provincial Education Officer. European and Indian schools are inspected by the Assistant Director concerned and the Inspector of non-African schools. In addition Indian schools are inspected by the Indian inspectors, who are members of the headquarters organization.

960. The relationship between the Department of Education and other private schools is defined in the appropriate Ordinances. The relationship is concerned both with the registration of schools, the opening and closing of schools, and the payment of grants-in-aid when the requisite conditions have been fulfilled.

961. **Programmes and Plans.** In the present stage of the territory's development it is still necessary to consider educational programmes largely on a racial basis. The need to press on with the provision of facilities for the indigenous population is of prime importance as a first stepping stone towards the achievement of the ultimate objective of educational policy. Advantage of secondary and higher education facilities can be taken only by those who have a sound back-ground of primary education and in this connexion the problem of language assumes great importance. The question of the language of instruction is one to which much thought has been given in many countries. Opinions on the subject are by no means unanimous but in the conditions existing in Tanganyika, where the speediest possible spread of literacy among the young generation is the immediate aim, it is felt that in the first years of their schooling children should be taught in the language in which they can most easily and readily assimilate knowledge. The question of teachers is another very important consideration. Any decision to change the language of instruction in primary schools would have the effect of depriving the territory of the services of a very large proportion of the African teachers now employed and would slow up the spread of literacy for years to come. For the present, therefore, the question of language makes it necessary to maintain the existing system in the organization of educational facilities.

962. Primary schools for all races are conducted by Government and voluntary agencies and, in the case of the indigenous population, also by native administrations. Secondary education for the African and Asian communities is provided at Government and grant-aided schools. Secondary education has now been made available for European children in the multilateral secondary section of the Government school at Kongwa. This school, which was taken over from the Overseas Food Corporation at the beginning of 1951, has been extended considerably and it is the policy of the European Education Authority to provide full facilities for secondary education in the territory although at present most European children receive their secondary education at schools in Kenya or outside East Africa.

963. As regards African education, the revised plan, which covers the period to 1956, provides for a considerable increase in the target figure for pupils attending schools, increased provision for girls' education, teacher-training facilities, technical education and agricultural work in schools, and also for an increase in the provision for inspection and supervision. The revised programme involves a considerable increase in both capital and recurrent expenditure. The estimated total cost of capital works for the ten-year period is £1,423,000, as against the original estimate of £500,000. Under the original plan it was estimated that by 1956 the annual recurrent expenditure would reach the figure of £557,525; the revised estimate is £1,461,000.

964. An important project for the development of African education not included in the ten-year plan is the establishment under the Education Department of a Natural Resources School comprising, when complete, some 450 African students. At this school there will be provided, in courses of two to three years' duration, training not only for Junior Service personnel of the Agricultural, Veterinary and Forestry Departments, but also for teachers working in rural areas. All the teachers, as well as many of the other trainees at this school, will have been in employment for some time before entering the school and it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for the wives of those of them who are married to attend

the school and to undergo courses in housecraft, child welfare and similar subjects at the same time. This school will represent a cross-section of rural interests and should do much to stimulate a mutual understanding and team spirit in dealing with the problems of rural development. A sum of £300,000 has been provisionally allocated in the Development Estimates to cover the cost of this project up to the end of 1956. Detailed planning of the buildings and the planning of the general lay-out have been undertaken by the Chief Town Planning Officer. Good progress has been made with the building programme and it is hoped that the school will be opened early in 1953.

965. As regards non-African education, the European and Indian Education Authorities, established in 1949 under the provisions of the Non-Native Education Ordinance, have continued to carry out their functions in regard to the organization of education for their respective communities, the maintenance of schools, and the control and management of funds. The education of Goans and other non-Africans who are neither Indians nor Europeans continues to be administered by the Department of Education with the assistance of a representative advisory committee.

966. Mention was made in last year's report of the project sponsored jointly by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Nuffield Foundation for the study of educational policy and practice in the tropical African territories, and of the visit to Tanganyika of a study group of educational experts under the chairmanship of Mr. A. L. Binns, C.B.E., Chief Education Officer of Lancashire. An important follow-up of the report submitted by this group was the Conference on African Education held at Cambridge in September, to which reference was made in paragraph 91 of this present report.

967. **Non-Governmental Schools.** The establishment and operation of schools for the education of the indigenous inhabitants are governed by the relevant provisions of the African Education Ordinance. This Ordinance applies only to schools at which secular instruction is given and the many institutions controlled by Missions solely for the purpose of imparting religious instruction and the numerous Koranic schools throughout the territory are exempted from compliance with its provisions. No person may open or maintain a school, within the meaning of the Ordinance, unless and until such school is registered in the register of schools kept by the Director of Education, who may refuse to register a school unless the particulars required by him are supplied. The Ordinance also provides for the registration of teachers, and for publication in the official Gazette of lists of all teachers registered. An Advisory Committee for African Education has been established under the Ordinance, consisting of official and non-official members, the latter including representatives of the voluntary agencies and African members. Members of the Committee are among those empowered under the Ordinance to visit schools to examine records required to be kept by the Ordinance, and to listen to the secular instruction being given. The Director is empowered in certain circumstances, with the advice of the Committee and subject to the approval of the Governor, to order the closing of schools.

968. The educational work of voluntary agencies is by no means confined to that undertaken in registered schools, of which particulars are given in Appendix XXII. The various missionary societies operate a large number of unregistered schools—frequently referred to as " bush schools "—throughout the territory. Complete figures of enrolment as at the end of the year have not yet been received but the latest returns available show a total of some 6,610 schools with an enrolment of 267,000. The standard of secular education at many of these schools is not high, but, as has been remarked in previous annual reports, they perform a very useful function at the present stage of development.

969. The provisions of the Non-Native Education Ordinance govern the establishment and operation of schools for the education of children of the non-indigenous communities. In addition to prescribing the constitution and functions of the Education Authorities this legislation provides for the appointment of managers of non-government schools, for the registration of schools and teachers, and for the inspection of schools. Provision is also made for the closing of any school conducted in a manner detrimental to the physical, mental or moral welfare of the pupils attending it.

970. Grants to private schools for the education of indigenous inhabitants are governed by the provisions of the African Education Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder. Grants to schools providing education for Asian and European children are made in accordance with the terms of the relevant special notices published in the official Gazette. The main conditions attaching to such grants are as follows:

(*a*) *African Schools*
- (i) The schools must be officially registered.
- (ii) No unlicensed teacher may be employed (Note: A licensed teacher is one who has failed to pass the certificate examination but is otherwise considered suitable as a teacher).
- (iii) The number of certificated teachers on the staff must not be less than the number of licensed (uncertificated) teachers employed.
- (iv) There must be a reasonable number of children attending the school in relation to the number of teachers employed.
- (v) Scales of salaries paid to African teachers must have been approved.
- (vi) No pupil shall attend religious instruction against the wishes of his or her parent or guardian.

(*b*) *Asian Schools*
- (i) There must be no distinction of caste or creed except in the case of recognized communal schools.
- (ii) No pupil shall be compelled to attend religious instruction against the wishes of his or her parent or guardian.
- (iii) The school buildings must be maintained in a satisfactory state of repair and in good sanitary condition.
- (iv) Sufficient and suitable furniture and equipment for the instruction of the pupils must be provided.
- (v) The income of the school, including any grant-in-aid, must be used exclusively for the purpose of education in the school, and no part of any grant-in-aid may be used for any purpose other than that for which it is granted.
- (vi) The school must attain and maintain the standard of conduct and efficiency required by the Director of Education.

(*c*) *European Schools*
- (i) English must either be the language of instruction or be efficiently taught as a subject.
- (ii) Proper accounts of receipts and expenditure must be kept.
- (iii) Annual statements of accounts must be inspected by an officer of the Education Department or examined by the Accountant General's Department.
- (iv) The school must be efficiently conducted and maintained.

(*d*) *General*

All grant-aided schools are under an obligation, as a condition of the grant, to maintain a standard of education equivalent to that provided in a Government school of the same category and are subject to inspection by the Education Department to ensure that this condition is fulfilled.

971. The basis on which grants-in-aid are made is as follows:

(*a*) *African Schools*

Block grants to voluntary agency schools are calculated as a percentage of the salaries of the certificated and licensed African teachers employed. The rate at present payable is 95 per cent. of the salaries paid, including emergency allowances. During 1952 the emergency allowance for Government servants was increased from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of salary rates. Nearly all the voluntary agencies have fallen into line and similar allowances are paid to their teachers in assisted schools, 95 per cent. of the allowance being paid by Government as an additional grant-in-aid. Although the emoluments of teachers form the basis on which grants-in-aid are calculated, the grants are paid to the voluntary agencies and not directly to the teachers. Staff grants for qualified European staff are made at rates laid down from time to time in the regulations governing the payment of grants-in-aid. Building and equipment grants are payable at a rate not exceeding 50 per cent. of the capital expenditure on an approved work. Maintenance grants are payable in respect of pupils at post-primary and vocational schools and teacher training centres and equipment grants are payable to students completing the course at vocational schools.

(*b*) *Asian Schools*

Grants for salary purposes are made at a rate not exceeding two-thirds of the certified salaries of teaching staff, including emergency allowances on the scale approved for Government servants. Building and equipment grants are payable at a rate not exceeding two-thirds of the approved expenditure. Grants towards boarding costs may be made in necessitous cases.

(*c*) *European Schools*

Grants towards staff salaries are payable according to the number of pupils attending the school. Grants towards the maintenance of boarders may be made as necessary. Building grants are payable at a rate not exceeding two-thirds of the capital expenditure on an approved school and grants for materials according to the number of pupils.

972. **Basis of Establishment of Schools.** As already explained, schools in the territory are for the present, with certain minor exceptions, separately organized and administered on the basis of four 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 for various reasons have not requested Government assistance.

973. In African education there are a certain number of voluntary agency schools which have been registered but have not yet qualified for grants-in-aid. In addition most voluntary agencies conduct a number of sub-grade or "bush" schools and there are a number of Koranic schools in the Muslim areas. Every child in the territory has the right to attend any day school of his choice provided that, in the case of post-primary schools, the child has qualified for entry to the appropriate grade of school.

974. **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.

975. **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.

976. **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.

977. **School Fees.** Except in the case of a very small number of Asian communal schools, fees are charged at all schools, primary and secondary and both Government and non-Government, for all sections of the non-African population. In most Government African primary schools education is free, while in native authority schools small tuition fees, to cover the cost of materials supplied, are now generally charged. In ninety per cent. of the schools at which fees are charged the rates vary from one shilling to ten shillings a year. In the remainder the fees are less than one shilling a year. Boarding fees are paid in all secondary schools, both Government and non-Government. At Government schools the fee is Shs. 200/– a year. In voluntary agency schools the fee varies according to the economic wealth of the area and the financial resources of the agency itself. In most post-primary girls schools conducted by voluntary agencies fees of varying amounts are paid, but at present post-primary education for girls in Government schools is free. No fees are charged at Government teacher-training centres, but 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.

978. **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 female 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.

979. **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 four were granted during the year under review, are available for suitably qualified persons of all races who wish to qualify for higher posts in Government service. The award of bursaries for higher education overseas by the European and Indian Education Authorities was suspended during 1952 in order that all available funds might be devoted to the provision of primary and secondary education facilities within the territory.

980. **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.

981. **School Buildings.** The revised ten-year plan for African education includes provision amounting to almost £1½ million for capital works and during the year under review further progress has been made with the building programme. The new men's teacher training centres at Butimba (Mwanza) and Mpwapwa were completed and the girls' school and teacher training centre at Bwiru (Mwanza) was brought into occupation. Building operations have continued at the boys' secondary school at Songea and are keeping pace with the new intake of pupils. Work is going ahead on a new girls' middle school at Same in the Pare District. Extensions and improvements to a number of Government and voluntary agency schools were completed and others were in progress at the end of the year. As regards non-African education the main part of a new Government Indian secondary school has been completed and additions have been made to several grant-aided schools. At Iringa a new school building and boarding hostel were completed for the Aga Khan's school with the aid of a Government grant. At the end of the year extensions to the Government European primary boarding school at Mbeya were under construction. At Kongwa an extension to the school was provided by the acquisition of certain temporary buildings formerly belonging to the Overseas Food Corporation. New buildings have been erected at several non-Government schools.

982. **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 Gujerati languages.

983. Libraries are maintained in nearly all post-primary schools and their establishment is being strongly encouraged in middle schools. There is in the post-primary schools a strong demand for books in the English language.

984. **Youth Organizations.** The most important youth organizations in the territory are the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. These are making great progress and troops have been established at a number of schools. Various activities in connexion with youth organizations, the training of youth leaders, and the provision of social activities for young people are undertaken by missions and other voluntary agencies. Mention was made in paragraph 758 of the activities of welfare workers of the Department of Social Development in the organization of youth movements.

CHAPTER 2

(A) Primary Schools

985. **Structure and Organization.** Under the revised ten-year plan for African education a change was made in the nomenclature of the divisions of the school system. Previously at the pre-secondary stage there were the primary schools proper, with accommodation for Standard I-IV, and a number of district schools providing accommodation for Standards V and VI. Under present policy these district schools are being replaced by what are known as " middle schools ", providing accommodation for Standards V-VIII. For the purposes of this report primary and middle schools will be dealt with separately in this chapter.

986. In the primary stage of African education there are three categories of registered or " recognized " schools. First there are the 440 Government and native authority schools; secondly some 1,150 grant-aided voluntary agency schools; and thirdly there are approximately one hundred registered but unaided voluntary agency schools, most of which are scheduled for development into fully aided schools. The term " voluntary agency " in this context includes primary schools conducted by various Muslim communities. Education for African children at the primary level is co-educational and most of the schools are conducted on the double session principle, which enables the teaching staff to be employed to its fullest capacity. As already mentioned in paragraph 968 above there are some 6,610 sub-grade or " bush " schools. In the majority of these an attempt is made to follow the primary school syllabus and it is the intention to develop a number of them to the status of registered schools. In other cases these " bush " schools are catechetical centres for the imparting of religious instruction.

987. In Asian education the primary school course consists of six standards. Government maintains primary schools in Dar es Salaam and Tanga, and assistance is given to the non-Government schools, which are conducted either by the local Indian community or by a particular religious community. In many up-country districts the primary schools are very small institutions, often with only one teacher.

988. European primary schools offer courses of varying length. The day schools cater generally for pupils aged five to nine years but at most of the boarding schools pupils may remain up to the age of thirteen or fourteen, when many of them proceed to a secondary school. It is hoped that in future the primary school course will be completed by the time pupils reach the age of eleven or twelve. There are seven Government primary schools, including the correspondence course and about ten privately conducted schools which receive Government assistance. There are also four private schools, including two schools conducted by Christian missions, which have not requested Government assistance.

989. **Policy.** The primary objective of African primary education, whether conducted by Government, native authorities or voluntary agencies, is to ensure that children leave the schools fully literate and that their literacy, by the provision of adequate supplies of follow-up literature, shall be permanent. The curriculum is designed to enable those completing the course of instruction to pursue intelligently and in a progressive manner their normal activities in agriculture and animal husbandry and to take an active and intelligent interest in local affairs. To this end the course includes instruction in modern farming methods and in handwork, chiefly concerned with local crafts, and stress is laid on training in citizenship.

990. In Asian primary education policy is directed towards laying sure foundations of literacy and by means of English instruction in the last two or three years to prepare the pupils for the secondary course where English is the medium of instruction.

991. European primary schools offer a course which includes all the normal classroom subjects and aims at preparing the pupils for secondary education either in East Africa or overseas.

992. **Curriculum.** Details of the curriculum in primary schools are as follows:—

(*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.

(*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 (with particular reference to Africa), art, geography, singing and nature study. Regligious 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.

993. **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.

994. 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.

995. **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 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.

996. Lack of attendance and wastage do not present problems in non-African primary education.

(B) Middle Schools

997. Middle schools, with accommodation for Standards V-VIII, provide the intermediate stage between primary and secondary education for Africans. At the same time they are designed to provide and complete a definite educational stage for those pupils who do not go on to secondary schools. Whereas primary schools are co-educational, it is considered preferable at this stage to have separate middle schools for boys and girls, to give some scope for the separate activities and bias that can be developed from Standard V onwards. The standards of work in the two sets of schools are the same, however, though the form and content may differ in some respects. The purpose of middle schools is to provide a four-year course for those who proceed beyond the primary school stage, to fit them to earn their living whether in private employment or by proceeding to the professional or technical courses open to candidates with the Standard VIII qualification, such as trade schools, agricultural schools and teacher-training centres. The aim is to relate the courses in middle schools to the needs of their respective areas so that pupils leaving them will be equipped to follow the normal vocations of the area if they do not proceed to further education. The curriculum includes English, Swahili, arithmetic, geography, history, civics, agriculture, animal husbandry and handwork. Special emphasis is placed on practical work and in the case of girl's middle schools special provision is made for the teaching of homecraft and domestic science.

CHAPTER 3

Secondary Schools

998. **Structure and Organization.** Secondary schools for African boys are conducted both by Government and voluntary agencies. There are nine of the former and twelve of the latter. The secondary course extends from Standard VII to Standard XII, but at present most schools do not proceed beyond Standard X. One Government girls' secondary school offers the full secondary course.

999. European children still continue to attend secondary schools in Kenya, though facilities for secondary education in Tanganyika now exist at the multilateral school at Kongwa.

1000. The Indian community is served by two Government secondary schools and six non-Government schools which offer the full secondary course up to School Certificate standard. In addition twenty-six schools, some of which are general community schools, and two denominational schools, provide a varying number of secondary classes ranging from Standard VII to Standard XI.

1001. **Policy.** The educational policy for secondary schools for all races is aimed at turning out pupils who have been taught to be good citizens and who have completed a course which fits them for various types of employment or for further specialist training. Pupils from African and Indian Schools who do not proceed beyond Standard X are eligible for posts in Government and non-Government service which require only a Standard X qualification. Employment demanding a higher academic standard is readily available for pupils who have gained the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate. Opportunities are also available for pupils of all three races who show particular promise to proceed to courses of higher education either in East Africa or at universities and other institutions in the United Kingdom or in India.

1002. **Curriculum.** Details of the curriculum in secondary schools are as follows:

(*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 School Certificate examinations as a qualification for higher educational studies. In brief the course is designed to equip those taking it to fill their proper place in the higher spheres of the public life of their country, or to give them the necessary qualifications for still higher education.

(*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 School Certificate examination. Physical training and games form part of the out-of-doors activities at most schools.

(*c*) *European*

The multilateral secondary section of the Government school at Kongwa provides a two-year general course for children from 11 to 13 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.

1003. The secondary schools themselves do not provide occupational training. The courses are so designed, however, that pupils completing them may conveniently enter courses of occupational training, such as teaching, clerical work and specialist training under various Government departments. In the African secondary schools English is the medium of instruction, while Swahili, the *lingua franca* of the country, continues to be taught as a subject. In Indian secondary schools English is the language of instruction. In the European secondary school and in the Kenya secondary schools which are attended by European children from Tanganyika, English is the language of instruction while one or more foreign languages are studied with the addition in some cases of a classical language.

1004. **Ages of Pupils.** In African secondary schools the average age range is approximately from fifteen to twenty-one. There may be a variation of one or two years on each side of these figures. Most schools do not at present proceed beyond Standard X, and pupils leave these schools at about the age of eighteen or nineteen.

1005. In Indian secondary schools the majority of pupils enter Standard VII between the ages of twelve and fifteen, while those passing out of Standard XII at present are in most cases aged over twenty. A determined effort is now being made to raise educational standards so that pupils should normally reach School Certificate standard by the age of seventeen.

1006. Pupils from Tanganyika enter the European secondary schools in Kenya at the age of about thirteen but the secondary course at the Government school at Kongwa begins at the age of eleven or twelve. Pupils may remain at school until they are eighteen or nineteen.

1007. **Attendance.** The problem of lack of attendance does not occur in the secondary schools in the territory. Wastage at the secondary level is negligible.

CHAPTER 4

Institutions of Higher Education

1008. **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. African 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 and Pakistan.

1009. **Scholarships.** During 1952 the following scholarships were awarded to African students:

(i) Twenty-three Government scholarships—one being to a female student —to Makerere College.
(ii) Four scholarships to the Public Works (Engineering) Training School at Kampala.
(iii) Two Colonial Development and Welfare scholarships for higher education in the United Kingdom.
(iv) Two scholarships awarded by the Bukoba Co-operative Union for training in the United Kingdom.

1010. Colonial Development and Welfare scholarships were granted to one European and one Seychellois for universities in the United Kingdom.

1011. In the case of Makerere College Government bursaries are available to cover the full cost of tuition and residence, but students are invited to contribute £40 a year towards the cost of tuition and £17 10s. towards their pocket money and other allowances. In any case in which the student or his family is unable to make these contributions they are remitted in whole or in part. In the case of the other scholarships noted above the admission of the scholars to the several institutions of higher education was not dependent upon the payment of fees.

1012. **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.

1013. **Scope of Courses, etc.** At Makerere College, which is affiliated to London University, the London external general degree in Arts 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

1014. **Children below School Age.** Apart from such facilities as are afforded by voluntary agencies for the care of young children there are no schools for

African children below school age. Indian children under the age of five are catered for by four private unassisted nursery schools maintained by communal bodies. There are two private nursery schools providing for European children under the age of five and small nursery classes attached to some of the assisted European primary schools. None of these nursery schools or classes is grant-aided, and no formal instruction is given in them.

1015. **Physically and Mentally Handicapped Persons, including Juvenile Delinquents.** The Church Missionary Society and the Salvation Army both maintain small homes for African blind in which instruction in Braille and simple handwork is given. There is an approved school for African juvenile delinquents at Kizima, Tabora. The language of instruction in these several institutions is Swahili.

No special schools of this type exist for the children of other races.

1016. **Professional and Vocational Trainees.** The Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary, Forestry Departments, the East African Railways Administration and East African Posts and Telegraphs Department maintain special schools where students may be instructed in the technical work of these departments. The Education Department maintains a trade training school at Ifunda where three year courses are available in a number of trades for pupils who have completed Standard VIII of the middle school course. The language of instruction is English. Early in 1953 a natural resources school is to be opened at Tengeru in the Northern Province. This school will be under the Education Department and will offer training courses in rural subjects, particularly agriculture, veterinary and forestry, for students who have completed Standard VIII and for teachers who have had one or two years experience in schools. The language of instruction will be English.

1017. The Agricultural Department maintains a school at Morogoro for training Indian students in agricultural and farm work. Facilities are available at the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education for Muslim students to undergo training in a number of technical subjects, especially those connected with marine engineering. Hitherto most of the students from this territory have been Indian. The language of instruction at both institutions is English.

1018. **Other Special Cases.** Provision for the education of the comparatively small number of children of mixed race is made by one of the Missions, with financial assistance from Government. Boys and girls may be admitted as boarders at any age from infancy upwards. Education is provided through the medium of English. Boys may remain up to the age of nine or ten when they take their place in other appropriate schools; girls may receive the whole of their primary and secondary education in the school. The education provided for girls has a bias towards housecraft.

CHAPTER 6

Teachers

1019. **Professional Qualifications.** The required professional qualifications of teachers are as follows:

(*a*) *African Schools*

European teachers 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.

Certificated African male teachers 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.

Certified African women teachers—holding the Women Teachers' Certificate—must have had at least two years' professional teaching after completing their eighth year of schooling.

(*b*) *Asian Schools*

European teachers in Government Asian schools are graduates, generally with a teacher's diploma or certificate.

Asian masters or mistresses (secondary) in Government schools are required to hold a recognized degree; Asian masters or mistresses (primary) in Government schools must be matriculates or fully trained vernacular teachers. Asian teachers in assisted schools are graded according to their qualifications, as follows:—

(i) Holding a recognized degree .... Grade I
(ii) Matriculated or having full vernacular training .... Grade II
(iii) Unqualified .... Grade III

(*c*) *European Schools*

The qualifications for teachers in Government European schools are the same as those required of European teachers in Government African schools, viz., a degree, or an education diploma, teaching certificate, or Froebel or Montessori diploma. Teachers in assisted schools do not all have a degree or training certificate.

1020. All teachers in European and Asian schools are registered; unqualified Asian teachers in non-Government schools are registered only after they have satisfied the Inspectors as to their efficiency and ability to teach. Asian teachers in Grade III are registered only after they have given satisfaction as to their efficiency and ability to teach. Uncertificated African teachers are licensed on satisfactory completion of a recognized teacher training course, if despite their failure to pass the certificate examination, they are considered suitable as teachers.

1021. **Recruitment and Supply.** European teachers for Government schools, African, Asian and European, are normally recruited in the United Kingdom. European teachers for non-Government schools are recruited by the voluntary agencies concerned. Asian teachers for Government schools are mostly recruited through the Government agents in Bombay. Assisted schools make their own arrangements for the recruiting of staff from Asia. African teachers, men and women, are recruited from the secondary schools after examination for and successful completion of special academic and professional training courses at either Government or voluntary agency secondary schools and teacher training centres. Those who qualify for entrance to Makerere College are eligible for a Government bursary to cover the courses leading to the Makerere Diploma in Education. Provision is made for selected students to be granted scholarships for further study and training overseas. There is no provision for the training of Asian teachers in the territory. There are Government training centres for men and women Asian teachers at Nairobi in Kenya and students from Tanganyika are admitted. Two Tanganyika students successfully completed their training in 1952.

1022. **Training.** 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. Under the revised plan the target is thirty training " streams " to provide for an annual output

of 750 teachers. For the training of Grade II women teachers the objective is fifteen centres to provide for an annual output of 375, and this necessitates a considerable increase in the staff of women education officers. As regards Grade I men teachers the existing training centres are adequate to meet the demand for the period up to 1956. As soon as sufficient candidates with the necessary qualifications are available it is proposed to provide for the training of Grade I women teachers at two senior girls secondary schools. The revised plan also includes proposals for the training of Grade I (Agriculture) teachers and industrial instructors.

1023. During the year under review eighty-one new Grade I teachers obtained their certificates while seven new Grade I teachers received licences to teach. 355 new Grade II men teachers obtained their certificates and twenty-seven obtained licences to teach. Seventy-one women students obtained Grade II certificates and five obtained licences to teach.

1024. **Refresher Courses, etc.** Regular refresher courses for serving African teachers are held at many teacher training centres. During 1952 eight such courses were held at voluntary agency training centres, with Government financial assistance. In the future regular courses of not less than six months' duration are to be held at the two recently completed Government training centres. Maintenance grants are paid in respect of teachers attending refresher courses.

1025. Annual allocations, or grants in the case of voluntary agencies, are made for the purchase of periodicals and professional reading material for the staffs at all post-primary schools. In the case of African primary schools, provincial education officers receive an allocation for the purchase of professional reading matter for the use of teaching staffs. Teaching materials and visual aids are provided by the managing agencies in all cases and for teachers of all races.

1026. **Salary Scales, etc.** The following are the salary scales at present in force. Minimum and maximum figures only are given but full details of incremental scales are shown in the territorial estimates. As from the 1st January, 1951, an emergency cost of living allowance has been paid. This has been progressively increased and now amounts to 25 per cent of basic salary.

		Per Mensem
(*a*)	*African Teachers:*	
	Makerere trained	Shs. 425 – 750
	Grade I	Shs. 226 – 400
	Grade II	Shs. 110 – 160
	Licensed (depending on length of training)	Shs. 80/105 – 145
	Women (certificated) with further increments in special cases	Shs. 84 – 128
	African teachers in assisted voluntary schools receive the same salaries as Government employed teachers.	
		Per Annum
(*b*)	*Asian Teachers (Government Schools):*	
	Masters (primary)	£80 – 400
	Masters (secondary)	£300 – 550
(*c*)	*European Teachers:*	
	(i) *African Schools*	
	Education Officers	£550–1,320
	Women Education Officers	£496–1,056
	(ii) *Asian Schools*	
	Principals and Education Officers	£550–1,320
	(iii) *European Schools*	
	Masters	£550–1,320
	Mistresses	£496–1,056

CHAPTER 7

Adult and Community Education

1027. **Extent of Illiteracy.** No accurate figures are available to show the extent of illiteracy in the territory. It is not known how many of those who during the course of years have had the benefit of primary school education have relapsed into illiteracy in adult life, especially in the rural areas where until recently opportunities to obtain follow-up literature were lacking. On the other hand it is not known how many have acquired from catechists and in unregistered " bush " schools an ability to read simple literature in a vernacular language. Such information on literacy as has so far become available from census returns is not yet adequate to form the basis of a firm estimate.

1028. In these circumstances it is possible to describe the degree of illiteracy in very broad terms only. If the ability to read and comprehend a newsheet written on local matters in simple terms and in a familar language is accepted as the criterion of literacy, it may be said that there is very little, if any, illiteracy among the European population, a certain degree among the Asian population and a fairly high, though steadily diminishing, degree among the African population.

1029. **Adult Education.** The adult, or mass, education of the general population has for long been an integral part of the administration of the territory and is the constant preoccupation of members of provincial and district teams, particularly those who are able to leave their headquarters on tour and come into contact with the people by visiting their homes or meeting them in *baraza*. The steady process of enlightening groups of the indigenous population as to the realities of their situation, encouraging them to aspire to new standards of living, and helping them to achieve these standards, has been going on in all districts; while in some districts, special measures have been taken to accelerate the process. In most cases, the action taken has been part of the Ten Year Development Plan, under which special assistance has been made available to enable the members of district teams to put across those far-reaching reforms in the agricultural and economic sphere which are necessary preliminaries to a higher social standard. The most important of such schemes are the following:—

Name of Scheme	*Approximate area covered by its operations in square miles*	*Number of inhabitants affected*
1. Sukumaland	20,000	1,115,000
2. Uluguru	500	50,000
3. Usambara	8,500	220,000
4. Bukoba	6,000	300,000
5. Masailand	23,000	57,000
6. Mbulu	6,000	150,000
7. North Mara	1,500	110,000
8. Pare	3,000	85,000
	68,500	2,087,000

1030. The principles of community development are being actively carried out in the general administration processes referred to above, but special provision was also made in 1952 to help district teams who might otherwise be held up for lack of funds. £20,000 was made available by the Legislature and was provisionally allocated on a basis of £300 a district, for the furtherance of individual plans in which the community showed itself prepared to make its own contribution in labour and energy. These funds have been used for a wide variety of purposes and have afforded many a valuable stimulus to local progress. To provide a full list would not be practicable; a sample can be taken from the Lake Province where

the money was used for helping adult literacy schemes, for providing cement for improved water supplies and timber for improved bridges and piers, for finishing off latrines and encouraging better health measures, for providing equipment for boy scout troops and goal posts for football pitches which the people themselves levelled.

1031. Mention has been made in previous reports of the pilot community development scheme through mass literacy in the Pare District. During 1952 the movement for adult literacy, which had been started in the North Pare Mountains, spread very rapidly, of its own momentum, to the plains and to the South Pare Mountains; and it became too big to be supervised. Another 5,000 literacy primers have been sold in that area, and the original informal classes are now setting out to learn other subjects which can greatly influence their standard of living. At the same time, experience has been gained of organizing adult literacy campaigns in five other rural areas in the territory; in urban areas; in prisons; and in the labour lines of the larger industries where some 5,500 adults are now attending classes. In Dar es Salaam, the provision of facilities to learn English to groups of urbanized individuals has supplied a remarkable stimulus to progress and has produced social cohesion. In other townships, thirty-eight welfare centres are maintained as African clubs and focal points for adult education.

1032. During 1952 continued progress was made in building up the Department of Social Development, not in an attempt to transfer to specialists the mass education functions of officers already working in the field, but to assist these officers by providing them with new ideas and techniques, and to supply specialist services such as films, visual aids and broadcasting. By the end of the year, the Commissioner for social development had a field staff of eleven Europeans and forty-seven Africans working on these lines.

1033. Intellectual and cultural activities amongst the indigenous inhabitants are being developed through the press, the provision of English and vernacular literature, films and broadcasting. The needs of the general population are at present met by the territory's one English daily newspaper, supplemented by the daily, weekly and monthly Kiswahili publications issued by the Public Relations Officer, by Kiswahili papers published in Kenya, and by the district and mission newspapers which are published to cover local affairs. The Public Relations Officer's monthly periodical *Mambo Leo* now has a circulation of over 50,000; and an important contribution is being made by the East African Literature Bureau's weekly illustrated magazine *Tazama*.

1034. The supply of books published in Kiswahili continues to rise steadily The missions, publishing firms in the United Kingdom, and the East African Literature Bureau, which is based on Kenya with a Branch Office in Dar es Salaam, are all contributing to the general literature of the territory. Particular attention has been paid during 1952 to the distribution of books suitable for the indigenous inhabitants, and it is satisfactory to record that the sale of Literature Bureau productions is now higher in Tanganyika than in Kenya or Uganda. Further experiments have been made with establishing libraries in different areas, and the twenty-eight new book-box services set up by the Literature Bureau are working well. A personal postal service is about to be introduced.

1035. The showing of European, Asian, and occasionally Egyptian and Arabic films in the commercial cinemas in the territory continues to expand, and there are now twenty-five 35 mm. projectors. There are also fifty-five 16 mm. projectors known to be showing films, many of which are operated by employers of labour who hire films from the agencies, or borrow from the central library in Dar es Salaam. The Administration is conscious of the powerful influence, for good or

for ill, which the cinema can exercise and has made special provision both for audience research and for the making and distribution of films specially suited for the indigenous inhabitants. A Film Research Officer has been at work throughout the year, making and showing films for special community development projects and testing the reactions of audiences, and of different types of individuals in the audiences. Further progress has been made with the experiment towards founding an indigenous film industry by the creation of entertainment films in Kiswahili. The first programme produced by the local unit of African Film Productions Limited with capital provided by the Government was screened during the year, with some success in Dar es Salaam and with varying success elsewhere on the commercial circuits. It has not yet been shown to the less sophisticated audiences for whom it may be more suitable, and further audience reaction is needed. During the year, the second full programme, and part of the third programme, were completed; but prints have not yet been prepared for distribution. In general the indigenous population has shown talent for acting, but little for producing stories or writing scripts.

1036. By the end of the year the Dar es Salaam Broadcasting Service had been built up to a regular programme of one-and-a-half hours daily in Kiswahili, with extensions in English twice a week. These programmes are proving popular in those parts of the territory—the coastal areas and inland roughly to a line drawn from Arusha in the north to Mbeya in the south—where the present transmitter can be heard, and, judging by the increased number of letters received, the number of listeners is increasing steadily. On occasions which arouse special public interest, such as the inter-territorial football matches for the Gossage Cup, the number of people listening to the running commentaries has been very large. The service is now ready for expansion to cover the whole territory; and this only awaits the completion of a new 20 kilowatt transmitter, with its ancillary equipment, for which the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has made a grant of £55,000. Provision is being made for inclusion in the programmes of a larger amount of educational material, particularly for school broadcasts; and an Education Officer, who is to be seconded for this work, is undergoing special training with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

CHAPTER 8

Culture and Research

1037. **Research.** The year under review has again seen considerable activity in all fields of research. The East African Research Services mentioned in paragraph 104 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, and the Rothamsted Experimental Station.

Basic Services

(i) Geological Survey

1038. The establishment of the Department of Geological Survey was further increased during the year under review and laboratory facilities were extended for mineralogical and petrological work.

1039 Geological reconnaissance and regional geological mapping carried out in the administrative districts of Nzega, Mpwapwa, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilosa, Ulanga, Morogoro, Mbeya, Ufipa, Pare, Ngara and Kilwa further advanced the knowledge of the geology of the territory and of its mineral resources.

1040. Special field and laboratory investigations were carried out on gold, tin, wolfram, copper, iron, sulphur, garnet and graphite ores. The survey of the salt resources of the territory continued. Research was carried out on existing sources of supply with a view to increasing their productivity, and also in a number of areas not previously examined.

1041. Further investigations were conducted with a view to locating materials suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement. Laboratory tests on materials from the neighbourhood of Dar es Salaam indicate that these could be utilized, and are probably present in adequate quantity. Possible alternative sources in the vicinity of the Central Railway Line and the Kongwa branch line were also examined, and laboratory work done on materials from a number of places in the coastal area.

1042. While geological survey work has been concentrated mainly in areas of potential economic importance, or in stimulating production in established mineral fields, investigations in connexion with special problems have also been carried out. Studies have been made relating to past and present vulcanicity on Mount Kilimanjaro, and investigation made of newly discovered carbonatite bodies in the territory. Further work has been carried out on rift valley structures. Palaeontological collections have been made in the coastal area. An item of some interest in the research work carried out in the laboratories has been the study of a phosphate mineral new to science, recently discovered in the territory. Considerable attention has been given to the examination of building materials and to analytical work on brines.

1043. Tanganyika was represented at the nineteenth session of the International Geological Congress held at Algiers, and was host territory to the fifth East African Inter-Territorial Geological Conference, at which the Sudan and Northern and Southern Rhodesia were represented.

1044. Between sixty and seventy reports dealing with subjects related to the geology and mineral resources of the territory were submitted during the year. Numerous bulletins and other papers published in previous years are obtainable from the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, and lists of these appear periodically in the official Gazette of the territory.

(ii) Meteorological Survey

1045. Particulars of meteorological services have been recorded in paragraphs 567-571 of this report.

Economic Research

(i) Land Surveys

1046. **Triangulation.** A field party from the Colonial Survey Directorate completed their work on the primary chain running from Shinyanga in Tanganyika to Kisumu in Kenya early in 1952. Arrangements have been made for a new

party to visit the territory early in 1953 when the primary network will be extended to the Southern Province. This work will complete the scheme for the provision of first order control in Tanganyika.

Final figures for the arc of meridian chain from South Africa to Uganda have now been published and the re-adjustment of the primary network to conform to the new inter-territorial datum thus provided is in progress.

Tertiary triangulation has been extended where required for purposes of cadastral control.

1047. **Topography.** All topographic work is now carried out by air survey methods and a Royal Air Force squadron photographed an area of 25,900 square miles during the course of the 1952 programme. The provision of air cover has proceeded faster than that of ground control; arrangements are, however, complete for a party from the Colonial Survey Directorate to undertake photo-control work in the Southern Highlands and Eastern Provinces early in 1953.

The following new topographical sheets to a scale of 1/125,000 were published during the year:—

Malangali, Chimala, Njombe, Liwale East, Mziha, Njombe South, Ligoma and Irambo.

1048. **Cadastral Survey.** The staff of the Survey Division continues to be confined largely to cadastral duties. The principal activity has been, as in earlier years, surveys for title for which there is an ever increasing demand. Contour surveys, however, are also being undertaken for town planning purposes and most of the more important townships are now covered by plans to a suitable scale. The provision of plots for African housing is also being pressed forward in all principal centres.

1049. **Map Reproduction.** Equipment consists of a Deffa flat-bed machine and a Mann rotary offset press which prints in two colours simultaneously. A new flat-bed machine is in course of shipment and will come into operation early in 1953. Many new township sheets were printed and maps of all types in excess of 37,000 copies were printed during the year.

(ii) **Agricultural**

1050. **Sisal Research.** The Sisal Research Station at Ngomeni is financed and operated by the sisal industry through the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association. It is governed by a Research Committee formed of twelve sisal growers, the Director of Agriculture, the Director, East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, and the Senior Research Officer in charge of the station.

1051. The present staff of six comprises a senior research officer, a plant physiologist, a soil chemist, two field assistants and a librarian, of whom four are seconded from the Department of Agriculture. A scientific assistant has been appointed for carrying out spectrographic analyses of soils and plants and is expected to arrive early in 1953.

1052. The station possesses excellent facilities for research, having four laboratories equipped with modern apparatus, two office blocks and nine houses. Electricity and gas are available. There are 440 hectares of land and model housing has been provided for African employees.

1053. The main work of the station continues to be centred on problems connected with the maintenance of soil fertility and the nutrition of the sisal plant. During the past year considerable headway has been made in these investigations consequent upon the results of field trials, both on and off the station, and with the aid of a mass of analytical work in the laboratories.

1054. Long-term field trials show a close relationship between plant population and fibre yields, besides demonstrating the losses incurred if young sisal is cut drastically. Loss of crop may also result if cutting begins too late in the plant's life-cycle. The dire effects of many years of clean weeding are now very evident but the value of rotating sisal with soil improving crops (coupled with animal husbandry) cannot yet be fully ascertained. The role of grasses in sisal is important for protecting the top soil and providing mulching material.

1055. On certain soil types potassic manuring has given a 60 per cent increase in crops while it has had no effect on other soils. Several fertilizer trials show responses to nitrogen, phosphate and calcium depending upon the locality. Sisal waste is beneficial for manuring bulbil nurseries and mulching young sisal.

1056. The cause of bole rots in sisal has been traced to a fungus, though their incidence may be related to soil conditions. Spraying experiments carried out by scientific workers of a private firm investigating the sisal weevil pest indicates that a fair degree of protection is afforded by certain modern insecticides.

1057. **Coffee Research.** The Coffee Research and Experimental Station at Lyamungu is operated and staffed by the Department of Agriculture. A senior research officer is in charge and a plant pathologist and an entomologist are accommodated at the station, though the work of these latter two officers is not confined to coffee. Towards the end of the year a chemist was seconded from the Government Chemist's Department to the station for work on coffee.

1058. The industry finances the station except for personal emoluments. In addition the industry provided a sum of Shs. 364,500/- for the rebuilding and extension to the labourers quarters and provision of 4-roomed quarters for African recorders.

1059. The existing station field experiments have been maintained or, in certain instances, modified in order to obtain further information. The number of off-station trials of the clonal progeny of the high yielding selections has been increased. These trials are designed to assess the suitability of the selections for the various coffee areas.

1060. The results of the experiments in which banana trash mulch, irrigation and compost are the treatments, show the same general trend as in previous years. Pruning on the multiple stem system continues to give higher yields than the single stem system, under the station conditions.

1061. The problem of " wither tip " and " dieback " of coffee in parts of the Southern Highlands Province is being investigated in co-operation with the Government Chemist. Climate and deficiencies, actual or induced, of minor elements are considered to be the factors that may be involved.

1062. The entomologist has conducted experiments in connexion with the control of the coffee stem borer (*Anthores leuconatus*), a pest which causes considerable damage in some coffee areas. The results are promising and are now being tried on a larger scale.

1063. The demand for seed of the selections was fully met, 1,280 lb. being supplied to African growers and 1,181 lb. to others.

1064. **Ukiriguru Experimental Station.** The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation co-operates with the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture in providing the technical staff of the station. Three Corporation officers work mainly on cotton problems, and the Government botanist on food crop improvement.

1065. The cotton breeding programme aiming at higher yields, good quality lint, and resistance to jassid, continues; the newer seed issues, UK.48 and UK.51, have done well in extended trials and in the multiplication areas. A programme of crossing to increase the resistance of the best local strains to bacterial blight is now under way. The possibility of control of this disease by seed dusting, until resistant strains can be issued, is being investigated. Rotation of crops is an important factor in reducing the spread of this disease.

1066. Long term trials continue to show the increased yields that can be obtained in the Lake Province hill sand soils from organic manuring, superphosphate combined with sulphate of ammonia, and cultivation on tied ridges. The optimum time of application of sulphate of ammonia is being investigated further. The importance of early sowing and thinning of cotton, and effective weed control is emphasized. Information on the effect of weed and grass fallows is being accumulated.

1067. The botanist is breeding early maturing sorghums with a palatable grain which stores well, is resistant to smut and grain mould, and has a range of panicle types: the problems of obtaining resistance to birds and resistance to *Striga hermonthica* are also being investigated. Grain characters in sorghum affecting susceptibility to weevil and grain moth attack are being studied. Selection work in rice to obtain varieties of good quality, resistance to shattering and with a strong straw is also in progress. Some selection work is also being done on other food crops.

1068. **Coast Agricultural Station.** Two estates at Bagomoyo were acquired and are being developed as an experiment station for the coastal region. These have been partially cleared by mechanical means. 120 acres of old sisal and regenerating bush are now ready for planting with coconuts. 200 acres of old coconuts have been cultivated to remove high bush. A survey has been made to obtain information to enable drains to be dug to take away the surplus surface water during the rainy season. Internal roads have been made to allow access to the coconuts. A house has been completed and another renovated. Four African houses with out-buildings have been completed. A double storey building with three thousand square feet of floor space allows of proper storage and office accommodation. Observation plots of hibiscus and sugar cane varieties and a pawpaw nursery have been laid down. A programme of coconut investigation has been prepared in readiness for the 1953 planting season.

1069. A senior scientific officer and an entomologist of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation are posted to this station, as well as a Government agricultural officer and agricultural assistant.

1070. The multiplication of the first improved strain of cotton for Eastern Province conditions has started. Further work on control of American bollworm in cotton with DDT and BHC dust has given increases of yields of up to 1,000 lb. of seed cotton an acre in a year of heavy infestation.

1071. Agronomic work has been widened to include improvement of maize and sorghum seed, testing and bulking of virus resistant cassava, and preliminary observations on jute substitutes and soya beans. The mechanization of the farm has been increased by the purchase of a track-laying tractor and ancillary equipment.

1072. **Mahiwa Rice Station, Southern Province.** Trials of varieties, spacing and breeding from selections have been carried out. Surplus seed is sold to African growers and as this amounts to some eight tons annually, a considerable contribution is being made to improved varieties being spread over the Province.

1073. In addition to rice experiments sundry other trials are undertaken covering hibiscus, mosaic-resistant cassava, dwarf sorghums, simsim, jute, Japanese loofah and oil-palms. There are also fishponds in which *Tilapia nilotica* are bred for distribution and future trials will be extended to *Tilapia melanopleura*. A herd of cattle has been kept for some years and has done much towards proving that, in spite of the danger of tsetse fly, cattle can be kept.

1074. **Southern Highland Province.** The experimental programme included work on tobacco, wheat and pyrethrum. Suitable varieties of wheat for different altitudes, the correct rates for seeding and fertilizer application and the optimum times for planting were demonstrated. The advantages of early planting and correct picking methods for pyrethrum were also demonstrated. Improvements in quality and yield of tobacco leaf were obtained by the use of a fertilizer with a high ratio of potash to nitrogen.

(iii) Veterinary: Animal Husbandry

1075. **Veterinary Laboratory, Mpwapwa.** During the year work at the laboratory has been mainly in connexion with diagnostic work on East Coast fever, trypanosomiasis, rhinderpest, rabies, tuberculosis, etc., fowl diseases, routine bacteriology, pathology and toxicology, the testing of B.H.C. dips, milk analysis and pasture analysis. African education and the treatment of clinical cases has also occupied a considerable amount of time and these factors, combined with a shortage of staff, has resulted in little pure research work being carried out.

1076. Investigations were conducted into a disease which arose from live fowl typhoid vaccine, made up at the laboratory, becoming virulent and resulting in many deaths when used in the field. At first it was thought that a virulent strain might have been used, but subsequent experiments showed that under certain circumstances the strain can become virulent. It would appear that although the vaccine is made from a strain evolved at Kebete and used extensively in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for many years, its complete safety and efficacy are very much in doubt. On several occasions in this country and once in Uganda, sickness and death, which could have only been due to the effects of the vaccine, have followed inoculation. Experiments are being carried out to determine under what circumstances virulence increases to the point of danger and also what degree of protection the existing vaccine gives against the disease. It is likely that these experiments will be a lengthy undertaking.

1077. Another matter being investigated is tuberculin testing. The Markham Report showed that there was a high percentage of reactors in the Southern Highlands, and that the disease is spreading. It is obvious that whatever action is taken to control the disease there and check the spread, a large number of tuberculin tests will require to be done. As the single intradermal comparative test is very time-absorbing it was felt that the caudal fold test could be used instead, especially as the number of avian reactors is small in most districts. Preliminary tests carried out simultaneously with the comparative test indicate that purely non-specific reactions are not detected by the caudal fold method when using synthetic medium tuberculin for the latter test. Whether this tuberculin is as sensitive to specific infection as the P.P.D. used in the comparative test is still not known and is being investigated. The caudal fold method as tried out in the field was much easier and more quickly performed than the other test. More than twice the number of animals could be treated within a given time, and less staff was needed.

1078. **Livestock Research.** This year has been essentially a year of preparation, planning and training of technical assistants. Plans for controlled experimental breeding herds have been prepared for the following herds:

(i) Comparative beef breeding herds at Matamondo and Northern Province stock farm, designed to compare the relative merits of Herefords,

Africanders and Borans for crossing with Boran and local Zebu females and to compare the relative merit of various levels of the blood of each in admixture with the blood of Boran and local Zebu, and relative to pure local Zebu and pure Boran herds, from the point of view of economic production of quality beef under ranching conditions in two different environments within the territory.

(ii) Comparative breeding of pure Boran, pure local Zebu, and admixture of the blood of each at various levels, for the evolution of a dual purpose animal suited to conditions of Sukumaland African farms. This project is being carried out at Malya.

(iii) Independent selective breeding of pure Boran herds at Northern Province stock farm for:

(*a*) dairy production.

(*b*) beef production.

(iv) Comparative breeding of herds containing varying admixture of Guernsey blood with Boran foundation stock, accompanied by controlled selection to evolve a suitable dairy animal for the farming area of the Northern Province. This project is being carried out at the Northern Province stock farm.

(v) Similarly, plans are in hand for comparative breeding of herds containing varying admixture of Jersey blood with Boran and local Zebu foundation stock for dairy production under Southern Province conditions, and for comparative breeding of herds containing varying admixture of dairy shorthorn blood with Boran and local Zebu foundation stock for dual-purpose production under Southern Highlands Province conditions.

(vi) Plans are also in hand for the selective feeding of pure Boran, pure Jiddu and a herd containing varying proportions of Indian Zebu blood and local Zebu blood, within the coastal environment conditions of the Tanga dairy.

1079. A pasture analysis experiment has been designed and put into effect this year, to determine the monthly variation in chemical analysis and growth rate of typical pastures under different cutting treatments at eight different farms representative of different environments in the territory, and also to determine the monthly variation in chemical analysis of samples representative of the actual grazing samples eaten by random animals in a typical herd on typical local pastures at each centre. The results of this experiment are required to give an indication of limitations of nutritional environment on livestock production in each area at different seasons of the year, and to provide information on the effects of various managerial systems of cutting and grazing with a view to formulating recommendations for the field.

1080. As a preliminary to long-term experiments on environmental physiology, or bio-climatology, investigations are being conducted into seasonal and diurnal variations in rectal temperatures, and blood serum total, and inorganic phosphates of local Zebu cattle of different ages, and under varying conditions of feeding, correlated with atmospheric temperatures and humidities.

1081. A detailed physiological investigation over a long-term is planned to determine the nature of physiological adaptability to environments within the territory, and the heritability of characteristics of importance in this respect, with a view to developing strains of cattle suited to specific environments by synthetic breeding rather than by negative culling alone.

1082. A statistical investigation is in hand to determine the heritability of fertility in dairy cattle, and to study factors influencing fertility in dairy cattle, based on a large volume of data collected in the United Kingdom from widely

scattered artificial insemination centres. Provision has been made for accumulation and routine analysis of pertinent data to investigate the same problem in Tanganyika cattle.

1083. Provision has been made for the collection of a herd of twin cattle, both monozygous and dizygous twins, to provide material for comparative experiments in the future.

1084. Provision has been made for the launching of a livestock recording scheme under which all departmental livestock will be recorded for productive and adaptive characters according to standardised methods, and all records will be centrally analysed at regular intervals, on punched analysis cards, to provide routine assessments of all progency and sub-records for all breeding animals.

(iv) Fisheries

1085. Mention was made in last year's report of the coming into operation of a marine fisheries research organization. This organization is mainly concerned with research into the more practical aspects of the fishing industry, such as the testing of various types of equipment and the investigation of different fishing grounds. The more abstract problems, such as those concerning questions of ecology, populations and migrations will be referred to the Inter-territorial Marine Fisheries Research Organization based on Zanzibar.

1086. A vessel of suitable size and design for conversion into a fishing vessel was purchased in March, 1952. After a short period of experimental use it was laid up for extensive alteration and fitting. It is expected that this work will be completed during the first few months of 1953 and the vessel will then undertake various kinds of experimental fishing, including trawling. The vessel will have cold storage capacity for about two tons of fish.

1087. Information regarding research in connexion with fresh-water fish farming was given in paragraph 471 of this report.

(v) Forestry

1088. The principal research organization is the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization, with headquarters in Kenya, which co-ordinates and conducts research on an inter-territorial basis. The main lines of research which are of immediate interest to Tanganyika are the silviculture of the mixed forests, including rain forest and miombo woodland and the silviculture of exotic softwoods. The silviculturist and his assistant visited the territory during the year and gave much welcome advice.

1089. Within the territory silvicultural and utilization research branches of the Forest Department function. Both continued active during the year. The Utilization Section was, however, hindered by delays in the shipment of necessary equipment and the demonstration milling unit was therefore unable to start functioning by the end of the year. On the silvicultural side research was mainly directed towards the regeneration of the mixed forests and the establishment of exotic softwoods. On the utilization side it was directed chiefly towards improving the extraction and conversion of timber.

(vi) Industrial and Economic

1090. Much routine research work is undertaken by the Department of the Government Chemist. The Department, whose work now covers a wide variety of subjects, has expanded considerably and the staff under the direction of the Government Chemist consists of six chemists, five associate chemists and nineteen chemical assistants. The facilities consist of a central laboratory at Dar es Salaam and two smaller but well-planned laboratories for chemists seconded to the

Agricultural and Veterinary Departments. The Department receives no external assistance of a financial nature but derives much benefit from the exchange of information and reports and from its contacts with other organizations and individuals engaged in scientific research.

1091. The work of the department can conveniently be divided into two principal sections; customs and toxicological on the one hand and development research on the other. The former involves both routine work such as the inspection and chemical control of foods, drugs, soaps, beeswax, edible oils, and surveys on the acidity of stored maize and the composition of native alcoholic liquors, and also developments such as investigations into fluorine removal. During the last two years there has been a marked orientation of the work of the Department in the direction of natural resources, of which the most fundamental are waters and soils, and of development research on soils and constructional materials used for the building of roads, dams, airfields and factories. Studies into the long-term moisture movements in heavy soil under tar macadam in tropical conditions and the problem of unstable " floating " particles of ground on an airfield have been initiated, and a number of new industries have been assisted with regard to problems and difficulties with which they have been faced and which have arisen as a result of tropical conditions.

1092. In the field of soil investigation the Department has carried out a considerable amount of work in the Pangani River Basin and, arising out of research into the Pangani soils, laboratory leaching tests on a grey volcanic saline alkaline soil have suggested that reclamation by the use of sulphuric acid in comparatively small and economic quantities may be possible. The Department has continued its researches into problems connected with the pyrethrum, coffee and papain industries, and in the case of " black tip " in coffee the problem has been broadened and there are indications that a solution may well prove of wider significance than was at first thought possible.

1093. In the field of economic research arrangements were completed in the latter part of the year for a detailed survey of the structure and organization of the distributive industries of the territory. For some time past the need has been felt for an exhaustive examination of the retail trade. The cost of the survey, which will cover Nyasaland as well as Tanganyika and is to be completed within twelve months, is being met in part by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Social Research

(i) Sociological

1094. Sociological research workers at present engaged on investigations in Tanganyika fall into three categories, the Government's own research staff, workers from the East African Institute of Social Research at Makerere College, and workers from overseas sponsored by certain external institutions. Work was completed by one of the Government's sociologists on the investigation of the law and custom of the Nyamwezi tribe of the Western Province and the investigation has now been widened to cover the political institutions of the three districts concerned. A second sociologist is undertaking general investigation of the life and culture of the Ngoni tribe in the Southern Province before commencing a study of labour mobility, one of the projects proposed by Dr. W. E. H. Stanner after visiting Tanganyika in 1948 to assess the sociological research needs of the territory. A third worker, an administrative officer, after completing investigations and submitting papers on land tenure, cattle holding and animal husbandry in Central Sukuma for the Sukumaland Development Team has now undertaken a survey of the structure of the Sukuma clan organization. The senior sociologist paid a visit to the United States during the year on a Fulbright travel grant.

Arrangements are proceeding for publishing the results of the study of the Makua tribe which was completed during the year.

1095. The three sociologists attached to the East African Institute for Social Research continued their studies amongst the Zinza on the southern shores of Lake Victoria, the Ha in the Kasulu District of the Western Province and the Haya women in the Bukoba District of the Lake Province.

1096. Workers from overseas included two Fulbright scholars: one commenced a concentrated study of the laws and customs of the important Chagga tribe in the Northern Province; the second undertook a study of the political development of Tanganyika and the implication of that development in relation to Tanganyika's position first as a mandated territory and later as a trust territory. The study of the economic and social situation of the Indian communities in East Africa with special reference to relationship with the indigenous African population, undertaken by a worker awarded a post-graduate studentship by H.M. Treasury Committee for Studentships in Foreign Languages and Cultures, was completed during the year.

1097. Mention was made in last year's report of the sociological research officer financed by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, who was undertaking a study of the Barabaig, a primitive pastoral people in the Northern Province. He completed his study during this year and also undertook with an administrative officer a special investigation into the causes of the murders attributed in recent years to the Barabaig tribe. A most interesting and helpful report was prepared, as a result of which action has been taken which has already improved the situation in this area very considerably.

(ii) Medical

1098. The subject of medical research has already been dealt with in paragraphs 799 and 826-830 in this report.

Other Research

(i) Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis

1099. **Tsetse Research Station, Shinyanga.** This station deals with studies on the biology of tsetse flies with the object of reducing the cost of control. At present, particular attention is being paid to *Glossina pallidipes*, a widespread species of great economic importance. Because its habitat is dense thicket, it is expensive to deal with by clearing and presents difficulties in application of insecticides. Further, it is difficult to catch and therefore offers special problems in field survey. It has recently been shown that if a catch of 10 male *G. morsitans* per 10,000 yards represents a population of 100 males to the square mile, a similar catch of *G. pallidipes* represents a population in the neighbourhood of 3,000. This index of "availability" has obvious importance in survey work, especially in relation to the epidemiology of trypanosomiasis, both in cattle and humans. The very much lower availability of females and young flies of both species explains the difficulty in studying breeding habits.

1100. In this connexion, important observations on seasonal changes in larviposition sites have been made for *G. morsitans*, *G. swynnertoni* and *G. pallidipes*. Studies in tsetse physiology in relation to feeding habits and fly behaviour are also in progress at Shinyanga, while facilities have been given to the Lister Medical Research Institute for studies on identification of blood meals of biting flies by agglutination tests. This work offers a future possibility of excluding certain species of game from destruction where tsetse control by shooting is carried out.

1101. Useful results have also recently been obtained in the problem of maintenance of breeding colonies of tsetse flies in the laboratory, a technique very necessary for work on the trypanosome.

1102. Another branch of work carried out at Shinyanga is the detailed study of the effect of native agriculture in modifying the bush in settlement schemes. The facilities of the station for training in tsetse work have again been made use of by officers of the Tanganyika Government and of other East and Central African Governments.

1103. **Trypanosomiasis Research Station, Tinde.** This sub-station of the central East African Trypanosomiasis Research Institute, now forming in Uganda, has continued the long-term experiment of maintenance of a strain of *Trypanosome rhodesiense* and tests on the cyclical changes of virulence of this species have been again undertaken. In connexion with human trypanosomiasis close touch is maintained with the Sleeping Sickness Specialist at Tabora in regard to the use and trials of new drugs.

1104. **Tsetse Survey and Reclamation.** The approximate area of land in Tanganyika infested to such an extent with tsetse fly that the keeping of cattle by Africans is uneconomic is estimated at approximately 220,000 square miles. From the long-term view the eradication of tsetse from the whole of Tanganyika or even from substantial areas of the size of an average province or group of provinces is regarded as a project beyond the normal financial resources of the country unless new and cheaper methods of tsetse eradication are discovered. In these circumstances the policy of the Department of Tsetse Survey and Reclamation, which has its headquarters at Arusha in the Northern Province, is based on:—

(1) The investigation of fly invasion and the preparation and carrying into effect of the necessary defence measures as a continuing responsibility.
(2) The need for meeting immediate requirements, including those connected with development schemes which in terms of finance and staff available are practical and economic propositions.

1105. Pure research in this connexion is the responsibility of the East African Tsetse Research Organization and the Colonial Insecticides Research Unit. Research cannot, however, be divorced from practical measures in the field. The territorial department therefore works in close collaboration with these two organizations and is responsible for the application in the field of the results of research work. It may not be out of place to indicate here both the nature of the problem and some of the practical results achieved in dealing with it.

1106. The problem of fly invasions which can in certain instances threaten the economic development of the country to a serious degree can be measured against the fact that during the last forty years several thousand square miles of the Central Province alone have been invaded and overrun by tsetse. Defence measures against fly invasions consist very largely of strips of country cleared to a width of a thousand yards and kept clear of regeneration. With regard to immediate requirements, it is the policy of the department to reclaim only such land as is required almost immediately for occupation, itself the most satisfactory defence against tsetse invasion. The exception to this policy is in the case of small isolated fly belts in general areas where development is taking place and where it is more satisfactory and economic to reclaim the whole belt of tsetse country in advance of requirements, thus removing the danger of trypanosomiasis and obviating the necessity for preventive measures against re-infestation. Reclamation measures consist of protective or barrier clearings sited to include as much settlement and naturally open space as possible. Once settlement has taken place on reclaimed land, the activities of the settlers themselves are usually sufficient to prevent regeneration that will support tsetse. Such areas, however, must be kept under observation, and it is on occasions necessary to slash back regeneration along the margin of the fly bush. Normally reclamation and protective measures are undertaken by the use of manual labour but the Colonial Insecticides Research Unit, with a staff

composed of entomologists, physicists and a chemist, has during the year under review been carrying out intensive trials on the use of insecticides against tsetse both from the air and the ground. The following paragraphs summarize the work which has been undertaken.

1107. *Northern Province.* 600 square miles of the Mbulu District were scheduled for reclamation as an expansion area for the Wambulu and Barabaig. Much of this country has been overrun by tsetse during recent years and the work of reclamation, very largely by discriminative clearing, has been practically completed. Approximately 200 square miles have been cleared in connexion with the Masai development plan and further reclamation is scheduled for the future. Mechanical clearing is being undertaken over approximately nine square miles in the Sanya corridor with the object of freeing the corridor from tsetse in connexion with the Meru development plan. Tsetse surveys which are a prelude to freeing a further 400 square miles in the Mbulu and Monduli districts were undertaken in 1952.

1108. *Lake Province.* For the past twelve years or so there has been a steady influx of Wasukuma into the fly bush of the eastern region of the Geita District. In 1949 an epidemic of sleeping sickness broke out and reclamation measures became essential. Some resettlement took place and approximately 150 square miles were freed by discriminative clearings. A further 55 square miles were cleared of actual fly bush during 1952 in the Lake Province, and two surveys, one in the Geita District and the second in the Biharamulo District, were undertaken by the Tsetse Department.

1109. In the Ukerewe Peninsula of the Lake Province a small isolated fly belt, covering approximately 200 square miles, has been reclaimed by discriminative clearing and work was completed during the year under review. The Majita Peninsula has become overcrowded and severely eroded. A reclamation scheme covering 300 square miles has been undertaken in order to facilitate the resettlement of the Wajita.

1110. *Western Province.* A survey was carried out in the Ufipa area and some fifteen square miles were freed in the proximity of Tabora as a result of discriminate clearing.

1111. *Central Province.* Approximately 800 square miles have been scheduled for reclamation work and a total of some seventy square miles has been reclaimed up to the end of 1952 at the base of the Bereku ridge. Survey and clearing is being undertaken on a block by block basis. Five square miles were cleared against fly advances in the Dodoma district and in 1952 a sixty square mile barrier was completed in the Singida district together with a further 23 square miles which were cleared in various parts of the district.

1112. *Tango Province.* A tsetse survey of 2,000 square miles of country surrounding the greater part of the Tanga line sisal industry was completed.

1113. *Aerial Spraying.* During the period 1949-1951 aerial spraying experiments were carried out at Kikore on selected and carefully prepared savannah tsetse bush by the Colonial Insecticides Research Unit. The experiments were financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. In the northern of two selected blocks *G. morsitans* was virtually eliminated and *G. swynnertoni* very nearly so. In the southern block the kill was high but not quite so satisfactory on account of favoured fly haunts. The overall kill percentage exceeded 95 per cent. The general conclusion reached from these trials was that the eradication of savannah tsetse fly would be possible but that a large scale experiment should be carried out to confirm the findings of the controlled experiments and that eventually

the cost, at present high, should be substantially reduced to an economic level. Consequently a scheme for spraying an area of 24 square miles of heavily infested bush at Urambo is now in operation and the necessary financial provisions have been made available from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

1114. *Insecticides Experiments and Trials.* In addition to the aerial spraying experiments at Urambo, the Insecticides Research Unit has carried out experiments in spraying cattle with DDT emulsion every three days for four months while at the same time herding them through a small block of 160 acres of fly bush. The effects of these trials were to reduce *G. morsitans* by 99·5 per cent and *G. swynnertoni* by 92 per cent. Small-scale trials have been carried out in various parts of the country for the purpose of investigating the behaviour in various types of tsetse bush of coarse aerosols released from aircraft under different meteorological conditions. The Unit has also carried out experiments on the application of defoliants and arboricides to tsetse infested bush both from aircraft and by ground spraying, the object of either a direct effect on the tsetse fly by removal of its shade or an indirect effect by the destruction of regenerating bush in clearings. These trials are still in the experimental stages and no definite results are yet available.

1115. **Indigenous Art and Culture.** Handwork and art figure in the curricula of all schools in the territory and there is an art school at Makerere College. Music and dancing are prominent features in the life of the indigenous peoples and the visit of the Director of the African Music Research Society of Johannesburg has done much to promote a high level of interest in African music in schools. Records made in East Africa by the Director have been obtained by a number of schools. Most African music is directly associated with dancing and this important aspect of self-expression is given a prominent place in the extra-curricular activities of schools.

1116. Many schools now have a member of the staff, European or African, interested in drawing and painting. In a number of schools paintings done by the pupils, with the minimum of technical advice, have shown considerable artistic promise. A Tanganyika student who has recently been on the staff of the Art Department at Makerere has been awarded a Colonial Development and Welfare scholarship to undergo a course of training at the Slade School in London.

1117. Indigenous folklore occupies a prominent place in the periods allotted to vernacular studies in the primary school curriculum. Very often traditional stories known to the children provide valuable subjects for mime and dramatisation. In some schools old men of the locality are invited to the school to tell the children about the traditional tales which in many cases provide a colourful background to the study of the tribal history. Traditional handcrafts are, where practicable, fostered in the primary schools, and village craftsmen and craftswomen are invited to demonstrate their skill during handwork periods. In this, as in so many other forms of indigenous art, much depends upon the keenness and initiative of the teachers. As was mentioned in last year's report, the periodical " Tanganyika Notes and Records," published by the Tanganyika Society, provides a medium for recording and preserving items of interest in connexion with indigenous art and culture.

1118. **Preservation of Historical Monuments: Archæology.** Provisions for the protection and preservation of areas and objects of archæological, palæontological and historical interest are contained in the Monuments Preservation Ordinance. This Ordinance makes it an offence to destroy, remove, injure, alter, deface or imperil any object falling within the definition of a monument and declared to be a protected monument, and also provides for the declaration of

"reserved areas" in which cultivation, building, felling of timber, mining operations and excavations are prohibited except under special permit. Provisions dealing with the preservation of objects of archæological interest are also contained in the National Parks Ordinance.

1119. Only a few small areas in Tanganyika have so far been subjected to intensive archæological investigation but the results achieved have been of great interest and there seems little doubt that other sites of importance and interest await discovery. Prehistoric remains in the shape of implements, rock paintings and engravings, and skeletal remains have been found from time to time. By far the most important discovery was that of the Olduvai Gorge, some thirty-seven miles from the Ngorongoro crater, made in 1911. Early work there led to the finding of fossilized remains of large numbers of extinct species of animals. Further work carried out some twenty years later resulted in the finding of stone age cultures at all levels throughout the 300 feet of ancient lake deposits exposed in the sides of the gorge. These discoveries made it possible to work out the most complete sequence of evolutionary stages of the great hand-axe (or Chelles-Acheul) culture ever found anywhere.

1120. During 1952 Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, Curator of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, made further investigations in the Olduvai Gorge and reports the notable discovery of numerous remains of a giant extinct sheep, *Pelorovis*. This material will make it possible for the first time to ascertain the differences between *Pelorovis* and *Bularchus*.

1121. Proto-historic man has left traces in the form of dwelling sites and earth works, while historic remains of the Shirazi, Portuguese, Arab and other early invaders are to be found along the coast. A preliminary survey of the ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani undertaken in 1950 resulted in the discovery of two unrecorded sites and early coins from the Kilwa mint, as well as Chinese porcelain and Persian and Egyptian glazed pottery.

1122. **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; in 1952 a considerable number of ethnographical articles of material culture were added to the collection. 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. Admission to these museums is unrestricted.

1123. Mention has been made in earlier relevant paragraphs of this report of the activities of the various institutions and societies of a cultural nature which exist in the territory.

1124. Provisions for the preservation of living species of flora and fauna are contained in the Forest, Fauna Conservation and National Parks Ordinances and the regulations made thereunder. The Fauna Conservation Ordinance, which replaced the former Game Ordinance, was passed on the 25th June and came into operation on the 1st October, 1951. The new legislation attracted widespread interest and the views of numerous individuals and bodies were fully considered before it was introduced in the Legislative Council. The National Parks Ordinance, passed in 1948, came into operation in May, 1951. Control of the Serengeti National Park, which was first gazetted as a national park in 1940 and was proclaimed to be such under the provisions of the new legislation, has been vested in a Board of Trustees.

1125. **Languages.** On the subject of the languages used in the territory little can be added to the information already given in earlier paragraphs of this report. The general picture in regard to indigenous languages is described in paragraphs 30 and 31. Reference to the teaching and the use of languages in schools is made in the relevant chapters of Part VIII and as stated in paragraph 982 textbooks are published in the English, Swahili, Urdu and Gujerati languages. As has been mentioned in previous annual reports, the question of the language of instruction in primary schools is one to which considerable thought has been given in Tanganyika, as in many other countries. Opinion on the subject is still by no means unanimous but in the conditions existing in this territory, where the speediest possible spread of literacy among the young generation is the immediate aim, it is felt that in the first years of their schooling children should be taught in a language in which they can easily and readily assimilate knowledge.

1126. The Swahili language, the "lingua franca" of the territory, 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 Inter-Territorial Languages Committee. Several other Bantu dialects have also been established in written form. Their use is localized but study of them is maintained by missionaries. Study by individual officers is encouraged by Government by the award of interpreterships.

1127. **Supply of Literature.** An increasing amount of printed material is being made available to literate inhabitants, mainly in the Swahili language but also in English. The East African Literature Bureau maintains a branch in Dar es Salaam and is charged with the production of books for general reading, as well as text books for schools, and with the establishment of libraries throughout the territory. During 1952, the Bureau gave particular attention to the problem of effecting wider distribution of books in rural areas. The Bureau also publishes a weekly illustrated magazine in Swahili. Distribution of this magazine, which is intended primarily for those who leave school on completion of the primary course was between 5,000 and 6,000 a week at the end of the year. Another form of stimulus to reading is provided by the publication of the district newspapers to which several references have already been made. They contain local news and features and vary from cyclostyled broadsheets to twelve-page printed issues with illustrations and advertisements. Total circulation of these papers is now over 20,000, and they form a valuable supplement to the daily, weekly and monthly publications issued by the Public Relations Officer. Several of the mission societies publish their own literature, as parish magazines or in book form, and occasionally do so in a vernacular other than Swahili. The commercial publishing houses also print special editions, in English and Swahili, for sale to the indigenous inhabitants.

1128. **Libraries.** A review of library services was undertaken during the course of the year and revealed the effort which has been made by the different communities in all parts of the territory to meet the demand for reading matter. Libraries and reading rooms are maintained by the several communities at many centres throughout the country and most social clubs provide lending libraries for the use of their members.

1129. The King George V Museum Library, which has been mentioned in previous reports, is subsidized from public funds; it contains some 3,000 volumes, which include the best selection of Africana literature in the territory. This library is available to all races free of charge and has a postal service whereby books may be loaned for two months at a time to up-country readers.

1130. Much has been done for African readers by the Department of Social Development and the East African Literature Bureau, both of which have opened a network of libraries throughout the territory. In each case these libraries are supplied from a central library in Dar es Salaam and cover a wide range of literature both in English and Swahili. Requests have been received for a special type of library to assist in the work of mass literacy campaigns in a number of areas and arrangements are being made to supply the kind of books required. Plans have also been prepared for the inauguration of a postal library service. In some up-country districts native authorities have started small libraries. The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union at Moshi has a library which is supported by subscriptions and is open to all races.

1131. The British Council has a central library at its office in Dar es Salaam and makes small presentations of books, periodicals and pamphlets to schools. In Dar es Salaam a library of United Nations records, reports and other publications is being developed.

1132. **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.

1133. The Government Press is in the process of moving to a new building, which will be opened early in 1953, and a large amount of new machinery is being installed. The equipment of the Press includes modern mechanical composition and up-to-date letterpress printing machinery. It has also a full complement of book binding plant, including disc and pen ruling machines to support the printing plant. It is equipped to produce all Government legislation, departmental annual reports, the weekly Gazette and all stationery required by Government Departments, together with daily, weekly, and monthly editions of Government newspapers in the Swahili language.

1134. The Tanganyika Standard press is capable of producing 50,000 copies of a sixteen-page paper daily and 100,000 copies of a twenty-eight page paper weekly. In addition to ordinary typesetting facilities and six linotype machines, this press has a process-engraving plant, a Cossar rotary news press and fourteen other flat-bed presses.

1135. There is a mechanized press at Tanga, the Northern Province Press, which prints a newspaper as well as doing commercial work; another mechanized press, the Beauchamp Printing Company at Arusha, undertakes commercial printing as well as the printing of three African newspapers. The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union at Moshi opened a press with hand composition and platen machinery in 1949 to meet its own requirements and those of the Moshi Native Coffee Board. The demand for work from the public led to an expansion of its activities and the profit derived from commercial work has shown the wisdom of this decision.

1136. A number of Missions run their own printing presses and produce the literature required by them in their secular, medical and educational work. There is also a large number of small commercial presses, both in Dar es Salaam and in up-country towns, which undertake commercial job printing with hand composition and platen machinery.

1137. **Theatres: Cinemas.** There are no legitimate theatres but amateur performances are staged from time to time by all sections of the community in different parts of the territory and these are becoming an increasingly notable feature in cultural and social life.

1138. There are twenty-five commercial (35 millimetre) cinemas in the territory, with four more projected and under construction. With one exception these cinemas have daily exhibitions, with one or two showings each evening. In all cases public admission is entirely without racial discrimination and all sections of the population are catered for. In addition to these commercial cinemas there are several publicly-owned 16 millimetre projectors which are loaned for use in different parts of the territory, and a considerable number of privately-owned projectors, including those used by employers of labour for the education and entertainment of their workers. There are also five mobile cinemas.

1139. **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 607-612. In addition to these details mention should be made of the part played in the cultural life of the territory by the British Council in arranging lectures, short courses, drama, play readings, music, film shows and exhibitions of works of art, and in the provision of information and such material as gramophone records, books, periodicals, films and film strips.

PART IX

Publications

1140. Annual volumes of all the legislation enacted in the territory are sent each year to the library of the United Nations. Copies of departmental annual reports and of other reports and reviews relating to the territory are also transmitted as published.

PART X

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

1141. Matters forming the subject of conclusions and recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations have continued to engage the attention of the Administering Authority. Earlier annual reports have described the action which had been and was being taken in conformity with resolutions and recommendations previously adopted by the Council and the Assembly and the further progress made has been described in earlier relevant chapters of this report.

1142. As regards the general administration of the territory the Administering Authority again records its gratification at the general recognition by the Trusteeship Council at its eleventh session of the progress being made in all fields of advancement and has noted with pleasure the commendations of the Council in regard to a number of specific matters. The Administering Authority is confident that on the information given in this report the Council will find evidence of continued progress, despite the acknowledged difficulties which still remain to be overcome. As regards general aspects of political, economic, social and educational advancement which have formed the subject of recommendations and resolutions by the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly, little can at present usefully be added to the information contained in Parts V-VIII of the present report. To avoid adding unnecessarily to the length of an already lengthy document, the following paragraphs will therefore be confined to particular items dealt with in the most recent conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council contained in its report to the General Assembly covering its fourth special session and its tenth and eleventh regular sessions.

Political Advancement

1143. **Policy and General.** In its report to the General Assembly the Trusteeship Council referred at some length to the report of the Committee on Constitutional Development, and in this connexion expressed the hope that it would be found possible to speed up the introduction of proposals for the over-all development of new political institutions. The Council, considering that the policy of the Administering Authority regarding the development of governmental machinery between the local level and the territory-wide level should be applied with all possible speed, requested that information on the results of the deliberations regarding various proposals towards decentralisation should be included in the next annual report. As stated in paragraph 162 the question of the modification of existing local government in the light of proposals for the establishment of county councils awaits consideration on completion of examination of the report of the Special Commissioner appointed to examine matters arising out of the report of the Constitutional Development Committee. The Commissioner's report, which was under preliminary consideration at the end of the year, is being printed and will be published early in 1953.

1144. **Local Government.** Noting that the development of African local government was proceeding on sound lines and expressing its approval of the general policy and efforts of the Administering Authority in this connexion, the Trusteeship Council endorsed the view of the Visiting Mission that the time had

come for consideration to be given to a major recasting of the legislation governing the activities of native authorities and district councils, in order to establish a more uniform pattern of African local government. During the year under review comprehensive new legislation has been drafted and will be introduced in the Legislative Council at an early opportunity.

1145. **Civil Service.** The Trusteeship Council recommended that a uniform scale of basic salaries should be instituted for officials regardless of country of origin for positions in both the Senior and Junior Services, and that this scale should be supplemented by a system of expatriation allowances for personnel not domiciled in East Africa, and of efficiency differentials where these are felt to be applicable. Arrangements have been made for a complete revision of the salaries of civil servants to take place in the coming year and in this the Administration has in view the introduction of the fundamental principle of uniform scales of basic salaries.

1146. The Council further suggested that the Administration should provide increased access to educational facilities by means of which the appropriate qualifications may be obtained for direct entry to the Senior Service. References have been made in Part VIII of this report to the facilities available for higher education and to the awards of scholarships and bursaries, and every effort will continue to be made to increase the availability of these educational opportunities. The position will be considerably improved by the opportunities now afforded at Makerere College for students to take recognized degrees.

1147. **Judicial Organization.** In noting with satisfaction the policy of the Administration to encourage the evolution of the various forms of customary law and the separation of judicial from executive functions, the Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the number of resident magistrates would be progressively increased. Since 1948, when the establishment of resident magistrates was nine, the figure has risen to twenty-one in 1952, and the estimates for 1953 provide for a further increase to twenty-three.

Economic Advancement

1148. **General Situation.** The Council expressed the hope that the success achieved in the Sukumaland and Mbulu development schemes would lead to the establishment of similar schemes in other parts of the territory. Numerous local development schemes are now in operation and others are being planned. The aim is as soon as practicable to have schemes operating in all districts.

1149. **Development Plan.** The Council, noting with satisfaction the road programme of the Administering Authority and the steps taken to implement this programme, as well as the plans in hand for rail development, expressed the hope that emphasis would continue to be given to this important aspect of economic development. The Administering Authority is fully alive to the importance of the development and improvement of communications and the progress made during the year under review in implementation of the road programme will be seen from paragraphs 552-554 of this report.

1150. **Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.** In commenting favourably on the experiments in mechanized cultivation being carried out in several areas, the Trusteeship Council recommended that the Administration should give every encouragement to further mechanization and continue to increase its efforts to improve African agriculture and animal husbandry. That the efforts of the Administration are constantly directed to these ends will be apparent from a reading of chapters 3(b) and 4 of section 4 of Part VI of this report.

1151. **Marketing of Agricultural Produce: Co-operatives.** Referring to

the success achieved by co-operatives in the territory and expressing the view that co-operatives were the most effective way in which Africans can compete in trade at the present time, the Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue its encouragement of these institutions. The Administering Authority attaches much importance to co-operative development and the continued progress being made has been indicated in paragraphs 362-367.

1152. The Council recommended that long-term contracts between the marketing co-operatives and the Ministry of Food should be kept under constant review. The particular crop affected by these contracts was coffee. As recorded in paragraph 326 the only coffee sold under contract to the Ministry of Food during 1952 was a portion of the non-African production. All African grown coffee was disposed of through commercial channels and most of it by auction.

1153. **Land Tenure and Land Alienation.** The Council noted with approval the intention to strengthen African representation on the Land Utilization Board. This intention has been implemented and it is hoped that increased African representation will prove of particular value now that the Board and its committees are concentrating on the task of formulating recommendations for the encouragement of a suitable and secure system of land tenure for Africans, to which the Council rightly attached importance.

Social Advancement

1154. **Status of Women.** The Trusteeship Council expressed its satisfaction with the statement made by the Governor of Tanganyika in this connexion when he addressed the Council. The Administering Authority fully shares the views of the Council regarding the importance of improving the status of women. Every effort is being made to ensure continued progress in this direction and attention is invited to the information contained in paragraphs 650-664 of this report and to the several references made to the work of women's organizations in the territory.

1155. **Standard of Living.** The Administering Authority shares the concern of the Trusteeship Council regarding the comparatively low standard of living prevailing in some parts of the territory. At the same time the Administering Authority notes that the comments of the Councils in this connexion were based on the observations of the 1951 Visiting Mission. The Mission in turn had based its recommendations on figures quoted in respect of one of the less fertile rural areas and which referred only to cash income and took no account of the value of food and other products grown or produced for home consumption. On the whole the rural areas, which provide much of their own requirements, have benefited from the high prices obtained for cash crops during recent years and there has been a steady improvement in the general standard of living in consequence. Reference has been made in chapter 6 of Part VII of this report to the difficulties of recording reliable statistical details in this connexion but as far as the rural areas are concerned this is really but a minor aspect of the problem. Sufficient information is available regarding price fluctuations and such matters to meet immediate essential requirements but the raising of the general standard of living depends on expanding economic development and increased productivity. The efforts being made to achieve these objectives have been fully described in the relevant chapters of this report. As regards urban areas, the circumstances of the lower-paid workers still present a problem, but this continues to receive attention and all practicable efforts to ameliorate the position, including improvements in wage rates, are being made.

1156. **Urban Housing.** The Trusteeship Council adopted a recommendation in which it expressed the hope that the Administration would press on with the implementation of its housing schemes. Every effort is being made to accelerate

the programme and information regarding the progress made during the year under review is given in paragraph 591 and also in chapter 11 of Part VII of this report. In dealing with the problem of housing encouragement is given to private building and the claims of civil servants are receiving attention. In this connexion see particularly paragraph 883.

1157. **Labour.** The Trusteeship Council recommended that continued close attention should be paid to the problem of stabilizing the labour force and increasing its productivity, and that in this connexion the Administering Authority should consider measures calculated to lead to an increase of wages and the improvement of housing and other working conditions. In these recommendations the Council did no more than summarise what is the declared policy of the Administration and a constant and major preoccupation of the Labour Department in particular. As evidence of the efforts being made in this direction the Administering Authority invites attention to the relevant sections in chapter 4 of Part VII of this report.

1158. **Migration of Labour.** On this subject the Trusteeship Council recalled the recommendation adopted at its ninth session and recommended that steps should be taken to ensure, in so far as possible, that the conditions of employment of Tanganyika labour outside the territory are satisfactory. This is a matter to which considerable attention has been paid. As regards the general position the Administering Authority can add nothing at this stage to its observations on the report of the 1951 Visiting Mission (Chapter III, Section D) and the information contained in the corresponding section (paragraph 800) of the annual report for 1951. In brief, the Administration has obtained full information regarding wages and working conditions in the areas to which workers from Tanganyika are accustomed to go and is satisfied that their interests are well protected.

1159. **Medical and Health Services.** The Trusteeship Council recommended that every effort be made to achieve with the least possible delay the objectives of the Administration's medical development plan. The Administering Authority is fully aware that much yet remains to be done before medical and health facilities can be regarded as adequate for the needs of the territory but within the inescapable limitations imposed by financial considerations and the availability of material and other resources efforts are being made to press on with the implementation of the development programme. Information regarding the progress made will be found in chapter 7 of Part VII of this report and further reference to the building programme is made in paragraph 592.

Educational Advancement

1160. **General Situation.** The Administering Authority has taken full note of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Trusteeship Council and every effort is being made to implement the educational development programme in all its aspects as rapidly as possible.

1161. **Dissemination of Information concerning the United Nations.** The Administering Authority has noted the Trusteeship Council's endorsement of the measures being taken, which are in implementation of the General Assembly's resolution on this subject.

1162. **Miscellaneous. Petitions.** The general position in regard to petitions examined by the Trusteeship Council during the year under review has been stated in paragraph 73. Apart from those petitions dealing with general problems, in connexion with which the conclusions and recommendations of the Council have been dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, there were very few cases in which the Council invited specific action on the part of the Administering Authority. In its resolution 483(xi) on the petition from representatives of the Waarusha

(T/PET.2/144) the Council recommended that steps should be taken to ensure that the local population is informed of the purposes of any future land surveys and of any landmarks used in that connexion. This is, of course, in accord with the policy of the Administration and particular care will be taken to ensure its implementation in the case of the Waarusha. In its resolution 484(xi) on the petition of the Arusha Citizens Union (T/PET.2/146) the Council recommended that the Administering Authority continue to carry out its propaganda campaign emphasizing the dangers of soil erosion and the measures employed to combat it, and carry out a propaganda campaign, based on experience obtained in the Mbulu District, in favour of a selective reduction in the number of livestock in the Arusha District. Action on these lines, which is in full accord with the policy and practice of the Administration, is proceeding in the Arusha District as in other parts of the territory.

1163. In its resolution 468(xi) on the petitions from representatives of the Meru tribe (T/PET.2/99 and Adds.1-7) and from Mr. Gamaliel Sablak (T/PET.2/143) the Trusteeship Council urged the Administering Authority to do all in its power to relieve the hardships suffered by families of the Meru people who had been required to move from an area of land on which they had settled; to grant compensation on a generous scale to the families affected; and to continue to make available to these families assistance in resettlement on the new areas which had been opened up and developed for them. The circumstances attending these petitions have been dealt with at some length in paragraphs 408-413. It need only be repeated here that the Administration has continued a line of action fully in accord with the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and which is meeting with encouraging success.

PART XI

Summary and Conclusions

1164. This report on the administration of the territory is the first to be based on the revised questionnaire, approved by the Trusteeship Council during its eleventh session. In broad outline, however, it follows largely the form of previous annual reports and again this year efforts have been made to record in some detail the progress made in the various spheres of development. To avoid unnecessary repetition of information given in the earlier chapters this part of the report must therefore be restricted to a very brief reference to some of the main features of the year's work.

1165. In the political field, following the announcement of the general acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of the proposals contained in the report of the Constitutional Development Committee, which was reproduced as Appendix I to the annual report for 1951, the Special Commissioner appointed to inquire into the organization of local government and the introduction of electoral systems made two visits to the territory. His report has been received and was under consideration at the end of the year.

1166. In the development of rural local government continued progress has been made in the setting up of new representative councils and in the consolidation of councils already established. The financial position of the native treasuries has been considerably strengthened.

1167. In the economic field continued development has taken place in almost every phase of the life of the territory and special efforts have been directed to the improvement of communications and the development of natural resources. The fall in price of sisal, the territory's major export, and in several other principal products has emphasized the need for increased production and for greater diversification of effort. Steps to achieve this have been taken. New industries are becoming productive and will add their contribution to the national income.

1168. The expansion and development of water supplies, both in rural and in urban areas, has continued to the fullest possible extent within the limitations imposed by the availability of equipment and staff. Good progress has been made in major road construction and further improvement in railway services has resulted from the provision of new locomotives and rolling stock. Work on the deep-water berths at the new port of Mtwara has nearly reached completion and good progress has been made on those under construction at Dar es Salaam. The expansion of telecommunication services has continued.

1169. Further advancement has been achieved in the implementation of the development programmes for education, public health and other social services. In all these spheres a major problem is the provision of new buildings but the rate at which these can be erected is governed by the limitations of the territory's total building capacity, which has again this year been taxed to the full. As far as possible use is made of the services of building contractors and the Public Works Department has been engaged in a very heavy programme.

1170. As a general commentary on the events and achievements of the year under review it may be said that it has been a period of continued prosperity, with steady progress in all fields of development. The year closed in an atmosphere of some anxiety owing to the widespread failure of the " short rains " and the consequent low yields of the early season food crops. A reduction must also be expected in the main harvests of the Lake Province and other areas where the November/December rains are of major importance. The indications are that comparatively

early in 1953 the territory's reserve stores of staple grain crops are likely to be exhausted and that some importation will be necessary before the next season's main harvests are gathered.

1171. Notwithstanding this temporary set-back, of a nature with which the territory is unfortunately all too familiar and for which it must always be prepared in view of the vagaries of its uncertain climatic conditions, there are encouraging signs for the future. Important among these are the increasing share of large sections of the African population in the benefits of increased productivity, their response to suggestions for their betterment and their willingness to contribute to the cost. General optimism regarding the territory's economic potential continues at a high level, but the essential need to keep economic, social and political advancement in step remains the guiding principle of administrative policy. The aim is to maintain steady but solid and balanced progress in the promotion of the best interests of all sections of the inhabitants, and success in the pursuit of these ideals continues to depend upon a community of purpose and of effort on the part of all the races and nationalities which make up the territory's population.

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 Department has a fully qualified Director and nine qualified statisticians, eight of whom have qualifications in economics and statistics, one having qualifications in experimental statistics. The Department consists of a Basic Service common to the three territories, which contribute equally to its cost, 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. Of the Basic Service, there is one qualified statistician and three clerical staff posted at the headquarters of the Government of Tanganyika, and all five staff of the Tanganyika Development Service are stationed there. The establishment of the Department in Tanganyika is nine posts, of which two are for qualified statisticians. 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 a " 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 published. 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 should become available during 1953.

(*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

1. Total Population as shown by Censuses

Section of the Population	1921			1931			1948			1952		
	Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
African	—	—	4,106,890	2,428,216	2,594,424	5,022,640	3,554,515	3,853,002	7,407,517	—	—	—
European	2,004	443	2,447	5,226	3,002	8,228	6,342	4,306	10,648	9,947	7,938	17,885
Indian	5,981	3,340	9,411	14,177	9,245	23,422	24,154	20,094	44,248	30,685	25,814	56,499
Goan	656	142	798	1,259	463	1,722	1,230	776	2,006	1,934	1,306	3,240
Arab	2,955	1,438	4,393	4,642	2,417	7,059	6,691	4,383	11,074	7,931	5,094	13,025
Coloured	254	135	389	105	103	208	627	708	1,335	785	791	1,576
Other	—	—	—	287	94	381	514	335	849	688	521	1,209
TOTAL	—	—	4,124,328	2,453,912	2,609,748	5,063,660	3,594,073	3,883,604	7,477,677	—	—	—

Notes (1) Prior to the census in 1948, total African population was calculated by applying a factor to the numbers of males of tax-paying age. Some of the apparent increase recorded in 1948 must be attributed to greater efficiency in enumeration, which was on a hut-by-hut basis.

(2) Somalis are included under " Other " in the 1952 census figures and under " African " in previous years.

II. Population Estimates

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 below are subject to future revision in the light of later information.

As at 30th June	*Europeans**	*Other Non-Africans*	*Africans*
1948	11,300	62,500	7,400,000
1949	13,200	66,000	7,500,000
1950	15,200	70,500	7,600,000
1951	17,000	75,000	7,750,000
1952	18,300	79,000	7,850,000

*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.

III (a) Age Composition of Non-native Population in 1952

Age Group	*European*	*Indian*	*Goan*	*Arab*	*Somali*	*Other*	Total
Under 1	429	1,867	116	376	56	118	2,962
1–4	1,737	7,225	384	1,802	285	459	11,892
5–9	1,487	8,046	354	1,865	264	457	12,473
10–14	636	6,988	246	1,261	177	301	9,609
15–19	401	5,689	228	1,335	203	217	8,073
20–24	907	5,423	340	1,221	182	228	8,301
25–29	2,016	4,523	359	1,218	185	221	8,522
30–34	2,376	3,952	269	924	161	191	7,873
35–39	2,389	3,390	221	759	113	172	7,044
40–44	1,805	2,955	192	636	101	118	5,807
45–49	1,320	2,100	196	402	83	94	4,195
50–54	881	1,532	126	394	82	70	3,085
55–59	566	856	83	218	34	43	1,800
60–64	345	678	46	232	59	31	1,391
65–69	205	417	28	115	28	9	802
70–74	140	215	6	104	20	10	495
75–79	92	114	4	47	11	6	274
80–Over	41	121	1	55	10	3	231
Not stated	112	408	41	61	6	37	665
TOTAL	17,885	56,499	3,240	13,025	2,060	2,785	95,494

III (b) Approximate Age Composition of African Population in 1948

Age Group	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
0–15	1,701,174	1,624,356	3,325,530
16–and over	1,853,341	2,228,646	4,081,987
TOTAL	3,554,515	3,853,002	7,407,517

IV. Composition of Economically Active Population in 1952 According to Occupation

(*a*) NON-AFRICANS

Occupation	*European*		*Indian*		*Goan*		*Arab*		*Others*		*Total*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2,958	1,098	1,877	191	289	27	149	5	109	23	5,382	1,344
Managers, Administrators and Officials	1,113	86	5,604	206	71	5	2,246	15	501	19	9,535	331
Clerical, Office and Related Workers	591	683	2,737	100	526	78	261	5	70	20	4,185	886
Salesmen and Related Workers	91	75	1,300	81	28	7	876	16	116	6	2,411	183
Farmers, Fishermen and Hunters	1,205	86	372	12	23	1	364	39	86	8	2,050	146
Workers in Mines and Quarrying	148	—	28	—	2	—	2	—	—	11	191	—
Workers in Transport....	78	—	84	—	4	—	65	—	38	—	269	—
Craftsmen and Production Workers....	992	25	2,915	24	307	10	192	1	393	12	4,799	72
Manual Workers and Labourers	49	—	14	—	3	—	11	—	2	—	79	—
Service and Related Workers....	188	114	275	14	39	3	96	2	22	22	620	155
Not Stated	227	442	2,867	2,271	90	118	624	149	226	214	4,034	3,194
TOTAL	7,640	2,609	18,073	2,899	1,382	249	4,886	232	1,574	324	33,555	6,313

Source : Population Census 1952.

IV. Composition of Economically Active Population in 1952 According to Occupation

(*b*) ADULT MALE AFRICANS IN REGULAR EMPLOYMENT

Occupation	*Number of Employees*
Clerical	8,763
Shop, Office and Store Boys	8,801
Mechanics and Fitters	9,200
Carpenters and Joiners	3,796
Masons and Bricklayers	5,002
Drivers, Motor Tractors, etc.	4,102
Teachers	4,574
Domestic Servants and Hotel Workers	20,744
Headman	7,841
Unskilled labourers	175,512
Others and not stated	63,280
TOTAL	311,615

Source: Labour Enumeration of July, 1952.

(*c*) OTHER AFRICANS

At the Labour Enumeration in July, 1952, there were 21,466 adult females and 30,824 juveniles reported in employment, mainly in agriculture. It may be assumed that their occupations were nearly all unskilled and the same may be said of the 79,692 adult male casual employees who, however, work in a wider range of industries.

Apart from employees, most of the adult population is engaged in agricultural occupations to provide for their subsistence. Detailed statistics are not available, however.

V. Migration

Immigration statistics are collected under an Immigration Ordinance but indigenous inhabitants are not obliged to fill in forms. 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. In the tables below, 1948 is omitted because statistics on a comparable bases are not available.

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

No comprehensive information is available concerning internal migration.

V. (a) Numbers Reporting to Immigration Authorities

Year	*Returning Residents*	*New Immigrants*	*Others**	*Total*
1949	4,684	7,576	8,155	20,415
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

*Visitors and persons in transit other than those from Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar.

V. (b) New Immigrants Classified According to Place of Origin

Country	1949	1950	1951
Aden	15	7	63
Arabia	53	27	29
Ceylon	3	17	5
France	8	5	16
India	1,768	1,819	1,152
Italy	138	199	274
Netherlands	32	76	75
Portuguese India (Goa)	69	113	67
Seychelles....	89	54	46
Kenya	985	1,205	1,075
Uganda	65	88	161
Zanzibar	720	479	379
Union of South Africa	296	304	139
U.K.	2,954	2,093	1,433
Other Countries	381	622	618
TOTAL	7,576	7,108	5,532

Note : Figures for 1952 not yet available.

V. (c) Occupation of New Immigrants

Occupation Group	1949	1950	1951	1952
Fishermen	10	—	1	2
Agricultural Workers	146	173	191	132
Mining and Quarrying	30	43	86	73
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	—	1	—	3
Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass	5	6	2	1
Chemical Processes and Makers of Paints, Oils, etc.	—	—	3	4
Metal Workers	583	424	152	214
Electricians and makers of Electrical Apparatus	45	26	14	22
Watchmakers and Scientific Instrument Makers	1	—	—	—
Skin and Leather Workers (not shoes or boots)	—	7	6	8
Textile Workers	1	—	42	3
Makers of textile goods and articles of dress	23	35	30	24
Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco	2	10	27	12
Workers in Wood and Furniture	449	393	104	103
Workers in paper, Printers, Photographers, Binders	3	11	11	14
Boilers, Bricklayers, Stone, Slate Workers, Contractors	166	195	270	182
Painters and decorators	1	—	1	—
Workers in other materials	1	—	—	—
Government Servants	367	581	498	488
Military Service	2	1	2	—
Transport and Communication Workers	89	95	78	83
Commerce, Finance and Insurance Workers	438	373	387	840
Local Government	5	—	2	1
Professional (excluding clerical) Workers	490	692	365	284
Entertainment and sports	3	16	2	—
Personal Service Workers	43	58	41	47
Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists	624	412	184	181
Warehousemen, Packers, Storekeepers	77	23	13	8
Other Workers	106	1	11	3
Retired or not gainfully employed	3,756	3,453	2,918	2,920
Railways and Harbour Workers	80	76	79	104
Not Stated	30	3	12	25
TOTAL	7,576	7,108	5,532	5,781

V. (d) Reported Number of Emigrants: 1st April to 31st December, 1952

Class	*Numbers*
Temporary	2,804
Permanent	766

Note: Temporary emigrants are residents who expect to return, permanent emigrants are those who do not expect to return. Statistics of visitors and persons in transit leaving the territory are incomplete.

V. (e) Occupation of Permanent Emigrants: 1st April to 31st December, 1952

Occupation Group	Numbers
Agriculture	38
Mining and Quarrying	17
Metal Workers	43
Electricians and makers of electrical apparatus	2
Makers of textile goods and articles of dress	2
Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco....	2
Workers in Wood and Furniture	7
Workers in paper, Printers, Bookbinders and Photographers	1
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers, Contractors	6
Government Servants	47
Military Services	2
Transport and Communication Workers	15
Commerce, Finance and Insurance Workers	42
Professional (excluding clerical) Workers	48
Personal Service Workers	4
Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists	42
Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers	3
Other Workers	14
Retired or not gainfully employed	393
Railways and Harbour Workers....	23
Not Stated....	15
TOTAL	766

APPENDIX 2 (1)

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Departmental Establishment—1952

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 1952 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 the attached sheets. Emergency allowances, which at the end of the year amounted to 25 per cent of basic salary with a ceiling of £250, are also paid. This allowance has since been increased to 30 per cent with a ceiling of £300, with effect from August, 1952.

(2) Staff is not normally allocated to a specific administrative region and is liable to transfer to any station in the territory.

(3) (F) indicates positions held by women.
J. S. Sup. S. indicates Junior Service, Super Scale.
J.S.E.D. indicates Junior Service, Executive Division.
J.S.G.D. indicates Junior Service, General Division.
S.S. indicates Subordinate Service.

Department	*Designation*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Salary*
GOVERNOR	Governor	1	—	—	£4,500
	Private Secretary	1	—	—	£750
	Assistant Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp	1	—	—	£650
	Cypher Officer	1	—	—	M.9
	Stenographers	2(F)	—	—	F.4
	Cypher Assistant	1(F)	—	—	£480(T)
	Housekeeper at Government House	1(F)	—	—	£420
	Clerk	—	—	1	J.S.E.D.
	Housekeeper at Governor's Lodge	1(F)	—	—	£110
	Butler	—	1	—	£350
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4	J.S.G.D.
Accountant General	Accountant General	1	—	—	£1,650
	Deputy Accountant General	1	—	—	£1,335
	Chief Accountant	1	—	—	M.3
	Treasury Accountants	37	1	—	M.4
	Stock Verifier	1	—	—	M.4
	Hollerith Supervisor	1	—	—	M.10
	Hollerith Operator	1	—	—	M.11
	Stenographers	4(F)	—	—	F.4
	Chief Book-keeper	—	1	—	J.S.Sup.S.
	Chief Cashier	—	1	—	J.S.Sup.S.
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.Sup.S.
	Assistant Sub-Accountants	—	8	—	J.S.E.D.
	Establishment Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.Sup.S.
	Stock Verifier	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Examiner of Accounts	—	1	—	J.S.Sup.S.
	Clerks	—	144	131	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Assistant Hollerith Operator	—	1	—	J.S.G.D.
	Operating Assistants	—	13	—	J.S.G.D.
	Government Passage Agent	1	—	—	M.7
	Assistant Office Superintendent	—	1	—	M.11
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3	S.S.

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
Administrator General	Administrator General	1	—	—	£1,400
	Assistant Administrator General	1	1	—	M.2
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	8	—	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
Agriculture	Director	1	—	—	£1,850
	Deputy Director	1	—	—	£1,535
	Chief Soil Conservation Officer	1	—	—	£1,435
	Regional Assistant Directors	4	—	—	£1,435
	Senior Research Officers	2	—	—	M.1
	Entomologists	4	—	—	M.2
	Plant Pathologists	2	—	—	M.2
	Botanists	3	—	—	M.2
	Agricultural Officers	49	—	—	M.2
	Plant Physiologist	1	—	—	M.2
	Genetecist	1	—	—	M.2
	Tobacco Officers	3	—	—	M.8
	Agricultural Officers (Ginnery)	2	—	—	M.8
	Beeswax Officer	1	—	—	M.2
	Assistant Beeswax Officer	1	—	—	M.10
	Fisheries Officers	4	—	—	M.2
	Superintendents of Agriculture	3	—	—	M.5
	Master Fisherman	1	—	—	£900
	Secretary, Lake Province Cotton Committee	1	—	—	M.2
	Soil Conservation Officers	3	—	—	M.8
	Mechanical Foreman	1	—	—	M.10
	Agricultural Assistants	97	—	—	M.10
	Entomologist's Assistant....	1	—	—	M.11
	Temporary Crop Supervisors	10	—	—	£474
	Temporary Scientific Assistant	1	—	—	£720
	Secretary	1	—	—	M.5
	Horticulturist	1	—	—	M.2
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Junior Agricultural Assistants	3	—	—	M.12
	Stenographers	6(F)	—	—	F.4
	Secretary and Librarian Sisal Experimental Station	1	—	—	M.10
	Mechanic	1	1	2	M.11 & J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Indian Masters	—	2	—	J.S.E.D.
	African Agricultural Assistants	—	—	7	J.S.E.D.
	Office Assistants	—	2	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	3(F)	31	84	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Hostel Warden	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Coffee Grading Assistants	—	—	9	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Recorders	—	—	99	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Artisans	—	—	29	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Instructors	—	—	1091	J.S.G.D.& S.S.

Department	*Designation*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Salary*
Agriculture (cont.)	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	14	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Overseers	—	—	62	J.S.E.D., G.D. & S.S.
	Medical Assistants	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	96	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Levellers and Assistants	—	—	11	J.S.G.D.
	Teachers	—	—	14	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Grader Operators	—	—	5	S.S.
	Industrial Instructors	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
Audit	Director	1	—	—	£1,650
	Deputy Director	1	—	—	£1,335
	Senior Auditors	3	—	—	M.4(A)
	Auditors & Asst. Auditors	9	—	—	M.4(B)
	Chief Examiner and Examiners of Accounts	—	3	—	J.S.Sup.S. & E.D.
	Clerks	—	32	2	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
Co-operative Development	Commissioner for Co-operative Development (and Registrar of Co-operative Societies)	1	—	—	£1,435
	Senior Co-operative Officers and Co-operative Officers	12	—	—	M.2
	Assistant Co-operative Officer	—	—	1	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	—	13	J.S.G.D.
	Assistant Co-operative Inspectors	—	—	30	J.S.G.D.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
Custodian of Enemy Property	Custodian	1	—	—	£1,685
	Deputy Custodian	1	—	—	£1,320
	Assistant Custodian	1	—	—	M.9
	Chief Accountant and Accountants	3	1	—	£1,090
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Clerks	—	10	4	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
Development Organization	Commissioner for Development	1	—	—	£1,850
	Stenographers	2(F)	—	—	F.4
	Senior Field Officer and Field Officers	15	—	—	£550 & M.10
	Supervisor (Temporary)	1	—	—	£700
	Entomologist in Charge	1	—	—	£1,448
	Chemist	1	—	—	£750
	Laboratory Technicians	3	—	—	£673
	Tsetse Officer	1	—	—	£690
	Physicist	1	—	—	£435
	Field Assistant	1	—	—	£690
	Sociological Research Officer	1	—	—	£610
	Engineer	1	—	—	M.2
	Building Inspectors	2	—	—	M.13
	Clerks	1(F)	6	11	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.

Department	*Designation*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Salary*
Development Organization (cont.)	African Instructors	—	—	60	S.S.
	African Recorders and Surveyors	—	—	5	S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	9	S.S.
	Instructors	—	—	21	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	6	S.S.
	Carpenters	—	—	4	S.S.
	Entomologists	3	—	—	£870
Education	Director	1	—	—	£1,850
	Deputy Director	1	—	—	£1,535
	Assistant Directors	3	—	—	£1,435 & £1,148
	Secretary	1	—	—	£1,320
	Superintendent of Agric. Education	1	—	—	£1,385
	Superintendent of Technical Education	1	—	—	£1,385
	Inspector of Non-African Schools	1	—	—	£1,220
	Supervisor of School Buildings	1	—	—	M.13
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Women Administrative Assistants	2(F)	—	—	F.2
	Stenographers	5(F)	—	—	F.4
	Education Officers	64	—	—	M.2
	Women Education Officers	34(F)	—	—	F.2
	Bursars	3	—	—	M.9
	Industrial Instructors	27	—	—	M.10
	Clerical Instructors	2	—	—	M.10
	Assistant Master	1	—	—	£600
	Principals	4	—	—	M.2
	Vice-Principal	1	—	—	M.5
	Senior Instructors	3	—	—	M.7
	Camp Manager	1	—	—	M.8
	Technical Storekeeper	1	—	—	M.9
	Farm Manager	1	—	—	£720
	Dairy Instructor	1	—	—	£360
	Mechanic	1	—	—	£360
	Stockman	1	—	—	£360
	Headmasters	3	1	—	M.2 & J.S.E.D.
	Masters	15	—	—	M.2
	Mistresses and Women Education Officers	49(F)	—	—	F.1
	Senior Matrons	3(F)	—	—	£400–20–600
	Nurse Matrons	3(F)	—	—	£400–20–600
	Housekeepers	4(F)	—	—	£400–20–600
	Assistant Matrons	27(F)	—	—	£550–20–670
	Secretaries	4	—	—	£440–16–536
	Maintenance and Upkeep Inspectors	3	—	—	M.13
	Inspectors of Indian Schools	—	2	—	J.S.E.D.
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	6(F)	11	70	J.S.E.D.& G.D.& S.S.
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	S.S.
	Assistant Industrial Instructors	—	—	6	J.S.E.D.
	Junior Industrial Instructors	—	—	136	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Asst. Education Officers....	—	—	60	J.S.E.D.

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
Education (cont.)	African Teachers	—	—	1,700 (M.& F.)	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	10	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Drill Instructors	—	—	3	S.S.
	Medical Assistants	—	—	16	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	30	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Dressers	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Laboratory Assistant	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Nursing Auxiliary	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Architect	1	—	—	£1,320
	Masters (Secondary and Primary)	—	125	—	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Mistresses....	—	8(F)	—	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
Forests	Chief Conservator of Forests	1	—	—	£1,750
	Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests	1	—	—	£1,535
	Regional Assistant Conservators	3	—	—	£1,435
	Assistant Conservators of Forests	22	—	—	M.2
	Utilization Officer	1	—	—	M.2
	Silviculturist	1	—	—	M.2
	Superintending Foresters	4	—	—	M.5
	Foresters	20	—	—	M.10
	Sawmill Engineer	1	—	—	M.10
	Forest Surveyor	1	—	—	M.10
	Timber Inspectors	2	—	—	M.10
	Wood Preservation Officer	1	—	—	M.10
	Saw Doctor	1	—	—	M.10
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Female Technical Assistant	1	—	—	F.4
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Artisan	—	—	1	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	4(F)	9	36	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Surveyor's Assistants	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Herbarium Assistant	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Forest Rangers	—	—	32	J.S.G.D.
	Overseer	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Carpenters	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	23	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Motor Boat Drivers	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Senior Forest Guards and Forest Guards	—	—	333	S.S.
	Patrolmen....	—	—	100	S.S.
Game	Game Warden	1	—	—	£1,385
	Senior Game Rangers and Game Rangers....	14	—	—	£945–35–1,085 £550–945
	Biologist	1	—	—	M.2
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Clerks	—	1	11	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Game Scouts	—	—	355	J.S.G.D.& S.S.

Department	*Designation*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Salary*
Game (cont.)	Motor Drivers	—	—	9	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Assistant Elephant Control Officers (temp.)	2	—	—	£600
Geological Survey	Director of Geological Survey	1	—	—	£1,650
	Assistant Directors of Geological Survey	2	—	—	£1,385
	Geologists....	19	—	—	M.2
	Metallurgist	1	—	—	M.2
	Mineralogist	1	—	—	M.2
	Geo-Chemists	3	—	—	M.2
	Chief Draughtsman	1	—	—	M.7
	Geological Draughtsman	2	—	—	M.9
	Mechanical Superintendent/Inspectors	2	—	—	M.13
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Stores Supervisor	1	—	—	M.9
	Works Foreman	1	—	—	M.10
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Librarian	1	—	—	£460
	Clerks	1(F)	—	12	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Assistant Chemist	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Geological Assistants	—	—	2	J.S.E.D.
	Chemical Assistants	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Field Assistants	—	—	19	J.S.G.D.
	Laboratory Auxiliaries	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Storekeeper Clerk	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	21	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Tracers	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Artisans	—	—	4	J.S.G.D.
Government Chemist	Government Chemist	1	—	—	£1,435
	Chemists	6	—	—	M.2
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Assistant Chemists	—	2	3	J.S.E.D.
	Chemical Assistants	—	1	12	J.S.G.D.
	Clerks	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Probationary Chemical Assistants	—	—	6	J.S.G.D.
	Laboratory Attendants	—	—	4	S.S.
Grain Storage	Director of Grain Storage	1	—	—	£1,635
	Assistant Director	1	—	—	£1,230
	Provincial Produce Officers	10	—	—	M.3(B)
	Storage Officers and Assistant Storage Officers	8	—	—	M.10 & M.11
	Engineer	1	—	—	£1,100
	Accounting Officer	1	—	—	M.3(B)
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Stenographers	3(F)	—	—	F.4
	Assistant Accountant	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	4	4	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
Immigration	Principal Immigration Officer	1	—	—	£1,435
	Immigration Officers	8	—	—	M.3(B)
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Passport Officer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Stenographers	2(F)	—	—	F.4

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
Immigration (cont.)	Clerks	—	17	3	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	S.S.
Judicial	Chief Justice	1	—	—	£2,550
	Puisne Judges	5	—	—	£1,800
	Resident Magistrates	23	—	—	M.2
	Registrar	1	—	—	M.2
	Deputy Registrar....	—	1	—	M.2
	Reporters	2(F)	—	—	£552–20–672
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Legal Office Assistants	—	3	—	J.S.E.D.
	Legal Clerks and Interpreters	—	28	3	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Clerks and Interpreters	—	20(1F)	29	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Interpreters	—	—	9	S.S.
	Process Servers	—	—	47	S.S.
Labour	Labour Commissioner	1	—	—	£1,775
	Deputy Labour Commissioner	1	—	—	£1,435
	Assistant Labour Commissioner	1	—	—	£1,385
	Labour Officers	24	—	—	M.2
	Senior Electrical Engineers and Electrical Engineers	3	—	—	£1,385 & M.2
	Factory Inspectors	2	—	—	M.2
	Boiler Inspector	1	—	—	M.13
	Trade Testing Inspector	1	—	—	M.13
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Stenographers	3(F)	—	—	F.4
	Assistant Electrical Inspector	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	13	52	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Labour Inspectors	—	—	15	J.S.G.D.
	Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	14	J.S.G.D.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	10	J.S.G.D.
Lands and Surveys	Director of Lands and Surveys....	1	—	—	£1,850
	Director of Surveys and Town Planning	1	—	—	£1,650
	Woman Administrative Assistant	1(F)	—	—	F.2
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Stenographers	7(F)	—	—	F.4
	Land Officer	1	—	—	£1,535
	Field Settlement Officer....	1	—	—	£1,250
	Assistant Land Officers	5	—	—	M.2
	Senior Land Assistants and Land Assistants	9(1F)	2	—	M.5 & M.10
	Senior Land Rangers and Land Rangers	9	—	—	M.5 & M.10
	Valuers	4	—	—	M.2
	Chief Surveyors	1	—	—	£1,535
	Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors	39	—	—	M.2 & M.12
	Engineering Surveyors	3	—	—	M.9

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
Lands and Surveys (cont.)	Chief Draughtsman	1	—	—	M.7
	Cartographic Draughtsmen	10	—	—	M.9
	Assistant Draughtsmen	2	—	—	M.12
	Lithographer and Assistant Lithographer	2	—	—	M.9 & 12
	Photographers and Assistant Photographers	3	—	—	M.8 M.12
	Computors and Assistant Computers	3	—	—	M.2 & M.12
	Storekeeper/Clerk	1	—	—	M.9
	Chief Aviation Officer	1	—	—	£1,435
	Senior Pilot and Pilots	3	—	—	M.4(A) M.5
	Senior Engineer and Engineers	3	—	—	M.7 & M.13
	Storekeeper	1	—	—	M.11
	Registrar-General	1	—	—	£1,450
	Assistant Registrars-General....	2	—	—	M.2
	Registry Superintendent....	1	—	—	M.8
	Assistant Registry Superintendent	1	—	—	M.10
	Draughtsmen	2	5	3	M.9, J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Registry Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.Sup.S.
	Officer Assistants....	—	5	—	J.S.Sup.S. & E.D.
	Clerks	—	22	15	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Lithographic Draughtsman	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Junior Photographer	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	African Artisans	—	—	30	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Survey Chainmen	—	—	80	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Aerodrome Assistants	—	—	29	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Artisans	—	3	4	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Telephone Operators	—	—	6	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Foremen	—	—	37	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	32	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
Legal	Attorney-General....	1	—	—	£2,100
	Solicitor-General....	1	—	—	£1,600
	Legal Draftsman	1	—	—	£1,435
	Crown Counsel	6	—	—	M.2
	Legal Assistant	1	—	—	M.8
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Legal Office Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	5	—	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
Legislative and Executive Councils	Reporters	2(F)	—	—	£552-20-672
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Assistant Clerk of Councils	1	1	—	J.S.Sup.S.
	Clerks	—	2	—	J.S.E.D.

Department	*Designation*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Salary*
Medical Headquarters and Administration	Director of Medical Services	1	—	—	£2,000
	Deputy Director of Medical Services	1	—	—	£1,800
	Assistant Directors of Medical Services	5	—	—	£1,700
	Matron-in-Chief	1(F)	—	—	£850
	Secretary	1	—	—	£1,200
	Assistant Accountant	1	—	—	M.10
	Chief Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.7
	Woman Administrative Assistants	6(F)	—	—	F.2
	Stenographers	6(F)	—	—	F.4
	Librarian	1(F)	—	—	£420
	Clerks	—	66	88	J.S.E.D, G.D.& S.S.
	Telephone Operators	—	—	24	J.S.G.D. & S.S.
	Stores and Pharmaceutical Services				
	Chief Pharmacist	1	—	—	M.5
	Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—	M.5
	Pharmacists	5	—	—	M.10
	Stores Accountant	1	—	—	M.10
	Instrument Mechanic	1	—	—	M.10
	Stores Assistants	—	2	8	J.S.E.D. & G.D.
	Pharmaceutical Assistants	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Head Packer	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Hospital and Health Services				
	Senior Medical Officers	5	—	—	£1,650
	Superintendents, Hospitals	3	—	—	M.1 & M.2
	Specialists	8	—	—	£1,600–50–1,700
	Special Grade Medical Officers and Medical Officers	91	—	—	M.2
	Matrons	4(F)	—	—	£780 & £730
	Nursing Sisters	123(F)	—	—	F.3
	Sister Housekeepers and Housekeepers	4(F)	—	—	F.3
	Physiotherapists	4(F)	—	—	£572–25–672
	Male Nurse	1	—	—	£550–20–750
	Assistant Surgeons	—	31	—	J.S.E.D.
	Hospital and Health Services				
	Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons	—	40	—	J.S. Sup. S. & E.D.
	African Assistant Medical Officers	—	—	10	J.S.E.D.
	Stewards	4	—	—	M.11
	Nutrition Officer	1(F)	—	—	F.2
	Medical Assistants	—	—	142	J.S.E.D. & G.D.
	Senior Compounders and Compounders	—	2	7	J.S.E.D.
	Pharmaceutical Assistants	—	—	15	J.S.G.D.
	Nurses and Nursing Orderlies	—	—	200 (M.& F.)	J.S.G.D.

Department	*Designation*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Salary*
Medical (cont.)	Nutrition Auxiliaries and Orderlies	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Physiotherapist Assistants	—	—	4	S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	60	J.S.G.D. & S.S.
	Chief Health Inspector	1	—	—	£960–40–1,080
	Health Inspectors	34	—	—	£570–1,000
	Health Visitors	20(F)	—	—	F.3
	Assistant Health Inspectors	—	—	5	J.S.E.D. & G.D.
	Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	135	J.S.E.D., G.D. & S.S.
	Artisans	—	—	15	J.S.E.D. & G.D.
	Specialist Services:				
	Senior Dental Surgeons	1	—	—	£1,700
	Dental Surgeons	5	—	—	M.2
	Senior Dental Mechanic and Dental Mechanics	3	—	—	M.10
	Dental Assistants	—	—	7	J.S.G.D.
	Dental Auxiliaries	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Dental Orderlies	—	—	9	S.S.
	Industrial Health:				
	Specialist	1	—	—	£1,700
	Medical Officer (Special duty)	1	—	—	M.2
	Leprosy:				
	Inter-territorial Leprosy Specialist	1	—	—	£380
	Medical Officers (Special duty)	2	—	—	M.2
	Male Nurse	1	—	—	£400
	Female Nurse	1	—	—	£250
	Malaria:				
	Inter-territorial Malariologist	1	—	—	£500
	Malariologist	1	—	—	£1,600
	Entomologist	1	—	—	M.2
	Malaria Field Officers	5	—	—	M.10
	Supervisor, Anti-Mosquito Measures	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Malaria Assistants	—	—	26	J.S.G.D. & S.S.
	Laboratory Auxiliaries	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Draughtsman	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Malaria Auxiliaries	—	—	15	J.S.G.D.
	Malaria Orderlies	—	—	10	S.S.
	Mental:				
	Specialist in Charge	1	—	—	£1,600–50–1,700
	Chief Male Mental Nurse	1	—	—	£765–25–840
	Male Mental Nurses	5	—	—	£550–20–750
	Female Mental Nurses	6	—	—	F.3
	Medical Assistants	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Handicraft Instructor	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Male Nurses	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Female Nurse	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Tuberculosis:				
	Specialist in Charge	1	—	—	£1,700

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
Medical (cont.)	Medical Officer (Special duty)	1	—	—	M.2
	Industrial Instructor	1	—	—	M.11
	Nursing Sister	1(F)	—	—	F.3
	Assistant Surgeon (Special duty)	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Medical Assistants	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Sleeping Sickness:				
	Specialist	1	—	—	£1,700
	Medical Officers (Special duty)	2	—	—	M.2
	Laboratory Services:				
	Senior Pathologist and Pathologists	3	—	—	£1,700 & M.2
	Laboratory Superintendents	4	—	—	M.10
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	32	J.S.E.D. & G.D.
	Laboratory Auxiliaries	—	—	15	J.S.G.D.
	Microscopists	—	—	62	S.S.
	X-Ray				
	Radiologist	1	—	—	£1,600–50–1,700
	Radiological Technician	1	—	—	M.10
	Radiographers	2	—	—	M.11
	Radiographer Assistants....	—	1	2	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Medical Education				
	Medical Officers (Special duty)	2	—	—	M.2
	Medical Instructor	1	—	—	M.10
	Wardens	2	—	—	M.11
	Sister Tutors	4(F)	—	—	F.3
	Medical Assistants	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
Mines	Commissioner for Mines	1	—	—	£1,650
	Assistant Commissioner of Mines	1	—	—	£1,435
	Inspectors of Mines	10	—	—	M.2
	Woman Administrative Assistant	1(F)	—	—	F.2
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Mining Wardens	6	—	—	M.10
	Beacon Sub-Inspector	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Mines Statistical Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Mines Assistants	—	—	13	J.S.G.D.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	7	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Clerks	—	8	6	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
Mining Consultant	Mining Consultant	1	—	—	£3,750
Police	Commissioner	1	—	—	£1,775
	Deputy Commissioner	1	—	—	£1,485
	Assistant Commissioners	4	—	—	£1,385
	Senior Superintendents, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	98	5	—	M.3(A)

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
Police (cont.)	Preventive Officers, Stock Theft	3	—	—	£490–715
	Examining Officer and Inspector of Motor Vehicles	1	—	—	M.10
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	3	—	—	£570–1,000
	Woman Administrative Assistant	1(F)	—	—	F.2
	Stenographers	4(F)	—	—	F.4
	Sub-Inspectors	—	74	103	J.S.Sup.S., E.D.&G.D.
	Sergeants	—	—	139	J.S.G.D.
	Corporals	—	—	248	S.S.
	Constables	—	—	2,461	S.S.
	Recruits and Buglers	—	—	228	S.S.
	Office Assistants	—	3	—	J.S.Sup.S.
	Clerks	1(F)	22	22	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Telephone Operators	—	—	15	S.S.
	Armourer and Assistant Armourers	—	1	2	J.S.E.D.& S.S.
	Carpenter	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Trackers	—	—	49	S.S.
	Weights and Measures Assistant	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
Printing and Stationery	Government Printer	1	—	—	£1,350
	Assistant Government Printer	1	—	—	M.5
	Press Superintendent	1	—	—	M.7
	Assistant Press Superintendents	9	—	—	M.10
	Press Apprentices	2	—	—	£100
	Press Engineer	1	—	—	M.10
	Junior Monotype Attendant	1	—	—	M.12
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Stores Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	6	2	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Operators and Learner Operators	—	3	3	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Assistant Press Engineer	—	1	—	J.S.G.D.
	Assistant Proof Reader	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Copy Holders	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Foreman Artisan	—	—	1	J.S.E.D.
	Artisans	—	—	46	J.S.G.D.
Prisons	Commissioner	1	—	—	£1,485
	Assistant Commissioner	1	—	—	£1,230
	Senior Superintendent	1	—	—	£1,075
	Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	27	—	—	M.6
	Superintendent, Approved School	1	—	—	M.6
	Industrial Instructors	2	—	—	M.10
	Quartermaster	1	—	—	M.10
	Farm Manager	1	—	—	M.6
	Assistant Farm Managers	2	—	—	M.10
	Mechanical Instructor	1	—	—	M.10

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
Prisons (cont.)	Temporary Woman Dairy Assistant	1(F)	—	—	£360
	Assistant Veterinary Officer	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Chief Warders	—	9	18	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Warder Attendants	—	—	20	S.S.
	Female Warder Attendants	—	—	9(F)	S.S.
	Warders	—	—	1,062	S.S.
	Recruit Warders	—	—	60	S.S.
	Wardresses	—	—	12(F)	S.S.
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	9(1F)	34	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Instructors	—	—	57	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Agricultural Instructors	—	—	3	S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	15	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Wireless Operator	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
Provincial Administration	Senior Provincial Commissioners	4	—	—	£1,850
	Provincial Commissioners	5	—	—	£1,775
	District Officers	17	—	—	£1,435
	District Officers and Cadets	206	—	—	M.2
	Settlement Officers	10	—	—	M.8
	Woman Administrative Assistants	8(F)	—	—	F.2
	Office Superintendents	12	—	—	M.9
	District Assistants	28	—	—	M.10
	District Foremen	20	—	—	M.11
	Camp Commandant, Mgulani Hostel	1	—	—	£1,000
	Stenographers	16(F)	—	—	F.4
	Office Assistants	—	8	—	J.S.Sup.S. & E.D.
	Labour Supervisors	—	1	3	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Administrative Assistants	—	—	5	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	37	169	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Tax Clerks	—	—	434	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Market Masters and Subordinate Staff	—	1	32	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Liwalis, Kadhis, Akidas, etc.	—	—	226	J.S.Sup.S. E.D., G.D. & S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	75	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Settlement Scout	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Sociological Research				
	Senior Sociologist	1	—	—	M.2
	Sociologists	2	—	—	M.2
	Clerk	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Economic Control				
	Clerks	15(F)	2	10	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
Provincial Councils	*Agriculture*				
	Agricultural Assistants	—	11	—	M.10
	Crop Supervisors....	—	—	3	Temporary
	Instructors	—	—	120	S.S.
	African Agricultural Assistants	—	—	2	J.S.E.D.
	Agricultural Instructors	—	—	202	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Clerks	—	—	11	S.S.
	Drivers	—	—	2	S.S.
	Development of Sukumaland :				
	Storekeeper	1	—	—	£870
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Field Officers	7	—	—	M.10
	Mechanics and Assistant Mechanics	3	—	—	M.9 & M.11
	Research Officer	1	—	—	£1,435
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Clerks	—	—	7	J.S.G.D.
	Research Assistant	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Storekeeper Clerks	—	—	4	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Drivers	—	—	21	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Forest Rangers	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Surveyor's Assistants	—	—	4	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Engineering Assistants	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Draughtsman	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Forest Guards	—	—	8	S.S.
	Forest Nurseymen	—	—	2	S.S.
	Bailiffs	—	—	5	J.S.G.D.
	Field Assistants	—	—	55	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Artisans	—	—	6	J.S.G.D.
	Forests :				
	Foresters	2	—	—	M.10
	Forest Rangers	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Drivers	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Forest Guards and Probationary Forest Rangers	—	—	25	S.S.
	Patrolmen	—	—	5	S.S.
	Clerks	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Provincial Administration :				
	Settlement Officers	2	—	—	M.8
	District Assistants	4	—	—	M.10
	District Foremen	5	—	—	M.11
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Clerk	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Tsetse Survey and Reclamation :				
	Provincial Tsetse Assistant	1	—	—	M.11
	Motor driver	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Senior African Assistant	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	African Assistants	—	—	33	S.S.
	Veterinary :				
	Livestock Officer	1	—	—	M.2

Department	*Designation*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Salary*
Provincial Councils (cont.)	Assistant Livestock Officers	2	—	—	M.10
	Ghee Grading Supervisors	1	—	—	M.10
	Stock Inspectors	9	—	—	M.10
	Veterinary Assistants	—	—	9	J.S.G.D.
	Veterinary Guards and Scouts	—	—	146	J.S.G.D.
	Ghee Instructors and Junior Instructors	—	—	7	J.S.G.D.
	Stock Route and Grading Guards	—	—	20	S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
Public Relations	Public Relations Officer	1	—	—	£1,435
	Assistant Public Relations Officer	1	—	—	M.2
	Publicity Officer	1	—	—	M.5.
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	
	Editors	—	—	3	F.4
	Reporter	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Translator	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Clerks	—	2	1	J.S.G.D.
	Photographic Assistants	—	—	4	J.S.G.D.
Public Works	Director	1	—	—	£1,850
	Deputy Director	1	—	—	£1,535
	Assistant Directors	3	—	—	£1,435
	Secretary	1	—	—	M.5
	Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers	46	—	—	M.2
	Engineering Assistants	9	—	—	M.5
	Pupil Engineers	6	—	—	£585–620
	Chief Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—	£1,385
	Mechanical Engineers and Assistant Mechanical Engineers	4	—	—	M.2
	Chief Architect	1	—	—	£1,385
	Architects and Assistant Architects	9	—	—	M.2
	Chief Quantity Surveyor	1	—	—	£1,185–1320
	Quantity Surveyors	2	—	—	M.2
	Assistant Quantity Surveyors	4	—	—	M.10
	Engineering Draughtsmen	5	—	—	M.9
	Architectural Draughtsmen	10	—	—	M.9
	Works Superintendents	76	—	—	M.13
	Mechanical Superintendents and Inspectors	30	—	—	M.13
	Waterworks Superintendents	8	—	—	M.13
	Electrical Engineer	1	—	—	M.2
	Electrical Superintendent	1	—	—	M.13
	Chargemen Mechanics	27	—	—	£650
	Chargemen Electricians	4	—	—	£650
	Chargemen Plumbers	4	—	—	£650
	Chargemen Joiners	17	—	—	£650
	Foremen Operators	14	—	—	M.11
	Road Foremen	11	—	—	M.11
	Instrument Mechanic	1	—	—	M.13
	Office Superintendents	11	—	—	M.9
	Assistant Office Superintendents	9	—	—	M.11
	Stenographers	4(F)	—	—	F.4
	Technical Assistants	2	—	—	J.S.E.D.
	Junior Road Foremen	6	52	—	J.S.E.D.
	Works Overseers	—	40	33	J.S.E.D.

Department	*Designation*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Salary*
Public Works (cont.)	Artisans	—	15	22	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Tracers	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Water Meter Readers	—	—	4	J.S.G.D.
	Assistant Draughtsmen	—	2	1	J.S.E.D.
	Establishment Assistant	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks and Storekeeper Clerks	12(F)	222(10F)	123	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	60	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Telephone Operators	—	—	3	S.S.
	Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—	£1,320
	Assistant Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—	M.5
	Stores Accountant	1	—	—	M.10
	Storekeepers	8	—	—	M.9
	Carpenters	—	—	5	S.S.
	Tinsmiths	—	—	2	S.S.
	Packers	—	—	6	S.S.
Secretariat	Chief Secretary	1	—	—	£2,400
	Attorney General and Member for Law and Order	1	—	—	£2,100
	Financial Secretary and Member for Finance, Trade and Economics....	1	—	—	£2,100
	Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Developments and Works	1	—	—	£2,000
	Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	—	—	£2,000
	Member for Social Services	1	—	—	£2,000
	Member for Lands and Mines	1	—	—	£2,000
	Member for Local Government	1	—	—	£2,000
	Political Liaison Officer	1	—	—	£2,000
	Director of Establishments	1	—	—	£1,750
	Secretary for Finance	1	—	—	£1,650
	Assistant Chief Secretary	1	—	—	£1,435
	Principal Assistant Secretaries	10	—	—	£1,435
	Local Courts Adviser	1	—	—	£1,435
	Establishment Officers	1	1	—	£970–1,320
	Assistant Secretaries	10	—	—	M.2
	Government Employee's Welfare Officer	1	—	—	M.5
	Chief Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.7
	Office Superintendent	2	—	—	M.9
	Women Administrative Assistants	2(F)	—	—	F.2
	Stenographers	18(F)	—	—	F.4
	Telephonist	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Assistant Superintendent, Registration Branch	—	1	—	J.S.Sup.S.
	Assistant Superintendent, Correspondence Branch	—	1	—	J.S.Sup.S.
	Establishment Assistants	—	8	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	37	20	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Trade and Economic Division				
	Secretaries for Trade and Economics	2	—	—	£1,650

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
Secretariat (cont.)	Assistant Secretary	1	—	—	M.2
	Executive Officer	1	—	—	£1,185–1,320
	Assistant Executive Officers	6	—	—	M.5
	Stenographers	4(F)	—	—	F.4
	Women Clerks	2(F)	—	—	£420
	Assistant Price Inspectors (temporary)	—	3	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	7	6	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
Social Development	*Social Welfare*				
	Commissioner for Social Development	1	—	—	£1,435
	Welfare Officers	5	—	—	M.5 & M.2
	Women Welfare Officers	3(F)	—	—	£672–864
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Assistant Welfare Officers	—	—	6	J.S.E.D.
	Social Development Assistants	—	—	15	J.S.G.D.
	Clerks	—	1	8	J.S.E.D., G.D.& S.S.
	Women Social Development Assistants	—	—	4(F)	J.S.G.D.
	Social Development				
	Social Development Officers	2	—	—	M.2
	Social Development Assistants	—	—	16	J.S.G.D.
	Clerk	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Broadcasting				
	Officer in Charge	1	—	—	M.2
	Radio Engineer	1	—	—	M.7
	Assistant Engineer	—	—	1	£480
	Programme Manager	—	—	1	£500
	Social Development Assistants	—	—	5	J.S.G.D.
	Films				
	Film Research Officer	1	—	—	£1,000
	Film Officer	1	—	—	M.7
	Social Development Assistants	—	—	15	J.S.G.D.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Probation				
	Probation Officers	2	—	—	M.5
	Assistant Probation Officers	—	—	8	J.S.G.D.
Town Planning	Chief Town Planning Officer	1	—	—	£1,585
	Town Planning Officers	10	—	—	M.2
	Draughtsmen	3	—	—	M.9
	Planning Assistants	2	—	—	M.12
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Woman Administrative Assistant	1(F)	—	—	F.2
Township Authorities: A—*Arusha*	Executive Officer	1	—	—	M.7
	Building Inspector	1	—	—	M.13
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	M.11
	Stenographer (Part-time)	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Labour Supervisors	—	—	6	S.S.

Department	*Designation*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Salary*
Township Authorities:	Clerks	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
A—Arusha (cont.)	Motor Drivers	—	—	4	S.S.
	Assistant Motor Drivers....	—	—	4	S.S.
	Market Master	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Market Collectors	—	—	5	S.S.
B—*Baga-moyo*	Market Master	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Assistant Market Master....	—	—	1	S.S.
	Sanitary Inspector	—	—	1	S.S.
C—*Bukoba*	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	J.S.E.D.
D—*Dodoma*	Executive Officer	1	—	—	M.7
	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerk	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Market Master	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Auctioneer	—	—	1	S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4	S.S.
E—*Iringa*	Executive Officer	1	—	—	M.7
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	M.11
	Clerk	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Junior Building Inspector	—	—	1	S.S.
	Market Master	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
F—*Kigomo*	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	S.S.
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	S.S.
	Market Staff	—	—	4	S.S.
G—*Kilosa*	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Market Master	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
H—*Kongwa*	Executive Officer	1	—	—	M.7
	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
I—*Lindi*	Executive Officer	1	—	—	M.7
	Clerk	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Market Master	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Assistant Market Master	—	—	1	S.S.
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Anti-Mosquito Supervisor	—	1	—	J.S.G.D.
J—*Mbeya*	Executive Officer	1	—	—	M.7
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	M.11
	Market Masters and Sub-ordinate Staff	—	—	4	S.S.
	Junior Building Inspector	—	—	1	S.S.
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	S.S.
K—*Morogoro*	Executive Officer	1	—	—	M.7
	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Market Master	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Anti-Mosquito Supervisor	—	—	1	S.S.
	Driver	—	—	1	S.S.
L—*Moshi*	Executive Officer	1	—	—	M.7
	Building Inspector	1	—	—	M.13
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	M.11
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Market Staff	—	—	7	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Anti-Mosquito Supervisor	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.

Department	*Designation*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Salary*
L—Moshi (cont.)	Clerks	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
M—*Mtwara*	Market Masters	—	—	2	S.S.
N—*Musoma*	Market Master	—	—	1	S.S.
	Anti-Malaria Supervisor....	—	—	1	S.S.
O—*Mwanza*	Executive Officer	1	—	—	M.7
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	M.11
	Clerks	—	—	4	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Market Masters	—	1	1	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Market Collectors	—	—	6	S.S.
P—*Shinyanga*	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
Q—*Tabora*	Executive Officer	1	—	—	M.7
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	M.11
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Anti-Mosquito Supervisor	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Clerk	—	—	1	S.S.
	Junior Building Inspector	—	—	1	S.S.
	Market Masters	—	—	4	J.S.E.D.& S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
R—*Tanga*	Municipal Secretary	1	—	—	£865–1320
	Town Clerk	1	—	—	£1,185–1320
	Medical Officer of Health	1	—	—	M.2.
	Engineer	1	—	—	M.2
	Town Treasurers	2	—	—	M.4
	Building Inspector	1	—	—	M.13
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—	F.4
	Township Foreman	1	—	—	M.11
	Woman Assistant	1(F)	—	—	£120
	Mechanic	1	—	—	£310
	Head Gardener	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Clerks	—	2	2	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Timekeepers and Tally Clerks	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Artisans	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Junior Building Inspectors	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	10	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Market Masters	—	—	8	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Water Meter Readers	—	—	3	S.S.
	Fire Brigade Staff	—	—	37	J.S.E.D.& S.S.
	Artisan	—	—	1	J.S.E.D.
	Road Roller Driver	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme Staff	—	—	10	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
S. *Tukuyu*	Market Master	—	—	1	S.S.

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	Salary
T. *Township Fire Services*	Fire Officer	1	—	—	£1,100
	Asian Firemaster	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	African Drill Instructor	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Clerk	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
Tsetse Survey	Director	1	—	—	£1,435
	Survey Entomologist	1	—	—	M.2
	Assistant Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.11
	Provincial Tsetse Officers	7	—	—	M.2
	Provincial Tsetse Assistants	6	—	—	M.11
	Clerks	—	1	10	J.S.E.D. G.D.&S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	9	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Tracer	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Artisan	—	—	1	J.S.G.D.
	Senior African Assistants	—	—	6	J.S.G.D.
Veterinary	Director of Veterinary Services....	1	—	—	£1,850
	Deputy Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—	£1,535
	Regional Assistant Directors of Veterinary Services....	2	—	—	£1,435
	Chief Livestock Officer	1	—	—	£1,435
	Chief Veterinary Research Officer	1	—	—	£1,435
	Veterinary Research Officers	2	—	—	M.2
	Chemist	1	—	—	M.2
	Veterinary Officers	30	—	—	M.2
	Pasture Research Officers	3	—	—	M.2
	Livestock Officers	12	—	—	M.2
	Veterinary Superintendent	—	1	—	M.5
	Livestock Superintendent	1	—	—	M.5
	Assistant Livestock Officers	19	—	—	M.10
	Ghee Grading Supervisors	2	—	—	M.10
	Stock Route Assistants	2	—	—	M.10
	Stock Inspectors and Junior Stock Inspectors	36	—	—	M.10 £340-550
	Meat Inspectors	2	—	—	M.10
	Laboratory Assistants	2	—	—	M.10
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Assistant Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.11
	Woman Administrative Assistant	1(F)	—	—	F.2
	Stenographers	5(F)	—	—	F.4
	Mechanic	1	—	—	
	Building Superintendent/ Inspector	1	—	—	M.9
	Assistant Dairy Supervisors (Temporary)	2	—	—	£360
	Temporary Librarian	1(F)	—	—	£250
	Clerks	2(F)	16	59	J.S.E.D., G.D.&S.S.
	Artisans	—	2	14	J.S.E.D. G.D.&S.S.
	Overseer	—	1	—	J.S.E.D.
	Assistant Veterinary Officers	—	—	3	J.S.E.D.

Department	*Designation*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Salary*
Veterinary (contd.)	Veterinary Assistants	—	—	71	J.S.G.D.
	Chemical Assistants	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Pasture Assistants	—	—	6	J.S.G.D.
	Veterinary Guards	—	—	66	J.S.G.D.
	Recorders	—	—	17	J.S.G.D.
	Ghee Instructors	—	—	6	J.S.G.D.
	Junior Ghee Instructors....	—	—	36	S.S.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	31	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Hide Improvement Officers	8	—	—	M.10
	Apprentice Hide Improvement Officers	4	—	—	M.12
	Hide Instructors	—	—	70	J.S.G.D.& S.S.
	Chief Marketing Officer	1	—	—	£1,335
	Livestock Marketing Officers	12	—	—	M.10
	Market Masters	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Dip Assistants	—	—	150	S.S.
Water Development	Director of Water Development	1	—	—	£1,685
	Assistant Director of Water Development	1	—	—	£1,435
	Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers	10	—	—	M.2
	Pupil Engineers	2	—	—	£585-620
	Irrigation Engineer	1	—	—	£1,435
	Engineering Geologist	1	—	—	M.2
	Geologists	2	—	—	M.2
	Engineer Hydrologists	5	—	—	M.2
	Engineering Surveyors	7	—	—	M.9
	Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—	M.2
	Mechanical Superintendents and Inspectors	6	—	—	M.13
	Drilling Superintendent	1	—	—	M.7
	Drill Foremen	10	—	—	M.9
	Assistant Accountant	1	—	—	M.10
	Mechanics	3	—	—	£570
	Draughtsmen	2	—	—	M.9
	Building Superintendents and Inspectors	7	—	—	M.13
	Water Bailiffs	6	—	—	M.11
	Works Foremen	16	—	—	M.13
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	M.9
	Storekeeper	1	—	—	M.9
	Statistics Clerks	2	—	—	M.10
	Stenographers	4(F)	—	—	F.4
	Clerks	—	8	22	J.S.E.D., G.D.&S.S.
	Tracers	—	—	2	J.S.G.D.
	Artisans	—	—	6	J.S.E.D.& G.D.
	Survey Chainmen	—	—	3	J.S.G.D.
	Drivers	—	—	7	J.S.G.D.
	Motor Drivers	—	—	10	S.S.
	Junior Works Foremen	—	4	—	J.S.E.D.

SENIOR SERVICE SALARY SCALES

A. MALE SCALES:

M.1 £1,335×50—£1,535.

M.2 £550: 550: 620×35—760: 830×35—1,005×45—$\frac{1,140}{PB}$×45—1,320.

M.3 (A) £1,185×45—1,320 (Police)

(B) £550: 550: 610×30—760: 820×30—940×40—$\frac{980}{PB}$×40—1,140

M.4 (A) £1,095×45—1,230

£550: 550: 620×35—760: 830×35—1,005×45—$\frac{1,050}{PB}$

M.5 £840×30—1,080

M.6 £550: 550: 600×25—725: 775×25—$\frac{875}{PB}$×30—1,025 (Prisons)

M.7 £840×30—960

M.8 £630×20—690×25—840×30—960

M.9 £670×20—690×25—840

M.10 £550×20—690×25—840

M.11 £550×20—690

M.12 £340: 340: 365×25—$\frac{690}{PB}$×25—840 (Assistants)

M.13 £630×20—690×25—$\frac{765}{PB}$×25—790—30—880 (Public Works Dept.)

F. FEMALE SCALES

F.1 £496: 496: 552×28—608: 664×28—$\frac{804}{PB}$×36—$\frac{912}{PB}$×36—1,056

F.2 £550; 550; 600×30—780

F.3 £460×20—600×25—700

F.4 £370×15—490: 510×15—540

F.5 £400×15—460.

JUNIOR SERVICE SALARY SCALES

SUPER SCALE: £550—20—630

Executive Division:

Special Grade .... £450—20—550

Grade A .... £390—15—$\frac{450}{PB}$

Grade B .... £255—15—$\frac{330}{EB}$—15—$\frac{375}{PB}$

General Division:

Grade I .... £180—10—$\frac{240}{PB}$

Grade II .... £100—6—$\frac{136}{EB}$—8—144—9—$\frac{171}{PB}$

Grade III .... £60—3—75—3—$\frac{87}{EB}$—3—96

Subordinate Service:

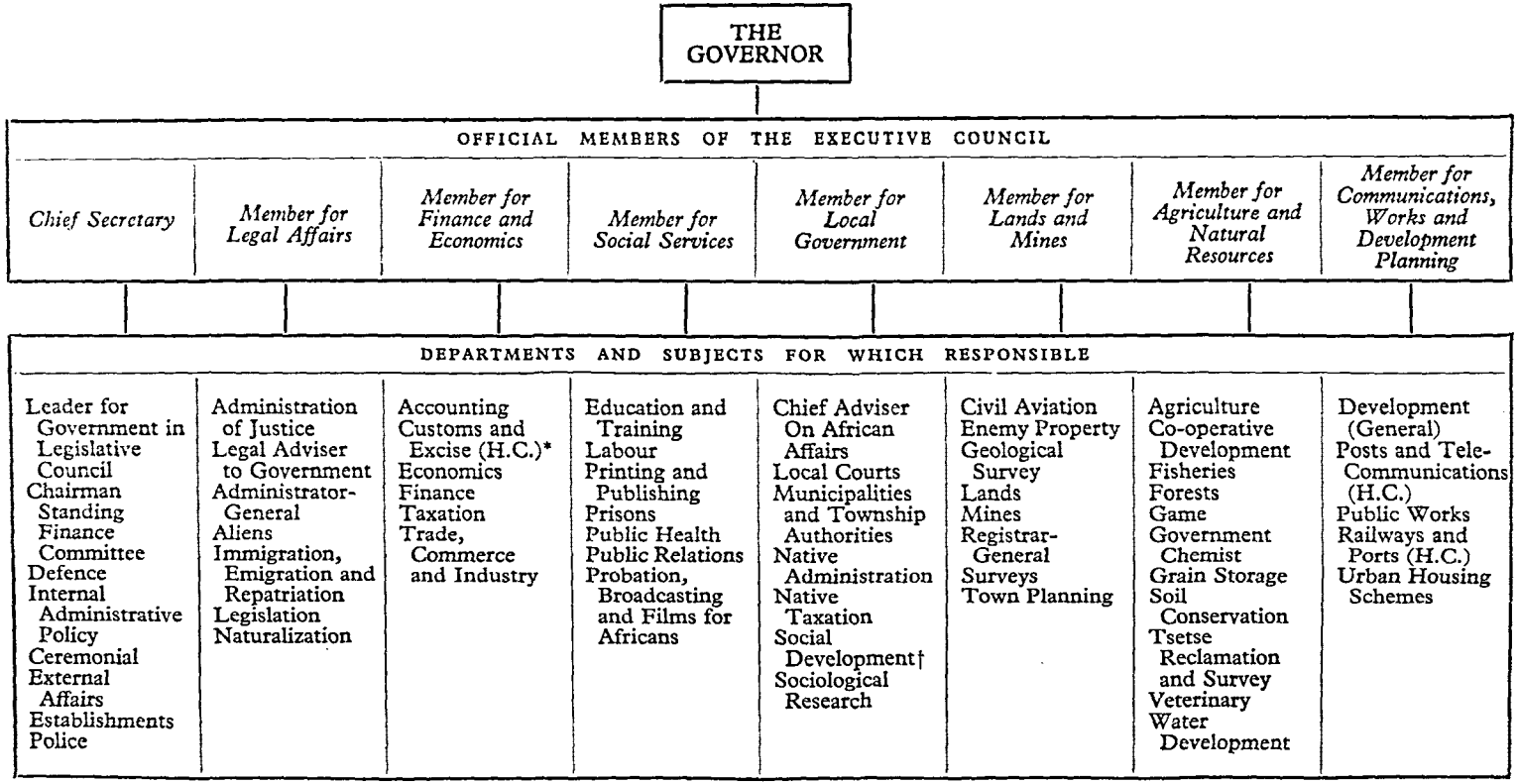
Group I .... Shs. 82/50 by 4 to Shs. 102/50

Group II(a) .... Shs. 82/- by 4 to Shs. 102/-

Group II(b) .... Shs. 70/- by 3 to Shs. 82/-

Group III .... Shs. 20/- by 1/50 to Shs. 47/- by 2 to Shs. 67/-

The Administrative Structure of Government



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

†Except Broadcasting, Films for Africans and Probation.

APPENDIX II (2)

LEGISLATIVE ORGANS

(*Reference paragraph* 127)

A. Membership of Legislative Council at 31.12.52

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 Local Government
*The Member for Lands and Mines
*The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources
*The Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning

Nominated Official Members (7):

Mr. M. J. B. Molohan, M.B.E., Labour Commissioner
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. G. Morgan, Director of Public Works
Mr. A. A. Oldaker, Senior Provincial Commissioner
Mr. E. C. S. Dawe, Acting Director of Veterinary Services

Nominated Unofficial Members (14):

European

*Mr. E. C. Phillips, C.B.E.
*Mr. C. W. Carnegie Brown, O.B.E.
*Brigadier W. E. H. Scupham, C.M.G., M.C.
*Mr. I. C. W. Bayldon
Mr. G. N. Houry, Q.C.
Mr. R. W. R. Miller, C.M.G.
Mr. F. Hinds

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
Liwali Yustino D. Mponda
Mr. F. C. Mhina

*Also Members of Executive Council.

(2) IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS

Nature of Crime	*Offences Charged*	*Sex of Individuals Charged*		*Analysis of Offences Not Resulting in Convictions*					*Convictions*	*Sentences*								
		Male	*Female*	*Discharged for insufficiency of prosecution evidence*	*Discharged on merits of the case*	*Abated*	*Found insane*	*Committed for trial to High Court*		*Death*	*Fine and imprisonment*	*Imprisonment*	*Fine*	*Imprisonment in lieu of fine*	*Corporal punishment with fine or imprisonment or both*	*Corporal punishment*	*Probation*	*Bound over etc.*
1. Homicide (including attempts)	526	508	18	180	—	—	5	341	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person	3,389	3,289	100	364	322	—	9	20	2,674	—	91	988	264	877	91	71	5	287
3. Malicious injuries to property	383	361	22	81	47	—	1	1	253	—	29	130	13	63	1	2	1	14
4. Other offences against property	12,291	12,230	61	1,807	1,185	—	—	41	9,258	—	296	6,663	126	823	53	368	356	573
5. Other offences against local and applied laws	22,592	22,136	456	2,607	1,124	—	4	17	18,840	—	127	4,900	5,517	7,542	—	99	48	607
6. Miscellaneous minor offences	939	872	67	96	52	—	—	—	791	—	—	114	115	479	—	2	2	79
Total	40,120	39,396	724	5,135	2,730	—	19	420(*b*)	31,816	—	543	12,795	6,035	9,784	145(*d*)	542(*d*)	412	1,560

(3) 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					
65,293	1,893	91,489	1,984	83,877	5,060	225	5	12	15	529	12,744	61	38,604	43,239	9,646

*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.

(3) IN THE LOCAL COURTS (*continued*)

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
54,944	3,922	11,429	14,718	1,889	3,357	21,682	1,869	Central Court of Appeal from Local Courts	57	12	1	—	—	—	—	—
								District Commissioner	1,170	288	281	166	271	284	140	41
								Council Court	1,637	630	311	—	—	—	—	—
								Local Appeal Court	3,349	1,179	384	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX III

JUSTICE

Summary of offences for which individuals were charged or convicted during 1952 and the penalties imposed

(1) BEFORE THE HIGH COURT

Nature of Crime	Offences Charged	Sex of individuals Charged		Analysis of Offences Not Resulting in Conviction				Convictions	Sentences					
		Male	Female	Abated	Not tried (Nolle-Prosequi, etc.)	Found insane before trial	Acquittals		Death	Fine and Imprisonment	Imprisonment	Fine	Corporal Punishment	Bound over, etc.
1. Murder of wife or concubine	16	16	—	—	2	1	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
2. Murder of child	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
3. Murder other than of wife, concubine or child	112	111	1	6	42	1	23	40	40	—	—	—	—	—
4. Manslaughter	147	144	3	1	24	—	3	119	—	—	116	1	—	2
5. Attempted murder	15	15	—	—	5	—	3	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
6. Rape	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
7. Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Other offences against the person	52	46	6	3	6	—	15	28	—	—	28	—	—	—
9. Offences against property with violence to the person	6	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Other offences against property	37	37	—	—	2	—	4	31	—	—	24	7	—	—
11. Other crimes	37	37	—	—	2	—	5	30	—	—	19	5	—	6
Total	426(*a*)	415	11	10	83	3	58	272	55(*c*)	—	196	13	—	8

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

A. (I) Territorial Revenue: Part I

Heads of Revenue	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 (*Est.*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	3,220,378	3,800,312	4,416,146	5,644,582	6,614,186	5,035,100
2. Licences, Taxes, etc.	2,266,793	2,679,050	3,740,634	4,087,039	6,445,674	5,649,870
3. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	293,890	337,609	402,014	511,401	681,163	679,825
4. Reimbursements	120,525	127,333	354,304	393,450	283,789	254,141
5. Posts and Telegraphs	253,657	—	—	—	—	—
6. Revenue from Government Property	491,651	747,652	620,545	650,405	1,320,089	1,052,000
7. Miscellaneous	162,849	518,379	460,913	214,985	313,525	181,984
8. Interest and Loans	96,765	119,981	125,301	272,090	558,574	209,580
9. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	86	4,900	3,775	16,000	—	65,575
10. Land Premia	124	671	36,762	38,724	74,598	49,500
11. Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme	50,202	67,959	65,822	75,751	83,127	85,000
12. Transfer from Reserves	—	—	—	—	52,250	220,259
13. Land Bank	8,138	108,249	83,613	—	—	—
14. Government Employees' Provident Fund	—	73,550	87,058	26,395	3,465	—
TOTALS	6,965,058	8,585,645	10,396,887	11,930,822	16,430,340	13,482,834

Territorial Revenue:

Source	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 (*Est.*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Transfer from Agriculture Development Reserve	128,254	192,593	258,940	322,153	339,844	482,011
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	42,428	41,023

Territorial Revenue: Part III

Source	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 (*Est.*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	266,855	565,995	1,093,405	1,174,728	936,489	1,420,847
Contribution from E.C.A.	—	—	—	—	79,507	300,000
Transfer from Development Plan Reserve....	216,236	319,315	546,154	781,563	1,539,340	2,147,607
Loans (including Advances in anticipation of Loans)	310,541	662,859	1,027,377	2,069,719	1,924,074	421,327
Miscellaneous....	1,133	1,000	1,000	—	63,086	10,500

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

Territorial Expenditure: Part I

Heads of Expenditure	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 (*Est.*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
51. Transfer to Reserves	—	450,000	1,240,000	315,000	582,120	13,860
52. Contribution to Non-native Education Funds	—	—	—	—	—	279,855
53. Contribution to Self-financing Local Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	115,400
Customs....	87,476	124,602	—	—	—	—
Economic Control Board	28,258	45,769	—	—	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs	280,736	—	—	—	—	—
War Revenue (Income Tax)	21,617	—	—	—	—	—
Salaries Award Reserve	470,000	75,702	32,852	3,644	1,453	—
Native Administrations	314,745	354,460	368,514	—	—	—
TOTAL	6,381,964	7,772,440	10,122,799	12,304,806	15,877,711	13,408,368

Territorial Expenditure: Part II

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 (*Est.*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Schemes financed from Agricultural Development Reserve	128,254	192,593	258,940	322,153	382,272	523,034

Territorial Expenditure: Part III

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 (*Est.*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Works	868,113	1,494,507	3,179,219	3,507,896	4,607,038	3,752,150

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.

A(2) Details of Direct and Indirect Taxation

ACTUAL REVENUE

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 Estimated
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Import Duties	2,705,967	3,150,227	2,984,195	3,469,263	4,302,765	4,050,000
Excise Duties	466,867	557,129	712,778	756,123	957,142	950,000
Export Duties—Beeswax, Copra, Hides and Skins and Lake Province Coffee	49,545	92,956	222,449	181,043	66,469	35,000
Export Duties—Sisal	—	—	496,724	922,215	885,394	100
Export Duties—Cotton	—	—	—	315,938	402,417	—
TAXES:						
Native House and Poll	896,835	961,646	990,106	1,132,299	1,538,186	1,775,000
Non-Native Poll	87,207	57,200	61,859	66,068	70,129	75,000
Income	652 565	1,097,064	1,884,158	1,972,415	3,887,416	2,675,000
Municipal	18,341	12,448	18,181	21,798	32,155	36,000
Estate Duty	35,545	21,932	36,680	52,891	41,665	55,000
Salt	1,589	6,905	6,994	5,302	17,482	7,000
Sugar	45,049	21,664	93,269	79,187	71,626	85,000
Companies Nominal Capital	11,467	18,535	23,530	37,847	19,133	40,000
Cattle Sales	37,481	28,221	27,209	35,910	9,466	—
Education—						
European	—	30,567	36,582	36,468	53,367	65,100
Indian	—	39,970	47,676	53,045	70,847	69,400
Other Non-Native, including Goan	—	4,418	5,172	6,302	8,404	6,500
Stamp Duties	56,332	89,692	100,903	185,793	162,685	200,000
Cotton Tax	5,421	1,770	39,325	27,144	31,020	26,790
Coffee Tax	5,338	1,549	12,081	8,427	8,813	8,280

A (3) Territorial Expenditure Part I

Heads of Expenditure.	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 (*Est.*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Public Debt	237,474	129,806	131,445	178,669	228,789	254,837
2. Pensions and Gratuities	292,778	263,068	348,385	394,969	493,437	485,100
3. Governor	13,072	18,081	28,208	24,706	27,852	23,229
4. Accountant General	26,625	48,148	93,553	111,459	120,924	161,083
5. Administrator General	—	—	6,566	7,063	7,017	9,700
6. Agriculture	238,068	283,957	278,596	254,911	289,637	442,748
7. Audit	16,607	22,772	23,669	25,114	25,647	36,187
8. Co-operative Development	—	—	10,804	17,538	21,620	38,141
9. Custodian of Enemy Property	37,455	49,217	33,280	31,746	21,077	18,928
10. Defence	124,141	120,497	156,021	291,810	296,125	307,081
11. Development Organization	—	—	—	—	—	55,073
12. East Africa High Commission	—	173,045	361,868	565,934	690,490	626,429
13. Education	373,047	404,738	366,801	726,949	861,767	1,315,209
14. Forests	38,022	50,639	67,231	102,203	121,893	177,951
15. Game	24,329	35,217	43,660	49,904	57,990	77,302
16. Geological Survey	—	—	31,113	29,269	36,755	121,224
17. Government Chemist	5,056	8,505	10,823	12,452	14,874	18,219
18. Grain Storage	—	—	23,083	27,910	32,004	35,343
19. Immigration and Passports	—	8,794	17,500	17,852	17,883	23,684
20. Judicial	39,312	54,457	65,475	84,486	81,562	112,183
21. Labour	38,903	55,361	112,550	63,437	68,469	88,885
22. Lands and Surveys	127,694	154,825	70,407	86,028	193,663	263,593
23. Legal	11,961	16,685	24,221	19,957	22,463	21,994
24. Legislative and Executive Councils	6,590	9,089	9,551	14,606	12,637	15,825
25. Loans from Territory Funds	106,928	296,697	389,109	279,552	113,250	21,200
26. Medical	479,318	638,030	683,343	993,482	1,035,592	1,167,567
27. Mines	—	—	—	—	28,877	42,085
28. Mining Consultant	—	—	3,580	3,563	3,673	4,000
29. Miscellaneous Services	359,820	846,054	758,771	566,457	1,021,226	637,510
30. Police	200,595	348,693	504,846	527,164	479,578	630,131
31. Printing and Stationery	62,187	80,306	75,750	98,949	199,917	162,925

32. Prisons	133,979	209,418	241,141	294,840	360,757	398,936
33. Provincial Administration	330,922	426,725	454,527	486,479	490,764	648,587
34. Provincial Councils	—	—	80,041	83,444	106,661	142,356
35. Public Relations	3,727	9,422	10,826	8,872	8,267	12,495
36. Public Works Department	88,603	146,827	218,418	364,098	431,476	597,555
37. Public Works Recurrent	277,887	344,766	530,559	1,206,579	1,905,211	1,002,615
38. Public Works Extraordinary	162,018	285,583	277,953	248,117	280,265	231,225
39. Secretariat	49,255	69,231	95,998	105,050	117,706	134,931
40. Social Development	—	10,969	16,574	22,650	42,706	76,994
41. Subsidization and Temporary Bonus	336,914	36,273	12,279	510,032	785,395	37,100
42. Subventions	265,454	471,016	511,971	467,582	466,426	47,762
43. Town Planning	—	—	115,974	180,852	11,819	19,158
44. Township Authorities	141,786	91,526	115,398	141,355	175,186	244,227
45. Transferred Revenue	—	—	—	693,557	1,071,034	1,097,692
46. Tsetse	73,874	38,485	30,822	26,098	23,924	39,297
47. Veterinary	142,180	175,556	210,907	249,747	298,611	421,429
48. Water Development	—	—	40,119	172,897	89,064	136,428
49. Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	26,765	29,429	30,993	33,559	40,079	40,500
50. Contribution to Development Plan Reserve	285,786	260,000	756,724	1,182,215	1,962,099	274,680

A. (4) Native Administration

REVENUE

	Share of Hut and Native Poll Tax	*Other Recurrent Revenue*	*Non-Recurrent Revenue*	*Total Revenue*
	£	£	£	£
1948	306,420	225,597	48,367	580,384
1949	371,862	259,082	59,968	690,912
1950	368,814	323,362	23,294	715,470
1951	447,981	522,841	110,591	1,081,413
1952 (estimated)	623,867	571,442	52,007	1,247,316

EXPENDITURE

	Tribal Adminis-tration	*Medical and Sanitation*	*Education*	*Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary*	*All other Expendi-ture*	*Total Expendi-ture*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1948	283,016	54,984	67,330	43,878	75,895	525,103
1949	318,163	67,765	67,451	51,728	74,742	579,849
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 (estimated)	594,006	152,821	274,132	93,281	256,092	1,370,332

Note : Final details of estimates for 1953 are not yet available.

A. (5) Revenue of Dar es Salaam Municipality

	1949	1950	1951	1952(*b*)	1953 (*estimates*)
	£	£	£	£	£
Government Grants :					
Administrative and General	3,477	6,626	7,918	7,874	10,482
Public Health Measures	20,652	25,593	33,755	41,451	54,348
Road, Works, etc.	600	14,565	19,785	6,173	15,570
Grant in Aid	16,500	—	—	—	—
Land Rents and Government Contribution in lieu thereof	15,032	10,620	13,000	13,000	—
Government and East African High Commission Contribution in lieu of Rates	5,000	13,000	21,075	31,629	38,395(*c*) (Approx.)
Licences :					
Trades	2,785	10,137	11,302	12,157	12,000
Liquor	3,325	5,218	6,221	7,226	7,100
Vehicles	14,025	12,618	14,869	18,825	20,000
Other	230	468	442	558	550
Fees, Charges, etc. :					
Markets	4,436	5,550	7,788	11,555	10,580
Cesspit emptying	1,989	2,552	5,024	6,465	14,400
Other	3,488(*a*)	4,804	4,856	7,226	5,060
Native Taxes	14,830	17,054	15,077	29,817	24,000
General Rate	6,220	24,170	38,166	65,099	64,835(*c*) (Approx.)
TOTAL £	112,589	152,975	199,278	259,095	277,320

Notes : (*a*) Includes £2,146 commission for the collection of Government Revenue in the absence of a Revenue Officer.

(*b*) 1952 figures subject to audit.

(*c*) The rate figures are approximate as the rate for the 2nd half year has not yet been declared.

A. (6) Expenditure of Dar es Salaam Municipality

	1949	1950	1951	1952(*a*)	1953 (estimates)
Administrative and General :	£	£	£	£	£
Town Clerk and Treasurer's Departments	11,385	10,169	14,061	18,720	27,230
Public Health Department	6,016	9,963	11,849	11,525	15,725
Municipal Engineer's Department	6,441	8,424	11,291	17,821	21,725
African Affairs Department	1,390	3,363	5,032	5,879	7,550
Miscellaneous	4,523	2,659	2,487	5,436	7,370
Public Health Measures :					
Mosquito Control	25,666	23,962	24,331	26,979	35,135
Refuse Collection and Disposal	10,379	13,964	21,983	27,741	32,400
Street Cleansing	2,549	4,487	8,186	8,607	10,800
Drains, Sewers, Cesspits, etc.	6,779	8,297	19,204	25,213	37,400
Other	1,318	1,318	1,913	2,586	4,660
Roads Works, etc. :					
Highways, Bridges and Sea Walls	10,924	27,033	59,164	33,982	52,095
Markets	3,032	5,113	7,399	9,034	9,455
Public Lighting	5,047	3,052	6,034	4,938	4,750
Fire Brigade	3,562	6,417	6,672	7,255	11,765
Miscellaneous	3,329	5,030	8,444	10,794	11,870
Loan Charges and Revenue Contributions to Capital Expenditure	—	7,879	9,053	4,154	9,810
TOTAL £	100,340	141,130	217,103	220,664	299,740

Note : (*a*) 1952 figures subject to audit.

A (7) Expenditure of Township Authorities other than Dar es Salaam (1)

	Recurrent Expenditure on					*Special Expenditure*	*Fire Services of other Townships*	*Total Expenditure*
	Personal Emoluments	*Public Health*	*Road Maintenance*	*Pombe Markets(2)*	*Other Items*			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1948	14,481	18,339	4,836	4,754	15,612	8,295	1,355	67,672
1949	26,927	18,743	6,512	7,966	17,652	9,824	3,902	91,526
1950	29,977	27,040	9,145	8,919	22,511	14,017	3,789	115,398
1951	34,794	35,476	12,660	11,297	24,196	14,744	8,187	141,354
1952	45,536	— (3)	— (3)	— (3)	97,692 (3)	28,570	3,389	175,187
1953 (Estimate)	79,476	42,884	21,277	14,600	38,122	42,638	5,230	224,227

Notes : (1) Township Authorities are financed wholly from territorial revenue. The expenditure of the smaller Authorities is not distinguished from similar expenditure elsewhere by the Government Departments who act on their behalf and is therefore excluded from the above table. As an exception, expenditure on Fire Services in these smaller townships is classed as Township Authority expenditure and is shown in the penultimate column of this table.

(2) This is gross expenditure, including cost of materials. The consequential receipts from sales appear under Government revenue.

(3) The analysis of recurrent expenditure in 1952, other than on personal emoluments, is not yet available.

B. Internal and External Debt at 31st December

Year	*Loans from Imperial Funds*	*Guaranteed Loan 1948–68*	*Guaranteed Loan 1951–71*	*Tanganyika Loan 1952–72*	*Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Loan*	*3½% Inscribed Stock 1970–73*	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1948	1,256,773	—	3,000,000	500,000	159,625	—	4,916,398
1949	1,194,420	—	3,000,000	500,000	250,000	—	4,944,420
1950	1,130,203	—	3,000,000	500,000	250,000	—	4,880,203
1951	1,064,057	—	—	500,000	210,000	1,750,000	3,524,057
1952	995,926	—	—	500,000	210,000	4,030,000	5,735,926

APPENDIX V

TAXATION

A. (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.

Limited Companies

The rate is Shs. 5/- in the £.

(*b*) 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

(*c*) 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.

(*d*) Approximately 1,700,000 individuals paid house or poll tax in 1952. The rates of tax were as follows :—

NATIVE HOUSE AND POLL TAX (CAP. 183)

Province	*District*	*Rate (Annual)*	*Rebate payable to Native Treasuries*
		Shs. cts.	*Shs. cts.*
Central	Dodona	13/–	4/–
	Kongwa, Manyoni, Mpwapwa	13/–	4/50
	Kondoa, Singida	13/–	5/–
Eastern	Bagamoyo, Kilosa, Kisarawe, Mafia, Morogoro, Rufiji	18/–	9/–
	Dar es Salaam	20/–	—
	Ulanga	17/–	8/50

Province	*District*	*Rate (Annual)*	*Rebate payable to Native Treasuries*
		Shs. cts.	*Shs. cts.*
Lake	Biharamulo	15/–	8/50
	Bukoba—		
	Karagwe area	20/–	10/–
	Migrants from the Congo not liable to House Tax	16/–	8/–
	Rest of District	21/–	10/50
	Geita, Kwimba, Maswa, Mwanza, Shinyanga	17/–	7/–
	Ngara	15/–	7/50
	North Mara, Ukerewe (except Ukara area)	20/–	10/–
	Ukerewe (Ukara area)	14/–	7/–
	Musoma	18/–	8/–
Northern	Arusha	22/–	11/–
	Meru	22/–	8/–
	Masai (Songo Natives)	15/–	11/–
	(Alien Natives)	25/–	15/–
	(Rest of District)	50/–	37/50
	Mbulu	13/–	4/25
	Moshi	14/–	1/50
Southern	Kilwa, Lindi, Masasi, Mikindani, Newala, Ruponda, Songea, Tunduru	18/–	9/–
Southern Highlands	Chunya	13/–	6/50
	Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe, Rungwe	15/–	7/50
Tanga	Handeni, Lushoto, Pangani, Pare, Tanga	20/–	10/–
Western	Kahama	15/–	6/50
	Kasulu, Kibondo, Ufipa	15/–	7/50
	Tabora	15/–	7/–
	Mpanda	13/–	6/25
	Nzega	15/–	6/–
	Kigoma—		
	Buholoholo area	13/–	5/50
	Rest of District	15/–	7/50

(*e*) Details are not available of companies paying income tax to the territory and to the metropolitan country.

(*f*) Details of other direct tax rates are as follows:—

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).

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. 100/–
Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 30/–	Shs. 56/25
Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 20/–	Shs. 37/50

MUNICIPAL HOUSE TAX (CAP. 185)

Province	Township	*Percentage of Net Annual Value*
Central	Dodoma	5
	Kongwa	3
	Singida	2½
Eastern	Bagamoyo	2
	Kilosa	3
	Kimamba	3
	Morogoro	5
Lake	Bukoba	5
	Musoma	3
	Mwanza	5
	Shinyanga	3
Northern	Arusha	5
	Moshi	5
Southern	Kilwa Kivinje	4
	Lindi	5
	Mikindani	4
	Songea	4
Southern Highlands	Chunya	2½
	Iringa	5
	Mbeya	5
	Tukuyu	3½
Tanga	Korogwe	3
	Lushoto	3
	Pangani	3
	Tanga	6
Western	Kahama	3
	Kigoma	3
	Tabora	5

COMPANIES NOMINAL CAPITAL TAX (CAP. 188)

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

ESTATE DUTY (CAP. 187)

Where the principal value of the Estate								Estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent. of:—
	£					£		
Exceeds	100	and	does	not	exceed	500		1
,,	500	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,000		2
,,	1,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	5,000		3
,,	5,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	10,000		4
,,	10,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	15,000		5
,,	15,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	20,000		6
,,	20,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	25,000		7
,,	25,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	30,000		8
,,	30,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	40,000		9
,,	40,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	50,000		10
,,	50,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	60,000		11
,,	60,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	70,000		12
,,	70,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	90,000		13
,,	90,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	110,000		14
,,	110,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	130,000		15
,,	130,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	150,000		16
,,	150,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	175,000		17
,,	175,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	200,000		18
,,	200,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	225,000		19
,,	225,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	250,000		20
,,	250,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	300,000		21
,,	300,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	350,000		22
,,	350,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	400,000		23
,,	400,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	450,000		24
,,	450,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	500,000		25
,,	500,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	600,000		26
,,	600,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	800,000		27
,,	800,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,000,000		28
,,	1,000,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,250,000		30
,,	1,250,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,500,000		32
,,	1,500,000	,,	,,	,,	,,	2,000,000		35
,,	2,000,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	40

B. Rates of Indirect Taxes

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

EXCISE DUTIES (CAP. 197 AND 199)

Sugar (not including Jaggery)	Shs. 2/24 per cwt.
Cigarettes	Shs. 8/00 per lb.
Cigars	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

Beer .... Shs. 180/– upon every 36 gallons of wort at a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees and in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

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 *pro rata.*

SUGAR CONSUMPTION TAX (CAP. 202)

On all sugar imported into or manufactured in the territory .... Shs. 3/00 per 100 lbs. or part thereof

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

COTTON TAX (CAP. 204) .... Shs. 3/00 per 100 lbs. or part thereof

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).

C. Details are not available of the average amount of direct taxes paid or due per tax-payer classified according to their various racial and other categories.

D. Customs Duties, etc.

IMPORT DUTIES

For reasons of space, details of the rates of import duties are not given. They are contained in the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 192). The general rate of import duty is 20 per cent. with a surcharge of another 2 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.

EXPORT DUTIES (CAP. 196)

(i)	Coffee grown in the Lake Province	Shs. 30/– per ton net weight and *pro rata* for every part thereof.
(ii)	Beeswax produced in Tanganyika	Shs. 500/– per ton net weight and *pro rata* for every part thereof
(iii)	(*a*) Cattle Hides and Calf Skins ground dried and suspension dried: all grades	Shs. 6/45 per 100 lbs. avoirdupois net weight and *pro rata* for every part thereof
	(*b*) Cattle Hides and Calf Skins wet salted: all grades	Shs. 2/05 per ton avoirdupois net weight and *pro rata* for every part thereof.
(iv)	(*a*) Goat Skins, ground dried and suspension dried	Shs. 14/45 per 100 lbs. avoirdupois net weight and *pro rata* for every part thereof.
	(*b*) Sheep skins, ground dried and suspension dried	Shs. 10/20 per 100 lbs. avoirdupois net weight and *pro rata* for every part thereof.
(v)	Sisal Fibre— Where the f.o.b. value per ton at the time of export—	
	(i) exceeds £100 per ton but is less than £105 per ton	Such amount per ton (and *pro rata* for every part thereof) as equals the difference between the f.o.b. value per ton at the time of export and £100 per ton.
	(ii) is £105 or more per ton	Five per centum of the f.o.b. value per ton at the time of export.

Note: There is no variation of import or export duty according to country of origin or destination.

E.

TRANSIT FEES (CAP. 192)

Goods in transit are liable to a transit fee of 50 cents per package except in the case of a full truck load of one class of goods for one consignee when the transfer fee is commuted into a charge of Shs. 2/– per ton based upon the rated carrying capacity of the truck. This fee is also payable on goods constructively warehoused and subsequently declared in transit.

In the case of goods entered in transit from the Belgian Congo to the Kenya Colony the fee chargeable is the lower fee of the following fees, that is to say—.

(*a*) 50 cents per package; or

(*b*) a fee at the rate of Shs 2/– based upon the rated carrying capacity of the truck and calculated proportionately to the extent to which the truck is loaded.

APPENDIX VI

MONEY AND BANKING

I. 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 :—

1948	20,195
1949	23,949
1950	26,249*
1951	35,927*
1952	44,791*

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 three years, at 30th June, are as follows:—

	Notes	*Coin*	*Total*
1950	4,658	391	5,049
1951	6,478	1,114	7,592
1952	8,181	2,375	10,556

II. 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.

III. Banks

The capital and reserves of the commercial banks operating in the territory were as follows, at 31st December, 1952:—

(1) The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Authorised Capital	£10,000,000
Issued	£10,000,000
Paid-up	£5,000,000
Reserve Fund	£5,000,000

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

Subscribed Capital	£4,562,500
Paid-up	£2,281,250
Reserve Fund	£3,675,000

* Includes small amounts in British Somaliland.

(3) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) (Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

Authorised Capital

"A" Shares of £1	£12,500,000	
500,000 "B" Shares of £5	£2,500,000	
		£15,000,000
Issued Capital		
8,276,875 "A" Shares of £1 fully paid, converted into stock	£8,276,875	
500,000 "B" shares of £5 each £2 paid	£1,000,000	
		£9,276,875
Reserve Fund		£7,500,000

(4) Banque du Congo Belge (Societe Anonyme) (Head Office in Bruxelles)

Subscribed and paid-up capital, Belgian francs	400,000,000

(5) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V., Head Office, Amsterdam

Authorised Capital, Netherlands guilders	75,030,000
Capital fully paid-up	53,842,500
Reserve, Netherlands guilders	23,000,000

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.

Commercial Banking Statistic: for Tanganyika and Zanzibar*

£'000

LIABILITIES

As at	Deposits				Balances due to banks		Other Liabilities	Total
	Demand	Time	Saving	Total	In the Territory	Abroad and E.A. branches		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31 December, 1948	11,296	1,168	477	12,941	41	344	87	13,413
31 December, 1949	11,487	1,095	525	13,107	5	434	112	13,658
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
1952 :—								
31 March	19,813	1,539	570	21,922	58	3,584	426	25,990
30 June....	18,643	1,929	588	21,160	122	5,823	446	27,551
30 September	18,352	2,055	608	21,015	113	2,062	509	23,699
31 December	18,140	2,431	618	21,189	105	1,710	539	23,543

Commercial Banking Statistics for Tanganyika and Zanzibar—*continued*

£'000

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*			
	ASSETS									
31 December, 1948	£ 850	£ 33	£ 10,604	£ 425	£ 184	£ 1,204	£ 1,813	£ —	£ 113	£ 13,413
31 December, 1949	952	—	9,150	445	1,261	1,723	3,429	—	127	13,658
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
1952:—										
31 March	1,922	127	16,324	—	—	—	7,080	30	507	25,990
30 June	2,164	171	17,006	2,449	2,017	3,325	7,791	30	389	27,551
30 September	1,813	159	13,621	—	—	—	7,583	30	493	23,699
31 December	1,979	185	14,670	1,079	1,803	3,281	6,163	30	516	23,543

* Statistics for Tanganyika alone are not available.

APPENDIX VII

COMMERCE AND TRADE

A. Balance of payments statistics are not available.

B. Owing to changes in methods of valuation and in the treatment of trade with Kenya and Uganda which occurred in 1949, it is not possible to make close comparisons with earlier years. The first table below summarises external trade, which excludes trade between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda in the produce and manufactures of the three territories. In arriving at Net Imports, inward or outward transfers between Tanganyika and the other two territories of goods originating outside East Africa are added or subtracted, as the case may be, at time of transfer.

The second table below summarises the inter-territorial trade excluded from the first table.

(1) Volume and Balance of External Trade

£'000

	1949	1950	1951	1952
	£	£	£	£
Net Imports:				
Commercial	22,158	21,410	25,227	32,558
Government	3,366	2,760	2,886	4,934
Gold Bullion	1	3	8	3
Total Net Imports	25,523	24,173	28,121	37,495
Domestic Exports:				
Exports excluding Gold	19,238	22,262	38,518	46,170
Exports of Gold	693	809	825	850
Total Domestic Exports	19,931	23,071	39,343	47,020
Re-exports	475	1,188	1,003	954
Volume of Trade	45,929	48,432	68,467	85,469
Visible Trade Balance	—5,117	+86	+12,225	+10,479

Figures have been rounded off, causing slight discrepancies between the sum of constituent items and totals as shown.

B. (2) Value of Inter-territorial Trade in Local Produce and Manufacture

Year	*Transfers from*		*Transfers to*	
	Kenya	*Uganda*	*Kenya*	*Uganda*
	£	£	£	£
1949	2,044,879	1,203,932	780,795	141,750
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

C. (a) Net Imports by Main Classes and Principal Countries of Origin

£'000

Class	Year	Principal Countries of Origin								Total Imports
		U.K.	India	South Africa	U.S.A.	Japan	Italy	Belgium	All Others	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1949	406	37	83	6	—	11	—	569	1,112
	1950	454	41	82	1	—	19	—	662	1,259
	1951	429	57	76	65	—	33	2	981	1,643
	1952	481	74	90	74	1	43	2	1,317	2,082
Textiles	1949	1,203	2,010	6	64	1,544	386	13	387	5,613
	1950	1,095	1,885	4	2	1,041	311	5	196	4,539
	1951	1,320	1,838	21	2	2,406	605	32	382	6,606
	1952	1,902	2,980	3	1	1,689	429	29	474	7,507
Fuels and Lubricants	1949	80	—	178	346	—	—	1	1,435	2,040
	1950	78	—	211	279	—	—	—	1,353	1,921
	1951	91	84	201	280	—	44	—	1,277	1,977
	1952	163	303	179	641	—	83	1	1,673	3,043
Non-Metal Minerals and Manufactures thereof	1949	767	51	3	2	15	130	15	196	1,179
	1950	802	90	201	1	36	75	2	184	1,391
	1951	1,087	94	22	1	77	90	52	432	1,855
	1952	1,278	44	12	2	43	144	47	714	2,284
Base Metal Goods	1949	2,943	140	37	53	1	13	157	209	3,553
	1950	2,902	28	117	14	29	21	106	384	3,601
	1951	2,077	50	96	33	79	20	729	823	3,907
	1952	3,479	42	159	85	436	17	476	1,017	5,711

Machinery and Vehicles	1949	6,853	10	128	1,528	—	48	45	471	9,083
	1950	6,232	14	105	1,156	4	51	5	379	7,946
	1951	5,125	21	173	612	9	132	19	737	6,828
	1952	7,235	50	239	757	17	156	76	1,584	10,114
Other	1949	2,395	560	131	130	87	37	5	539	3,884
	1950	2,005	450	243	75	117	45	4	577	3,516
	1951	2,392	954	513	73	280	100	24	969	5,305
	1952	3,125	733	512	87	170	142	100	1,885	6,754
TOTAL	1949	14,647	2,808	566	2,129	1,647	625	236	3,806	26,464
	1950	13,568	2,508	963	1,528	1,227	522	122	3,735	24,173
	1951	12,521	3,098	1,102	1,066	2,851	1,024	858	5,601	28,121
	1952	17,663	4,226	1,194	1,647	2,356	1,014	731	8,664	37,495

C. (b) Domestic Exports by Main Items and Principal Countries of Destination

£'000

Item	Year	Principal Countries of Destination										Total Domestic Exports
		U.K.	U.S.A.	India	South Africa	Germany*	Australia	Nether-lands	Belgium	Canada	All other Countries	
Sisal	1949	4,113	2,284	91	228	641	322	322	264	140	2,706	11,111
	1950	5,069	569	143	315	1,185	1,035	364	565	258	2,343	11,846
	1951	8,845	5,531	89	506	1,146	1,970	917	2,086	618	1,979	23,689
	1952	5,607	9,057	64	448	1,289	1,773	491	1,067	239	1,673	21,708
Coffee	1949	815	30	—	100	107	31	75	1	71	231	1,461
	1950	932	1,041	—	284	165	67	206	13	245	518	3,471
	1951	1,998	783	—	241	32	140	182	3	350	774	4,503
	1952	2,245	435	—	451	134	141	229	32	447	1,426	5,540
Cotton	1949	370	—	1,580	—	8	—	—	—	—	102	2,060
	1950	279	—	921	33	2	—	—	—	—	208	1,443
	1951	1,009	—	1,204	—	134	—	—	—	—	420	2,767
	1952	2,542	—	1,302	—	119	—	141	3	—	572	4,679
Diamonds	1949	1,635†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†1,635
	1950	746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	746
	1951	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
	1952	4,607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,607

Oilseeds and Nuts	1949	435	2	—	2	—	25	16	—	—	24	504
	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
Hides and Skins	1949	460	124	4	—	—	—	32	1	—	4	625
	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
Others	1949	705	143	254	†744	45	21	144	7	49	423	†2,535
	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
TOTAL	1949	†8,533	2,583	1,929	1,074	801	399	589	273	260	3,490	19,931
	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	19,674	9,956	2,014	1,351	2,235	1,952	1,875	1,766	69	6,128	47,020

† Includes gold valued at £72,633, silver valued at £568 and diamonds to the value of £624,687 shown in 1950 Trade Report but reported in December, 1949.

* West Germany only in 1952.

D. 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
	2,636

APPENDIX VIII

AGRICULTURE

I. Land Distribution (approximate figures only)

	Acres	*Square Miles*
(*a*) Arable land including temporary meadows and temporary fallow	18,500,000	28,906
(*b*) Land for growing trees, vines, fruit-bearing shrubs	1,400,000	2,188
(*c*) Permanent meadows and pastures	37,000,000	57,813
(*d*) Productive but uncultivated land	38,000,000	59,375
(*e*) Wood or forest land	89,400,000	139,688
(*f*) All other land (e.g., deserts, rock, swamps, bush-land, built, up land, highways, aerodromes)	35,031,840	54,736
Total land area	219,331,840	342,706

II. Long Term Rights of Occupancy over Agricultural and Pastoral Land on Register on 31st December, 1952

Nationality	*Holdings*	*Acreage*	*Percentage of Total Land Area*
British	416	1,212,361	·5527
Indian	258	214,859	·0979
South African	95	129,021	·0590
German	44	27,722	·0126
Greek	213	237,018	·1080
American	3	515	·0002
Syrian	4	2,907	·0013
French	4	2,704	·0012
Italian	2	849	·0004
Dutch	4	11,631	·0053
Goan	10	5,383	·0025
Swiss	21	30,724	·0140
Danish	9	34,175	·0156
African	7	2,392	·0011
Others	29	11,146	·0051
Missions	250	15,534	·0071
TOTAL	1,369	1,938,941	·8840

Area of the Territory (land), 219,331,840 Acres.

Note: The above figures do not include land held under freehold title. All occupied land other than that held under freehold or long-term rights of occupancy is held by Africans.

III. Long Term Rights of Occupancy over Agricultural and Pastoral Land granted during the year 1952

Nationality	*Holdings*	*Acreage*
British	75	611,049(*a*)
Indian	29	24,781
South African	16	35,358
German	4	1,694
Greek	36	45,483
French	1	500
Italian	1	930
Goan	3	2,533
Danish	1	5,000
African	2	575
Others	4	1,235
Missions	7	2,494
TOTAL	179	731,632

Area of the Territory (land), 219,331,840 Acres.

(*a*) This figure includes 334,728 acres allocated to the Overseas Food Corporation in earlier years in respect of which the final grant and registration was only made in 1952. It also includes 131,409 acres previously held under rights of occupancy which were, by arrangement, surrendered and re-granted during 1952 under fresh titles incorporating modern development conditions.

IV. Approximate acreage devoted to principal crops and estimated gross production (for local consumption and export) by quantity and value

Crop	*Acreage*	*Total Production*	*Production Value*
		Tons	£
Maize, millet, sorghums:			
Non-Native producers	77,000	29,000	464,000
Native producers	3,150,000	700,000	10,000,000
Root Crops:			
Non-Native producers	—	—	—
Native producers	1,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000
Beans and Pulses:			
Non-Native producers	30,000	5,000	90,000
Native producers	700,000	80,000	2,000,000
Bananas:			
Non-Native producers	—	—	—
Native producers	415,000	1,320,000	5,300,000
Paddy (unhulled rice):			
Non-Native producers	—	—	—
Native producers	140,000	60,000	1,200,000
Wheat:			
Non-Native producers	17,000	5,000	124,000
Native producers	15,000	3,000	75,000
Groundnuts:			
Non-Native producers	6,000	1,360	47,400
Native producers	200,000	25,000	625,000

Crop	Acreage	Total Production	Production Value
		Tons	£
Coffee:			
Non-Native producers	20,000	2,300	715,000
Native producers	88,000	16,000	4,000,000
Tea:			
Non-Native producers	10,000	1,100	300,000
Native producers	—	—	—
Sugar:			
Non-Native producers	5,400	9,600	359,000
Native producers	400	500	8,000
Non-Indigenous Fruit and Vegetables:			
Non-Native producers	1,000	500	15,000
Native producers	8,000	7,000	160,000
Sesame:			
Non-Native producers	—	—	—
Native producers	31,000	5,000	150,000
Copra:			
Non-Native producers	57,000	6,000	250,000
Native producers	57,000	6,000	250,000
Sisal:			
Non-Native producers	568,000	156,888	21,466,000
Native producers	—	5,497	330,000
Seed Cotton:			
Non-Native producers	600	100	5,000
Native producers	216,000	45,000	2,250,000
Tobacco:			
Non-Native producers	5,200	1,100	228,000
Native producers	7,000	1,000	70,000
Papain:			
Non-Native producers	3,000	30	100,000
Native producers	—	—	—
Pyrethrum:			
Non-Native producers	3,200	240	63,000
Native producers	—	—	—

Notes:

GENERAL: Values are calculated from the average prices paid to the actual grower. Many Native 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 (cassava and sweet potatoes): Production and value estimated as if in the form of dried root, although a very considerable tonnage is consumed fresh.

Sisal: Native producers cut from boundary and contour hedges and an acreage figure cannot therefore be quoted.

Tobacco: Non-Native producers grow, almost exclusively, the high-priced flue-cured tobaccos. Although Native production of these has commenced the bulk of Native Production is of the lower-priced fire-cured tobaccos.

Pyrethrum: Native production has recently commenced, some 4 acres producing about ¼ ton of dried flowers (value £65) in 1952.

APPENDIX IX

LIVESTOCK

A. Livestock Enumeration

The final figures of the enumeration made in 1952 are not yet available. The latest estimates give the following figures:

Cattle	6,263,394
Sheep	2,338,907
Goats	3,478,336
Donkeys	104,865
Pigs	15,066
Horses	195
Mules	57

The exact number of livestock used for draft purposes is not known but the percentage is very small.

B. Livestock Production

1. *Output of Meat*

(*a*)	Beef	64,003,500 lb.
(*b*)	Mutton	488,500 lb.
(*c*)	Goat Meat	1,806,500 lb.

(Estimate based on sales of livestock at primary markets. No details available of stock slaughtered for private consumption).

2. *Output of Milk*

7,887,000 gallons

(Estimate based on production figures of clarified butter and ghee and on known dairy output. No figures available of unmarketed production privately consumed).

3. *Hides and Skins*

(*a*)	Hides	5,194,586 lb.
(*b*)	Goatskins	1,081,246 pieces
(*c*)	Sheepskins	469,343 pieces

(The above are actual export figures from the territory but do not include exports from ports other than Dar es Salaam for the last two months of the year. Figures of internal consumption of hides and skins are not known).

4. *Wool* Nil

5. *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 to the end of November plus estimated December landings; 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.

Freshwater Fisheries	*Kind of Fish*	*Quantity Metric Tons*	*Value £*
Lake Victoria Nyanza	Cichlidae: *Tilapia* spp.	7,000	165,000
	All others, (mainly *Protopterus*, Cyprinidae, Siluroidea and Cichlidae: Haplochromis spp.)	10,000	176,000
Lake Tanganyika	Clupeidae: *Stolothrissa tanganicae* ("Dagaa")	5,000	150,000
	All others (mainly Cichlidae, Siluroidea and *Lates* spp.)	2,000	80,250
Malagarasi River and Swamps	Cichlidae: *Tilapia* spp.	675	14,250
	All others (mainly Characidae and Mormyridae)	200	8,025
Lake Rukwa	Cinchlidae: *Tilapia rukwaensis*	385	10,780
	Clariidae: *Clarias mossambicus*	25	500
	All kinds (mainly Cichlidae, Characidae, Cyprinidae and Siluroidea)	1,800	36,000
		27,085	£840,305

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.

Exports, 1952

(*a*) from the Lake Tanganyika area to Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Sun-dried *Clupeidae*—500 tons. Value £50,000

Smoked *Tilapia* — 10 „ „ £1,500

(*b*) There is a considerable export of smoked fish from Tanganyika waters of Lake Victoria to Kenya and Uganda. Figures not yet available for 1952 ; in 1951 the amount was 594 tons, valued at almost £70,000.

Imports

Figures for 1952 are not yet available. In 1951 imports of fresh fish were negligible and of salted, dried or smoked fish amounted to nearly 1,400 tons, valued at over £95,000.

APPENDIX XI

FORESTS

A. Areas of Productive and Other Forests Latest Available Figures

(*a*) Productive forests :—

(i) exploited
(ii) non-exploited } 139,734 sq. miles

(*b*) Other forests 560 sq. miles

Note :—No separate estimates of exploited and non-exploited forests are possible; most forests have been exploited by the indigenous inhabitants at some time or other.

B. Area of Forest Estate and Farm Forests

(*a*) Forest estate (Forest reserves) —8,822 sq. miles
(*b*) Farm forests (Private forests) — 300 sq. miles

Note :—(*b*) is an estimated figure only.

C. Volume of Standing Merchantable Timber and Annual Timber Yield

No estimate is possible.

D. Forest Products by Categories and Value

Kind of Product	*Unit of Measurement*	*Outturn in* 1951 (*a*)			*Local Value (for royalty or forest fee purposes* (£)
		Hardwoods	*Softwoods*	*Total*	
Timber (sawlogs, solid veneer, logs, sleepers)	solid cu. ft.	5,564,200	1,524,600	7,088,800	155,470 (*b*)
Poles	" "	(*c*) 1,692,800	—	1,692,800	7,010 (*b*)
Fuelwood (incl. wood for charcoal)	" "	(*c*) 16,372,700	—	16,372,700	18,550 (*b*)
Mangrove bark	Tons			1,435	7,620
Sansevieria	"			1,299	13,120
Other fibres				—	100
Bamboos....				—	730
Withies				—	310
Seeds, plants, Xmas trees				—	170
Other items (*d*)					120

Notes:

(*a*) Final figures for 1952 not yet available.

(*b*) Excluding free issues, valued at:
Timber .... £2,300.
Poles .... £15,400.
Firewood .... £13,400.

(*c*) Excluding bush poles and firewood taken free by Africans for which no records are available. The cut of these is estimated as approximately 12 million solid cu. ft. of poles and 708 million cu. ft. of fuelwood.

(*d*) Includes Allanblackia nuts, long peppers, acacia bark, etc.

APPENDIX XII

MINERALS

A. Areas held under mining titles by sections of population on 31st December, 1952

Section of Population	*Claims: (Acres)*	*Mining Leases: (Acres)*	*Total (Acres)*	*Percentage of Total*
Indigenous	1,977	—	1,977	0·78
Asian	3,727	1,309	5,036	1·98
Non-British European	7,071	1,699	8,770	3·45
British	15,641	222,571	238,212	93·79
TOTALS	28,416	225,579	253,995	100·00

Notes. The above figures are approximate.

Missions hold no mining titles.

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.

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.

Of 611 prospecting rights held on 31st December, 1952, 141 were held by Africans (135 indigenous), 191 by Asians and 278 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 (at least 144 million tons) 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 mineral to the value of £50,000 or more during 1952. 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 Limited	Lead

The above seven concerns produced in value about four-fifths of the minerals produced in Tanganyika during 1952.

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

D. (1) Mineral Exports and Local Sales (Domestic Production)

		1950		1951		1952		
		Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	
†			£		£		£	
1. Building Minerals	cu. ft.	15,743,082·00	116,403	18,374,611·00	195,251	19,058,612	171,724	1
2. Copper from Copper Concentrates	long tons	1·34	321	—	—	—	—	2
Copper from Auriferous Concentrates	long tons	0·44	74	—	—	—	—	
Copper from Lead Concentrates	long tons	27·17	5,243	134·53	58,256	‡	‡	
3. Diamonds	metric carats	70,566·54	798,028	8,587·50	88,953	331,398*	4,124,577*	3
4. Gold (refined) from Bullion	troy oz.	65,127·23	808,391	65,582,99	819,660	64,693·43	850,268	4
Gold (refined) from lead concentrates	troy oz.	114·10	1,424	813·61	10,613	‡	‡	
5. Graphite (crude)	long tons	—	—	25·00	669	—	—	5
6. Gypsum	long tons	—	—	—	—	495	1,239	6
7. Kaolin	metric tons	59·50	555	158·00	1,539	259·60	2,946	7
8. Lead (metallic, in Concentrates)	long tons	641·80	84,917	1,536·59	305,840	‡	‡	8
8a. Lead Concentrates	long tons	§	—	§	—	4,837·30	480,547*	8a
9. Lime	long tons	8,505·00	18,989	6,184·59	22,981	6,588·44	25,266	9
10. Magnesite	long tons	81·57	489	2,650·90	17,152	—	—	10
11. Mica: Sheet	long tons	49·08	61,175*	68·67	119,552*	106·73	142,674*	11
Mica: Ground	long tons	58·65	1,223	—	—	14·50	254	
Mica: Waste	long tons	25·00	337	—	—	0·93	19*	
12. Phosphate	long tons	460·35	1,993	340·00	2,023	99·00	842	12
13. Salt	metric tons	13,880·35	114,377	16,106·96	131,095	16,100·50	130,804	13
14. Silver (refined) from Bullion	troy oz.	31,014·13	8,267	36,271·17	11,629	35,899·93,	10,989	14
Silver from Lead Concentrates	troy oz.	20,585·16	5,966	77,272·81	26,409	‡	‡	
15. Tin Concentrates	long tons	129·40	76,078	92·09	67,864	63·10	44,571	15
16. Tungsten Concentrates	long tons	40·50	14,284	39·26	60,273	35·90	45,610*	16
TOTAL VALUE (Exports and Local Sales)		—	2,118,534*	—	1,939,759*	—	6,034,330*	

D. (2) Local Sales (Extracted from above)

	†		£		£		£	
1. Building Minerals	cu. ft.	15,743,082·00	116,403	18,374,611·00	195,251	19,058·612	171,724	1
2. Diamonds	metric carats	0·07	—	—	—	129·10	387	2
3. Kaolin	metric tons	41·50	373	111·14	1,032	133·70	1,576	3
4. Lead Concentrates	long tons	—	—	0·05	7	—	—	4
5. Lime	long tons	8,435·07	18,709	5,994·59	22,131	6,407·44	24,426	5
6. Mica	long tons	0·03	121	0·0053	12	—	—	6
7. Phosphate	long tons	460·53	1,993	340·00	2,025	99·00	842	7
8. Salt	metric tons	9,944·60	78,370	12,236·95	95,599	11,618·00	90,531	8
TOTAL VALUE (Local Sales Only)		—	215,969	—	316,055	—	289,486	

*Provisional, some account sales outstanding.
‡Not yet available.
†Excluding production from Government quarries.
§Expressed in terms of metal content under items Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 14.

Notes: Gold, silver, tin, tungsten, lead and copper exports are valued at the gross amount realized before deducting any charges.
Salt is valued ex works or f.o.r.
Diamonds are valued in accordance with valuation for royalty purposes by the official valuers to the Government.
Mica (sheet, ground and waste), magnesite and graphite are valued c.i.f.
Building minerals, lime and phosphate are in most cases valued ex works.
Kaolin is valued f.o.r. or f.o.b. Dar es Salaam.
Gypsum is valued f.o.r.

E. Exclusive Prospecting Licences held on 31st December, 1952

Mineral	*Number*	*Area Sq. Miles*
Mica	1	3
Tin	3	50
Precious Metals	3	9
Kaolin	1	10
Base Metals	7	3,116
TOTALS	15	3,188

Note: The above includes one special exclusive prospecting licence over 1,800 square miles which commenced in 1952 but which was not registered until 1953.

F. Labour Employed in Mining

Average during (1952)

S=Surface UG=Underground

Mine	*European*		*Asian*		*African*		*Totals*
	S	*UG*	*S*	*UG*	*S*	*UG*	
Geita Gold Mine	42	27	54	—	1,326	632	2,081
New Saza Mine	14	4	44	8	573	457	1,100
Williamson Diamonds	102	—	54	—	1,889	—	2,045
Uruwira Minerals	63	18	—	—	1,356	453	1,890
Buhemba Gold Mine	10	4	2	1	340	269	626
Alamasi Mine....	22	—	8	—	423	—	453
Nyanza Salt Mine	4	—	2	—	559	—	565
Remaining mines and quarries	156	56	56	8	8,589	1,349	10,183
TOTALS 1952	413	78	220	17	15,055	3,160	18,943
1951	345	81	220	15	14,538	3,385	18,584
1950	341	71	225	16	15,727	3,441	19,821
1949	349		209		15,410	4,027	19,995

G. Accidents—1952

Mine	Fatalities	Injured	Rate per 1,000 employed	
			Fatal	Non-fatal
Geita	2	20	0·96	9·6
Saza	1	6	0·91	5·4
Williamson	1	32	0·49	15·6
Mpanda	3	13	1·59	6·9
Buhemba	—	5	—	8·0
Alamasi	—	5	—	1·1
Uvinza	—	—	—	—
Remaining Mines and Quarries	4	35	0·39	3·4
TOTALS 1952	11	116	0·58	6·1
1951	13	70	0·70	3·8
1950	9	77	0·45	3·9
1949	19	75	0·95	3·7
Average—(4 years)	13	85	0·67	4·4

Notes: The majority of the non-fatal accidents were not serious and involved no permanent disability.

An effect of the introduction of the Workmen's Conpensation Ordinance has been to increase the number of minor injuries reported.

All mines and quarries are inspected at least once a year, the larger mines being inspected more frequently.

Compensation is dealt with by the Labour Department under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

APPENDIX XIII

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

A. (*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, 1952, are as follows:—

Industry	*No. of Factories*		
	With Power	*No Power*	*Total*
Aerated Water Manufacture	24	14	38
Agricultural Plant Maintenance and Repair	59	—	59
Aircraft Maintenance	2	—	2
Aluminiumware Manufacture	2	—	2
Bacon Factories	4	1	5
Bicycle Repairs	1	15	16
Boat Building and Repairing	5	—	5
Bread and Flour Confectionery	17	30	47
Breweries	1	1	2
Brick and Tile Making	5	2	7
Can Manufacture	1	—	1
Chemical Products Manufacture	1	—	1
Coffee Curing	3	—	3
Coffee Pulping	42	17	59
Copra Dying	2	1	3
Cotton Ginning	31	—	31
Cotton Weaving	1	—	1
Crop Processing	5	—	5
Dairy Produce	1	1	2
Dry Cleaning	3	2	5
Edible Oil Refining	3	—	3
Electrical Repairs	9	—	9
Electrical Power Generation	17	—	17
Electro-plating	1	—	1
Engineering General	34	—	34
Essential Oil Extraction	3	—	3
Fez Cap Manufacture	—	4	4
Fish Curing	1	—	1
Flour Milling	144	—	144
Food Canning	4	—	4
Fruit Drinks Manufacture	1	1	2
Hides and Skins Processing and Bailing	4	22	26
Ice Manufacture	9	—	9
Industrial Gas Manufacture	1	—	1
Jaggery Manufacture	28	—	28
Jewellers and Goldsmiths	2	20	22
Kapok Ginning	5	—	5
Laundries	2	2	4
Leather Goods Manufacture (other than footwear)	3	—	3
Letterpress Printing	20	2	22
Locomotive and Rolling Stock Repairs	10	—	10
Mica Cutting and Grading	—	2	2
Milk Pasteurising	1	—	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	102	14	116
Paint Manufacture	1	—	1
Papain Manufacture	1	—	1
Petrol, Oil and Lubricants Packing	3	—	3
Pharmaceuticals Manufacture	1	—	1
Photographic Developing and Printing	8	1	9
Pre-cast Concrete Works	5	3	8
Pyrethrum Drying	1	—	1
Rice Mills and Hulleries	57	—	57
Rubber Processing	1	—	1

Industry	*No. of Factories*		
	With Power	*No Power*	*Total*
Salt Works	4	—	4
Saw Mills	70	1	71
Sewage Pumping	2	—	2
Sheet Metal Work	2	13	15
Ship Breaking	1	—	1
Shoe Making and Repairing	—	79	79
Sisal and Sanseveiria Processing	203	—	203
Soap Manufacture	21	18	39
Sugar Confectionery	1	—	1
Sugar Manufacture	1	—	1
Tailoring and/or Dressmaking	23	552	575
Tanneries	2	—	2
Tea Manufacture	8	—	8
Textile Dyeing and Printing	2	—	2
Tobacco Processing	3	—	3
Toilet Goods (other than soap)	—	3	3
Typewriter and other Repairs	—	2	2
Tyre Re-treading	1	—	1
Vegetable Oil Extraction	64	—	64
Watch Repairing	2	2	4
Water Supply	58	—	58
Woodworking—General	154	34	188
Wrought Iron Works	4	1	5
TOTALS	1,318	860	2,178

B. No statistics are available of the quantity and value of commodities produced, except for the few commodities subject to excise duty.

APPENDIX XIV

CO-OPERATIVES

Type of Society	*No. of Societies*	*Membership*				*Share Capital*	*Surpluses and Reserves*	*Turnover*
		African	*Asian*	*European*	*Total*			
Bulk Purchase	5	850	—	—	850	£ 3,000	£ 100	£ 75,000
Consumers	2	—	—	2,750	2,750	44,000	—	175,000
Credit (Loan)	5	—	2,800	—	2,800	7,500	—	—
Agricultural marketing and requisites supply (Savings facilities provided by 25 societies)	140	116,000	10	310	116,320	20,500	612,500	3,570,000
TOTALS	152	116,850	2,810	3,060	122,720	75,000	612,600	3,820,000

APPENDIX XV

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. With respect to *postal services*:

(*a*)	Number of postal establishments classified according to category	77 Post Offices of which 41 provide a full range of facilities. 73 Postal Agencies	
(*b*)(1)	Number of letters	16, 522,635	
(2)	Periodicals	6,897,618	
(3)	Declared value letters	6,841	£361,388
(4)	Parcels	237,947	
(5)	Money Orders issued and paid	95,084	£989,111 1s. 8d.

B. With respect to *telephone services*:

(*a*)	Number of local systems	61 telephone exchanges
(*b*)	Length of single local wires	8,000 miles
(*c*)	Length of inter-urban lines	9,773 miles
(*d*)	Number of subscribers, i.e. direct exchange lines	3,888
(*e*)	Number of apparatus and public call stations	57

C. With respect to *telegraph services*:

(*a*)	Number of telegraph establishments	182	
(*b*)	Number of telegrams: inland	698,134	
	foreign	152,700	

D. With respect to *broadcasting services*:

(*b*)	Number of radio sets, private and public, registered in 1952 .... (The total number of sets is unknown)	1,304

E. With respect to *roads*:

(*a*)	Mileage of roads classified according to type	*Mileage*
	Main Roads	3,243
	District Roads, Grade A	3,688
	Grade B	10,423
	Village Roads	8,000 approx.
	Roads in Municipalities and Townships	545
	Roads in other settlements	50
(*b*)	Number of private cars licensed (including Vans, Pickups, Box-bodies, Jeeps and Land Rovers)	9,537
(*c*)	Number of buses, lorries, etc. (whether publicly or privately owned). Particulars of capacity are not available	6,301
(*d*)	Length of motor bus lines:	
	Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Co.	30·4 miles
	Railways Road Services	1,683 miles

Services of other private bus companies—not available

(*e*) Number of passengers conveyed by buses:

Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Co.	7,081,705
Railways Road Services	232,984 in 1951 (Data for 1952 not yet available)

Services of other private bus companies—not available.

F. With respect to *Railways:*

(*a*) Length of railway lines as at 31.12.52:

	Mileage of Running Lines Reduced to Single Track	*Mileage of Sidings*	*Total Mileage*
Main Lines			
Dar es Salaam—Kigoma	779·70	84·07	863·77
Tanga-Moshi	218·68	18·45	237·13
TOTAL	998·38	102·52	1,100·90
Principal Lines			
Tabora-Mwanza	236·67	17·71	254·38
Minor and Branch Lines			
Moshi-Arusha	53·62	2·73	56·35
Msagali-Kongwa	16·76	14·25	31·01
Kaliuwa-Mpanda	130·86	3·77	134·63
TOTAL	201·24	20·75	221·99
GRAND TOTAL	1,436·29	140·98	1,577·27

(*b*) Number of locomotives as at 31.12.52 110

(*c*) Number of goods wagons as at 31.12.52 1,713

(*d*) Number of coaching stock vehicles as at 31.12.52 217

(*e*) Number of passengers conveyed in 1952 (excluding Tanga line) 1,217,000

(*f*) Passenger miles operated during 1952 .... (figures not available)

(*g*) Originating tonnage of goods traffic during 1952 ....

(i) Tonnage originating from Central Line Stations 598,000

(ii) Tonnage from Kenya and Uganda and Tanga line to Central Line Stations 19,000

617,000

(*h*) Freight ton miles operated during 1952 (excluding Tanga Line) 214,362,000

G. With respect to *air transport:*

(*a*) Number of passengers embarking on scheduled services of E. A. Airways Corporation 28,533

(*b*) Number of passengers arriving on such services 29,184

Figures for other scheduled services and for all chartered services in 1952 are not yet available

(*c*) Civil air fields:

Government scheduled airfields 30

Other Government landing grounds 13

Private airfields 6

H. With respect to *Meterological Services* :

	Territorial H.Q.	*Forecast Office*	*1st Order Observing Station*	*2nd Order Observing Station*
Dar es Salaam (Kurasini)	x		x	
Amani				x (P.T.)
Arusha				x (P.T.)
Biharamulo				x (P.T.)
Bukoba				x (P.T.)
Chunya				x (P.T.)
Dar es Salaam Airfield		x		x
Dodoma				x
Iringa				x (P.T.)
Kigoma				x
Mafia				x (P.T.)
Kilwa				x (P.T.)
Kondoa				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 (P.T.)

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 52 stations at which temperature and rainfall readings are made by voluntary observers and 472 additional stations at which daily rainfall readings are taken also by voluntary observers.

I. With respect to *Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways :*

(*a*) Maritime vessels registered in Tanganyika territory as at 31.12.52 .... Nil

(*b*) Tonnage discharged from and loaded in international sea going ships during 1952

Discharged	536,379 Harbour tons
Loaded	406,098 „ „

(*c*) Tonnage discharged from and loaded in coastwise ships during 1952 at main sea ports

Discharged	114,389
Loaded	101,675

(*d*) Number and net registered tonnage of ships entered and cleared in external trade during 1952 ....

Nationality	*No. of Ships*	*Net Registered Tonnage*
British	766	2,158,121
American (U.S.A.)	100	477,002
Belgian	33	148,742
Danish	6	10,583
Dutch	227	325,424
French	23	124,975
German	4	7,322
Greek	6	8,081
Italian	54	219,946
Norwegian	42	121,381
Panamanian	6	19,905
Swedish	2	2,734
Zanzibarian	49	21,765
South African	1	187
Japanese	1	3,057
Turkish	2	6,418

(*e*) Number of passengers embarked and disembarked during 1952 at main sea ports

Embarked	29,138
Disembarked	30,819

(*f*) Length of navigable inland waterways as at 31.12.52

Lake Tanganyika	598 miles
Lake Victoria	675 miles

(*g*) Vessels used in inland waterways as at 31.12.52

Lake Tanganyika— 1 steamer of 1,575 tons displacement
1 diesel tug of 120 „ „
18 native vessels (sail) of 165 tons
4 lighters of 130 tons

Lake Victoria— 1 diesel tug of 100 tons displacement
9 motor boats of 125 tons „
3 lighters of 25 tons „
1 motor ferry of 25 tons
220 native vessels (sail) of 2,611 tons displacement

(*h*) Number of fishing vessels registered and unregistered as at 31.12.52.

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 1952

Lake Tanganyika	Up	2,213 tons
	Down	1,646 tons
Lake Victoria	Up	4,668 tons
	Down	3,843 tons

(*j*) Number of passengers conveyed on inland waterways during 1952

Lake Tanganyika	Up	1,231
	Down	1,104
Lake Victoria	Up	108,018
	Down	100,372

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
(*a*) *African*					
Mixed meal	Kg.	·31	·44	·56	·56
Beans	lb.	·20	·22	·42	·47
Groundnuts	„	·36	·36	·45	·62
Coconut oil	„	·90	1·05	1·11	1·18
(*b*) *Asian*					
Flour (Atta)	lb.	·36	·38	·43	·50
Dhall gram	Kg.	1·00	1·50	2·18	2·00
Bajri (Miller)	„	·35	·42	·54	·54
Simsim oil	„	1·98	2·10	2·58	3·10
Ghee	lb.	2·10	2·21	2·78	3·20
Garlic	Kg.	2·00	3·00	3·50	3·50
Jaggery	„	·80	·80	·89	·89
(*c*) *European*					
Flour (Wheaten)	lb.	·38	·40	·48	·56
Bread	„	·46	·48	·58	·61
Bacon	„	2·75	2·75	2·75	3·05
Cheese	„	2·17	2·30	2·65	2·86
Lard	„	2·00	1·80	1·75	2·00
Coffee	„	3·90	4·75	4·75	4·72
(*d*) *European and Asian*					
Eggs	each	·20	·20	·23	·23
Butter	lb.	2·80	2·95	3·45	3·54
European potatoes	„	·20	·20	·23	·31
(*e*) *General*					
Rice	lb.	·30	·39	·40	·59
Sugar (white)	„	·40	·46	·60	·55
Salt	Kg.	·14	·14	·17	·37
Tea	lb.	2·75	3·15	4·25	4·25
Milk (fresh)	Pint	·35	·45	·45	·65
Meat	lb.	·60 to 1·50	·60 to 1·50	1·20 to 2·50	1·20 to 3·75
Vegetables (mixed)	„	·65	·40	·56	·68
Water	4 gall.	·05	·07	·10	·10
Charcoal	Bag	5·00	4·50	5·00	6·00
Kerosene	Gall.	1·65	1·97	2·20	2·39
Soap, blue	lb.	·63	·70	·82	·67
Soap, white	„	·67	·74	·75	·71

B. (i) Dar es Salaam Cost of Living Index (Excluding Rent)

(Base: 31st December, 1950=100)

Date	GROUP.							Average Weighted Index for all Groups
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	*Clothing and Footwear*	*Domestic Servants' Wages*	*Household*	*Pharmaceutical Products*	*Transport*	*All Other Groups*	
1947: 31st December	80	85	77	93	85	77	95	83
1948: 31st December	85	91	86	93	94	94	96	88
1950: 31st December	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951: 28th February	101	103	104	101	101	103	100	102
30th April	103	108	108	106	103	104	103	105
30th June	106	108	110	107	104	104	105	107
31st August	109	109	111	108	104	104	106	109
31st October	110	109	112	110	107	106	106	110
31st December	116	109	117	112	110	106	107	114
1952: 29th February	118	110	118	114	111	110	107	115
30th April	120	107	119	115	112	111	114	116
30th June	122	108	120	117	113	110	115	118
31st August	126	108	121	121	114	114	115	120
31st October	129	108	123	122	115	112	115	122
31st December	131	107	126	122	116	111	115	123

B. (ii) Dar es Salaam Retail Price Index of Goods Mainly Consumed by Africans

(Base: 31st December, 1951=100)

Date		*Index*
1951	30th June	91
	31st August	92
	31st October	98
	31st December	100
1952	29th February	101
	30th April	102
	30th June	102
	31st August	105
	31st October	109
	31st December	110

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 :—

Weight			*Weight*	
(1)	Food:—			
	Posho	21	(2) Fuel and Soap:—	
	Vegetable and Fruit	20	Fuel	7
	Meat	12	Soap	1
	Fish	9		
	Bread	9	(3) Clothing	6
	Rice	8		
	Other items	5	(4) Household Articles	2

During the regular collection of data, 71 shops and market stalls are visited each month and prices for 36 articles are obtained.

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 250 articles.

The weights allocated to the major groups are as follows:—

Group	*Weight*	*Group*	*Weight*
(1) Food, Drink and Tobacco	42	(6) Wages	17
(2) Household goods		(7) Transport	2
(3) Pharmaceutical Products		(8) Amusements	6
(4) Clothing and Footwear		(9) Miscellaneous	1
(5) Papers and Periodicals		TOTAL	100

The weights allocated within the food, drink and tobacco group are set out below. The items in this group number 67.

Item	*Weight*	*Item*	*Weight*
(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

APPENDIX XVII

LABOUR

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

Type of Employment	*European*		*Indian*		*Other Non-Africans*		*Total*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
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.

I. (b) Labour Enumeration of African Employees in July 1952

Major Industrial Divisions	Regular Employment				Casual Employment				Total Employment			
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Juveniles*	Total	Adult Males	Adult Females	Juveniles*	Total	Adult Males	Adult Females	Juveniles*	Total
Domestic Service	17,996	955	1,479	20,430	—	—	—	—	17,996	955	1,479	20,430
Agriculture	159,620	15,257	22,187	197,064	29,749	2,313	3,901	35,963	189,369	17,570	26,088	233,027
Other Industries	82,028	1,566	2,207	85,801	13,823	451	546	14,820	95,851	2,017	2,753	100,621
Public Services....	51,971	762	183	52,916	36,120	162	321	36,603	88,091	924	504	89,519
TOTAL	311,615	18,540	26,056	356,211	79,692	2,926	4,768	87,386	391,307	21,466	30,824	443,597

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF ADULT MALES IN REGULAR EMPLOYMENT

Year	INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS										
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing (including Electricity)	Construction	Commerce	Transport and Communications	Public Services	Other Services (excluding Domestic)	Domestic Services	Not adequately described	Total
1952	160,704	14,123	18,964	18,127	12,850	4,617	51,971	11,874	17,996	389	311,615

* Persons whose apparent age does not exceed 16 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, and July, 1951, at which the totals in employment were reported to be 474,107 and 455,398 respectively. Owing to changes in coverage and classification, the results cannot be compared in detail with those given above.

II. Number of persons from whom compulsory labour was exacted and average number of man/days worked (a)

Type of Employment	*Number Employed*					*Average number of man/days worked*				
	1947/8	1948/9	1949/50	1950/1	1951/2(*b*)	1947/8	1948/9	1949/50	1950/1	1951/2(*b*)
A. Porterage (Article 18)	5,947	2,719	3,201	2,122	3,432	2·27	2·35	2·23	2·83	2·80
B. Tax Defaulters (Article 10)	4,148	2,384	2,010	1,127	Nil	30·04	35·09	30·65	39·48	Nil
C. (i) Minor Public Works (Article 10)	2,193	3,002	2,577	6,405	6,686	19·78	30·48	29·95	17·67	6·21
(ii) For Native Authority	1,278	1,125	1,008	1,636	2,460	21·52	19·86	24·36	27·68	22·71

Notes: (*a*) The periods covered are the 12 months ended 30th September, 1948, the 9 months ended 30th June, 1949 and thereafter 12-monthly periods ended 30th June each year.
(*b*) Latest corrected figures.

III. Rates of Wates paid to Indigenous Workers and Hours of Work in Main Classifications of Employment*

Classification of Employment	*Occupation*	*Wages (shillings)*	*Unit of Computation*	*Number of hours worked (weekly average)*
Agriculture Sisal	Cutters and Production	27/- plus 12/- bonus (*a*) (*b*)		
	Work Brushers' Assistants	21/- plus 10/- bonus (*a*) (*b*)	30 tasks to be completed in 42 days	42-46 on time basis less if on piece work
	Land Clearing	18/- plus 10/- bonus (*a*) (*b*)		
	Planting and Development Work	18/- plus 5/- bonus (*a*) (*b*)		
General	Unskilled	20/- to 40/- (*a*)	30 tasks or 30 days	20-40
	Semi-skilled	30/- to 60/- (*a*)		
	Skilled	60/- to 200/- (*a*)		
Trade, Transport and General Industrial Port (Dar es Salaam)	Permanent	90/- to 130/- plus 25% cost of living allowance (15/- per month minimum) plus overtime (*c*)	per month	45-48
	Casual	3/50 plus 95 cents COLA plus overtime (*c*)	8 hour shift	
Trade, Transport and General Industrial Port (Tanga)	Casual	3/50 plus 95 cents COLA plus overtime (*c*)	8 hour shift	45-48
Port (Lindi)		2/60	half-shift	
		3/55	per shift	45-48
General	Unskilled	30/- to 60/-	per month or 30 tasks	45-48
	Semi-skilled	60/- to 90/-		
	Skilled	75/- to 300/-		

Timber Production				
Logging and Sawmilling	Unskilled	20/- to 40/- (*a*)	30 tasks	44-48
	Semi-skilled	35/- to 60/- (*a*)		
	Skilled	75/- to 200/- (*a*)		
Mining				
Gold	General	22/- to 45/-		
	Surface	(*a*)		
	Underground	25/- to 75/- (*a*)	30 tasks	44-48
	Skilled, other	40/- to 100/- (*a*)		
Diamonds	General	20/- to 28/- (*a*)		
	Skilled	50/- to 150/- (*a*)	30 tasks	44-48
Lead	General			
	Surface	18/- to 30/- (*a*)		
	Underground	27/- to 80/- (*a*)	30 tasks	44-48
	Skilled	60/- to 200/- (*a*)		
		(All plus varying production bonus)		

Notes: *Wage rates vary considerably according to locality.

(*a*) Plus rations, varying in value from about Shs. 15/- to Shs. 29/- according to locality. If rations are not issued wages are increased proportionately.

(*b*) Bonus payable if 30 tasks performed within 42 days.

(*c*) Overtime paid for all work in excess of eight hours per day.

IV. (a) African Cash Wage Rates in Major Industrial Groups

Shillings per Month	Number of Wage Earners in Regular Employment														
	Domestic Service			Agriculture			Other industries			Public Service			Total		
	Males	Females	Juveniles	Males	Females	Juveniles	Males	Females	Juveniles	Males	Females	Juveniles	Males	Females	Juveniles
0–19	705	70	465	13,972	6,887	17,064	7,567	572	1,562	4,165	20	107	26,409	7,549	19,198
20–39	3,528	186	435	82,863	7,344	3,495	29,867	381	353	13,116	188	33	129,374	8,099	4,316
40–49	2,528	130	64	27,142	283	117	10,265	153	48	7,700	222	—	47,635	788	229
50–59	2,107	93	22	12,277	3	3	9,082	204	15	5,709	120	2	29,175	420	42
60–69	1,607	91	8	4,311	3	3	5,099	14	4	3,961	74	13	14,978	182	28
70–79	1,055	54	2	2,331	—	2	3,502	10	—	3,020	34	—	9,908	98	4
80–99	1,002	39	—	2,326	—	—	4,355	72	—	4,614	50	—	12,297	161	—
100–149	257	6	—	1,768	3	—	6,544	82	7	4,370	19	4	12,939	110	11
150–199	19	—	—	532	—	—	2,633	41	—	1,556	1	—	4,740	42	—
200 and Over	6	6	—	282	—	—	1,316	4	6	1,851	2	—	3,455	12	6
Not Stated	5,182	280	483	11,816	734	1,503	1,798	33	212	1,909	32	24	20,695	1,079	2,222
	17,996	955	1,479	159,620	15,257	22,187	82,028	1,566	2,207	51,971	762	183	311,615	18,540	26,056

Source: Labour Enumeration July, 1952.

IV. (b) Numbers Receiving and Estimated Value of Rations and Housing

Major Industrial Groups	*Rationed*						*Housed*					
	Numbers			*Estimated Value pet Month*			*Numbers*			*Estimated Value per Month*		
	Males	*Females*	*Juveniles*	*Males*	*Females*	*Juveniles*	*Males*	*Females*	*Juveniles*	*Males*	*Females*	*Juveniles*
				Shs.	*Shs.*	*Shs.*				*Shs.*	*Shs.*	*Shs.*
Domestic Service	3,051	20	87	57,020	525	1,580	3,872	29	55	41,477	316	499
Agriculture	66,059	267	297	1,076,882	4,132	4,778	57,471	315	259	390,446	1,655	1,389
Other Industries	24,593	18	9	538,588	412	175	19,550	4	7	184,505	40	34
Public Service	3,348	2	—	51,355	10	—	8,474	4	—	74,627	19	—
TOTAL	97,051	307	393	1,723,845	5,079	6,533	89,367	352	321	691,055	2,030	1,922

Source: Labour Enumeration July, 1952.

V. Labour Inspections

During the year under review 4,208 inspections were carried out by Labour Officers and Inspectors. Details of classification according to major groups of industry are not available. Complete records of medical inspections are not available.

VI. Industrial Injuries—

Total Amounts of Compensation paid in 1952

In respect of cases resulting in:—

	Shs.
Death	87,136·58
Permanent Incapacity....	172,231·07
Temporary Incapacity	64,263·48
TOTAL	323,631·13

VI(a). Total Number of Industrial Injuries Reported during the year 1952

Industrial Group	*Total number of injuries*	*Fatal injuries*	*Permanent Disability*		*Temporary Disability*
			Total	*Partial*	
Agriculture	237	10	—	55	172
Construction	327	9	1	57	260
Food Manufacture	121	5	—	33	83
Engineering and Metal Working	44	—	—	7	37
Mining	59	2	—	35	22
Ports and Shipping	58	—	—	9	49
Railways	224	4	—	27	193
Road Transport	74	18	—	11	45
Sisal	576	17	1	166	392
Woodworking	148	10	—	48	90
Miscellaneous	129	11	—	33	85
TOTALS	1,997	86	2	481	1,428

VI. (b) Causes of Industrial Injuries, 1952

Cause of Injuries	*Agriculture*	*Construction*	*Food Manufacture*	*Engineering and Metal Working*	*Mining*	*Ports, Shipping*	*Railways*	*Road Transport*	*Sisal*	*Wood Working*	*Miscellaneous*	*Totals*
Machinery:												
1. Prime Movers	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	2	—	13
2. Transmission Machinery	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7
3. Lift Machinery	2	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	12
4. Working Machinery	34	42	39	8	13	1	7	—	108	42	19	313
Transport:												
1. Railways	2	11	12	1	3	1	67	—	139	3	3	242
2. Ships	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	9
3. Vehicles	54	43	6	2	8	2	15	35	76	18	23	282
Other Accidents:												
1. Explosion and/or Fire	7	8	—	1	6	—	2	1	11	2	5	43
2. Poisonous, hot or corrosive substances	6	6	2	4	—	—	2	1	5	—	2	28
3. Electricity	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	2	10
4. Falls of Persons	22	57	6	3	5	1	26	6	56	10	16	208
5. Stepping on or striking against object	11	20	8	2	—	1	10	3	24	8	5	92
6. Falling Objects	52	60	20	7	7	16	42	10	45	41	23	323
7. Falls of Ground	—	1	1	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	3	15
8. Handling Working Machinery	14	28	2	9	3	22	34	13	21	10	12	168
9. Hand Tools not Power-driven	28	17	20	3	1	—	9	—	27	9	4	118
10. Miscellaneous	5	26	5	3	1	6	8	4	43	2	11	114

VI. (c) Classification of Accidents by Nature of Injury, 1952

Industrial Group	*Contusions and Abrasions*	*Burns and Scalds*	*Concussion*	*Cuts and Lacerations*	*Punctured Wounds*	*Amputations*	*Dislocations*	*Fractures*	*Sprains and Strains*	*Drowning*	*Tearing Internal Organs*	*Electric Shock*	*Eyes*	*Miscellaneous*
Agriculture	11	14	2	132	3	18	7	38	7	—	—	—	—	5
Construction	39	13	2	138	5	15	8	81	11	1	3	—	3	10
Food Manufacture	2	2	1	79	—	17	2	15	1	—	1	—	—	1
Engineering and Metal Working	5	5	—	13	—	4	2	11	3	—	—	—	—	1
Mining	4	—	—	17	3	16	—	15	—	—	—	2	1	1
Ports, Shipping	11	—	—	14	—	1	2	28	2	—	—	—	—	—
Railways	54	22	3	91	6	3	1	26	9	—	—	—	—	9
Road Transport	7	3	—	15	1	4	1	28	5	2	2	—	—	6
Sisal	54	11	1	246	24	70	10	118	15	—	2	2	12	11
Woodworking	9	2	2	53	3	21	2	41	5	—	2	—	1	7
Miscellaneous	10	6	1	38	5	12	2	44	4	—	2	2	—	3
TOTALS	206	78	12	836	50	181	35	445	62	3	12	6	17	54

VII. Number of Employers and Employees who, during 1952, were Charged, etc. with Offences against Labour Laws

	Charged	*Prosecuted*	*Convicted*	*Fined*	*Imprisoned*	*Bound over*	*Imprisoned and Fined*	*Acquitted*
Employers	101	101	66	56	3	7	—	35
Employees	424	424	363	138	221	3	1	61

VIII. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY—1952

Industry	*Number of Disputes*	*Number of Workers Involved*	*Number of Man-Days lost*	*Duration of Dispute (days)*				
				Less than 1	1	2	3	*Over 3*
Agriculture	14	637	1,765	—	9	3	—	2
Sisal	34	5,964	8,790	2	18	7	4	3
Commercial Transport	2	46	129	1	—	—	—	1
Commercial Establishments	1	22	2	1	—	—	—	—
Mining	1	51	51	—	1	—	—	—
Saw-milling	1	55	55	—	1	—	—	—
Industrial (Manufacturing Establishments)	6	1,792	2,355	2	3	1	—	—
Government Service	6	193	469	3	2	—	—	1
Port Industry	8	1,346	1,637	1	7	—	—	—
Building and Civil Engineering	7	367	476	—	5	1	—	1
East African Railways and Harbours	1	60	180	—	—	—	1	—
Miscellaneous	1	14	14	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	82	10,547	15,923	10	47	12	5	8

IX. Unemployed persons registered at 31st December, 1952 as desirous of obtaining employment

Occupation	*European*		*Asian*		*African*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Supervisory	10	—	2	—	—	—
Metal Work	1	—	—	—	15	—
Scholastic	1	—	—	—	11	—
Blacksmith	—	—	—	—	59	—
Bricklayers	—	—	—	—	505	—
Carpenters	—	—	1	—	228	—
Clerical	2	—	1	—	277	—
Drivers	—	—	—	—	870	—
Mechanical, etc.	5	—	1	—	259	—
Messengers	—	—	—	—	113	—
Public Health	—	—	—	—	148	—
Painters	—	—	—	—	72	—
Plumbers	—	—	—	—	34	—
Tailors	—	—	—	—	33	—
Watchmen	—	—	—	—	123	—
Miscellaneous	7	1	—	—	445	—
TOTAL	26	1	5	—	3,192	—

XI. Government Circular No. 1 of 1952

Government Policy in Respect of Labour Supply

(*a*) The policy of Government is to induce the African to contribute, either directly or indirectly, to the economic wealth and development of the territory. This must entail his producing, or assisting to produce, something more than the crop of local foodstuffs that he requires for the sustenance of himself and his family on a static standard of living. It does not mean, however, that he must necessarily produce exportable crops, for not only is industrial and mining enterprise assuming greater importance year by year, but so also is the need for increasing the production of foodstuffs for internal consumption. The number of Africans in the territory who are not in a position to grow their own food is increasing, and is bound to increase still further; it is therefore a vital matter that those who are in a position to grow foodstuffs should continue to increase their production.

X. Particulars relating to African Employees Recruited from Outside the Territory

Country of Origin	*Number present in the Territory at 31st July, 1952*				*New arrivals during 1952*				*Number repatriated during 1952*				*Deaths during 1952*				*Births during 1952*
	Males	*Females*	*Dependants*	*Totals*	*Males*	*Females*	*Dependants*	*Totals*	*Males*	*Females*	*Dependants*	*Totals*	*Males*	*Females*	*Dependants*	*Totals*	
Portuguese East Africa	10,143	4,883	1,381	16,407	5,010	45,334	533	9,543				Information not available					
Belgian Congo	8,544	2,087	741	11,372	6,591	3,449	136	10,176	616	494	341	1,451	82	44	172	298	524
Northern Rhodesia....	5,634	621	749	7,004	1,705	31	8	1,744				Information not available					
Nyasaland	4,158	176	189	4,523	473	—	—	473				,,	,,	,,			
Kenya	6,843	185	281	7,309	2,560	2,297	4,708	9,565				,,	,,	,,			
Uganda	767	39	17	823	—	—	—	—				,,	,,	,,			
	36,089	7,991	3,358	47,438	16,339	10,310	4,852	31,501	616	494	341	1,451	82	44	172	298	524

Note: This information records reported arrivals but many natives enter the territory in search of wor
of their own volition without being recorded.

(*b*) Africans should be informed that, subject to the maintenance of adequate food supplies, they are free either to grow their own crops for sale or to labour for others as they may desire. It is the duty of the district team to exhort them either to take up the cultivation of economic crops or to accept employment with Government or with private enterprise. In particular it is often of benefit to a tribe that unmarried men should go out to work rather than remain at home and when there are no reasons for keeping young men from going out to work they should be encouraged to do so.

(*c*) Africans who are in the habit of working on farms, estates or with other enterprises in their own neighbourhood should be encouraged to continue to do so, and employers may be assured that no pressure will be brought by officers of Government to induce the people to abandon this habit in order to grow their own crops for sale or export.

(*d*) An African leaving his home to seek work, either independently or under contract, should be encouraged to take his family with him, if he wishes to do so. By this means a family unit will be preserved. There can be few cases where village or tribal solidarity will be endangered by permanent loss of such families; in any event the potential damage to the community is far less than that which must inevitably be caused by the prolonged absence, or even permanent loss, of the adult males—such as is liable—to be brought about by the present system.

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 31.12.52	1,224
(ii) No. of beneficiaries during 1952	217
(iii) Amount paid	£17,852*
(*b*) *Local Authorities Provident Fund*	
(i) No. of contributors at 31.12.52	4,603
(ii) No. of beneficiaries during 1952	987
(iii) Amount paid	£16,557
(*c*) *Dar es Salaam Municipality P.F.*	
(i) No. of contributors at 31.12.52	84
(ii) No. of beneficiaries during 1952	10
(iii) Amount paid	£1,536

*Includes £14,417 paid to sixty-six non-African employees on these posts being declared pensionable.

APPENDIX XIX
PUBLIC HEALTH
I. Physicians, Dentists, Medical Assistants, Nurses, Midwives Laboratory and X-Ray Technicians and Pharmacists
Numbers at 31st December, 1952

	Section of the Population	(i) Government Hospitals or Dispensaries	(ii) Missionary Hospitals or Dispensaries	(iii) Charitable Institutions and Industrial or Estate Hospitals or Dispensaries	(iv) Government Services outside Hospitals or Dispensaries (a)	(v) Private Practice	TOTAL
Registered Medical Practitioners	European	62	44	20	39	83	330
	Asian	23	—	2	—	57	
Licensed Medical Practitioners	European	—	1	2	—	—	63
	Asian	38	—	5	—	7	
	African	8	—	1	—	1	
Registered Dentists	European	—	1	2	7	5	16
	Asian	—	—	—	—	1	
Licensed Dentists	European	—	—	—	—	1	2
	Asian	—	—	1	—	—	
Medical Assistants	African	124	41	5	—	—	170
State Registered Nurses with Midwifery Qualifications	European	103	75	(b)	25	(b)	203
State Registered Nurses without Midwifery Qualifications	European	1	79	(b)	—	(b)	80
State Certificated Midwives	European	—	4	(b)	—	(b)	4
State Registered Mental Nurses	European	10	—	—	—	—	10
Trained Mental Nurses	Asian	2	—	—	—	—	2
Certificated African Nurses with Midwifery Qualifications	African	2	15	(b)	—	(b)	17
Certificated African Nurses without Midwifery Qualifications	African	113	35	(b)	—	(b)	148
Trained Asian Nurse	Asian	1	—	—	—	—	1
Certificated African Midwives	African	3	3	(b)	—	(b)	6
Laboratory Superintendents	European	—	—	—	3	—	3
Laboratory Assistants	African	16	—	—	15	—	31
Radiological Technician	European	1	—	—	—	—	1
Radiographers	European	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pharmacists	European	2	—	2	3	12	22
	Asian	—	—	—	—	3	
Pharmaceutical Assistants	African	9	1	—	3	—	13

(a) Including Research Units operating under East African High Commission.
(b) Figures not known pending registration of Nurses and Midwives in accordance with recent legislation.

II. Medical and other Personnel Engaged in Central and Local Government Health Services

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

	Central Government						*Native Authority*	
	European		*Asian*		*African*		*African*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Registered Medical Practitioners (*a*)	94	7	22	1	—	—	—	—
Licensed Medical Practitioners	—	—	38	—	8	—	1	—
Medical Assistants	—	—	—	—	124	—	3	—
State Registered Nurses with Midwifery Qualifications	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Registered Nurses	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trained Asian Nurses	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
State Registered Mental Nurses	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trained Asian Mental Nurses	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Certificated Nurses with Midwifery Qualifications....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Certificated Nurses	—	—	—	—	101	14	—	—
Certificated Midwives....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Physiotherapists	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiological Technicians	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiographers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial Instructors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superintendents of Hospitals	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Stewards	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered Dentists	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Mechanics	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmacists	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical Assistants	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Laboratory Superintendents	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laboratory Assistants	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—
Entomologists	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria Field Officers	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Inspectors	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Health Inspectors	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	—
Medical Instructor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stores Accountant	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument Mechanic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Medical Aids	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—

(*a*) Including Medical Practitioners employed in research units operating under East African High Commission.

Health Inspectorate Staff

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

	European	*Asian*	*African*
Chief Health Inspector	1	—	—
Health Inspectors .... (Including 3 employed by the Dar es Salaam Municipality)	35	—	—
Assistant Health Inspectors .... (Including 1 employed by the Dar es Salaam Municipality)	—	1	4
Sanitary Inspectors (Graded)	—	—	61
Sanitary Inspectors (Un-graded)	—	—	32

IV. (i) Government General Hospitals

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

Medical Region and Province	*Hospital*	*Number of Beds*			*Total*
		European	*Asian (a)*	*African*	
Dar es Salaam	European Wing	42 11 cots	13	—	55+11 cots
	Sewa Haji Wing	—	28	240	268
EASTERN REGION					
Eastern Province	Bagamoyo	—	—	40	40
	Kilosa	—	4	86	90
	Kingolwira	—	—	46	46
	Mahenge	—	—	78	78
	Morogoro	9	—	181	190
	Utete	—	—	33	33
Southern Province	Kilwa	—	—	36	36
	Lindi	5	4	90	99
	Mikindani	—	—	28	28
	Mtwara	4	—	37	41
	Songea	—	—	54	54
NORTHERN REGION					
Northern Province	Arusha	12	4	112	128
	Mbulu	—	—	40	40
	Monduli	—	—	34	34
	Moshi	9	8	165	182
	Oldeani	4	—	42	46
Tanga Province....	Korogwe	—	—	69	69
	Lushoto	—	—	47	47
	Muheza	—	—	98	98
	Pangani	—	—	22	22
	Tanga	20	18	252	290
	Usangi	—	—	40	40
CENTRAL REGION					
Central Province	Dodoma	—	8	105	113
	Kondoa	—	—	46	46
	Mpwapwa	—	—	26	26
	Singida	—	2	42	44
S. Highlands Province	Chunya	10	—	31	41
	Iringa	7	6	93	106
	Mbeya	8	4	71	83
	Tukuyu	—	—	81	81
WESTERN REGION					
Lake Province	Bukoba	—	2	135	137
	Musoma	3	3	120	126
	Mwanza	8	9	165	182
	Shanwa	—	—	30	30
	Shinyanga	—	4	64	68
Western Province	Kahama	—	—	61	61
	Kibondo	—	—	31	31
	Kigoma	—	—	50	50
	Nzega	—	—	40	40
	Sumbawanga	—	—	24	24
	Tabora	12	8	170	190
TOTAL	43	164	125	3,255	3,544

Note: (*a*) European beds are available for Asian patients, and a number of African beds are also available for Asian patients when necessary.

IV. (ii) Government Special Hospitals

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

Type of Hospital	*Location*	*Number of Beds*			*Total*
		European	*Asian*	*African*	
Tuberculosis	Kibongoto	—	30	210	240
Mental	Dodoma	11	16	269	296
Infectious Diseases	Dar es Salaam	—	4	160	164
	Tanga	—	—	12	12
Maternity	Dar es Salaam	—	—	40	40
	Tanga	—	—	11	11
	Nzega	—	—	30	30
TOTALS	7	11	50	732	793

IV. (iii) Government Dispensaries with Accommodation for In-patients

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

Medical Region and Province	*Dispensary*	*Number of Beds*			*Total*
		European	*Asian*	*African*	
EASTERN REGION					
Eastern Province	Mafia	—	2	12	14
Southern Province	Liwale	—	—	18	18
	Tunduru	—	1	17	18
NORTHERN REGION					
Northern Province	Babati	—	—	12	12
	Magugu	—	—	10	10
	Mwika	—	—	16	16
Tanga Province....	Handeni	—	—	24	24
	Same	—	—	30	30
CENTRAL REGION					
Central Province	Itigi	—	—	8	8
	Manyoni	—	—	16	16
S. Highlands Province....	Kyela	—	—	20	20
	Malangali	—	—	23	23
	Mjombe	—	—	22	22
WESTERN REGION					
Lake Province	Biharamulo	—	2	32	34
	Murongo	—	—	14	14
	Ngara	—	—	24	24
	Ngudu	—	—	16	16
Western Province	Kakonko	—	—	14	14
	Kasulu	—	—	17	17
	Uvinza	—	—	6	6
TOTAL	20	—	5	351	356

IV. (iv) Mission General Hospitals (with Resident Medical Practitioners)

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

Medical Region, Province and Mission	*Hospital*	*Number of Beds*			*Total*
		European	*Asian*	*African*	
EASTERN REGION					
Eastern Province					
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Minaki	—	—	120	120
Southern Province					
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Masasi	—	—	76	76
do.	Lulindi	—	—	70	70
do.	Liuli	—	—	39	39
Benedictine	Ndanda	8	15	100	123
do.	Mnero	—	—	50	50
do.	Peramiho	12	8	113	133
NORTHERN REGION					
Northern Province					
Lutheran	Machame	2	—	50	52
Pallotine Fathers	Ndareda	—	—	50	50
Tanga Province					
Lutheran	Bumbuli	5	15	144	164
do.	Gonja	—	—	22	22
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Kideleko	—	2	80	82
do.	Magila	—	—	50	50
CENTRAL REGION					
Central Province					
Church Missionary Society	Mvumi	—	—	80	80
	Kilimatinde	—	—	65	65
Augustana Lutheran	Kiomboi	3	—	74	77
S. Highlands Province					
Swedish Evangelical Society	Ilembula	—	—	40	40
Consolata Fathers	Tosamaganga	—	—	40	40
WESTERN REGION					
Lake Province					
Africa Inland Mission	Nkolandoto	4	14	82	100
Church of Sweden Mission	Ndloage	3	14	103	120
Mennonite Mission	Shirati	1	4	38	43
White Fathers	Kagunguli	—	6	26	32
do.	Sumve	—	—	120	120
Western Province					
Moravian Mission	Sikonge	—	—	95	95
Seventh Day Adventist Mission	Heri	—	—	15	15
White Fathers	Kabanga	1	—	20	21
TOTALS	26	39	78	1,762	1,879

IV. (v) Mission Hospitals (without Resident Medical Practitioners)

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

Medical Region, Province and Mission	*Hospital*	*Number of Beds*			*Total*
		European	*Asian*	*African*	
EASTERN REGION					
Eastern Province					
Capuchin	Ifakara	—	—	52	52
do.	Sofi	—	—	32	32
Church Missionary Society	Berega	—	—	34	34
Southern Province					
Benedictine	Kigonsera	1	—	36	37
do.	Litembo	3	—	128	131
do.	Lituhi	2	—	41	43
do.	Lundu	2	—	22	24
do.	Mahanje	2	—	54	56
do.	Mango	1	—	95	96
do.	Matimira	2	—	25	27
do.	Mpitimbi	1	—	30	31
do.	Nangombo	2	4	50	56
do.	Nanyamba	—	—	25	25
do.	Nyangao	—	—	50	50
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Luatala	—	—	33	33
do.	Lukwika	—	—	40	40
do.	Mindu	—	—	25	25
do.	Newala	—	8	72	80
NORTHERN REGION					
Northern Province					
Holy Ghost Fathers	Kilema	—	—	42	42
do.	Kibosho	—	4	56	60
do.	Rombo	—	—	38	38
Lutheran	Marangu	—	—	28	28
do.	Masama	—	—	25	25
Tanga Province					
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Korogwe	—	—	50	50
do.	Kwa Mkono	—	—	45	45
CENTRAL REGION					
Central Province					
Augustana Lutheran	Iambi	—	—	50	50
do.	Wembere	—	—	26	26
Church Missionary Society	Kongwa	—	—	27	27
S. Highlands Province					
Benedictine	Luilo	3	—	90	93
do.	Lugarawa	3	—	42	45
do.	Uwemba	2	1	45	48
Moravian	Mbozi	—	—	34	34
Universities Mission to Central Africa	Manda	—	—	30	30
do.	Milo	—	—	30	30
WESTERN REGION					
Lake Province					
Church Missionary Society	Murgwanza	—	—	34	34
White Fathers	Kagondo	—	11	114	125
do.	Kashozi	—	1	55	56
do.	Mugana	—	—	27	27
Western Province					
Moravian Mission	Ichemba	—	—	27	27
do.	Kitunda	—	—	36	36
do.	Usoke	—	4	62	66
White Fathers	Kakonko	—	2	22	24
do.	Ujiji	—	5	33	38
TOTALS	43	24	40	1,912	1,976

IV. (vi) Mission Dispensaries with Accommodation for In-patients

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

Medical Region, Province and Mission	*Dispensary*	*Number of Beds*			*Total*
		European	*Asian*	*Africans*	
EASTERN REGION					
Eastern Province					
Capuchin	Kwiro	—	—	12	12
Church Missionary Society	Mamboya	—	—	9	9
Lutheran	Kipingo	—	—	8	8
do.	Maneromango	—	—	4	4
Southern Province					
Benedictine	Lukuledi	—	—	20	20
do.	Lupaso	—	—	20	20
do.	Kilimarondo	—	—	20	20
do.	Luagala	—	—	20	20
do.	Chindundu	—	—	20	20
do.	Nkowe	—	—	20	20
Capuchin	Kipatimu	—	—	19	19
NORTHERN REGION					
Northern Region					
Holy Ghost Fathers	Uru	—	—	20	20
Lutheran	Dongovesh	—	—	20	20
do.	Nkoaranga	—	—	20	20
Pallotine Fathers	Tlawi	—	—	20	20
Tanga Province					
Lutheran	Lutindi	—	—	20	20
CENTRAL REGION					
Central Province					
Agustana Lutheran	Isanzu	—	—	20	20
do.	Kinampanda	—	—	16	16
do.	Wilwana	—	—	12	12
do.	Ushora	—	—	16	16
WESTERN REGION					
Lake Province					
Africa Inland Mission	Kijima	—	—	20	20
Mennonite Mission	Nyabasi	—	—	20	20
TOTALS	22	—	—	376	376

IV. (vii) Hospitals Maintained by Industrial Concerns (with Resident Medical Practitioners)

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

Medical Region and Province	*Hospital*	*Maintained By*	*Total No. of Beds*
Dar es Salaam	Kikongo	Tanganyika Packers Ltd.	6
EASTERN REGION			
Eastern Province....	Kidugallo	Central Line Sisal Estates	12
Southern Province	Nachingwea	Overseas Food Corporation	116
	Mikindani	Mikindani Sisal Estate	12
	Mtwara (*a*)	Balfour Beatty & Co.	45
NORTHERN REGION			
Northern Province	Arusha	Lucy Sisal Estate	26
	Makanya	Hasani Sisal Estate	20
Tanga Province	Amboni	Amboni Sisal Estate	46
	Mazinde	Mazinde Estates	56
	Mombo	Toronto Plantations	67
CENTRAL REGION			
Central Province....	Kongwa	Overseas Food Corporation	75
S. Highlands Province	Saza	New Saza Mines	30
	Mufindi	Tanganyika Tea Co.	26
WESTERN REGION			
Lake Province	Mwadui	Williamson Diamonds	60
	Geita	Geita Gold Mining Co.	60
Western Province	Urambo	Overseas Food Corporation	200
	Mpanda	Uruwira Minerals	45
TOTALS	17		902

(*a*) This hospital was handed over to Government during 1952, and is now maintained by the Medical Department.

IV. (viii) Hospital and Dispensary Beds: Territorial Summary

(As at 31st December, 1952)

	Number of Hospitals or Dispensaries	*Number of Beds*			*Total*
		European	*Asian*	*African*	
Government General Hospitals	43	164	125	3,255	3,544
Government Special Hospitals	7	11	50	732	793
Government Dispensaries	20	—	5	351	356
Mission Hospitals with Doctors	26	39	78	1,762	1,879
Mission Hospitals without Doctors	43	24	40	1,912	1,976
Mission Special Hospitals (Mental Hospital)	1	—	—	125	125
Mission Dispensaries	22	—	—	376	376
Industrial Hospitals (*a*)	16	—	—	857(*b*)	857(*b*)
TERRITORIAL TOTALS	178	238	198	9,370	9,906

(*a*) In addition, 129 dispensaries and first-aid posts are maintained, with a total of 915 beds.
(*b*) Includes beds for Europeans and Asians.

IV. (ix) Out-patients Dispensaries

Number at 31st December, 1952

Region and Province	Number of Dispensaries				
	Government	Native Authority	Mission	Industry	Total
EASTERN REGION					
Eastern Province	2	77	12	87	178
Southern Province	2	32	2	21	57
NORTHERN REGION					
Northern Province	—	50	6	59	115
Tanga Province	1	39	14	65	119
CENTRAL REGION					
Central Province	—	42	8	6	56
S. Highlands Province	—	50	4	54	88
WESTERN REGION					
Lake Province	2	98	8	6	114
Western Province	3	55	3	13	74
TOTALS	10	443	57	291	801

V. (a) Maternity Centres and Maternity and Child Health Centres

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

	Number of Centres	Ante-Natal Clinics Total attendances	Child Health Clinics Total attendances
Government	18	41,863	58,129
Native Authority	22	20,950	8,360
Mission	53	91,375	68,206
TOTALS	93	154,188	134,695

(b) Tuberculosis Units

	Beds		
	Asian	African	Total
Government: Kibongoto: Hospital Sanatorium with 10 out-patient dispensaries	30	210	240

(c) Venereal Disease Units

There are no independent venereal disease units, but treatment for venereal diseases is given at all general hospitals and a venereal disease clinic is held weekly at the Sewa Haji Hospital, Dar es Salaam.

VI. In-Patients and Out-Patients Treated, 1952

	In-Patients: Admissions				*Out-Patients: New Cases*				*Out-Patients: Total Attendances*			
	European	*Asian*	*African*	*Total*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Total*	*European*	*Asian*	*African*	*Total*
GOVERNMENT												
General Hospitals	2,796	2,208	73,519	78,523	15,295	14,542	802,968	832,805	26,466	32,616	1,829,979	1,889,061
Special Hospitals	6	70	4,269	4,345	6	22	22,416	22,444	153	452	98,147	98,751
Dispensaries	—	12	7,991	8,003	25	238	238,858	239,121	50	413	516,608	517,071
Out-Patient Dispensaries	—	—	—	—	21	24	84,025	84,070	43	40	172,004	172,087
Total Government	2,802	2,290	85,779	90,871	15,347	14,826	1,148,267	1,178,440	26,711	33,521	2,616,738	2,676,970
NATIVE AUTHORITY												
Out-Patient Dispensaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,081,923	2,081,923	—	—	4,426,905	4,426,905
Total Native Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,081,923	2,081,923	—	—	4,426,905	4,426,905
MISSION												
Hospitals with resident Doctors	203	635	34,378	35,218	536	1,732	191,772	194,040	1,479	4,540	742,354	748,373
Hospitals without Doctors	32	161	37,420	37,613	225	1,429	285,136	286,790	573	4,101	895,159	899,833
Dispensaries	5	13	7,646	7,664	58	6	126,784	126,848	66	6	391,743	391,815
Out-Patient Dispensaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	141,944(*a*)	141,944(*a*)	—	—	506,737	506,737
Total Mission	240	809	79,444	80,493	819	3,167	745,638	749,622	2,118	8,647	2,535,993	2,546,758
INDUSTRY												
Hospitals with resident Doctors	—	—	—	28,619	—	—	—	160,869(*b*)	—	—	—	—
Dispensaries and First Aid Posts	—	—	—	18,143	—	—	—	361,942(*b*)	—	—	—	—
Total Industry	—	—	—	46,762	—	—	—	522,811(*b*)	—	—	—	—
TERRITORIAL TOTAL	—	—	—	218,126	—	—	—	4,532,796	—	—	—	9,650,633(*c*)

Notes: (*a*) Incomplete recordings.
(*b*) In some cases figures probably denote total attendances rather than new cases.
(*c*) Excluding Industry.

Footnote: Disease statistics for the year not yet available. Statistics in respect of hospitals—others are at present not obtainable—will appear in the departmental annual report.

V. (d) Leprosaria

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

Medical Legion	*Location*	*Administering Authority*	*Leprosy Patients resident 31st December, 1952*	*Cases on Sulphone Therapy*
CENTRAL	Mkalama....	Augustana Lutheran Mission	592	154
	Makutapota	Church Missionary Society	175	175
	Makete	Government	347	347
EASTERN	Chazi	Government	152	152
	Ndanda	Benedictine Mission	541	416
	Peramiho	Benedictine Mission	1,010	466
	Mnero	Benedictine Mission	160	160
	Mngehe	Universities Mission to Central Africa	225	117
	Masasi and Lulindi	Universities Mission to Central Africa	Not available	Not available
NORTHERN	Njoro Chini	Government	17	17
WESTERN	Nkolondoto	Africa Inland Mission	605	605
	Shirati	Mennonite Mission	171	171
	Sikonge	Moravian Mission	77	68
	Heri	Seventh Day Adventist Mission	50	50
DAR ES SALAAM	Infectious Diseases Hospital	Government	52	52
	TOTALS (excluding Masasi and Lulindi)		4,174	2,950

(e) Mental Institutions

	Beds			
	European	*Asian*	*African*	*Total*
Government Mental Hospital, Dodoma....	11	16	269	296
Lutheran Mission Mental Hospital Lutindi	—	—	125	125
TOTAL	11	16	394	421

VII. Mission Medical Practitioners

Numbers at 31st December, 1952

Mission	*United Kingdom*	*Australia*	*Canada*	*Denmark*	*Germany*	*Holland*	*Italy*	*Norway*	*Switzerland*	*United States of America*	*Total*
Africa Inland Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Benedictine	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
Capuchin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Church Missionary Society	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Church of Sweden	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Consolata Fathers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Holy Ghost Mission	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lutheran	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	8
Medical Missionaries of Mary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mennonite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Moravian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Seventh Day Adventist	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Swedish Evangelical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Universities Mission to Central Africa	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
White Fathers	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Registered in Tanganyika but resident in South African Mission	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	12	3	1	3	8	2	2	1	1	11	44

VIII. (a) Total Expenditure on Health, Medical and Sanitation Services

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 (a)	940,714	271,720	56,000	103,000	153,000	1,524,434

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.

It is not possible to give a detailed analysis of expenditure except for the Medical Department, as shown in the following table.

VIII. (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	£	% 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	100
1948	137,075	28·6	134,653	28·1	3,863	0·8	171,636	35·8	32,091	6·7	479,318	100
1949	207,183	32·4	150,399	23·6	4,957	0·8	237,793	37·3	37,698	5·9	638,030	100
1950	168,852	24·7	183,189	26·8	2,194	0·3	277,920	40·7	51,188	7·5	683,343	100
1951	340,474(b)	34·3	221,787	22·3	22,574	2·3	324,664	32·7	83,983(d)	8·4	993,482	100
1952(a)	167,569(c)	17·8	257,280	27·3	40,230	4·3	399,245	42·5	76,390	8·1	940,714	100

Note : (a) Estimated expenditure.

(b) Includes sums expended on purchase of unallocated reserve stocks of medical supplies.

(c) Actual expenditure will show an increase of approximately £120,000 above this figure due to further purchases of reserve medical supplies.

(d) Includes £22,280 reimbursement to Overseas Food Corporation for treatment afforded at their hospitals during 1948-1951 to Africans not employed by the Corporation.

IX. Financial Assistance

(*a*) From the Metropolitan Government.

The sum of £1,750,000 has been allocated for medical development projects to be expended during the period 1950-1956.

(*b*) To missionary organizations.

During 1952 the following grants were paid to medical missions—

For upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries, etc.	£52,231
For medical and nursing training centres	6,885
TOTAL	£59,116

(*Note:* Details are not available of the sums expended on public health work by missionary organizations from their own resources).

(*c*) From other organizations—

From the British Red Cross Society .... (Contribution towards the building of a hospital at Makete leprosarium).	£15,000

(*d*) To other organizations—

Contribution towards the upkeep of Mulago hospital and medical school, Uganda	£2,350

APPENDIX XX

HOUSING

There are no statistics covering the whole territory and all sections of the population. Arising from the partial population census held in February, 1952, statistics will become available in due course relating to the housing of Africans in all gazetted townships and of non-Africans throughout the territory. The requisite analyses are not yet complete, however.

As regards new dwelling units commenced and completed, there are no comprehensive statistics. The organization of returns showing units completed in gazetted townships is being developed. From incomplete returns available, the figures for 1952 are estimated at 500 units for non-African and 1,750 units for African occupation.

APPENDIX XXI (A-E).

PENAL ORGANIZATION

Prisons, Penal and Correctional Institutions for Prisoners

(Details of Prison Inmates, Etc.)

| PRISONS | ETHNIC GROUP (Inmates) | | | | SEX | | | AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRISONS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1952 Persons Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment of :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | B No. of Prisoners at the end of the year who have been Committed one or more times before | | | C Average No. of Inmates | D Number of Cells and Wards | | E No. of Cu. ft. of space Allotted to each Prisoner during hours of sleep |
|---|---|---

F. 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*)	¼
Vegetables, pulses and fruits (*d*)	2	Salt	⅝
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: 1½ 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	goats) 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	½
Vegetables (*e*)	4	Calcium (*f*)	0·1
Fruit	4	Tea	¼
Onions	½	Penal diet: 12 ozs. rice and water *ad libitum.*	
Curry powder or Spices	¼		

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. of the beans.	
Palm Oil or ghee (*d*)	½		
Green vegetables (*e*)	4	Salt	½
Groundnuts	2		
Sweet potatoes or fruit	4	Penal diet: 12 ozs. maize daily and water *ad libitum.*	

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, boabab 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.

G. Number of Workshops in Operation in Prisons

Carpenters' Shops	10
Brickmaking and Masonry....	10
Blacksmith Shops	3
Handicrafts and Cottage Industries	3
Tailoring Centre—There is one large tailors' shop at Ukonga Prison, where all the clothing for prisons in the territory is made—*i.e.* Warders uniforms and prisoners' clothing, also clothing for other Government Departments.	
Mechanical Workshop—at Kingolwira	1
Tinsmith—all the dustbins, water and sanitary buckets used in prisons in the territory are made there	1
Brass Foundry	1
Matmaking—all the sleeping mats used by convicts throughout the territory are made at Kingolwira, Ukonga, Moshi and Tanga	4
Coir Matmaking	1
Spinning and Weaving	1

H. Staff

Designation	*European*	*Asian*	*African*
Commissioner	1		
Assistant Commissioner	1		
Senior Superintendent	1		
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	27		
Superintendent, Approved School	1		
Industrial Instructors	2		
Quartermaster	1		
Farm Manager and Assistant Farm Managers	3		
Mechanical Instructor	1		
Temporary Women Dairy Assistant	1(F)		
Assistant Veterinary Officer			1
Chief Warders and Warders	—	8	1,076
Male Mental Nurses	2		
Female Mental Nurse	1(F)		
Warder Attendants			20
Female Warder Attendants			9(F)
Prison Training School Staff			5
Recruit Warders			60
Wardresses			12(F)
Office Assistant		1	
Clerks	1(F)	9	34
Instructors		2	55
Agricultural Instructors			3
Motor Drivers			15
Wireless Operator			1

APPENDIX XXII

EDUCATION

I. (i) (a) 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)	
Schools										
Government and N.A.	447		2		—		7		84	
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	1,150		88		3		13		188	
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	102		—		—		4		13	
TOTAL	1,699(*)		90		3		24		285(†)	
Average Daily Attendance of Students	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Government and N.A.	37,951	9,510	1,402	432	—	—	471	463	5,234	613
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	85,541	41,115	4,021	4,283	271	275	239	243	9,616	2,671
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	3,816	1,732	—	—	—	—	48	29	612	76
TOTAL	127,308	52,357	5,423	4,715	271	275	758	735	15,462	3,360
Number of Teachers										
Government and N.A.	882	103	42	9	—	—	10	42	308	136
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	2,110	327	200	132	—	19	6	29	666	100
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	99	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	51	7
TOTAL	3,091	430	242	141	—	19	19	80	1,025	143

(*) The total number of schools in column (*a*) includes 416 Native Authority Schools.
(†) The total schools in column (*e*) includes 158 District Schools, 13 Pre-Secondary Schools and 7 Teachers Pre-Training Schools, which follow Middle School courses, pupils attending these schools are also shown in this column.

I. (1) (a) (*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)*	
Schools																
Government and Native Authority	10		2		—		1		6		6		—		—	
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	12		6		1		1		26		6		1		1	
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	—		—		—		—		1		3		—		—	
TOTAL	22		8*		1		2		33†		15		1		1	
Average Daily Attendance of Students	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Government and Native Authority	1,289	75	958	281	—	—	59	58	287	58	536	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	1,376	3	1,120	812	71	50	6	6	739	205	208	28	26	55	5	22
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	19	97	34	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,665	78	2,078	1,093	71	50	65	64	1,106	282	841	62	26	55	5	22
Number of Teachers																
Government and Native Authority	117	22	51	—	—	—	6	6	36	7	78	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	83	7	53	16	3	3	—	2	73	28	13	3	4	3	—	1
Voluntary Agency (Unaided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	200	29	104	16	3	3	6	8	112	35	99	6	4	3	—	1

Notes: There are no establishments for Higher Education within the territory. Approximately 300 European teachers are employed in Schools other than European.

* In addition to the number of Schools shown in column (*g*), 25 voluntary agency (aided) Primary Schools have some Secondary Standards and students attending these Standards are shown in this column.

† 5 Grade I centres and 28 Grade II centres.

I. (1) (b). Number of Pupils Enrolled as at November, 1952

	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
Schools										
Government and Native Authority	43,456	10,690	1,515	486	—	—	512	492	5,653	632
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	103,465	49,249	4,450	4,796	292	308	264	266	10,481	2,939
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	4,972	2,159	—	—	—	—	50	30	640	82
TOTAL	151,893	62,098	5,965	5,282	292	308	826	788	16,774	3,653

	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)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Schools																
Government and Native Authority	1,325	81	976	292	—	—	67	63	295	59	564	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	1,401	3	1,151	847	75	52	7	6	791	222	213	29	27	58	5	23
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	22	99	37	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,726	84	2,127	1,139	75	52	74	69	1,169	303	876	66	27	58	5	23

Notes: There are 86 African, 13 Asian, 1 other Non-Native and 4 European Students receiving higher education outside the territory. Of the African students 57 are studying at Makerere University College, Uganda. Students working privately are not recorded. An analysis of African pupils enrolled by standards is given in the following tables I(2) to I(6).

I. (2) Number of African Primary Schools and Enrolment of Students as at November, 1952

AGENCY	*Number of Schools*	*STANDARD I*		*STANDARD II*		*STANDARD III*		*STANDARD IV*		*TOTAL ENROLMENT*	
		Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
Government	31	1,540	642	1,086	399	876	220	897	171	4,399	1,432
Native Authority	416	15,568	4,801	9,967	2,548	7,507	1,243	6,015	666	39,057	9,258
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	1,150	34,383	19,727	27,014	13,696	23,046	9,614	19,022	6,212	103,465	49,249
TOTAL	1,597	51,491	25,170	38,067	16,643	31,429	11,077	25,934	7,049	146,921	59,939
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	102	2,291	1,172	1,322	590	884	279	475	118	4,972	2,159
GRAND TOTAL	1,699	53,782	26,342	39,389	17,233	32,313	11,356	26,409	7,167	151,893	62,098

I. (3) African Schools Following Middle School Courses and Enrolment of Students as at November, 1952

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	36	42	6	84	2,358	248	2,240	198	4,598	446	719	122	336	64	1,055	186	5,653	632
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	113	50	25	188	4,771	1,299	4,011	852	8,782	2,151	1,095	464	604	324	1,699	788	10,481	2,939
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	9	4	—	13	271	44	171	30	442	74	130	7	68	1	198	8	640	82
TOTAL MIDDLE	158	96	31	285	7,400	1,591	6,422	1,080	13,822	2,671	1,944	593	1,008	389	2,952	982	16,774	3,653

Note: Includes 158 former District Schools V–VI (36 Government and Native Authority, 113 Voluntary Agency (Aided) and 9 Voluntary Agency (Unaided) with a total enrolment of 8,535 Boys and 782 Girls.

And 13 Pre-Secondary Schools (V–VI) (9 Government, 4 Voluntary Agency (Aided)) with a total enrolment of 796 Boys and 56 Girls.

And 7 Pre-Training Schools VII–VIII (2 Government and 5 Voluntary Agency (Aided)) with a total enrolment of 599 Boys and 9 Girls.

I. (4) Number of African Secondary Schools and Enrolment of Students as at November, 1952

AGENCY	No. of Schools		Std. VII		Std. VIII		Std. IX		Std. X		Std. XI		Std. XII		TOTAL VII-XII	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government	9	1	404	16	373	28	241	13	208	22	48	8	51	—	1,325	87
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	12	—	421	—	349	2	294	2	254	—	45	—	38	—	1,401	4
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	21	1	825	16	722	30	535	15	462	22	93	8	89	—	2,726	91

I. (5) Number of African Industrial and Vocational Schools and Enrolment of Students as at November, 1952

AGENCY	No. of Centres		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		4th Year		5th Year		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government	6	—	108	—	325	—	49	—	49	—	33	—	564	—
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	5	1	67	15	58	14	33	—	31	—	24	—	213	29
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	2	1	50	19	45	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	99	37
TOTAL	13	2	225	34	428	32	86	—	80	—	57	—	876	66

I. (6) Number of African Teacher Training Centres: Grade I and Grade II and Enrolment of Students as at November, 1952

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			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government and Native Authority	3	3	151	31	95	9	246	40	23	19	26	—	49	19	295	59
Voluntary Agency (Aided)	15	11	410	141	286	81	696	222	44	—	51	—	95	—	791	222
Voluntary Agency (Unaided)	(a)1	—	51	6	32	16	83	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	22
TOTAL	19	14	612	178	413	106	1,025	284	67	19	77	—	144	19	1,169	303

Note: (a) Mixed.

II. (a) Summary of Expenditure by the Department of Education in 1952 (*a*)

Expenditure Heads	*Section of Population*				
	African	*European*	*Indian*	*Other Non-Native (Including Goans)*	*Total*
Post Secondary Education (including Scholarships and Bursaries)	50,975	17,210	3,000	180	71,365
Middle and Secondary Schools	289,675	80,000	77,425	500	447,600
Primary Schools	302,444	132,652	92,590	4,710	532,396
Teacher Training Centres	66,180	—	840	480	67,500
Vocational Training	80,942	—	—	550	81,492
Administration, Inspection and Office Equipment	105,610(*b*)	10,000	11,275	363	127,248
Maintenance of School Buildings	6,900	2,100	—	—	9,000
Capital Expenditure(*c*)	301,100	227,560	351,200	31,510	911,370
TOTAL	1,203,826	469,522	536,330	38,293	2,247,972

Notes: (*a*) (i) A sum of £274,132 included in the estimates of Provincial Commissioners in respect of expenditure by Native Treasuries on education is not included above. No analysis of this expenditure is available.

(ii) No detailed information is available in respect of expenditure of Voluntary Agencies on education, other than of the grants-in-aid paid to them by the Department of Education. These grants have been included in the above analysis.

(iii) 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:—

	School Equipment	*Boarders' Maintenance Equipment and Uniform*
	£	£
(i) African Schools	46,200	61,204
(ii) European Schools	2,590	24,030
(iii) Indian Schools	5,365	—
TOTALS....	£54,155	£85,234

(*b*) Included in grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies (African Education) was a sum of £8,000 towards the cost of administration and supervision of voluntary agency schools by their own staff.

(*c*) 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.

II. (b) Scale of Fees Operated in respect of Government Schools during 1952

	Boarding Fees only	*Tuition Fees only*
1. *African Schools*		
Secondary and Primary	£10 p.a.	—
Primary	£10 p.a.	Up to 10/- p.a.
2. *European Schools*		
Secondary	£85½ p.a.	£9 p.a.
Primary	£55½ p.a.	£9 p.a.
3. *Indian Schools*		
Secondary (day pupils)	—	£8 p.a.
Primary (day pupils)	—	£4 p.a.

Remission of Boarding Fees in cases of necessity is granted.

The estimate revenue from school fees in 1952 was £95,080, made up as follows:

(1)	African Schools	£6,200	£95,080
(2)	European Schools	£66,480	
(3)	Indian Schools	£22,400	

III. Analysis of the Education Budget
Total Provision for Education in Territorial Estimates, 1952 (Including Development Plan)

(*a*) *General Summary*

Section of the Population	*Recurrent*		*Capital*		*Total*
	General Education	*Higher Education in East Africa*	*Grants-in-aid or loans for buildings*	*Development Plan*	
	£	£	£	£	£
African	843,177	45,475	40,000	275,174	1,203,826
Indian	196,330	—	340,000	—	536,330
European	251,522	—	218,000	—	469,522
Other Non-Native....	7,623	—	30,670	—	38,293
TOTAL	£1,298,652	£45,475	£628,670	£275,174	£2,247,971

(*b*) *Expenditure on Government and Native Authority Schools*

Section of the Population	*Recurrent*		*Capital*		*Total*
	General Education	*Higher Education in East Africa*	*Grants-in-aid or loans for buildings*	*Development Plan*	
	£	£	£	£	£
African	474,983	45,475	8,000	275,174	803,632
Indian	95,235	—	153,500	—	248,735
European	234,737	—	215,000	—	449,737
Other Non-Native....	2,713	—	—	—	2,713
TOTAL	£807,668	£45,475	£376,500	£275,174	£1,504,817

(c) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies

Section of the Population	*General Education*	*Capital Grants-in-aid for buildings, etc.*	*Total*
	£	£	£
African	368,194	32,000	400,194
Indian	101,095	186,500	287,595
European	16,785	3,000	19,785
Other Non-Native	4,910	30,670	35,580
TOTAL	£490,984	£252,170	£743,154

Notes: (i) Original estimates, excluding supplementary provision are quoted throughout.

(ii) All Development Plan expenditure has been treated as Capital in the above tables, but this is not strictly true. £14,074 of expenditure at the Natural Resources School, Tengeru, is not Capital and is omitted from "Capital Expenditure" in Table II.

(iii) 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.

(iv) No special funds are allocated for educational publications. The vernacular papers "Mambo Leo" and "Habari za Leo" and Government educational and other publications are printed by the Government Press, which has its own separate estimates of expenditure.

(v) An annual subvention is made to the King George V Memorial Museum, Dar es Salaam. The figure for 1952 was £2,500.

(vi) £3,200 was voted in subvention to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations in 1952.

IV. Financial Provision Classified by Source

Year	*General Revenue*	*Development Funds*	*Non-Native Education Authority Funds*	*Native Treasuries*	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
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	112,300	153,431	128,326	1,298,816
*1952	1,175,802	275,174	796,995	274,132	2,522,103
*1953	1,595,064	210,011	1,014,471	†300,000	3,119,546

*Estimates.

†Provisional figure.

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 is as follows:—Indian, £465,571; European, £252,647; Other Non-Native, £40,635.

V. Voluntary Agencies engaged in Education Work and the Amount of Government Grants-in-Aid Paid

	Grants-in-Aid		Total
	Recurrent	*Capital*	
Roman Catholic:	£	£	£
White Fathers	70,907	7,120	78,027
Benedictine Fathers	42,008	1,600	43,608
Holy Ghost Fathers	41,550	720	42,270
Rosminian Fathers	1,992	240	2,232
Passionist Fathers	3,593	800	4,393
Pallotine Fathers	1,876	880	2,756
Capuchin Fathers	15,296	—	15,296
Consolata Fathers	8,944	320	9,264
Mary Knoll Fathers	588	80	668
Pugu Secondary School	1,978	2,700	4,678
Church of England:			
Church Missionary Society	7,182	4,800	11,982
Universities Mission to Central Africa	79,571	6,758	86,329
Lutheran:			
Lutheran Church of Northern Tanganyika	32,314	1,300	33,614
American (Augustana) Lutheran	8,623	2,370	10,993
Norwegian Lutheran	193	160	353
Moravian:			
Moravian Mission	8,919	480	9,399
Swedish:			
Swedish Evangelical and Evangelical Lutheran Church	3,168	1,040	4,208
Church of Sweden	9,511	240	9,751
Muslim:			
Muslim Association and Agencies	3,422	160	3,582
Church Missionary Society and Moravian Mission:			
Alliance Board of Governors	12,725	—	12,725
Others:			
Mennonite Mission	1,177	80	1,257
Africa Inland Mission	1,519	240	1,759
Bahaya Union	299	—	299
Overseas Food Corporation	44	—	44
Elim Mission	62	—	62
Makete Leprosarium	114	—	114
Pentecostal Holiness	125	80	205
	357,700	32,168	389,868
Education Secretaries-General, Roman Catholic and Non-Roman Catholic	1,700	—	1,700
Actual Expenditure	£359,400*	£32,168	£391,568
Estimated Expenditure	£368,194	£32,000	£400,194

*Emergency Allowance not included, £50,060.

VI. Nationality and Denomination of European Missionaries engaged in Educational Work in the Territory

Nationality	*Roman Catholic*	*Church of England(a)*	*Moravian*	*Lutheran*	*Seventh Day Adventist*	*Mennonite*	*Swedish*	*Africa Inland Mission*	*TOTAL*
British:									
United Kingdom	21	58	1	2	2	—	—	—	84
Australia	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Canada	24	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	26
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
French	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
German	53	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	54
Irish	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Italian	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Swedish	—	5	—	1	—	—	6	—	12
Swiss	33	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	34
American	33	—	—	28	4	4	—	12	81
Finnish	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	6
South African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	2	1	—	2	—	2	—	7
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5
TOTAL	323	68	3	41	8	4	10	12	469

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:

Convention	*Date of Application*
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

Convention	*Date of Application*
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

Convention	*Date of Application*
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
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
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:—

Treaty	*Date of Application*
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.

Treaty	*Date of Application*
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.

Treaty	*Date of Application*
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. Eucational 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.
Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), 1928.
Bolivia, 1928
Chile, 1928.
Colombia, 1931.
Cuba, 1931.
Czechoslovakia, 1927.
Denmark, 1928.
Ecuador, 1928.
Estonia, 1927.
Finland, 1926.
France, 1923.
Germany, 1930
Greece, 1928.
Guatemala, 1929.
Hayti, 1928.
Hungary, 1928.
Iceland, 1937.
Iraq, 1932.
Latvia, 1926.
Liberia, 1928.
Lithuania, 1927.
Luxemburg, 1928.
Monaco, 1931.
Netherlands, 1928.
Nicaragua, 1928.
Norway, 1929.
Panama, 1928.
Paraguay, 1928
Peru, 1928.
Poland, 1932.
Portugal, 1934.
Roumania, 1929.
Salvador, 1930.
San Marino, 1934.
Siam, 1928.
Spain, 1931.
Switzerland, 1929.
U.S.A., 1935.
Yugoslavia, 1928.

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

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 avoir.	=	1 pound (lb.)	=	·4536 kilogrammes
100 lbs.	=	1 central	=	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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Polyconic Projection

Scale 1:2,000,000

Kilometres 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 Kilometres

1 Millimetre = 2 Kilometres

Miles 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 Miles

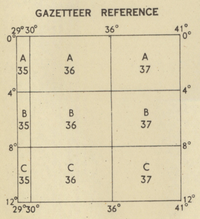
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Administrative Boundaries Revised to May, 1950.
Dept. of Lands and Surveys, Dar-es-Salaam.

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- Territorial Boundaries
- Provincial "
- District "
- Railways
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Inferior Roads and Main Tracks
- Contours, 1000' V.I. (500' Contour shown) 2000 / 500

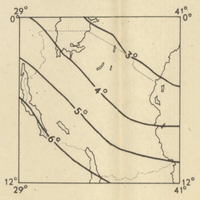
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AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION

- Land Aerodromes
- Landing Grounds
- Emergency Landing Grounds
- Water Aerodromes
- Radioelectric Stations (communications with aircraft)
- Radioelectric Direction-finding Stations
- Land Aerodromes with Aeronautical Radioelectric Stations (communications with aircraft) and Direction-finding

MAGNETIC VARIATION 1947



REFERENCE

- Towns of 1st importance — TABORA
- " " 2nd " — NJOMBE
- Minor Towns — Bubati
- Villages — Salawe
- Rivers and Dry Water Courses
- Swamps
- Wells, Waterholes — Makami
- Radioelectric Stations other than aeronautical