



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



GENERAL

A/1258
31 May 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA

REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1948

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with the terms of Article 88 of the Charter, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Members of the General Assembly the report received from the United Kingdom Government on the Administration of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika for the year 1948.

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

United Nations

Nations Unies

UNRESTRICTED

**TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL**

**CONSEIL
DE TUTELLE**

T/356
30 June 1949

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ON TANGANYIKA
FOR THE YEAR 1948

Note by the Secretary-General: The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council two copies of the report of the Government of the United Kingdom on Tanganyika for the year 1948. The report was received by the Secretary-General on 29 June 1949.

ISSUED BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT

by His 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

for the Year 1948



LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1949

PRICE 7s. 6d. NET

Colonial No. 242

REPORT

by His 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

for the Year 1948

LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1949

FOREWORD

THIS REPORT is based on the Provisional Questionnaire of the Trusteeship Council and the sections of the Report are numbered to correspond with the questions in that document. Special emphasis has been given to matters raised in the Council and the General Assembly. The observations and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council arising from the Annual Report on the territory for 1947 are reviewed in Section 246, and references are given therein to the various Sections of the report which deal with their subject matter.

2. The Inter-Territorial Organisation set up for the administration of certain common services in the East African territories, which is referred to in Sections 16 and 17 of the report, has functioned smoothly throughout the year. Inter-racial relations in the Central Assembly have been excellent. The whole question of the association of trust territories with adjacent territories not under Trusteeship is at present being studied by the Trusteeship Council, to whom full information on the East African organisation has been furnished. It is only necessary here to re-affirm that there is nothing in this organisation or its functions which affects Tanganyika's status as a Trust Territory and a separate political entity and that Tanganyika will unquestionably benefit greatly from the economic co-operation with the other East African territories which it is one of the functions of the East Africa High Commission to maintain and foster.

3. There has been during the year a steady development of political organisations, especially among the Native Authorities which form the basis of the administration of the territory, and which regulate the immediate interests of the mass of the people. The report notes evidence of awakening political consciousness and the development of civic responsibility not only among the Native Authorities themselves, but also among the people. The opportunity thus afforded has been taken to push ahead with the policy of expanding and broadening the representation on the Native Authorities to ensure the participation of as large a number of the people as possible; a summary of the progress achieved in this direction during the year is given in Section 27. For the great majority of the indigenous inhabitants of the territory, political and social life is bound up with their strong attachment to a tribal structure and constitution and the interests of the people themselves require that this system should be used and developed into an efficient instrument of local government.

4. Noteworthy developments during the year under review include the taking of a complete census of the population for the first time since 1931, which will provide a basis for more accurate planning for both economic and social development; further grants made to the territory under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for education, geological survey and soil conservation; and the participation of Tanganyika in the African Conference in London in September, 1948, at which the territory was represented by two Africans, two Europeans and an Indian. But, as is pointed out in the concluding paragraph of the report, the year has been marked rather by the steady improvement in the way of life of the people, the preservation of their freedom to engage in their own pursuits and the broadening of their horizons, than by any spectacular change.

5. A Mission appointed by the Trusteeship Council under Article 87(c) of the Charter of the United Nations visited Tanganyika during September and October, 1948. In the limited time available, the Mission saw as much as it could of life and conditions in the territory and submitted to the Trusteeship Council a report covering the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the territory, and its participation in the inter-territorial arrangements in East Africa. During the fourth session of the Council a preliminary discussion of this report took place. The comments of the Administering Authority were not then available, but have since been forwarded to the Secretary-General, and full discussion on the Visiting Mission's report is expected to take place during the fifth session of the Council.

6. The Territory benefited during the year from the consultation of various of its technical experts with representatives of other territories in Africa and with experts from Europe. Conferences were held in various parts of Africa as part of a programme of discussions of technical matters of common interest. Tanganyika has long been the scene of advanced research into the entomology of the tsetse fly and the protozoology of sleeping sickness, and in February, 1948, at Brazzaville representatives from the territory were able to compare notes with other research and field workers from Belgian, French, Portuguese and other United Kingdom territories in Africa, from South Africa and from Europe. Late in the same month, the Tanganyika Labour Commissioner took part in an Anglo-Franco-Belgian Labour Conference at Jos in Nigeria, when views were exchanged on labour legislation, the encouragement of trade unions, wage rates, social security and technical training among other subjects. In October, 1948, Tanganyika Veterinary officers took part in an international conference on rinderpest at Nairobi, when the means of eradicating the disease from Africa were discussed. The principal conclusions of these Conferences are recorded in the report at Section 16. In November, 1948, delegates from Tanganyika attended an international Conference on soil usage held at Goma in the Belgian Congo. At these Conferences, apart from the purely technical work, resolutions were passed affirming the value of such inter-African exchanges of views and recommending the provision of means for a regular interchange of information.

7. The Administering Authority agrees unreservedly with the importance which the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations attach to the expansion of the education services and fully recognises that, even after the considerable expansion visualised in the territory's ten-year plan for the development of the social services, the educational facilities thus provided will be inadequate to meet the needs of the African population. The budgetary provision for education, however, already amounts to approximately 10% of the Government's total annual expenditure and it is not at present possible to make further financial provision for education from the territory's revenues while maintaining other essential public services to an adequate standard. Of the total allocation of £5,250,000 which has been earmarked for Tanganyika from funds made available by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 to assist in the financing of the territory's ten-year development plan, £1,250,000 is to be applied to the expansion of the education services for Africans. There must, however, be a limit to such external subventions, since it will clearly be impossible for the territory to attain economic independence if social services are built up in this way to a scale which it is beyond the capacity of the local revenues to support on a permanent basis. It must therefore be a primary objective of the Administering Authority in the administration of its trust to develop to the utmost the economic resources of the territory and thus to increase the revenues of the Tanganyika Government, so that considerably larger funds may be available for the expansion of the social services.

8. The Overseas Food Corporation has encountered unforeseen difficulties and problems in the prosecution of the groundnut scheme and the original plans are to be modified in the light of experience gained during the past year. His Majesty's Government remains confident however of the successful outcome of this scheme and that it will constitute a great addition to the territory's economic resources and result in significant benefits both direct and indirect to the African population.

9. As has already been said, Tanganyika is a country in which it would be over-optimistic to look for rapid and startling developments in either the political or the economic field. It is a vast territory, containing large areas of tsetse-infested and waterless land, with a scattered population made up of some 120 tribes, many of which are still at a primitive stage. Contact with civilising influences is for many of them of very recent date. Steady progress is, however, being made in a number of directions. Comprehensive plans for economic and social development have been laid down and, although the execution of these plans was delayed initially by post-war shortages, the latter are steadily lessening and development may be expected to go forward during the next few years with ever increasing momentum.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
BRIEF INTRODUCTORY		SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT— <i>contd.</i>	
DESCRIPTIVE SECTION	1	Social Security and Welfare....	173
STATUS OF THE TERRITORY		Housing and Town Planning	174
AND ITS INHABITANTS		Penal Organisation	178
Status of the Territory....	16	EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT	
Status of the Inhabitants	18	General	185
INTERNATIONAL AND		Schools and Curriculum	190
REGIONAL RELATIONS	19	Pupils	194
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND		Teachers	196
SECURITY; MAINTENANCE		Adult and Community	
OF LAW AND ORDER		Education	198
International Peace and		PUBLICATIONS	204
Security : Maintenance of		RESEARCH	204
Law and Order	46	SUGGESTIONS AND	
POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT		RECOMMENDATIONS	209
General Administration	48	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION....	211
Judicial Organisation	57		
ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT		<i>Statistical Appendices</i>	
General	63	I POPULATION	214
Public Finance, Money and		II ADMINISTRATIVE	
Banking	80	STRUCTURE OF	
Taxation	86	GOVERNMENT....	217
Commerce and Trade	88	III JUSTICE AND PENAL	
Monopolies	94	ADMINISTRATION	232
Land and Natural Resources....	96	IV PUBLIC FINANCE	240
Forests and Mines	106	V TAXATION	246
Agriculture, Fisheries and		VI TRADE	249
Animal Husbandry	108	VII ENTERPRISES AND	
Industry	116	BUSINESS ORGANI-	
Investments	117	SATIONS	273
Transport and		VIII HOUSING	274
Communications	118	IX PRODUCTION	
Public Works	123	(A) Agriculture	275
SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT		(B) Mines	276
General	124	(C) Industries	277
Social Conditions	126	(D) Fisheries	278
Standards of Living	130	X LABOUR	279
Status of Women	132	XI COST OF LIVING	289
Human Rights and		XII PUBLIC HEALTH	290
Fundamental Freedoms	134	XIII EDUCATION	<i>facing 304</i>
Labour Conditions and			
Regulations	140		
Public Health	154		
Sanitation	166		
Drugs	168		
Alcohol and Spirits	169		
Population	172		

CONTENTS *continued*

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
<i>Other Appendices</i>			
XIV NATIVE TREASURY ESTIMATES	309	XVII CAPITAL POSITION	31
XV STRUCTURE OF TERRI- TORIAL ADMINISTRATION	311	XVIII INDIRECT TAXATION	31
XVI DEPARTMENTAL ORGANISATION	312	XIX NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES, ETC. ...	3

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY REPORT 1948

INTRODUCTORY

1. Geographical Description

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

Situated between the great lakes of Central Africa and the Indian Ocean and lying just south of the Equator the Territory has a coast-line extending for a distance of approximately 500 miles from the Uмба River in the north to the Rovuma 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.

The two extremes of topographical relief of the whole continent of Africa lie within the boundaries of the Territory—the massive snow-capped Kilimanjaro 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 plateaux. Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to the plateau which comprises the greater part of the hinterland. Isolated hills and minor mountain ranges and some imposing mountain massives 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, 1,607 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 a narrow but relatively narrow belts of high country, rising in several places to over 8,000 feet, each of which has only two noteworthy breaks in its entire length. 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 Lalagarasi 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.

Considerable areas of the great lakes of Central Africa are included in the Territory, viz., the southern part of Lake Victoria, the eastern shores of the greater part of Lake Tanganyika, and the northern and north-eastern shores of Lake Nyasa. Situated on a line running roughly through the centre of the Territory from north-east to south-west are Lakes Natron, Manyara, Eyasi and Rukwa.

The river system may be divided into two groups, the rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean and those emptying themselves into the great lakes. The 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 Tami, the Ruvu (Kingani), the Rufiji, which is navigable by small vessels for about 60 miles from its mouth, the Matandu, the Mbernkuru, the Lukeledi, and Lake Victoria is 3,717 feet above sea level.

the Rovuma, 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).

The climate of the Territory is determined by its latitude and its position relative to the warm Indian Ocean, but it varies greatly according to height above sea-level. Roughly, four climatic zones can be distinguished, though even in these considerable local variations are to be found.

- (i) The warm and rather damp coast region with the immediately adjoining hinterland. Here conditions are tropical and although by no means unpleasant during the whole of the year it is very trying just before and during the rainy season when the heat is excessive and the atmosphere very humid.
- (ii) The hot and moderately dry zone between the coastal strip and the central plateau (300 to 2,000 feet). This zone is characterised by low humidity of atmosphere, less rain and a temperature rather lower than on the coast but with great daily and seasonal variations.
- (iii) 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 and a fairly high mean temperature, 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.
- (iv) The semi-temperate regions around the slopes of the mountains Kilimanjaro (19,565 feet) and Meru (14,490 feet) in the northern part of the Territory, the Usambara Highlands in the north-east, the Fizi Plateau in the south-west, and the mountainous areas to the north of Lake Nyasa and extending in a north-easterly direction 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.

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 occurring near the lakes and the high plateaus 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 early May. In the areas enjoying two rainy seasons there is normally a 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.

(b) *Political.* 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.

The northern boundary runs from the mouth of the Uмба River in a 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 Rovuma River, the course of which it follows to the sea.

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. A few changes were made during 1948. A return to the position which existed prior to 1938 was made by the division of the Korogwe district into the two separate districts of Handeni and Lushoto. Steps were taken for the creation of three new administrative districts: Mpanda, incorporating contiguous areas of the Kigoma, Tabora and Ufipa districts and covering the important mining area of the Western Province; Kongwa and Ruponda, containing the areas of the groundnut scheme operations in the Central and Southern Provinces. Although the formal declaration of these three new districts takes effect as from the 1st January, 1949, all the necessary preliminary action, including the posting of staff, had been taken before that date and the actual position at the end of the year was therefore as follows:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Land area (square miles)</i>	<i>Headquarters of Province</i>
Central	Dodoma, Kondoa, Kongwa, Mpwapwa, Singida.	36,410	Dodoma.
Eastern	Bagamoyo, Kilosa, Morogoro, Rufiji, Ulanga, Uzaramo.	42,094	Dar es Salaam.
Lake	Biharamulo, Bukoba, Kwimba, Maswa, Mwanza, Musoma, Ngara, North Mara, Shinyanga.	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	Buha, Kahama, Kigoma, Mpanda, Nzega, Tabora, Ufipa.	78,405	Tabora.

The seat of Government and the largest town and sea-port of the Territory is Dar es Salaam, with a total population of over 63,000. It was founded in 1862

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 landlocked harbour. In recent years the town has grown considerably in size and population. It is the starting point of the Central Line of Tanganyika railway system which runs right across the Territory to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, with a branch running from Tabora to Mwanza on Lake Victoria.

The second largest town and sea-port is Tanga (population 32,000), situated on another well protected harbour 136 miles north of Dar es Salaam. It is the starting point of the Tanga Line, running to Moshi and Arusha in the Northern Province and with a through connection with the Kenya and Uganda railway system.

Other towns on the coast are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani. Of these the first two are ancient settlements but now of minor importance as sea-ports and concerned only with coastal traffic. American ships at present call regularly at Kilwa. Lindi, at the mouth of the Lukeledi river, has a fairly good but narrow harbour with considerable coastal and overseas traffic. A new port is in process of construction on Mtwara Bay, a deep natural harbour just south of the town of Mikindani.

Of the inland towns the following are the more important :

Arusha

The terminus of the Tanga line and on the Great North Road. Situated at the foot of Mount Meru it has a healthy climate and is the centre of an important agricultural area.

Moshi

Situated on the Tanga line and at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro. An important commercial centre in direct rail and road communication with Kenya Colony. The centre of the main coffee growing area of the Territory.

Morogoro

The first town of any importance on the Central Line after leaving Dar es Salaam. An agricultural centre.

Dodoma

Situated at the junction of the Great North road and the central Railway. An important centre of communications, rail, road and air.

Tabora

The largest of the inland towns. Situated at the junction of the main line of the Central Railway with the branch line to Mwanza. Formerly owed much of its importance to the fact that it stood at the junction of the caravan routes from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and between Lakes Victoria and Nyasa. Now an important airport on the north to south African airways route.

Kigoma

The terminus of the Central Line and a lake port. Has declined in importance in recent years owing to decrease in transit traffic with the Belgian Congo.

Shinyanga

A town of growing importance on the Tabora-Mwanza railway line. Centre for the diamond mining area.

Mwanza

Situated at the south end of Lake Victoria and the terminus of the railway line from Tabora. An important lake port with steamer communication with Kenya Colony and Uganda. Centre of important mining and agricultural activities.

Bukoba

A port of call on the western shore of Lake Victoria, with good road connection with Uganda. An important centre of trade.

Musoma

Situated on the eastern shore of Lake Victoria. A centre of mining activity.

Iringa

An agricultural centre on the Great North Road, 160 miles south of Dodoma.

Mbeya

Situated on the Great North Road, near the south-western boundary of the Territory. An airport and a centre of mining and agricultural activities.

2. Ethnic Composition of Population

At the time of the census taken during 1948 the population of the Territory was 7,004,000 Africans, 59,500 Asians and 10,700 Europeans.

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, now numbers nearly 1,000,000. Other large tribes in order of numerical strength are the Nyamwezi, Gogo, Chagga, Turu and Ha. The Masai, one of the best-known tribes, numbers only about 30,000.

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 Kangeji, also known as Kindiga or Tindigo, who live near Lake Eyasi; and the Kiko or Nyahoza, who inhabit the swamps of the Malagarasi.

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

In the wake of the negroes came the Proto-Hamites, also from Asia but from a more northerly and westerly direction. Their language was generally of a more advanced character than that of the negroes; they brought with them the dog and the goat, and they introduced 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, Konde, 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.

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, Suwi 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.

During the last century the Masai were pushing south, sweeping all before them as far as the centre of what is now known as Tanganyika. They are of distinct Hamitic stock. Their manner of living has made them particularly immune to the effects of civilisation 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 spear-head 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.

A peaceful migration of recent years has been a movement from across the Rovuma 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.

The most important people on the coast are the Swahili, who are hybrids between Arabs or Persians and indigenous African tribes. Living as they do on a long narrow strip of coast and in scattered archipelagoes they have not attained any degree of tribal or political unity but they have exercised a widespread influence chiefly through their language.

The bulk of the Asian population of the Territory are Indians, representing a considerable number of communities, sects and creeds. The Arab community, of whom many are the descendants of the early Arab traders, settlers and slave dealers, have to a considerable and increasing extent intermarried with the indigenous peoples. Other races and groups numbered among the "Asian" population are Goans, Chinese, Sinhalese, Seychellois, Syrians, Comorians and Baluchis.

Included in the European population are representatives of many nationalities. The considerable number of Germans living in the Territory prior to 1939 has been reduced to small proportions owing to the repatriation of ex-enemy subjects. The figure of 10,700 given at the beginning of this section of the report does not include the war-time refugees who still remained temporarily in the Territory at the time of the census.

3. Racial, Linguistic, Religious and Social Structure

Some account of the racial structure of the population of the Territory has been given in the preceding section of the report. Linguistically, in the case of the indigenous population, the picture is as varied as the diversity of the tribes would lead one to expect. While the majority are Bantu-speaking, there are considerable variations within this linguistic group and tribes speaking different "dialects" of Bantu may still be unintelligible to one another. In addition to Bantu, there are various languages which are Hamitic or Nilotic in origin and, in the south

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

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 civilisation. 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 Colony, Uganda and Zanzibar, as the basic standard dialect for literature, both for educational and for general purposes.

The large majority of the indigenous population are pagan and they have very few religious observances. 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. Certain religious beliefs are shared by many of the tribes 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 the deity, in its slightly varying forms, seems to be "spirits who require 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.

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.

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 its more harmful manifestations the practice of witchcraft may have dire consequences. 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, and witch doctors or witch-finders are employed to discover the culprit. The indication of some unfortunate person as the "sorcerer" is frequently followed by his or her death. In some tribes what may be described as beneficial magic, to secure the protection of the tribe from misfortune, to ensure the fertility of the soil, to bring rain, and so on, is performed 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.

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. In recent years Mohammedan

influence has undoubtedly spread but in the earlier years of the century the growth of this religion was checked by the strongly antagonistic attitude of the German administration.

The spread of Christianity among the indigenous population during the past half century has been steady and widespread, and there are now certain areas which are largely Christianised. Reference to missionary activities in the Territory will be found in a later section of this report.

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 economic 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 bride-groom to that of the bride, a payment necessary to legalise the marriage.

Generally speaking, tribal government is in the hands of a Chief, who is assisted by sub-chiefs, who in turn rely upon village headmen or elders. Among some of the Bantu peoples, for instance the Zaramo, there is no centralized political organisation; clan elders exercise some authority over the members of their own group but recognise no common allegiance to a single head. Among the politically centralized tribes there is sometimes a definite ruling clan and the sub-chiefs are all relatives of the paramount chief. In other cases the paramount chief selects and appoints his sub-chiefs as a reward for services rendered. Reference has already been made to the fact that in many cases the office of chiefship combines ritual and priestly functions with executive and other responsibilities.

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 organisation and it still has some significance in connection with the assumption of a position of political responsibility or authority.

In most areas the tribal social structure has not been fundamentally altered since the coming of the European to the country. In the time of the former German Administration tribal authority suffered a disruptive process by reason of the system of district administration then adopted. With a few notable exceptions, e.g., in the Bukoba district, the general rule was to organise the tribes under *Akidas* instead of administering them through their own chiefs. The *Akida* (a Swahili (Arabic) term meaning a commander of soldiers) was a paid official, alien to the tribe, and usually an Arab or a Swahili. Since the early days of the British Administration, however, with the building up of a system of native administration based on recognised and accepted tribal constitution, the process of consolidation has gone forward. The tendency now is for tribal groups to combine or federate—to pool their resources and to strengthen their position generally as administrative units.

4. Natural Resources

Tanganyika is a country well-endowed with natural resources. Agriculturally its wide variation of climate and soil conditions makes possible the cultivation of a correspondingly wide range of produce, although the extent to which any one particular crop can be successfully and economically grown may be limited by the restricted size of the area where all the necessary conditions prevail. Under the tropical conditions of the coastal belt sisal, coco-nuts, cashew nuts, cotton, sesame, rice, maize, sorghums and citrus fruits are grown. Tropical and sub-tropical conditions extend well inland, but as has already been shown in an earlier section of this report a great part of the Territory consists of a plateau varying from 2,000 to 4,000 feet in altitude. Here the main economic crops are cotton and groundnuts, but the conditions of low rainfall and aridity of the soil existing in large tracts of this plateau country are limiting factors in the cultivation of these crops. The highlands, where temperate conditions obtain, represent a relatively small proportion of the total area of the Territory, but the variety of their agricultural produce is considerable. Among the crops grown are tea, coffee, wheat, maize, tobacco, sugar, pyrethrum, vegetable and flower seeds, essential oils, spices and papain.

Sisal, a plant indigenous to South America and introduced into this territory towards the end of the last century, still holds first place as the most important agricultural product. Although there was a fall in production in 1947 as compared with 1946 the increase in price resulted in the total value being considerably higher. In 1947 95,856 tons of fibre, valued at £5,469,443, were exported.

Coffee remains second in importance to sisal. Coffee is grown by both Africans and non-Africans and on the average the production by the former has been about two-thirds of the total tonnage. In 1947 13,858 tons, of a value of £976,741, were exported.

Cotton production, which like that of coffee showed a considerable increase in 1947 as compared with 1946, is another very important item in the agricultural economy of the territory. A certain amount is grown by non-Africans but the bulk is produced by African cultivators. Exports in 1947 amounted to 157,807 centials, valued at £782,879.

The operations of the groundnut scheme, which it is expected will in due course raise the production of this crop to first place in the agricultural export list, are still in their early stages and have not yet contributed materially to the territory's export trade. Mention was made in the annual report for 1947 of the fact that exports of this formerly important crop had fallen to a low figure, but there has recently been a welcome improvement. In 1947 exports amounted to 3,534 tons valued at £95,067, as compared with 475 tons, of a total value of £7,736, in 1946.

Closely linked with agriculture are the natural resources of the territory provided by its livestock. Cattle-breeding and dairy production are carried on to some extent by non-Africans but practically all the country's livestock is owned by Africans. The livestock population figures for 1947 were 6,350,137 cattle, 2,315,980 sheep, 3,267,574 goats and 9,949 pigs. The export of hides and skins is an important item in the territorial economy and in 1947 the value of these exports reached the figure of £517,298.

There is a limited export of stock, mainly to Kenya, but most of the animals slaughtered for food are for consumption within the Territory.

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. The common Indian jungle fowl has been domesticated in most parts of the Territory.

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

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.

Insect life abounds, as in other hot countries. With the exception of bees they for the most part play a destructive rather than a constructive part in the country's economy. Insect pests are a sore burden for the cultivator, and insects of various species are the vectors in the transmission of malaria, trypanosomiasis among men and beasts, and other diseases.

Of the arachnids, ticks of various kinds abound, two species of them causing East Coast fever among cattle and relapsing fever among humans.

Of the natural flora of the territory only brief mention can be made in this report. A whole volume would be necessary to give anything like a complete description. The co-relation between topography, climate, soils, and vegetation is well illustrated in the variety and distribution of vegetational types throughout Tanganyika. The main forest types are mangroves, evergreen bush, savannah, tropical rain forest and temperate rain forest.

The mangroves, which occur in tidal waters along the coast and in river estuaries, are the chief source of building poles and firewood for the coastal inhabitants. There is an ancient export trade in mangrove poles from the Rufiji Delta to Arabs from the Persian Gulf who return with their laden dhows at the onset of the south-east monsoon. During 1947 mangrove poles and withies to the value of £17,000 were marketed. In addition, two mangrove species, *Rhizophora mucronata* and *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, are a valuable source of tan bark and 2,778 tons of this commodity were exploited in 1947.

The evergreen bush type in general occurs in the heavier rainfall areas of the coastal belt, extending to about 100 miles inland. It contains typically a number of valuable hardwood timbers of which the most important are Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*), Mbembakofi (*Azelia quanzensis*), Mpingo (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*), and Msandarusi (*Trachylobium verrucosum*), which yields a valuable gum copal.

The savannah, which occurs in the dry inland areas at altitudes between 1,000 and 4,000 ft. is the most extensive of all the vegetational types and is estimated to cover two-thirds of the total area of the territory. The chief constituents of the savannah or "Miombo" forest are *Brachystegia*, *Isoberlinia*, and *Combretum* species, but the most valuable timber tree is Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) which has now acquired a world wide reputation as a fine timber on account of its stability, appearance and working qualities.

The tropical forest type is found at low altitudes in high rainfall areas and as gallery forest along the banks of perennial rivers where the high content of sub-soil water compensates for lower rainfall. The most extensive areas occur on the lower eastern slopes of the high mountain ranges; Kilimanjaro, Usambara, Nguu,

Nguru, Uluguru, Ulanga, and on the islands and western shores of Lake Victoria. The tropical rain forests contain a great variety of species, among them valuable hardwoods, the most important of which are Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*) and various mahoganies (*Khaya* and *Entandrophragma*).

Temperate rain forest is found at altitudes between 5,000 and 10,000 feet on Kilimanjaro, Meru, Usambara, Uluguru, Uzungwa, Rungwe, and the Livingstone Range. This type is also characterised by a great variety of species many of them yielding valuable timbers. Among the most important are the conifers, East African Cedar (*Juniperus procera*) and Podo (*Podocarpus gracilior* and *Podocarpus milanjianus*), and in addition there are a number of valuable hardwoods notably East African Camphor (*Ocotea usambarensis*), Mshiwizc (*Rapanea rhododendroides*), Mkuka (*Ficalhoa laurifolia*), Mkomohoyo (*Pygeum africanum*) and the olives (*Olea chrusophylla* and *Olea hochstetteri*).

During the last few years there has been a very marked increase in the exploitation of the Territory's forests and in 1947 forest produce to the value of £760,000 was marketed.

The mineral resources of the Territory give promise of being of great potential value but by far the greater part of the country still awaits detailed geological survey. Large scale mining operations are at present largely directed towards development but actual production resulted in exports to the value of £1,155,243 in 1947.

The principal minerals at present being exploited are gold, diamonds, tin-ore, mica and salt. Others, including graphite, kaolin, nickel, phosphates, platinum, red ochre and vermiculite are being mined in a small way or are in the process of exploration and development.

Among the minerals not yet in production, but of which large deposits are known to exist, are lead and coal. In the case of lead a pilot production plant is being erected and it is hoped that it will be in operation before the middle of 1949. Investigations on the known coalfields are continuing.

Eight coalfields are so far known to exist, all of which are, unfortunately, situated in remote areas. A tentative estimate by the Geological Survey of the total quantity of coal which may be inferred on general geological grounds, places the figure at 1,132,000,000 tons.

Thirty-five miles to the north of Ruhuhu coalfield in the Njombe-Songea districts in the south-west of the Territory is situated the Liganga iron ore deposit which is conservatively estimated to contain some 1,200,000,000 tons of titaniferous magnetite. The Ruhuhu coalfield itself is estimated to contain some 800,000,000 tons of coal. Sixty miles south of the Ruhuhu field is the Mhukuru coalfield which is tentatively estimated to contain 150,000,000 tons. This region is approximately 150 miles west of the proposed railhead of the new railway to be constructed in the Southern Province.

Elsewhere in the Territory, the occurrence of gold is widespread, and mica is to be found in every province but one. The most important diamond discovery of recent times was made in the Shinyanga District in 1940 and subsequent development has resulted in the Territory being allocated a ten per cent. quota of world diamond sales.

Indications, and in some cases extensive deposits, of most of the more important minerals, with the major exception of oil, have at various times been noted, and there seems no doubt that as the work of geological survey and prospecting progresses

new discoveries will be made, and that with increasing development and production the mineral wealth of Tanganyika will contribute very largely to its economic prosperity.

For the present, however, the basic economy of the Territory is mainly agricultural and pastoral. Mining and other industrial developments will doubtless play an ever increasing part but the large majority of the indigenous inhabitants are, and for a long time will continue to be, dependent upon agricultural activities in one form or another. Most of them are peasant cultivators, living at a subsistent level, and largely dependent for an improvement in their standard of living on improved farming methods and the production of more and better crops.

Since their livelihood is gained to such a large extent by the cultivation of their own lands, the indigenous inhabitants, with the exception of a proportion of those living in the larger townships, are not dependent on the sale of their labour. Nevertheless, large numbers of the able-bodied male population do take up paid employment of one kind or another for periods varying from a few weeks to as much as two years at a time. Labour surveys undertaken during the three or four years prior to 1948 showed that the average number in paid manual employment was some 327,000. This year there has been a considerable increase and it was estimated that on the 31st December, 1948, the number so employed was 365,000, divided approximately as follows:

Agriculture	211,000
Mining	16,000
Timber and Forest Products	7,500
Trade, Transport and Industrial Establishments	20,000
Domestic and Personal Services	30,000
Public Services	45,000
East African Railways and Harbours	20,000
Other Employment	16,000

In addition it was estimated that there were some 20,000 persons in non-manual employment and some 10,000 casual daily workers.

5. Historical Survey

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 connections 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 *Periplus of the Erythraean 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.

Active colonization by Arabs from Oman appears to have begun in the 8th century A.D., as a result of the spread of Islam, but it is possible that settlers arrived from both Arabia and Persia some three centuries earlier, though there is

no 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.

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). This Persian town was founded—probably upon a far older site—by a son of the King of Shiraz about the year 975 A.D. ; and the ruins of two mosques, which, according to tradition, were built at the end of the 12th century, are still visible.

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 Batuta, the Arabic geographer, who visited Mogadishu, Mombasa and Kilwa in 1328. It is perhaps of interest to mention that the Chinese, attracted by the ivory, gold, tortoise-shell, 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.

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.

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 Muskat 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.

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 Nabahan 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 Sultans of Zanzibar are 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.

Seyid Said bin Sultan conceived the idea of making a chain of trading stations extending from the coast to the Congo and to the Nile. Bagamoyo, Sadani or Pangani were the usual points of departure, and Tabora the most important inland centre. This second period of Arab domination was the great period of the slave trade. 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.

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.

The country now known as Tanganyika came under German influence 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 Imperial German Government. A ten mile belt along the coast was regarded as belonging to Zanzibar but in 1888 Germany acquired the right of collecting duties on the coast and in 1890 took over the coastal strip on payment of £200,000 to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

For some time after their acquisition of the territory the Germans were engaged in quelling risings. 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 south of the Rufiji River. 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 Lake 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.

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

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

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

The first years after the 1914-1918 war were a period of reconstruction, both economical and political, and the Territory continued to make steady progress in prosperity until the set-back caused by the world-wide economic depression

during the years 1929-1932. Recovering from the effects of that paralysing period the Territory again moved forward until it began to feel the effects of the uneasy years immediately preceding the outbreak of another world war in 1939. The energies of the Territory during the next six years had to be directed towards playing the most effective part possible in the struggle to preserve those principles on which its own future peace and prosperity, as well as those of the rest of the world, must depend.

Since the conclusion of hostilities the Territory has once again set itself to the task of recovery and rehabilitation. Plans and blue prints, many of them prepared while the war was still being waged, are not lacking, but like most other parts of the world Tanganyika is still suffering from the effects of the long period of upheaval and disruption. Shortages of manpower and materials, although less acute than a year ago, still present considerable obstacles to progress.

Mention of most of the main events of the year under review will be found in the relevant sections of this report. Viewed as a whole the year has been a peaceful and prosperous one for most of the inhabitants of the Territory, free from serious disturbances or other untoward happenings and with no spectacular developments to record, but a period of continued endeavour and steady advancement.

Reference was made in the annual report for 1947 to the approval of the Ten-Year Development and Welfare Plan. With some improvement in the position as regards both staff and materials a real start on the carrying out of the plan has now been made. A separate development budget was prepared, providing for a revenue of approximately £2,000,000 and an expenditure of £1,796,464—later increased by supplementary provision to nearly £2,000,000. Grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund were approved by the Secretary of State for the following purposes:

African Education	....	£332,000
Geological Survey	....	£128,000
Soil Conservation	....	£110,014

The Development Commission held four meetings during the year and approved eight new schemes for which financial provision will be made mainly from the Agricultural Development Fund.

During the year a complete census of the population was taken, that of the non-African races in February and that of the Africans in August.

One of the outstanding events of the year was the first visit to the Territory of a United Nations Mission under the provisions of Article 87(c) of the Charter. The Mission, which consisted of four members—Governor H. Laurentie (France), Mr. E. W. P. Chinery (Australia), Mr. Lin Mousheng (China) and Mr. R. E. Woodbridge (Costa Rica)—accompanied by six members of the United Nations Secretariat, arrived at Kigoma from Ruanda-Urundi on the 12th August and remained in the Territory for just over five weeks. Every effort was made to give the Mission as fully representative a picture of life and conditions in Tanganyika as was possible in the limited time available. This entailed a considerable amount of travelling but the members were able to visit a number of schools, hospitals and prisons and to see something of agricultural, commercial and industrial operations (including mining), co-operative activities and social welfare efforts. Contacts were made with members of all races, individually and collectively, and at several places there were tribal gatherings where the Mission met the native authorities and people.

There were many other notable visitors to the Territory during the year including Ministers of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, Members of Parliament, scientists and business men.

An important event of considerable interest to the Territory was the Africa Conference held in London in September. It was attended by five unofficial members of the Legislative Council, two Africans, two Europeans and one Indian.

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

6. Status of the Territory

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.

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, 1926.
- The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1939.
- The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1948.
- The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926.
- The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1935.
- The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1937.
- The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1945.
- The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1948.

Of the two new Orders in Council made during the year under review the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1948, enables the Governor of Tanganyika to make alterations in the boundaries and names of provinces and districts in the territory without the necessity of obtaining the approval of the Secretary of State.

The principal purpose of the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1948, was to give effect to the recent reorganisation of the central Government of Tanganyika under which certain Members of the Executive Council were made responsible for certain Departments of Government. The Order provides that such Members of the Executive Council shall be *ex officio* Members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika.

7. Legislative, Administrative and Judicial Systems

The Territory is administered by the Governor assisted by an Executive Council consisting of official and unofficial members.

The function of the Executive Council is to advise the Governor on all matters which the law prescribes should be dealt with by the Governor in Council and on such other matters as he may think fit to refer to the Council. The final decision on all these matters rests, however, with the Governor. He may act in opposition to the advice tendered to him by the Council, but in any such case he is bound to report the circumstances to the Secretary of State, giving the grounds and reasons for his action.

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, fifteen official members, and not more than fourteen unofficial members. The unofficial members, African, Asian and European, are nominated by the Governor. The Governor has the right to veto any Ordinance, and on a Bill being presented to him after being passed by the Legislative Council he may either assent, dissent or reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. Ordinances may be disallowed wholly or in part by His Majesty on the advice of the Secretary of State. Subject to this provision the Legislative Council is a sovereign legislature with full legislative and budgetary competence within the Territory.

The Supreme judicial organ in the Territory is His 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, which replaced the Courts Ordinance, 1930. Fuller details regarding the judicial system of the Territory are given in a later section of this report.

It is the policy of the Administering Authority and of the Government of Tanganyika to ensure to the local inhabitants an ever increasing share of responsibility in the administration of the territory. In furtherance of this policy and as the first essential step towards full political responsibility every effort is being made to associate the indigenous peoples in the task of establishing a sound system of local government. Reference to the progress made in this direction, particularly in the introduction of the principles of popular representation, will be found in a later section of this report. At present the methods used in the election or selection of representatives to councils and other local government bodies are based on local customs well understood by and acceptable to the indigenous inhabitants. Doubtless in due course electoral methods more on the lines practised in the more advanced democratic countries will be introduced. It is the accepted policy that such methods shall as soon as practicable be adopted for the election of members of the central legislature but for the present all appointments to this body are by nomination. In making these appointments the Governor may and does, when he considers that such a course is desirable or would be of assistance to him, consult the representatives of communities or other bodies.

Reference has already been made in an earlier section of this report to the division of the territory for administrative purposes into provinces and districts.

In the more important towns, which have the statutory status of townships, the executive functions of local government are carried out by Township Authorities, with official and unofficial membership. In the lesser towns, which have been declared Minor Settlements, the provisions of the Minor Settlements Ordinance, 1931, apply. Under this Ordinance sanitary authorities are appointed with statutory powers in regard to buildings, sanitation, conservancy, water supplies, markets and food supplies, public health and other similar matters affecting the well-being of the inhabitants. In 1947 legal provision was made for the establishment of municipalities and during this year all the necessary arrangements have been made for Dar es Salaam to become a municipality as from the 1st January, 1949.

Throughout the Territory Native Authorities have been established with jurisdiction over the indigenous inhabitants within their respective areas. The administrative units vary considerably in size and competence. They may be presided over by individual Chiefs or may consist of a Council or Federation of Chiefs—in all cases with their customary tribal advisors—or, in areas where

the inhabitants have no closely knit tribal constitution or there is a mixture of tribes, the local government may take the form of a Council of Headmen selected by the people themselves. Whatever the form of these administrative units however, they derive their legislative and executive powers as Native Authorities from a common source, the Native Authority Ordinance. In addition to the specific powers to make rules and orders conferred upon them by this Ordinance many Native Authorities also exercise certain residual powers derived from native law and custom. Further, in their judicial capacity they may be empowered by an order made by the Governor to administer all or any of the provisions of any law specified in such order.

The Native Administration frames its own annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. In some of the larger units these estimates have assumed considerable proportions and the general financial position of the Native Treasuries in 1948 is given in Appendix XIV.

The magisterial and judicial responsibilities of the Native Authorities, which include both criminal and civil jurisdiction, original and appellate, are governed by the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance. This Ordinance provides for the establishment of Native Courts and prescribes the nature of their constitution, extent of their jurisdiction, and their procedure. Further reference to these Native Courts will be found in a later section of this report.

STATUS OF THE INHABITANTS

8. National Status

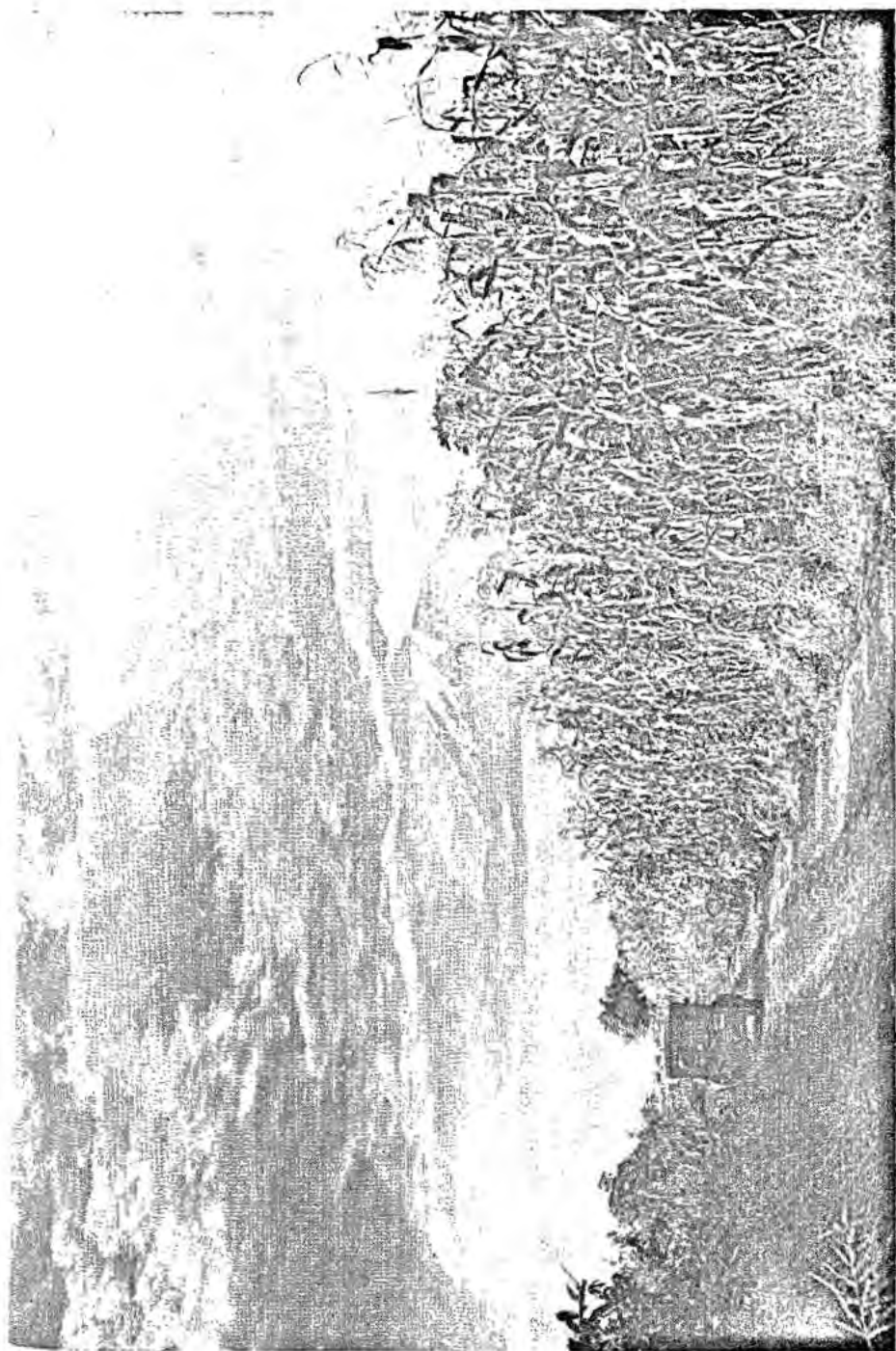
In the strict sense of the term no special national status has been granted to the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory. They are described as "British Protected Persons." This is a legal term which is also used to describe the status of persons belonging to British Protectorates. This status confers 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. In the United Kingdom and in British possessions British Protected Persons do not, however, enjoy the full rights of citizenship, e.g. they may not vote in parliamentary elections.

9. Citizenship

Residence in the Trust Territory does not confer any national status or citizenship. The case of the indigenous inhabitants as British Protected Persons is dealt with in the preceding paragraph. The non-indigenous inhabitants of the Territory consist of British subjects and aliens, all of whom retain their individual national status and citizenship. Within the Territory they share the same rights and responsibilities of citizenship under the law, irrespective of sex.

10. Protection of Person and Property

The peoples of the Territory enjoy in the United Kingdom and in British colonies, protectorates and other dependencies the same guarantee as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the peoples of the said colonies, protectorates and other dependencies.



A DISTANT VIEW OF MT. KILIMANJARO (19,600 FT.)





DAR-ES-SALAAM HARBOUR



11. Status of Immigrants

Immigrant communities retain the nationality of their country of origin but otherwise share equally in the rights and responsibilities of citizenship with the other inhabitants of the Territory as stated in paragraph 9 above.

12. Civil Registration

There is no civil register in the Territory. Compulsory registration of births and deaths is at present confined to the non-indigenous sections of the population. Registration of deaths is compulsory in the case of all non-native inhabitants but registration of births is compulsory only in the case of children either of whose parents is of European or American origin. The value of full civil registration is fully appreciated and it will be the aim to extend its scope as soon and as rapidly as possible. For the present, however, the compulsory registration of births and deaths among the indigenous population throughout the Territory is an impracticable proposition. Apart from the obvious difficulties presented by the sparseness and scattered nature of the rural population in many parts of the Territory and the extent to which illiteracy still exists, it would be quite impossible in present circumstances to provide the necessary staff for such an undertaking.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

13. Application of Treaties, Conventions and Agreements

THE FOLLOWING International Conventions apply or have applied to the Territory :

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
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
Children to Industrial Employment, Minimum Age for Admission of, 1919	1921
Night Work of Young Persons employed in Industry, 1919. (Denounced by U.K. 4.10.47—effective 4.10.48).	1921
Children to Employment at Sea, Minimum Age for Admission of, 1920	1921
Unemployment Indemnity in case of loss or Foundering of Ship, 1920	1926
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
Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers, Minimum Age for Admission of, 1921.	1926

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea, 1921.	1926
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.	1925
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
Slavery, Suppression of, 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
Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery, Creation of, 1928	1929
Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, Amelioration of, 1929 ...	1931
Prisoners, of War, Treatment of, 1929	1931
Forced or Compulsory Labour, 1931	1932
Narcotic Drugs, Limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of, 1931.	1936
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
Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all kinds, 1935	1936
Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, 1936	1939
Recruiting Workers, Regulation of certain Special Systems of, 1936 ,	1939
Written Contracts of Employment, Indigenous Workers, 1939	1942

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Sanitary Convention, 1944	1945
Civil Aviation, Iterm 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
Narcotic Drugs, Protocol to 1931 Convention, 1948	1948

The following International Conventions have been applied to the Territory subject to certain modifications :

China, Principles and Policies in, 1922	1923
Chinese Customs Tariff, 1922	1925
Industrial Property, 1925	1938
Economic Statistics, 1928	1930
Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, 1930.	1938
Foreign Motor Cars, Taxation of, 1931	1938
Stamp Laws in connection 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

The following United Kingdom Treaties of Commerce, etc., etc., apply or have been applied to the Territory.

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Albania, Commerce, 1925	1926
Austria, Commerce and Navigation, 1924	1926
Belgium, Belgian Traffic through the Territories of East Africa, 1921	1921
Belgium. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1922 and 1932.	1925 and 1935 respectively
Bulgaria. Commerce, 1925	1926
China. Trade and Commerce and Chinese Tariff Autonomy, 1928	1929
Czechoslovakia. Commerce and Navigation, 1923	1926
Czechoslovakia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1924 and 1935.	1927 and 1937 respectively

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Czechoslovakia. Customs Duty on Printed Matter, 1926	1926
Denmark. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932	1934
Egypt. Commercial Modus Vivendi, 1930	1930.
Estonia. Commerce and Navigation, 1926 and 1934	1927
Estonia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
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
Germany. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1928	1929
Germany. Commerce and Navigation, 1924	1926
Germany. Payments, 1934	1934
Greece. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1936	1939
Greece. Consular Fees on Certificates of Origin, 1929	1929
Greece. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1932
Hungary. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1928
Hungary. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1935	1937
Iran. Commerce, 1903 and 1920	1920
Iraq. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1935	1938
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
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
Mexico. Military Service, 1943	1942 (Effective date)
Netherlands. Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 1939	1939
Netherlands. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932	1934
Netherlands. Commerce, 1935	1935
Norway. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1931
Norway. Commerce, 1933	1933
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

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Portugal. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931....	1933
Portugal. Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports, 1933	1933
Roumania. Commerce and Navigation, 1930	1931
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
Switzerland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1937	1940
Turkey. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Turkey. Commerce and Navigation, 1930....	1931
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
Yemen. Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 1934	1934
Yugoslavia. Commerce and Navigation, 1927	1931
Yugoslavia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1936	1938

Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and the following countries were extended to the Territory in the years shown :

Albania, 1927	Greece, 1928.	Panama, 1928.
Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), 1928.	Guatemala, 1929.	Paraguay, 1928.
Bolivia, 1928.	Hayti, 1928.	Peru, 1928.
Chile, 1928.	Hungary, 1928.	Poland, 1932.
Colombia, 1931.	Iceland, 1937.	Portugal, 1934.
Cuba, 1931.	Iraq, 1932.	Roumania, 1929.
Czechoslovakia, 1927.	Latvia, 1926.	Salvador, 1930
Denmark, 1928.	Liberia, 1928.	San Marino, 1934.
Ecuador, 1928.	Lithuania, 1927.	Siam, 1928.
Estonia, 1927.	Luxemburg, 1928.	Spain, 1931.
Finland, 1926.	Monaco, 1931.	Switzerland, 1929.
France, 1923.	Netherlands, 1928.	U.S.A., 1935.
Germany, 1930.	Nicaragua, 1928.	Yugoslavia, 1928.
	Norway, 1929.	

The territory has notified its accession to the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the United States of America and the United Kingdom, which was signed on the 6th July, 1948.

14. Co-operation with United Nations Organisation

During the Third Session of the Trusteeship Council several petitions concerning Tanganyika were considered and the report of the Administrator's Authority on the administration of the Territory for the year 1947 was examined.

A final decision regarding the membership of the visiting mission to the Territory was taken by the Council and a resolution embodying the mission's terms of reference was adopted. This mission arrived on the 12th August and spent five weeks in the Territory.

The Administration has continued to co-operate with the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in supplying such information as may be required.

Mention should again be made of the assistance afforded by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation in connexion with educational and social welfare plans under the groundnut scheme. This specialised agency has been consulted on a number of questions. The Chief Education Officer of the Overseas Food Corporation, who is on the UNESCO panel of experts on Fundamental Education, attended the UNESCO Conference held this year in Paris.

The Territory was represented at a conference on rinderpest held in Nairobi under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation and also attended by representatives from Belgium, Burma, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons and Togoland under French Trusteeship, India, Liberia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Uganda, Zanzibar, British Somaliland, and the British Military Administration of Eritrea. A copy of the conclusions reached at this conference is appended at the end of this section.

15. Non-Governmental Bodies of International Character

Apart from the continued co-operation of the International Refugee Organisation in regard to the care and maintenance of war-time refugees, no activities have been carried on in the territory by non-governmental bodies of an international character.

Reference was made in the report for 1947 to the fact that certain of the missionary societies working in Tanganyika are international in character, and also to the Boy Scout and Girl Guide organisations. Further mention of these activities will be found in later sections of this report.

16. Relations with Neighbouring Territories

The annual report for 1947 contained a full account of the co-operation and collaboration which have always existed between Tanganyika and the other territories under British Administration in East and Central Africa and of the lines on which these inter-territorial relations have developed.

Briefly restated, the historical background to the present position is as follows: From the beginning of British Administration in Tanganyika the Governors of the several territories met at intervals for consultation and, following the recommendations of a Parliamentary Commission appointed in 1924 to report on the co-ordination of policy and administration, these meetings were given a more

formal character by the establishment in 1926 of the Conference of East African Governors. 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, as a result, the organisation was strengthened by the creation of a permanent Secretariat to serve both the Conference of East African Governors and the various inter-territorial conferences on technical matters.

During the course of the years the growing need for co-ordination of administrative policy between the East African territories led to the establishment of a number of common services operated or controlled on an inter-territorial basis. These included Currency, Civil Aviation, Defence, Income Tax, Posts and Telegraphs, Meteorology, Statistics, Scientific Research and Higher Education.

Considerable success attended these developments, and the need for still closer co-ordination of effort became more and more apparent, particularly during the war years. A weakness of the Governors' Conference, however, became apparent in that, having been established on an administrative direction of the Secretary of State, it had no juridical or constitutional basis. Matters of common interest to the several territories were considered by the Governors but there was no forum for public discussion or debate.

Consideration of the objections to such a system and of the difficulties resulting therefrom led to proposals in 1945 for a constitutional change in the inter-territorial organisation by the creation of an East Africa High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, with a Central Legislative Assembly empowered to control certain specified services. These arrangements, to which further reference is made in the following section of this report, came into force on the 1st January, 1948.

International co-operation on technical matters of common concern in Africa, which began on an Anglo-French basis in 1940 and was resumed in 1945 after an interruption occasioned by the progress of the war, has now been extended to include all states with responsibilities in Africa south of the Sahara. This co-operation is of great value to Tanganyika since it makes available to it the combined knowledge and experience of the experts of all the participating countries in tackling the many technical problems which have to be faced. Representatives of the territory attended four international conferences held in this field during the year under review—a labour conference at Jos in Nigeria, a trypanosomiasis conference at Brazzaville, a rinderpest conference in Nairobi, and a conference on soil usage at Goma in the Belgium Congo. The rinderpest conference preceded the F.A.O. conference on this subject referred to under Question 14 above. The recommendations and conclusions of the first three of these conferences are appended at the end of this section, those of the conference on soil usage, which was held in November, are not yet available.

In November a meeting was held with Belgian and Uganda representatives at Kissenyi in Ruanda to discuss the question of migrant labour from Ruanda-Urundi.

Reference was made in the report for 1947 to the means adopted to secure effective liaison in medical matters, including collaboration in research and the collation of reports dealing with tsetse and trypanosomiasis, and to the invitation extended to the Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa, the Sudan, Somaliland, Mauritius, and Madagascar to send representatives to the annual conferences of the Directors of Medical Services of the East and Central African territories.

17. Inter-Territorial Customs, Fiscal and Administrative Arrangements

In the preceding section of this report reference has been made to the development of inter-territorial relations between the East African territories since the beginning of British Administration in Tanganyika, culminating in the creation of an East Africa High Commission and a Central Legislature on the 1st January 1948.

The reasons for, and the nature of, this latest development were fully explained in the annual report for 1947 but, since the matter has attracted considerable attention, some restatement of the position seems desirable.

As indicated in last year's report, the purpose of the present arrangements is to meet the urgent need for a constitutional and juridical framework for the efficient administration of specified departments and services which are in common and by their nature inter-territorial.

Although the steps to meet this urgent need were taken so recently, they have long been under consideration. The desirability of co-operation between territories so closely linked by geographical and other ties has always been accepted and the natural tendency for this co-operation to develop into a closer association was recognised in the early days when the Mandate for Tanganyika provided for the constitution of the territory into a customs, fiscal and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories under British sovereignty or control. The intervening years have seen the development of this closer association and the both recognition of this fact and endorsement of the steps already taken are contained in Article 5(B) of the Trusteeship Agreement which contains provisions similar to those included in the Mandate, with the added provision for the establishment of common services.

The decision to carry inter-territorial co-operation and collaboration to the next stage of creating a High Commission for the administration of specified common services is strictly within the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and, in this connexion, one very important point must not be overlooked. The creation of the High Commission involves neither political closer union of the three territories concerned nor the fusion of the territorial Governments. Each separate Government retains its responsibility for administration and other basic services, and the existing constitution remains unchanged. As far as Tanganyika is concerned nothing has been done nor is anything contemplated which would affect its status as a Trust Territory.

The High Commission, consisting of the officers administering the Government of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, has the usual powers of a territorial Government in respect of the common services which it administers and for this purpose exercises the necessary executive, financial and legislative powers and responsibilities. These common services, now known as the High Commission Services, are those which the legislatures of the three participating territories—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika—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.

The composition of the central legislature, the East African Central Assembly, is as follows:

- 1 Speaker—appointed by the High Commission;
- 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.

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.

All these appointments and elections are for an initial period of four years, and any subsequent appointments or elections which may become necessary will be for the remainder of this four year period.

On the creation of the High Commission all the then existing common services and inter-territorial departments were placed under the executive jurisdiction of the High Commission and within the purview of the Central Assembly. These services and departments were :

- The East African Anti-Locust Directorate
- The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation
- The East African Directorate of Training
- The East African Industrial Council
- The East African Inter-Territorial Language Committee
- The East African Literature Bureau
- The East African Meteorological Department
- The East African Office in London
- The East African Production and Supply Council
- The East African Refugee Administration
- The East African Research Services
- The East African Statistical Department
- The Lake Victoria Fisheries Board
- The East African Income Tax Department
- The East African Posts and Telegraphs Department
- Liaison with the Defence Services
- Liaison with the East African Currency Board
- Liaison with the East African Airways Corporation
- Services arising out of the functions of the High Commission as East African Air Transport Authority.

At the same time it was proposed that, subject to the approval of the territorial legislatures, certain other projected common services should be added to the schedule of High Commission Services at an early date. During 1948 two of these proposals have been put into effect. The three territorial Legislative Councils—in the case of Tanganyika unanimously—have agreed upon the amalgamation of the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services with the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours to form the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, including railway-operated road services ; and upon the amalgamation of the Tanganyika Customs Department with the Kenya and Uganda

Customs Department to form the East African Customs and Excise Department. The amalgamation of the transport services took effect on the 1st May, 1949, while the effective date of the amalgamation of the customs departments is 1st January, 1949. In the case of the latter amalgamation, it should be noted that the three territories have since 1923 had almost identical tariffs and a duty-interchange of their produce. Under the amalgamation scheme each territory still retains the right to regulate its own customs tariffs and to impose "suspended" duties.

A further step approved by the three territorial legislatures, to take effect from the 1st January, 1949, was the conversion of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department into a self-contained department with its own capital account.

Conference on Rinderpest held at Nairobi from 28th October to November, 1948, under the auspices of the Food and Agricultural Organisation

CONCLUSIONS

1. It is the considered opinion of this Conference that, with the prophylaxis now available being effective and cheap to produce, the eradication of rinderpest is a practical possibility and should be carried out without further delay.

2. *Vaccines.* The Conference has discussed at some length the current methods of immunisation and is of the opinion in reference to the various vaccines available as follows:

(a) *Serum Virus Simultaneous Immunisation*

Serum virus simultaneous immunisation cannot be supported in view of the danger of disseminating virulent infection.

(b) *Inactivated Virus Tissue Vaccine*

This vaccine is not recommended for general use because:

- (i) Short term immunity conferred.
- (ii) High cost of production in finance and animals.
- (iii) Danger of spreading the disease due to the occurrence of types and therefore unrecognised cases which occur during the waning period of immunity which results from the use of this vaccine.
- (iv) Bulkiness of the product for transportation and administration.

(c) *Goat Virus Vaccine*

This vaccine has been used with great success on a large scale on certain types of stock. The following points are noted:

- (i) It is too virulent to be used with certain types of animals unless administered with anti-serum and this procedure is costly, unwise and at times untrustworthy.
- (ii) This vaccine causes a slight mortality when administered to animals not in good health, or moved immediately after immunisation. Also it is unsafe to use this vaccine on animals advanced in pregnancy in that abortions may result.
- (iii) With our present knowledge of the living virus vaccines this vaccine appears to be the most stable and suitable for stock with a degree of natural resistance.

(d) *Lapinized Virus Vaccine*

While this vaccine has proved to be of greater value than any of the preceding ones in China, it is still in the experimental stages elsewhere. The Conference recommends that work should be carried out to test the value of this vaccine in other areas as soon as possible. Indications from the work done in China are:

- (i) It is less virulent than Goat Virus vaccine, can be used on highly susceptible animals without ill effects and with a minimum of reaction.
- (ii) A few cases of abortion have been reported following the use of this vaccine in the field; proof that the abortions have been caused by the use of this vaccine is not available and investigation of similar cases is recommended.
- (iii) Dissemination of information on rabbit husbandry in the laboratory is desirable.

(e) *Avianized Virus Vaccine*

This vaccine has been used with great success in China, causing less reaction than any other attenuated virus vaccines, and no deaths. The following points are noted in relation to this vaccine:

- (i) Difficulty of adaptation of the virus to egg embryos has occasionally be experienced and the Conference recommends further research on this aspect.
- (ii) This vaccine may be appropriately attenuated to a point where it becomes an effective and safe vaccine for use on hypersusceptible animals.
- (iii) Passage of the virus in eggs may be continued to a point where the effective attacking power of the virus is lost and it is no longer of value as an immunising agent. This risk may be obviated by careful preservation of material for seed virus production when the correct stage of attenuation is reached.
- (iv) Under present methods of production, the keeping qualities of this vaccine are variable. It is recommended by the Conference that further work be done with a view to the production of a more stable product for the workers in the field.
- (v) An essential feature is the necessity for a constant supply of disease free fertile eggs.

(f) *Keeping Qualities of Living Virus Vaccines*

At the present time there is a great variation in the keeping qualities of these vaccines. As vaccines which are more attenuated are used in the field causing little or no reaction in the vaccinated animals, the necessity to deliver to the field a vaccine of dependable potency and high keeping qualities is essential. The Conference, therefore, recommends that immediate research work be carried out to improve the keeping qualities of these vaccines and that modern equipment be made available to all production centres to make this possible.

(g) *Hypersusceptible Animals*

The present knowledge indicates that the avianized virus vaccine is the most suitable and safe immunising agent for the protection of hypersusceptible animals.

(h) Duration of Immunity

Living attenuated virus vaccines confer a long-term immunity; therefore as they become available, should be the only vaccines in any eradication programme.

(i) Cost of Vaccines

There is no doubt that the living attenuated virus vaccines are the cheapest form of prophylactic. The cost of each of these will vary according to local conditions, but it is considered that when fully developed, the bulk production of avianized vaccine would be the cheapest, but further investigation is required to determine the place of avianized virus vaccine.

(j) Stability of Attenuation

In connection with any rinderpest eradication programme proposing the use of one of the attenuated viruses, it is important that the attenuated virus used be certifiable as non-contagious in any of the bovines in which its administration is proposed. Further research should be conducted with the attenuated rinderpest virus vaccines to establish beyond doubt their lack of contagiousness in bovines and their degree of reversibility in virulence on serial back passage through bovines.

3. Dissemination of Information

The Conference is of the opinion that much time and effort would be saved by the immediate dissemination of information on new developments in technique and the results of research work carried out at the various laboratories. It is therefore recommended that such channels as the Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Health, the contemplated African Rinderpest Organisation, the International Office of Epizootics and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations be utilized to ensure that all laboratories concerned are kept informed of the latest developments. It is left to the individual countries to decide which Organisation they inform and the Organisations to pass the information to each other.

The Conference also recommends that the papers presented at this conference and a precis of the proceedings be published and given the widest distribution. It is felt that the material would be of great value, not only to the laboratories but also to the man in the field.

4. Field Control

Effective control and eradication in the field can only be attained by the closest international co-operation, particularly in regard to boundaries. This Conference endorses the principles laid down by the African Rinderpest Conference and recommends that a conference be held in the near future in Asia and the Far East as suggested at the F.A.O. Conference held at Baguio, to consider in particular the field aspects of the problem of eradication in Asia and the Far East.

5. Maintenance of Reserve of Vaccines

The Conference welcomes the offer of the National Research Bureau of Animal Industry, China, to hold in reserve a quantity of avianized vaccine for use in the event of an outbreak occurring in a country not at present afflicted with rinderpest. It is recommended that when other laboratories are in a position to maintain a reserve of this vaccine, the information be passed to the Organisations already referred to in paragraph 3.

6. General

The African Rinderpest Conference, examining the question of eradication of rinderpest in Africa, has drawn attention to the special problems which exist in certain territories, namely, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, and envisaged that assistance might be required in the spheres of finance, provision of personnel and provision of prophylactics. Further, attention was directed to the existing overstocking of certain areas in these territories. This overstocking will become accentuated as control of rinderpest progresses. In view of these dangers, the marketing and utilisation of surplus stock is imperative. The African Rinderpest Conference considered that F.A.O. would be the most suitable organisation to consider the solution of these problems.

This Conference strongly supports these recommendations and draws attention to the existence of similar problems in areas in Asia and the Far East which will also require solution.

Labour conference at Jos, Nigeria, 1948

Agreed conclusions of a conference on labour questions held at Jos, Nigeria from the 23rd February to the 1st March, 1948, and attended by representatives from French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons and Togoland under French Trusteeship, Belgian Congo, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

Agreed Conclusions on Item (1) of the Agenda

(THE ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS OF LABOUR DEPARTMENTS)

1. The Conference agrees to recommend that Labour Departments should be separate from and not regarded as part of the political administration of the territory. It appears to the Conference from the reports presented that, in the main, this situation already obtains in all the British and French territories in Africa. In the British territories the Labour Departments are in fact separate Departments responsible directly to the Colonial Governments. In the French territories the Labour Department is responsible jointly to the Ministry of Overseas France and to the High Commission in the territory. In the Belgian Congo there is an increasing trend towards the development of a separate and distinct Labour Department, though under existing arrangements the demarcation of duties as between the Labour Department and the political administration is not distinctly defined.

2. In all of the territories represented at the Conference there is uniformity in the following essential functions of the Labour Departments:

- (a) To see that the existing labour legislation, as well as the social legislation enacted to give effect to the requirements of International Conventions, under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation, ratified by their respective Governments, is properly observed.
- (b) To make recommendations, in consultation with representatives of employers and workers, for the improvement of labour legislation wherever necessary.
- (c) To clarify the issues arising between employers and workers by advice and recommendation, to help in the prevention of, and in the settlement of individual and collective labour disputes, and to foster, at all times, good relations between workers and employers.
- (d) To give advice and formulate suggestions on all problems relating to labour; to place persons in employment through the agencies of

employment bureaux and training establishments: and to advise the utilisation of labour.

- (e) To keep the competent authority informed on conditions of labour in the territory.
- (f) To collect labour statistics and all relevant information.

The functions at (a) and (f) above are not exclusive of other functions which may have been or are being carried out by the various Labour Departments. They are merely those in which the practices and procedure are similar.

3. It is recommended that, in order to ensure freedom of action in pursuance of their duties, the personnel of Labour Departments, whose status vis-à-vis the political administration is discussed in paragraph 1 above, should be accorded rank and status equivalent to Administrative Officers where this is not already the case.

4. Specialised training should be arranged for all members of the Labour Departments.

Agreed Conclusions on Item 2 of the Agenda

(RELATIONS WITH TRADE UNIONS IN AFRICA)

1. From the reports submitted by delegates, the Conference notes the steady growth of the trade union movement in the non-Metropolitan Territories in Africa. While there are differences, due to local conditions, the existing relations between the respective Administrations and the trade unions are of such a nature as will result in the promotion of an atmosphere of mutual trust between the employers and workers.

2. In order to promote this development, the Conference thinks that in practice, the following points should be taken into consideration:

- (a) Trade unions legally created should have complete autonomy in the conduct of their own affairs.
- (b) Without prejudice to the principle enunciated in (a) the infant trade union movement should be afforded every assistance and advice to overcome the handicap of lack of experience.

Without formulating any recommendation as to the type of advisory duties the following qualifications should be sought in the individual:

- (i) A sound knowledge of labour legislation.
- (ii) Trade union experience.
- (iii) A general knowledge of industrial conditions.

Officers entrusted with these advisory duties should preferably be members of the Labour Department.

- (c) Wherever possible the formation of trade unions should be encouraged. When local conditions are not favourable to the creation of trade unions, steps should be taken for the establishment of machinery in which representatives of the workers are included. This procedure will contribute to the development of a cadre of responsible trade union officers.
- (d) It seems desirable to discourage the multiplication of trade unions for the same trade particularly in the shape of break-away movements arising from personal rivalries.

Agreed Conclusions on Item 3 of the Agenda**(WAGE FIXING MACHINERY)**

Having heard the communications from the delegates on the existing position, the Conference recommends the adoption by France, Belgium and Great Britain of Part V—Article 14, 1 and 2, of the proposed International Labour Convention on Social Policy in non-Metropolitan Territories adopted at Geneva in 1947, namely :

1. The fixing of minimum wages by collective agreements freely negotiated between trade unions which are representative of the workers concerned and employers or employers' organisations shall be encouraged.

2. Where no adequate arrangements exist for the fixing of minimum wages by collective agreement, the necessary arrangements shall be made whereby minimum rates of wages can be fixed in consultation with representatives of the employers and workers, including representatives of their respective organisations, where such exist.

Agreed Conclusions on Item 4 of the Agenda**(SOCIAL SECURITY QUESTIONS)***Definition of the term "social security"*

1. The Conference sought for a definition of the term "social security" and decided to deal only with social security as applied to wage earners. After discussion the Conference unanimously agreed to give the term "social security" the meaning given to it by Article 12 of the International Labour Recommendations derived from the discussions of the Paris Conference 1945.

It was agreed that the aim of social security was:

- (a) to protect the wage earner against all risks liable to lessen his earning capacity in cases of accident, sickness, maternity, old age, death of the breadwinner or unemployment;
- (b) and to assist the wage earner in meeting his immediate family obligations.

Application of social security measures

2. As regards the application of social security measures to African territories, the Conference was of the opinion that:

- (a) legislation covering workmen's compensation for accidents and occupational diseases should be introduced without delay where it does not already exist. The aim should be that until systems of state insurance are possible legislation should be based on compulsory insurance by the employer and should provide machinery for periodic payments where this is considered desirable in the interests of the seriously injured worker or in the case of his death for his immediate dependents;
- (b) thereafter the possibility and practicability of applying the other measures must be progressive in nature according to the stage of development of the populations. The order of priority shall be the responsibility of each territory having regard to local conditions;

- (c) Where tribal organisation has ceased to be effective, consideration should be given to the introduction for the wage earners of a system of old age pensions and family assistance, with due regard to local conditions;
- (d) where there exist means of representation, the advice of the representative bodies should be sought on social security questions and taken into consideration so far as possible;
- (e) at such time as it is possible to institute measures of social security the organisation and direction of these measures shall be vested in a central organisation. This organisation should include representatives of employers and workers. The metropolitan countries should render technical assistance for the introduction of such a system.

Agreed Conclusions on Item 5 of the Agenda

(TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF LABOUR)

1. After a full and informative exchange of information regarding different systems of technical and vocational training in operation or contemplated in the different territories represented, it was agreed that such training was of the highest importance, both from the point of view of increasing wage-earning capacity and general standard of living of the peoples of Africa and the creation of a well balanced state of society.
2. In the latter connection it was noted that the provision of appropriate training for women would have particularly valuable social results.
3. The Conference further considered the particular role of Labour Departments in connection with technical and vocational training. It appeared to the Conference that, in so far as it is the State's responsibility to provide such facilities, the primary executive responsibility should rest with the Education Department. In order, however, that the training provided should be directly related to the industrial economy of the territories, the discharge of this responsibility by the Education Department should be effectively guided by the advice of the Labour Department, of employers (including both Government and private employers) and, where appropriate and possible, of workers' representatives.
4. The Labour Department's direct responsibility lies in the establishment of an independent system of trade tests and in the control of the placing of trainees in employment.

Report on Items 6 and 7 of the Agenda

(FUTURE ORGANISATION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION; SUBJECTS FOR FUTURE CONFERENCES)

1. The Conference considers that its proceedings have demonstrated that there has been in the past a lack in the Labour Departments of most, if not all, of the territories represented of up-to-date knowledge of developments in labour policy in other parts of Africa, and that it would be of mutual assistance to organise a regular exchange of information on such questions between the territories represented.
2. It further considers that such an exchange should, at the outset at least, be limited to material readily accessible, the collection of which will not involve

Labour Departments in too much difficulty or diversion from their regular duties. It appears, for example, that the following categories of material would cover the ground adequately for a start :

- (a) Annual Reports on the work of Labour Departments.
- (b) Copies of all legislation and amending or subsidiary legislation falling within the purview of the Labour Department in any particular territory.
- (c) Copies of reports on major industrial disputes and arbitration proceedings arising therefrom, minimum wage orders and supporting information, etc.

3. Material in categories (a) and (b) will be readily available in printed form, and can be distributed as published or, in the case of category (b), at intervals as convenient but in any event of not more than three months' duration. As regards that in category (c), it is at present reproduced in some territories either in departmental bulletins or in official gazettes. As far as the exchange of information now proposed is concerned, the Conference is of the view that it should be effected as and when material in this category becomes available in published or other form.

4. The Conference also examined the question whether the exchange of information proposed should be organised on a Pan-African basis or within some smaller group of territories, and felt that the advantage lay in treating material in categories (a) and (b) above separately from that in category (c). It appeared that material in categories (a) and (b) would be of general interest and should be distributed to all the territories represented at the Conference. It would be convenient, provided always that it did not prejudice the fundamental object of the exchange of information, viz., that it should reach the basis of the respective Labour Departments with the minimum of delay, if the exchange of material as between British, French and Belgian authorities were organised through a single agency, and the Conference suggests that the Chief Secretary to the West African Council, in his personal capacity as Chairman of this Conference, should, pending the summoning of a further conference, be charged with this responsibility. Under this arrangement the competent British authorities would despatch material destined for French and Belgian Labour Departments to the Chairman for onward transmission, and similar arrangements *mutatis mutandis* would be adopted by the competent French and Belgian authorities. Exchanges of information between different territories within the British Colonies and the French Union respectively would be a matter for domestic arrangement. Information in category (c) would be more limited in its immediate interest, and could be distributed direct between heads of Labour Departments within a smaller grouping of territories. In order to deal with such distribution, the Committee suggests that the territories represented at the Conference might be divided into the following over-lapping zones, within each of which information in category (c) would be exchanged between the Governments represented :

Zone 1. French West Africa, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Togoland and Nigeria.

Zone 2. Nigeria, French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Zone 3. Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

5. The Conference recommends that conferences on the lines of the present meeting should be held at regular intervals and suggests that the next meeting

should take place in the early months of 1950. It feels that there is the purpose in drawing up a definite agenda at present, when the circumstances in which such a conference will meet are necessarily unknown, and recommends that the drawing-up of the agenda, as well as the decision as to the location of the suggested conference, should be left to the three metropolitan Governments to determine at a suitable juncture, e.g., in the early part of 1949. It would, however, suggest that the items on the agenda should be framed in a general form than those discussed at the present conference, and submit in Appendix I a list of items which appear at present worthy of consideration for inclusion in the agenda when finally compiled. In submitting this the Conference feels that even if it is out-of-date by the time the next conference is due to assemble, it may serve as an indication of the type of item which would lend itself to profitable discussion.

Apart from questions of general interest, the Committee also suggests that the topic of migrant labour might be specially discussed by a regional African Conference.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN AGENDA OF NEXT CONFERENCE

- (1) Review of arrangements for exchange of information as decided at the present conference.
- (2) Methods of settling labour disputes.
- (3) Safety regulations in industry.
- (4) Workmen's Compensation.
- (5) Housing of labour.
- (6) Discussion of any I.L.O. Conventions under consideration at time of next conference.
- (7) Special problems of urban unemployment.
- (8) Care and protection of apprentices in industry.
- (9) Use of "aptitude" and similar selection tests.
- (10) Principles determining a minimum living wage.
- (11) Stabilisation of labour.
- (12) Problem of labour output in Africa, incentives, etc.

Final Resolution

The discussions of the Conference, after taking account of different methods of organisation and local conditions, have shown that there is a similarity in policy in all the territories represented.

In particular the Conference recognises the constructive "role" to be played by the African trade union movement, when fully representative of workers' interests. It has made recommendations on the essential part to be played by technical and professional education in raising the standard of life in African society as well as on the necessity of improving present systems of social security.

It recommends the extension wherever possible of voluntary systems of collective bargaining on general conditions of work and especially on wages.

Finally it emphasises the essential role to be played, from the point of view of putting its recommendations into effect, by Labour Departments, and considers that it is important that such Departments should be granted for this reason authority commensurate with their high responsibilities in social progress.

International Trypanosomiasis Conference, Brazzaville, 1948

Recommendations of the International Trypanosomiasis Conference held in Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, in February, 1948, and attended by representatives from French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Cameroons under French Trusteeship, Belgian Congo, Ruanda Urundi, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, High Commission Territories, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, together with experts from the United Kingdom and France.

I. Recommendations of the Steering Committee

A. Recommendations for the setting up of a Standing Bureau

I. The Steering Committee agrees on the necessity of an exchange of information on the Tsetse and problems of human and animal Trypanosomiasis, between the various organisations in Africa.

II. The Steering Committee has taken note of the proposals put forward at the 1946 International Conference on Trypanosomiasis held at Lourenco Marques for the organisation of such an exchange of information between existing Institutions and Services. It feels that the extension of such a system to include the Belgian Congo, French territories and British West African territories would lead to such a multiplicity of channels as to defeat its purpose.

In order to prevent unnecessary duplication of research and to ensure the dissemination of information regarding both laboratory and field experiments within the shortest possible time to all those interested, the Committee recommends that one permanent Central Bureau be established, recognising that there is an essential similarity in the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis problems in Africa as a whole.

III. After consideration of all the factors, the Committee considers that the location of the Bureau should be in Africa.

IV. The functions of the Bureau would be:

- (a) the distribution and dissemination of information which may be of immediate use. The documents distributed would be roneoed.
- (b) the circulation of a bulletin in English and French containing a summary of work in progress. Any contributions received in other languages will be translated.
- (c) the production of monographs on any aspects of the Trypanosomiasis problem, in the author's language.

The Bureau will not express any opinion as to the scientific value of the various communications, which remains the responsibility of the contributors.

The Bureau would also assist in arranging the exchange of visits between experts of different nationalities and would keep an up to date list of persons and institutions interested in Trypanosomiasis.

V. The Committee considers that to fulfil these functions, the proposed Bureau would not require a large staff. It seems that an administrative officer on full time secretariat duties working under the supervision of a scientific officer who would also continue his own work should be sufficient. All the necessary facilities (Roneo and photographic apparatus) should be put at the disposal of the Bureau.

VI. On this basis it would be necessary to establish the Bureau in close association with an Institution already engaged in Trypanosomiasis work where library and similar facilities would be available.

After considering the advantages offered respectively by Leopoldville, Brazzaville, Nairobi, and Kaduna, the Committee considers that the combined resources of the scientific institutions at Leopoldville-Brazzaville afford the best facilities for the early establishment of the proposed Bureau. These two centres share a suitable geographical location. The Committee therefore recommends that the Bureau be administered jointly by the Governments of the two territories on behalf of a managing Committee composed initially of representatives appointed respectively by Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, The Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom, who should be invited to contribute to the expenses of the Bureau on a proportionate basis.

VII. If these proposals are accepted by the Governments concerned, the Committee suggests that it would be for the French and Belgian Governments to put in hand the necessary arrangements.

VIII. The Committee recommends that representation on the Managing Committee might be extended to the Governments of other territories in Africa who are willing to participate financially.

IX. The Committee suggests that the permanent Bureau shall be requested to enter into close relation with national and international organisations interested in its work and to send them copies of documents published.

B. Recommendations for the co-ordination of research

I. The Conference recommends that an International Scientific Committee composed of experts in Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis matters be set up.

II. It further recommends that the Committee be composed of not more than two representatives of each of the following Governments:

France, Belgium, Great Britain, Portugal, Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia,

and that the Committee should have power to frame its own constitution and to co-opt other scientific members.

III. At periodical meetings, the Scientific Committee should formulate its recommendations on the various problems arising in Trypanosomiasis work. Its task should be to co-ordinate and encourage research undertaken by various institutes and specialists both in laboratories and in the field.

IV. The Conference suggests that the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee of the Colonial Office in London be invited to initiate the necessary arrangements.

2. Recommendations of Committee on Host Control

These recommendations were of a highly technical nature, relating to:

- (a) The normal cerebro-spinal fluid, in relation to the chemotherapy of sleeping sickness.
- (b) Aromatic diamidines, new arsenicals and new antimonials in relation to *T. gambiense*.

- (c) The ineffectiveness of all known methods of treatment in the second stage of *T. rhodesiense*.
- (d) Chemoprophylaxis experiments against sleeping sickness.
- (e) Methods of charting the incidence of *T. gambiense*.
- (f) Human resettlement as a method of control.
- (g) Chemotherapy and chemoprophylaxis of animal trypanosomiasis.

3. Recommendations of Committee on Vector Control

These recommendations, also of a highly technical nature, dealt with :

- (a) Handcatching, trapping, parasites and insecticides.
- (b) Bush clearing, fire exclusion, protective clearing and game control.
- (c) Use of common symbols to indicate the distribution of the insect vector.
- (d) Methods for the detection of *glossinae*.
- (e) Arrangements for the preparation of a common map of Africa showing the distribution of the various species of tsetse fly. All the recommendations of the various Committee were adopted in plenary sessions of the Conference and later approved by the governments concerned.

Rinderpest Conference, Nairobi, 1948

Resolutions and conclusions of a rinderpest conference held in Nairobi in October, 1948, and attended by representatives from French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Togoland under French Trusteeship, Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Ethiopia, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and the British Military Administrations of Somalia and Eritrea, together with experts from the United Kingdom and France. A representative of the Food and Agriculture Organisation attended as an observer.

After considering papers submitted to the conference by Delegates from the different African territories, the *Steering Committee* at its first meeting fully debated the question as to whether it was desirable that veterinary services in Africa should concentrate on the total eradication of the disease from the Continent. It was decided that this issue should be placed before the full Conference. After a discussion the Conference passed unanimously the following resolution :

Resolution 1

“ IT IS THE CONSIDERED OPINION OF THE CONFERENCE THAT IN SPITE OF ANY AGRICULTURAL, SOCIOLOGICAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE REPERCUSSIONS CONTROL OF RINDERPEST WITH A VIEW TO ITS COMPLETE ERADICATION IS DESIRABLE AND NECESSARY IN THE INTERESTS OF AFRICA AS A WHOLE.”

The Conference, after having reviewed the reports of the Technical and Regional Sub-committees dealing with the practical issues of an African-wide eradication campaign, stressed the need for international collaboration in such an undertaking and adopted the following resolution :

Resolution 2

I. The Conference recommends that an African Rinderpest Organization should be established with headquarters in Africa. This organization should comprise

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

- A. A permanent African Information Bureau on Rinderpest, of which the terms would be
- (a) To collect and distribute, by cyclostyled leaflets to the parties concerned, all fresh information concerning the disease.
 - (b) To publish a six-monthly bulletin giving information concerning the incidence of the disease in African territories, the progress of the eradication campaign, the results of fresh research on immunising agents, and any other relevant information: The Bulletin should be published in English and French.
 - (c) To maintain current lists of persons and organisations engaged or interested in Rinderpest problems, and to foster direct contact and communication between workers of different nationalities.
- B. An African Scientific Committee of which the terms of reference should include:
- (a) The determination of the centres of production of all biological products used in immunisation against rinderpest, the quantities to be produced annually, and the allocation of production to individual territories.
 - (b) The standardising of techniques of production, methods of distribution and application in the field, which shall be constantly under review in the light of new developments.
 - (c) The determination of uniform methods of marking immunised animals, these marks to be distinctive for each type of immunisation.

The members of this Scientific Committee shall be chosen from among the veterinary experts of African territories by the Governments which have taken part in the organisation of this Conference: The number of delegates to the Scientific Committee shall be at the most two per Government. Representatives of other African territories may be co-opted.

II. It is further recommended that the African Rinderpest Organisation should act as a liaison between African activities and such International bodies as the Office Internationale des Epizootics and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, and that the Organisation should be charged with the duty of arranging periodic meetings of scientific and administrative representatives of the territories, either on a regional or an African basis as the occasion may demand.

It is also recommended that where major extension, new infection or recurrence of the disease occurs, the territory concerned should immediately notify the Organisation and adjoining territories by telegram.

Pursuing further the subject of international co-operation the Conference recognised that for various reasons a certain group of territories in North East Africa, which would be strategically important in any eradication campaign would probably require assistance in one form or another to enable them to participate fully in the immediate future in the eradication programme. After a full discussion of the difficulties with which the Governments of the Territories are faced in this respect, the Conference passed the following resolution:

Resolution 3

The Conference recognises that in the initiation, co-ordination and prosecution of rinderpest eradication certain territories, name

Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, may require assistance in finance, provision of personnel, provision of prophylactics, and arranging for the marketing of surplus stock. Such assistance, in the view of the Conference, could best be organised through the agency of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

Arising out of the report of the Scientific Sub-Committee which was adopted by the Conference, it was felt that certain of the Sub-Committee's recommendations were of such fundamental importance that it was desirable that they should be given greater emphasis by being framed as resolutions of the Conference. The following resolutions are accordingly mainly based on the Scientific Committee's report:

Resolution 4

- (a) Rinderpest can be eradicated from Africa with the biological immunising agents already at our disposal.
- (b) To ensure the success of any control or eradication campaign it is essential that biological agents of standard virulence, potency and viability are available for distribution at all times. For the production of such biologicals it is necessary that the producing centres be immediately provided with adequate accommodation and modern equipment and facilities.
- (c) The production of biologicals in the field, more especially wet attenuated virus, must be regarded with disfavour save under exceptional circumstances dictated by local needs.

Resolution 5

- (a) Three main centres for the production of anti-rinderpest biologicals and for the maintenance of type collections are suggested, viz., Kabete, Bamako and Vom. These and any other laboratories previously certified by the Scientific Committee to be suitably equipped and staffed will thus have ready access to standard agents for local production and research.
- (b) The practicability of an eradication programme based mainly upon mass immunisation is dependent almost entirely upon the extremely low cost of attenuated virus preparations. Whatever methods of financing the main production centres are adopted, it is of the highest importance that these standardised immunising agents should be produced and distributed to Governments at the lowest possible cost.

Resolution 6

- (a) Research on the problem of providing satisfactory attenuated vaccines for the hypersusceptible types of cattle should be continued.
- (b) The problem of laboratory estimation of immunity as opposed to determination by *IN VIVO* tests in the field urgently requires solution.
- (c) All aspects of rinderpest immunisation, including that of improving the immunisation of calves, should be subjected to further intensive study.
- (d) It is desirable that further study should be instituted on the behaviour and possible persistence of the virus in small domestic ruminants and pigs.

Resolution 7

It is agreed that :

- (a) Experience in Africa suggests that an adult animal recovered from natural infection, or an adult animal immunised with live attenuated virus, is unlikely to harbour either the natural or the attenuated virus for any considerable period beyond the duration of reaction.
- (b) In the case of animals that have been treated with inactivated vaccines, it is recognised that partially immune animals may pass through infection without obvious clinical manifestation of the disease.

After considering the Report of the Game Sub-Committee the following resolutions, covering the main recommendations of this Sub-Committee, were passed :

Resolution 8

The Conference considers that :

The conservation of the African fauna must take an important place in the development of many territories, but that an overwhelming weight of evidence and opinion shows that wild fauna has had a profound effect on carrying and disseminating rinderpest and other diseases in several parts of Africa, especially in East Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and that game must ultimately be restricted to national parks and reserves and to areas where it cannot affect man and his activities.

Resolution 9

Complete eradication of rinderpest from the African continent can be effected only by the closest international and inter-territorial collaboration between governments and between game departments and veterinary departments in all territories where game is a major problem and it is necessary that both game and veterinary departments in these countries should be adequately staffed for the purpose.

Resolution 10

The danger of rinderpest spreading to Southern Africa through the agency of game may be diminished by the creation of barriers to the southward movement of game between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the Zambesi : These barriers may consist of natural features such as mountains or lakes, game free areas, areas of settlement, areas of immunised stock, or fences erected so as to prevent as far as possible the passage of game.

Resolution 11

The Serengeti Plains in Tanganyika should be selected for immediate creation of a barrier to prevent movement of game to the south : This would consist of a permanent fence, natural features and areas of settlement between Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean.

Resolution 12

Knowledge of the general ecology of the African fauna in relation to diseases of stock, especially rinderpest, is strictly limited and recommends that a suitable research team should investigate the problem and commence work at the earliest possible moment.

Resolution 13

The financial arrangements in connection with game-control measures be discussed at a later date by the governments of the regions concerned.

**Conclusions on influence of Game on Rinderpest in Africa from
Session III and Game Committee**

1. *Danger from Wild Fauna.*

The Conference recognised that the conservation of the African fauna must take an important place in the development of many territories, but that an overwhelming weight of evidence and opinion shows that wild fauna has a profound effect on carrying and disseminating rinderpest and other diseases in several parts of Africa. The most dangerous areas in which fauna is an important factor in rinderpest are in Eastern and Central Africa, as follows:

- (a) The borders between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Uganda Protectorate and the Belgian Congo, where the movement of game presents a constant menace.
- (b) The western and southern frontiers of Ethiopia, Karamoja district in North East Uganda and Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, where likewise game is liable to spread rinderpest southwards.
- (c) The great concentrations of game in Northern Tanganyika, centred upon the Serengeti Plains. The game, being in contact with Masai cattle, are liable to form a reservoir of rinderpest endangering territories to the south.
- (d) The coastal flats of Kenya and Tanganyika near the inter-territorial frontier where the movements of game are likewise liable to spread the disease southwards.

2. *Collaboration.*

Improvements in the present position, aimed towards the ultimate elimination of rinderpest from the continent, can be effected only by the closest international and inter-territorial collaboration between governments and game departments and veterinary departments in all the territories. It is only possible if both the game and veterinary departments are strengthened considerably.

3. *Previous Conferences.*

The Conference noted the resolutions of the following recent conferences, and wished to bring these resolutions to the urgent attention of governments.

- (a) The Rinderpest Conference of East and Central Africa and the Belgian Congo held in August, 1945 at Nairobi, especially resolution of Section III on the game position, in which the conditions desirable for national parks, game reserves and other game areas are laid down.
- (b) The Fauna Conference of East and Central Africa held in May, 1947 at Nairobi, especially: Resolution (4) on fauna and animal diseases (other than trypanosomiasis), in which the need for veterinary supervision of game areas was emphasised; Resolution (6) emphasising the need for greater knowledge of wild fauna in relation to conservation and control; and Resolution (9) stressing that, if control and conservation of fauna are to become effective without wasting public funds, the game departments must have increased responsibilities, and will need considerable expansion.

- (c) The Veterinary Research Conference of East and Central Africa held in May, 1948 at Kabete, especially Resolution B(5), in which the conclusions of the Fauna Conference were endorsed and expanded from the veterinary point of view.
- (d) The Informal Fauna Conference of East and Central Africa held in June, 1948 at Chilanga in Northern Rhodesia, in which the Resolutions of the Fauna Conference of 1947 were further expanded, and specific recommendation was made for the construction of experimental game fences at strategic points in order to reduce the contact between wild fauna and domestic animals.

4. *Immediate Action*

In order to overcome the danger from game, the Conference recommends the following action as soon as possible.

- (a) The creation of a series of barriers to the southward movement of game and rinderpest, between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Ethiopia in the north to the Zambesi in the south. These barriers should consist of areas of intense settlement, either European or African, natural features such as mountains and lakes, tracts of country rendered free of game by driving or controlled shooting and fences impassable to game. Uncontrolled native hunting, such as takes place in Tanganyika and uncontrolled shooting are of no use in creating game free areas, but is an important factor in spreading rinderpest and other cattle diseases. The game free area on the boundary between Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia should be maintained. Two new barriers should be created now, one from the south east corner of Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean (see para. 7) the other along the southern frontier of the Sudan abutting on the Belgian Congo and Uganda (see para. 8).
- (b) The mass immunisation of cattle wherever they come into contact with susceptible game in danger areas. This method must be applied in the very extensive areas where the contact between cattle and game cannot be broken for many years to come, particularly in Tanganyika and the Southern Sudan.
- (c) The elimination by controlled shooting in certain areas outside national parks and other game sanctuaries, of highly susceptible species of game, for instance buffalo.
- (d) The local isolation of cattle from game where recommended by veterinary departments.
- (e) Creation of a research unit to study the ecological complex of game, cattle, grazing, water supplies, rinderpest and other diseases in a selected area (see para. 9) and to prepare a critical study of the evidence on the relation between game and rinderpest in all parts of Africa.

5. *Long Term Policy*

This can be summarised as the segregation of cattle from game in all parts of Africa where rinderpest is a danger. It visualises the ultimate restriction of game to national parks, reserves and other sanctuaries.

6. *Finance*

Nothing worth while can be achieved in pursuing either the immediate action or the long term policy proposed without adequate and substantial

funds. But money spent now will lead to incalculable savings in the future. In certain cases rough estimates are given as an addendum.

7. *Barrier from Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean*

The most important danger area from which rinderpest might be disseminated to the south is that focused on the Serengeti Plains. The Conference therefore recommends that this area should be selected for the most intensive operations. Every effort should be made to segregate this area of wild fauna and nomadic cattle from the country to the south, by creating a barrier parts of which could be game fences, including experimental sections to determine the most economic and effective kinds. The barrier would extend from the south east corner of Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean, and would consist of settled areas and mountain ranges connected by stretches of fence as follows:— first the settled area of Sukumaland; then a game fence to the western end of Lake Eyasi; thence proceeding eastward and using natural features and areas of settlement, the line would run through Mt. Meru, Mt. Kilimanjaro, the Pares and Usambara mountains to the Indian Ocean. The section of the barrier from Lake Victoria to Lake Eyasi, involving about 70 miles of fence, should be created immediately, and if after two years' experience the barrier proves effective, it should be extended to the Indian Ocean, involving about 100 additional miles of fence in several sections.

8. *Barrier along Southern Border of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*

A barrier must be created in this area, but fencing is not at present practical because of the abundance of heavy animals. Accordingly, the game-rinderpest link must be broken by mass immunisation of cattle and elimination of buffalo and where practicable by a barrier of settled areas. Uganda Government proposes to effect a barrier along part of their northern frontier.

9. *Research*

The best results will be achieved by concentrating research effort in one area in the first place. The area proposed includes the Serengeti National Park in Tanganyika, and extends into the Loita Plains of Kenya. The subjects of investigation would be the populations and movements of game animals, and of nomadic cattle, their relation to grazing and water supplies and to cattle diseases, especially rinderpest. The research unit should consist of a zoologist, a botanist, a veterinarian, two field assistants, and African staff. In addition to this field research, it is necessary to expand investigations on the virus of rinderpest in susceptible or possibly susceptible species of game animals in captivity. For this purpose an additional veterinary research officer is required and he could appropriately work at a suitable laboratory in East Africa. The research team could work in any other part of Africa should circumstances make this desirable.

Eastern Regional Committee

A. It is the unanimous opinion of the Eastern Regional Committee that control of rinderpest with a view to final eradication is dependent upon co-ordinated inter-territorial operations. To bring about this co-ordination of effort, some central organisation should be established which would be charged with the duty of disseminating information rapidly.

B. In the present heavily infected areas in the north, in particular the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, a permanent stable organisation competent to deal effectively with the disease does not exist, but given the facilities such an organisation could be developed. The success of

any eradication scheme in these territories is dependent to a considerable extent on the simultaneous establishment of a profitable outlet for the surplus cattle. In some areas the existing surplus would be aggravated by the control of enzootic rinderpest.

C. In the more lightly infected areas in the south where control measures are already in existence, eradication is dependent upon:

- (i) Effective control of re-infection from contiguous territories.
- (ii) Augmentation of the present personnel.

It is desirable that greater use should be made of modern methods of transport and communication, in particular the transport of biologicals by air and reconnaissance by air in conjunction with ground aerial liaison.

D. The most effective method of control is the use of attenuated live virus, particular attention being paid to the systematic immunisation of the cattle to increase. Two inoculations of this increase at intervals of twelve months have proved effective in some areas in the past, but there is evidence to show that it may be necessary to shorten the time interval to nine or even six months (See Resolution of Technical Sub-Committee—Research into Calfhood immunisation). From time to time the use of inactivated vaccine may be necessary in view of particular local circumstances.

E. Immunisation should be compulsory and free of charge to the cattle owner.

F. The maintenance of an immune cattle population alone will not be effective in an eradication campaign. An essential supplementary measure is the control of game.

ADDENDUM :

The Committee wishes to draw the attention of Conference to the necessity of investigating financial obligations in the territories concerned.

Western Regional Committee

The recommendations of the Western Regional Committee have been included in the Reports on Togoland and the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

18. International Peace and Security

The Administering Authority has not undertaken any obligations towards the Security Council with respect to the territory.

19. Maintenance of Law and Order

For the maintenance of law and order within the territory there is an armed Police Force which at the end of the year had a total strength, European, Asiatic and African, of 2,402.

Established under the provisions of the Police Ordinance, 1937, the force forms part of the civil service establishment of the territory. For administrative purposes it is organized on a provincial basis, with a Superintendent in charge of each province responsible to the Commissioner of Police whose headquarters

are at Dar es Salaam. The Police Depot and Training School, the Criminal Investigation Department, the Special Branch, the Weights and Measures Bureau and the Stores Department are centred on Dar es Salaam with their respective officers in charge directly responsible to headquarters.

The establishment of the force is comprised of the following ranks:—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Senior Superintendents, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Chief Inspectors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Chief Sub-Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeant Majors, Sergeants, Corporals and Constables. Numerical details are given in Statistical Appendix II.

Sub-Inspectorships are held by Africans and Asians on an equality of conditions of service; all ranks below that of Sub-Inspector are filled by Africans. At present all ranks above that of Chief Sub-Inspector are filled by European officers recruited mainly from the United Kingdom. Transfers from the police forces of other dependencies are not infrequent. The African and Asian establishment is maintained by voluntary recruitment.

As the force forms part of the civil establishment of the territory the conditions of service are similar to those enjoyed by the members of other branches of the civil service. The recent revision of salary scales has resulted in considerable increases in personal emoluments throughout the force and the new draft pensions legislation provides that all members of or above the rank of Corporal shall be eligible for pensions. Constables receive a gratuity on discharge after a minimum qualifying period of twelve years' continuous good service. The rate at which this gratuity is calculated has been increased by 33·1/3 per cent. Literacy allowances, for the Swahili and English languages, are paid at monthly rates to African ranks. Chief Sub-Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors receive an annual uniform allowance; for all below the rank of Sub-Inspector uniform and equipment are issued free.

The Force is armed with 303 short Lee Enfield rifles but arms are not carried on normal police duties.

The approved expenditure on the force for the year 1948⁷ was £168,430.

To assist in maintaining order and protecting property in special areas the Auxiliary Police Ordinance passed in July of this year provides for the establishment of an auxiliary police force, to be supplementary to the existing force. Where the Governor is satisfied that an undertaking—company, corporation or statutory body—is specially developing an area in the interest of industry, mining or agriculture and that special provision for policing it should be made, he may, on the request of the undertaking, declare such area or part thereof to be a "special area" for the purposes of the Ordinance. Thereupon the Commissioner of Police shall appoint to the area such number of auxiliary police officers and other ranks as may be required. The auxiliary police force will be under the command and supervision of the Commissioner of Police but the cost of maintenance—personal emoluments, equipment, etc.,—will be met by the undertaking which requested the declaration of the special area. Steps are now being taken to apply the Ordinance to the groundnut areas in the Central, Southern and Western Provinces and consideration is being given to its application to the diamond mining area in the Lake Province.

20. Collective Violence or Disorder

There were no instances of collective violence or disorder during the year under review. The few disturbances which took place were of a minor nature, of local tribal or factional origin and significance, and adequately dealt with by the local authorities.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

21. General Administration

FOR SOME TIME to come progress towards attainment of the ultimate political objectives of the Charter will continue to depend on the success achieved in political advancement of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory. Only education in the principles of sound local government on democratic lines and the awakening of a sense of civic responsibility can they be firmly set on the path which will bring them to full participation in the administration of their country and it is upon these first steps that efforts must at this stage be concentrated. There are encouraging signs that these efforts are meeting with success. The year under review has seen a marked advance in many areas in the introduction of the principle of popular representation in the constitution of native authorities and an increasing interest of the people in the conduct of local affairs. Particular examples of some of these developments are given in a later section of this report. Closer association of the indigenous peoples in the work of Statutory Boards, Committees and other similar bodies is a matter receiving constant attention. During the year a fourth African member was appointed to the territorial Legislative Council and thought is being given to the question of further increasing the number of African members.

No new legislation dealing specifically with the question of political advancement was passed during the year.

22. Structure of Administration

An account of the reorganisation of the administrative machinery of the central Government, which took effect as from the 1st January, 1948, was given in the annual report for 1947. Briefly restated the object of this reorganisation was the achieving of greater speed and efficiency in the conduct of public business by greater devolution of authority and responsibility. Under the new arrangements certain of the departments of Government have been grouped and each group has been placed under the direction, co-ordination and supervision of a Member of Executive Council, with direct responsibility to the Governor. The heads of these grouped departments still retain their responsibility for departmental administration and control but such direction as it is necessary to give them now comes from the responsible Member of Council instead of from the Chief Secretary as was formerly the case.

Appendix XV shows in simple diagrammatic form the framework of the present organisation and the functions and responsibilities of individual members of the Executive Council. Appendix XVI shows in respect of one branch of territorial administration the system of departmental control under the provincial and district system. As was explained in the annual report for 1947 this system provides the machinery for the executive implementation of administrative policies. Departmental instructions to technical and other officers in the field are issued by the heads of departments, while the Provincial Commissioners, as administrative heads of the provinces responsible to the Governor, are responsible for co-ordinating and guiding all Government activities in their respective provinces. District Commissioners, as the administrative officers in charge of districts and responsible to their respective Provincial Commissioners, are charged with similar duties in their own districts.

Statistical Appendix II, containing a list of all posts, other than menial and casual, for which provision was made in the 1948 estimates, gives details of the personnel employed in each branch of the Service.

23. Changes in Composition of Staff

Apart from normal increases in establishment and the creation of certain new posts to meet the increasing demands made on the administration by expanding development there have been no fundamental changes in the composition of the staff during the year.

24. Suffrage Laws

The Territory has no suffrage laws or regulations affecting any of its racial groups. In the case of the African population, the only section of the community in which it can be said that developments of an electoral character are at present taking place, the methods of securing popular representation are largely governed by indigenous custom and no special legislation for this purpose has yet become necessary.

25. Employment of Indigenous Inhabitants in Administration

The numerical distribution of the indigenous inhabitants employed in the general administration of the territory is given in Statistical Appendix II.

Important changes and innovations have been introduced during the year under review resulting in substantial improvement in the terms and conditions of service in the civil administration. The service is now divided into two main sections, the Senior Service and the Junior Service. The former is at present confined almost entirely to officers recruited from overseas, for the most part with qualifications not yet obtainable locally, while the latter includes the indigenous members of the staff and a substantial number of Asians, most of whom are locally domiciled. Ample provision is made for promotion from the Junior to the Senior Service for any members who obtain the necessary qualifications or who otherwise prove themselves of outstanding efficiency. In the case of promotion to grades in the Senior Service for which recruitment is at present confined to officers from overseas, with professional, technical or scientific qualifications, the basic salary of the locally domiciled officer is fixed at three-fifths of that of the expatriate officer. This follows the normal practice in such circumstances and is based on the consideration that in determining the salary structure for the Senior Service account had to be taken not only of the additional and special commitments with which the expatriate officer is faced, but also of the need to offer salaries adequate, in the light of conditions obtaining in their countries of origin, to attract suitably qualified personnel to the service of the territory.

A major improvement in conditions of service has been the granting of pensionable status to all Government employees serving in posts which are regarded as part of the permanent establishment. The new draft pensions legislation provides similar conditions for both the Senior and Junior Services in regard to the age of retirement and rate of benefits.

A complete reconstruction of the whole salary structure of the Junior Service has resulted in large increases in emoluments, the increase, ranging from 45 per cent. in the higher sections to 100 per cent. in the lower grades, and also provides greatly improved opportunities for advancement on grounds of personal merit.

The co-operation of the members of the Junior Service in the management of the civil service in Tanganyika has been secured by the appointment of a Junior Service Advisory Board, half of whose members are nominated by the various service associations and half by Government, and by direct representation on

Appointments and Promotions Boards. Further, a joint Civil Service Advisory Board has been established, comprised of representatives from both the Junior and the Senior Services, whose function is the consideration of matters of common interest to both these branches and the fostering of closer co-ordination between them.

The year 1948 has therefore been marked not only by major improvements in the salaries and other conditions of service of the territorial administration—in particular in those branches at present filled from local sources—but also by an important step forward in bringing the indigenous civil servants into an active participation and partnership in the management of the territory's civil service.

It must again be pointed out that the foregoing remarks refer only to the staff of the central Government administration, and not to the native administration organisation which operates throughout the territory. The latter, except in those few cases when it has been necessary to employ a non-indigenous person in order to secure the services of someone with the requisite qualifications or experience, is staffed entirely by indigenous inhabitants. As was stated in the annual report for 1947 the conditions of service of employees of the native administration vary in different parts of the territory. Efforts to improve these conditions continue to be made. The considerable differences between the financial resources of the various administrative units are still an obstacle to territorial uniformity in this respect, but during this year the salaries of all native authority employees have been up-graded in an effort to bring them into closer conformity with the salaries of Government servants. The process of the development of larger units, by federation or amalgamation and the pooling of resources, and the efforts being made to improve the revenues of the native treasuries, will gradually bring about further improvement in conditions which the native authorities themselves know to be necessary if more educated and better qualified men are to be attracted to the service of the native administration.

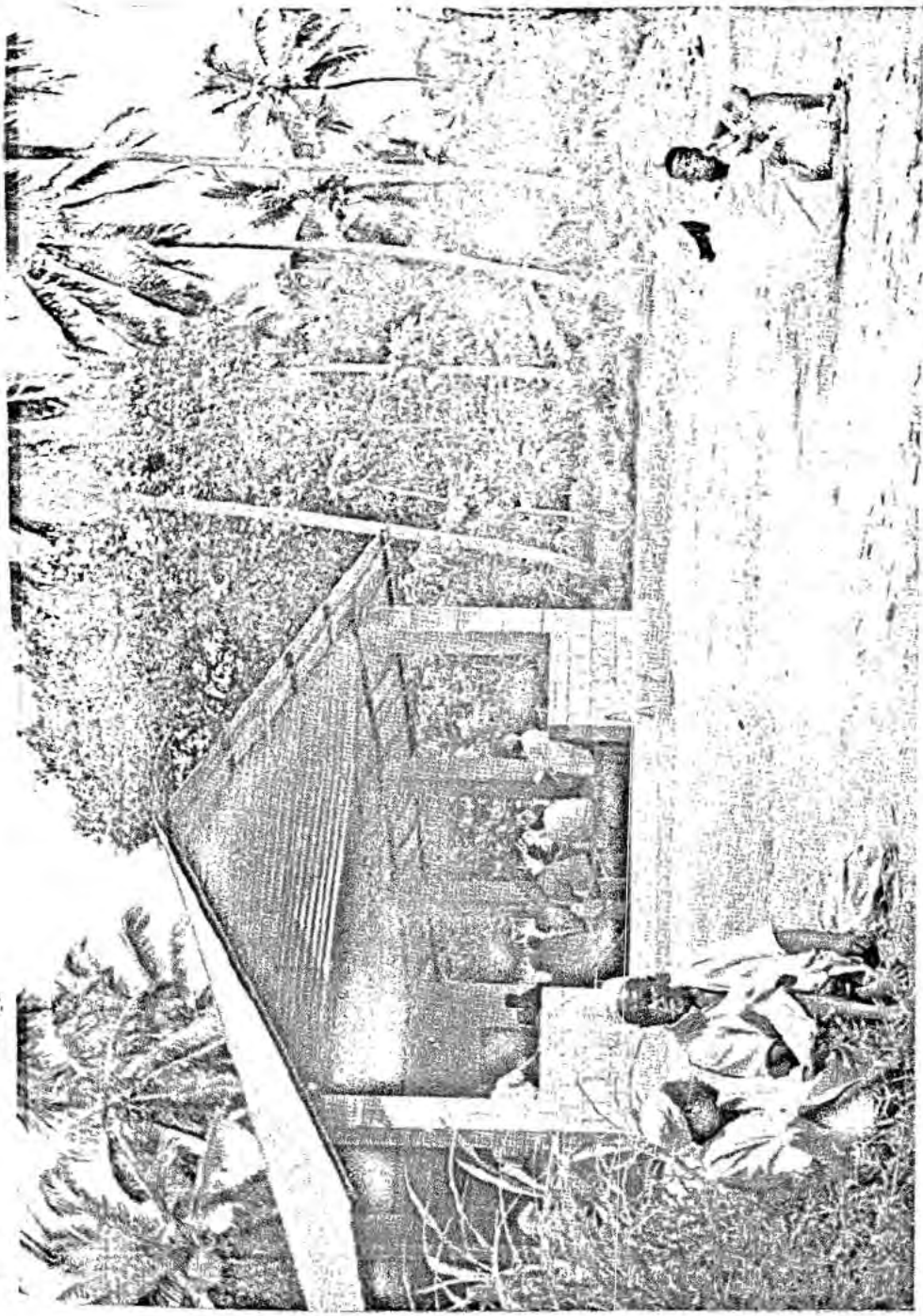
26. Customs Regulating Behaviour and Conditions

As was stated in the annual report for 1947 it would be quite impossible in any brief account to give a detailed description of the laws and customs governing life in the many and widely differing tribes inhabiting Tanganyika. It will be equally evident that while changing conditions are bound to have their effect in bringing about a modification of indigenous law and custom the process is a gradual one and sudden and drastic changes will be the exception rather than the rule. Laws and customs which have evolved through the course of many generations to meet the needs of the tribe and to regulate the conduct, duties and responsibilities of its members, both individually and collectively, have become an all important factor in the lives of the people. The average African, on the whole one of the most conservative of human beings, is suspicious of sudden change even where the object is demonstrably to his own advantage. Except where indigenous customs were contrary to modern conceptions of justice and morality however, the Administration has not found it necessary to interfere. On the contrary the policy has been to recognise and support the existing framework of tribal life to the fullest possible extent. Because of its firm place in the lives of the people, their understanding and acceptance of it, this structure offers the surest foundation on which to base their future political and social development. For this reason full recognition has been given to all firmly established tribal constitutions in carrying out the policy of Native Administration, and in those areas where, for one reason or another, such tribal cohesion had either been broken down or had not developed steps have been taken to build up administrative units as seemed best suited to local conditions.

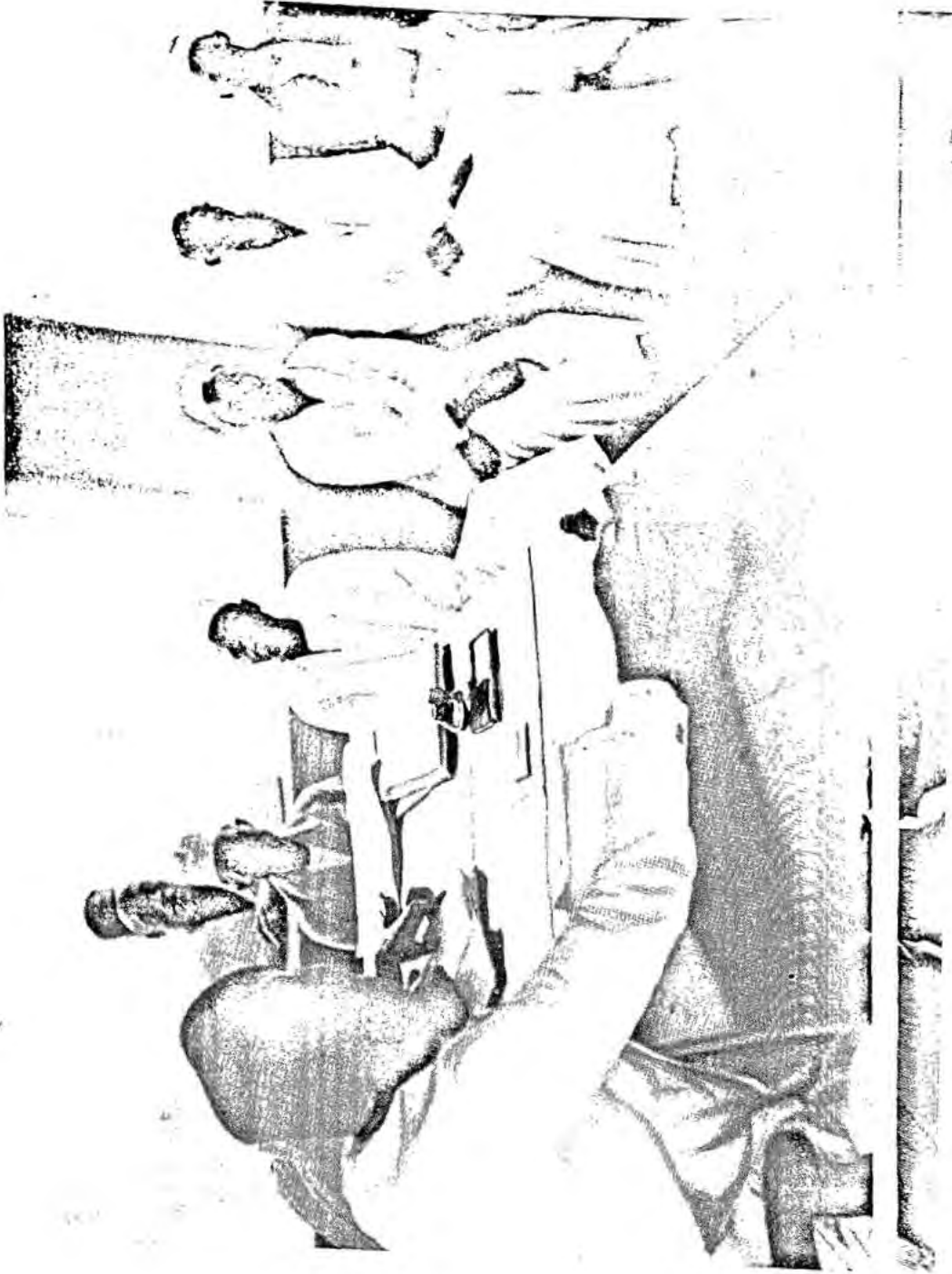


ONE OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE SUNGWE AREA COUNCIL
ADDRESSES THE CHAIR



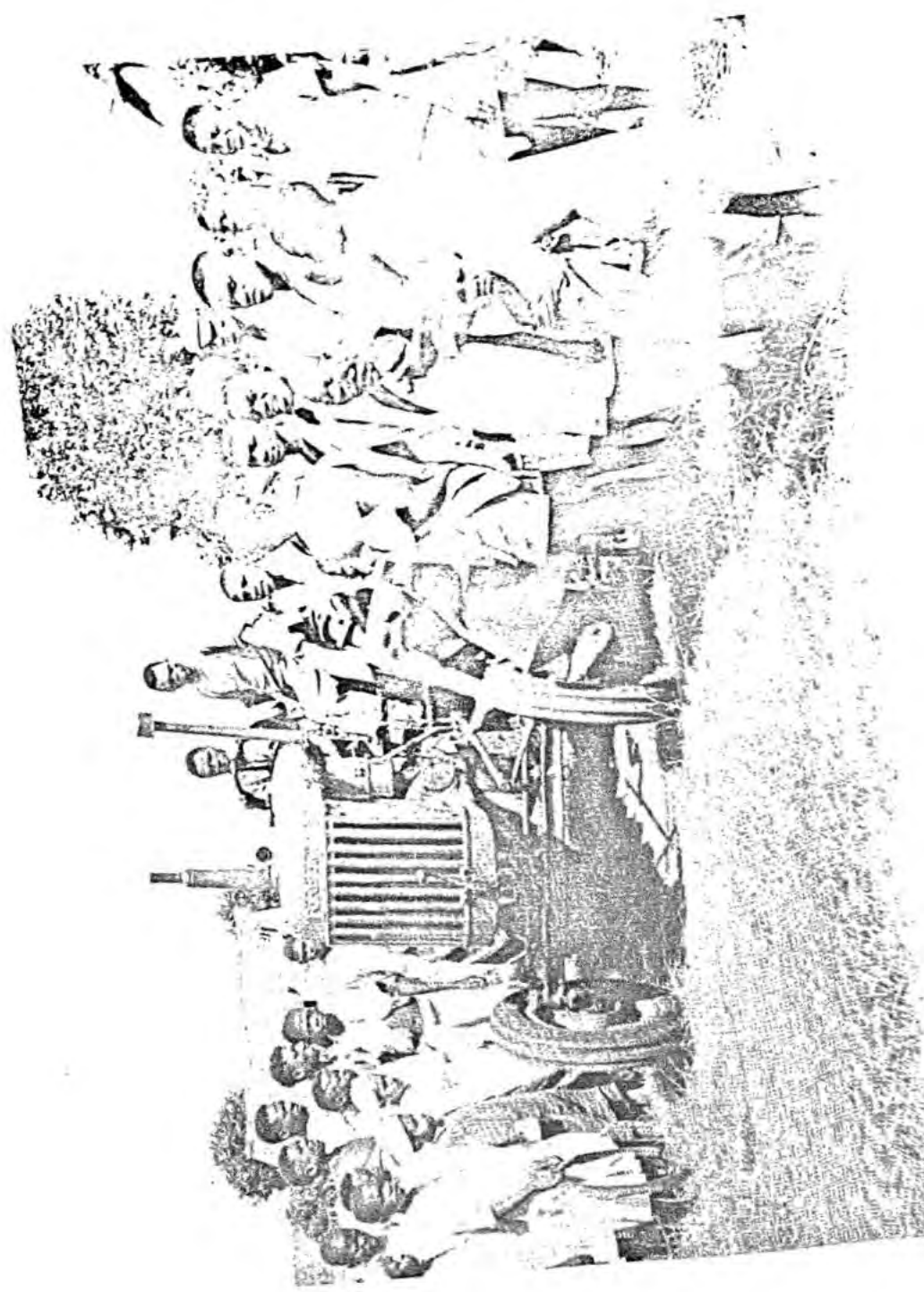


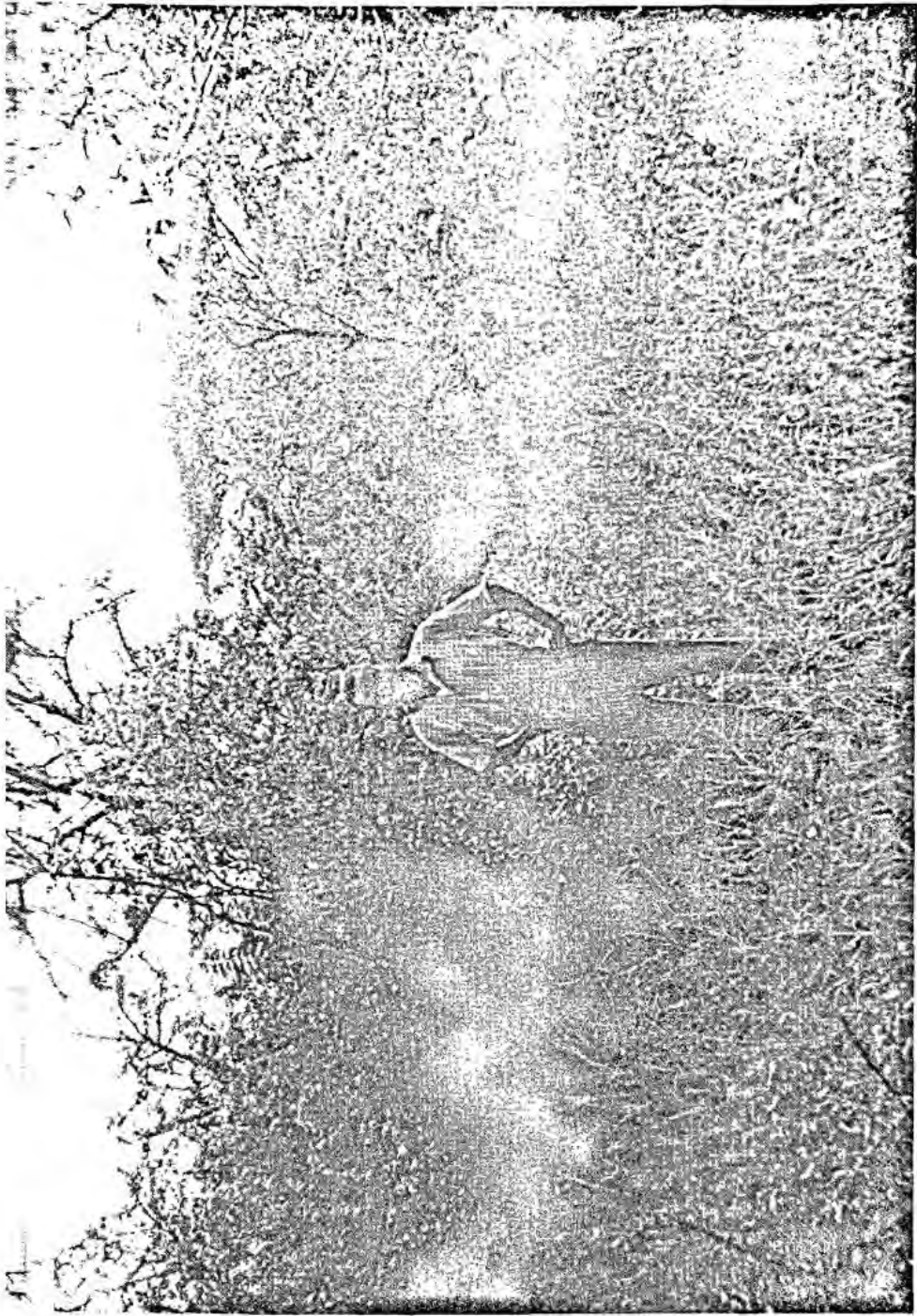
SUNGWE NATIVE COURT: A TYPICAL MEDIUM-SIZED COURT HOUSE





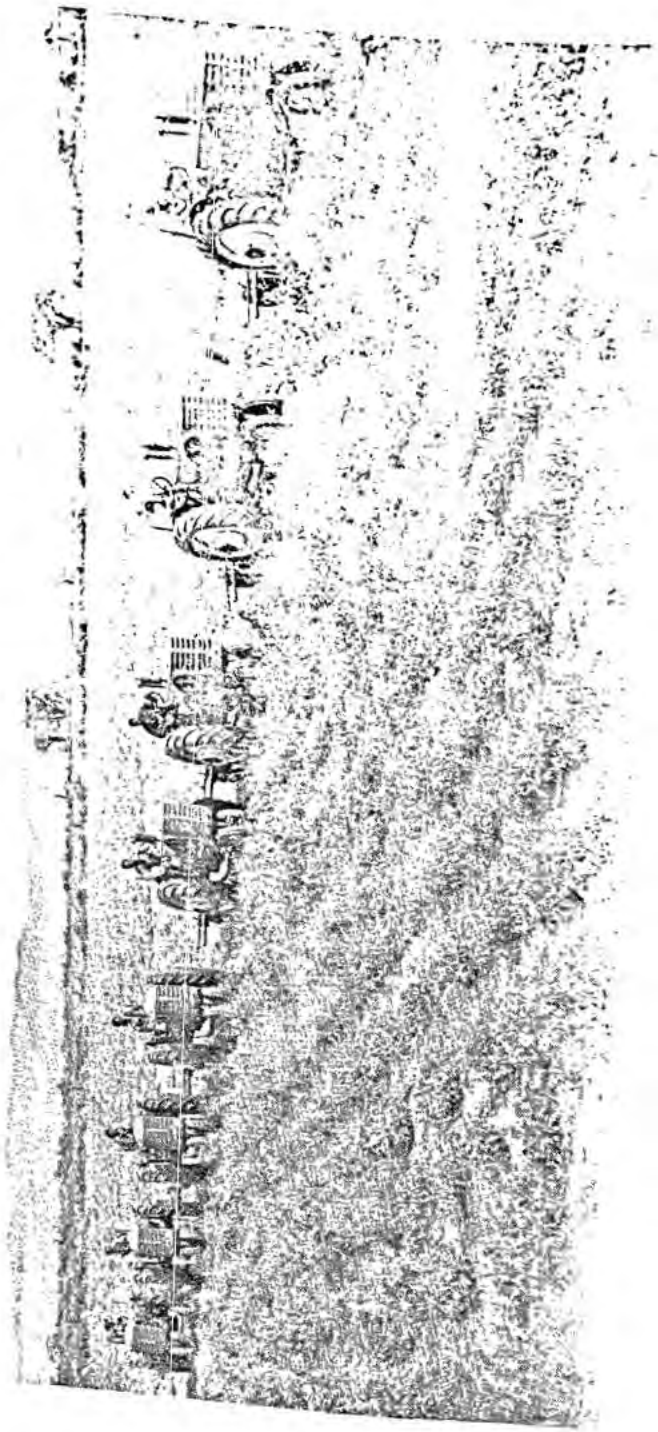
A SUKUMA FARMER WITH THE TRADITIONAL FARMING IMPLEMENT





GROUNDNUT SCHEME: A TYPICAL SPECIMEN OF BUSH TO BE CLEARED AT KONGWA

Handwritten notes on the left side of the page, including a list of names and dates, possibly a field log or inventory.



The place of these tribal constitutions in the territorial administrative framework is confirmed by the recognition of their heads as Native Authorities, with the statutory powers and responsibilities conferred upon them by the Native Authority Ordinance. Reference has already been made to the executive, financial and judicial responsibilities of the Native Authorities and it is in the discharge of the last of these that they are most concerned with laws and customs regulating behaviour and conditions. By the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance they are empowered, in their judicial capacity, to administer the native law and custom prevailing in the areas under their jurisdiction, subject only to the condition that it is not repugnant to justice or morality or inconsistent with the provisions of any order in Council or other law in force in the territory.

The laws and customs recognised and operative among the different tribes are many and varied. Some are of purely local significance but there are certain aspects of tribal life which are everywhere recognised as governable by local law and custom. The chief among these are marriage, inheritance and land tenure. Such customs as the payment of bride price, for example, although varying considerably in detail in different areas, are a feature of African life throughout the Territory. Inheritance laws and those governing land tenure again vary to a considerable extent among the different tribes, but they are generally regarded as matters of importance and not to be lightly disregarded.

As was stated in last year's report the extent to which indigenous customs still regulate behaviour and conditions is not uniform throughout the Territory. Indeed, there are almost as many variations in this respect as there are diversities of tribes among the indigenous population. But it is possible from this point of view to divide the people into three more or less distinct groups. The first includes those, chiefly to be found in the coastal areas, for whom Mohammedanism has become not merely a religion but a way of life. Among these people, in some areas largely detribalised and without the unifying influence of a strong tribal constitution, behaviour and conditions are less regulated by established native law and custom than elsewhere in the territory.

The second group, comprising the larger part of the indigenous population, consists of tribes which have retained a strong tribal cohesion and have well-established constitutions and influential Native Authorities. Among these people indigenous laws and customs, although becoming more and more subject to modification to meet changing conditions, still remain the most powerful influence in the regulation of behaviour and conditions.

The third group is more closely related to the second than to the first, for its members too have retained their tribal cohesion and their local administration is based on traditional tribal constitution. They have on the whole, however, shown themselves to be less rigidly conservative in the retention of their old laws and customs and more ready to introduce changes. Tribal law and custom still forms the basis of their social and political structure but the process of modification of existing customs and the introduction of new rules and orders to meet changing circumstances is now well-established and generally accepted by both native authorities and people.

27. Administrative Organisation

The task of advising and guiding the Native Authorities in the discharge of their administrative and executive functions, of assisting them to assume greater responsibilities in the field of local government, and of fostering the political development of the indigenous peoples towards the ultimate goal of self-government or independence, is primarily the responsibility of the staff of the Provincial

Administration. Officers recruited for this branch of the Service are normally university graduates who before coming out to the Territory undergo a special course of study and training. After joining the Service they are required to pass law and language examinations within specified periods. It is now the practice for newly-joined officers, as soon as possible after the completion of a probationary period of service in the Territory, to take a second course of training at a University with opportunity for the specialised study of a subject of their own choice.

Although, as was stated in the annual report for 1947, there is still considerable variation in size and efficiency between native administration units in different parts of the Territory, in most areas there are evidences of an awakening political consciousness and sense of civic responsibility not only among the native authorities themselves but also among the people. Because of the wide differences in social characteristics and conditions the rate of progress of these new developments will not be uniform. The great mass of the people everywhere are strongly attached to their tribal institutions and in most cases offer strong resistance to suggestions for serious modification. As a point of interest in this connection has been noted that even the members of such comparatively advanced groups as the African Association, frequently expressing criticism of traditional conservative native authorities, undergo a radical change of attitude when one of them is a candidate for a traditional tribal office. At the present stage of development it is therefore quite impossible to disassociate the mass of the people from the tribal system of local government. To attempt to do so would result in antagonism on the part of the vast majority instead of their whole-hearted co-operation which is so essential if progress in social and political development is to be achieved. For the great majority of the indigenous inhabitants the social and political life is bound up with their strong attachment to their tribal structure and constitution. To destroy the latter would mean the disintegration and not the advancement of the former. The only sure basis on which political and social advancement can be achieved is the expansion and broadening of the existing system on sound democratic lines until it develops into an efficient instrument of local government. Even in its most primitive form the tribal system inculcates in its members principles of responsibility outside the immediate family circle, and calls for co-operation in measures for the general protection and welfare of the community. The task is to strengthen and develop these primitive conceptions of civic responsibility, first in the individual tribal units and then on a broader basis of a political and administrative structure which will unite the various tribal societies in the common purpose of advancing the welfare of the whole community. In the creation of this sense of unity of purpose the welding together of disconnected tribal units, by the building up of strong federations or amalgamations, is an essential step. Local jealousies and rivalries and inter-tribal antagonisms must be overcome and replaced by a close association and co-operation between the different tribes, and the rate at which this can be done will largely determine the rate of progress towards the ultimate objective of self-government or independence. The goal is clear and the task is urgent but in the very facts lies one of the dangers. The temptation is to force the pace but however desirable it may be to speed up the political development of the indigenous people, too great haste in the introduction of such radical changes as electoral systems on modern democratic lines might well result in a state of affairs quite opposed to the true principles of democracy by placing the large rural majorities entirely in the hands of small semi-educated minorities. If a solid political structure is to be erected sound architectural principles must be followed and constructive work must start at the bottom and not at the top of the building. The first task is the creation of representative councils at the lowest level, based on the local native administration units, and then on this foundation to raise the superstructure of a system of councils of wider scope and covering larger areas. In general the

tendency will probably be for councils at lower levels to elect representatives to sit as members on the higher councils and something on the lines of an electoral college system will evolve. Councils of this nature are a clear departure from tradition and the idea of the membership of councils for the assistance of the traditional authorities being periodically changed by election is particularly alien to popular thought at present. The extent to which this principle is now being accepted and adopted, however, with a strengthening rather than a weakening of the native administration system, is an indication of the ability of the traditional institutions to adapt themselves to changing conditions, and the developments now taking place on these lines afford perhaps the best answer to the criticism which has been levelled against the present system of administration that the tribal structure is an obstacle to the political and social advancement of the indigenous inhabitants. The new councils coming into being within the framework of this tribal structure not only offer the best prospects of creating and developing a sound system of local government but they provide the opportunity for the free expression of African political opinion and are valuable training grounds for African leaders of the future.

It is not possible in this report to give full details of all the new developments taking place but the following summary makes mention of the more important.

In the Sukuma districts of the Lake Province, within the areas of jurisdiction of individual native authorities, representatives of the people, known as "Bagunani" (assistants), are being selected to assist and advise the authorities. Popular demand for such representation is still almost imperceptible, but their participation in discussions has awakened the interest of those who have been chosen as "Bagunani", particularly in the drafting of local orders which concern them closely.

The Sukumaland Federation is now fully established and a Superior Native Authority has been formally created. Plenary sessions of the full Council have been held twice during the year, while the Executive Committee, consisting of fourteen members of the Council, has met on three occasions. At two of these meetings the native treasury estimates were debated. An interesting feature of these debates has been the grasp of general financial principles shown by the members of the Committee, but they have yet to display a capacity for dealing with matters of detail.

An important step forward was taken during the year when it was decided that in each subordinate authority area the people should select a representative, also to be known as "Bagunani", to attend all plenary sessions of the Federation Council. This definite break with tradition will doubtless lead to a more fully organised representation of the people and there are already signs, at least in the Kwimba district, that popular thought is gradually feeling its way towards an electoral college system. Another significant development in Sukumaland worthy of mention is the much improved functioning of the committees associated with native authority schools.

In North Mara the Executive Council, referred to in the annual report for 1947 as co-operating with Government Staff in the conduct of development plans and as responsible for the executive work of the North Mara Council, has been strengthened by the addition of an equal number of people's representatives. Still more fundamental changes in the framework of the local native administration are under consideration.

In the Musoma district younger and more progressive men have joined the clan councils in a number of areas. Meetings have been more regular and interest in such matters as development plans is much more marked.

In Bukoba the system of advisory councils of elected village representatives spread to all areas. Representatives chosen by these local Councils have formed the nucleus of a Central District Council which has met together with the Council of Chiefs at intervals during the year.

In other districts of the Lake Province efforts have been made to introduce popularly representative councils on lines similar to those which have proved successful in Bukoba. At first the response was poor owing to a lack of interest on the part of the people, but eventually the first council meeting was held in the Rusubi area of Biharamulo with distinct success. The choice of representatives is still limited mainly to the conservative tribal elders, but now that a start has been made it is confidently expected that the interest of the more educated and progressive elements will be aroused and that they will soon show their readiness to take an active part in these councils. In Ngara the attempt has so far not been met with success. The feudal spirit is still very strong in this area and for the moment policy is being directed towards a regularisation of the position of headmen and headmen and a general improvement in the local native administration.

In the Eastern Province the Uzaramo Native Authority was completely reorganised during the year. A representative council has been established in each of the eleven divisions of the district, with the Native Authority as Chairman and the members consisting of the headmen of the various areas in the division with an equal number of people's representatives elected by popular acclaim. The Uzaramo Tribal Council has also been further enlarged and reorganised by the appointment to it of one headman and one popular representative from each of the eleven divisions. These members of the Tribal Council are selected by the various area councils acting as electoral colleges.

Efforts have been made to encourage developments on similar lines in other districts of the province and steps have been taken for the selection of people's representatives for the local native authority councils. In Kilosa a Native Trust Finance Committee has also been set up with the object of getting the people more interested in the conduct of local affairs.

In the Northern Province the reorganisation of the native administration in the Moshi district has proved most successful and the representative councils have functioned vigorously and effectively.

Mention was made in the annual report for 1947 of the development and extension of the council system in other districts of the province and during the year under review there have been definite advances in this direction. A successful reconstitution of the Arusha Native Authority has been in operation since the beginning of the year. It is based on the indigenous age-grade system but allows for strong democratic representation for all sections of the population. On the electoral college system the members of village councils are elected by the age-grade system while the Tribal Council is elected from the Village Councils. At the top of the constitutional structure is the Chief with an elected executive council. On the village and tribal councils provision is made for a small minority of seats for representatives of those who have abandoned the indigenous age-grade system. The smooth and successful working of this new constitution has resulted in a degree of confidence between the Waarusha people and the Administration which has hitherto been lacking.

A somewhat similar reorganisation has been devised for the Wameru but for various reasons has not been as successful as in the case of the Waarusha. One of these reasons is historical. The former indigenous tribal institutions were destroyed and the Masai age-grade system substituted by conquest. This imposed alien system has not become deeply rooted and consequently as a foundation for

constitutional reorganisation it is not as solid as with the Waarusha. To add to their difficulties the Wameru suffer from the activities of rival factions intriguing for power. Time and patience will be necessary to bring about improvements.

In the Masai district a reorganisation of the council system has been introduced and is already showing signs of gaining the interest and goodwill of the people. It is entirely local and democratic but it may take some time to reach the stage of real efficiency as a tribal constitution for these nomadic people. Local councils elected by the people from clan or age groups send representatives to the Superior Masai Council. The local councils are empowered to make "orders" under the Native Authority Ordinance for application to their respective areas, while the superior tribal council may make "rules" having force throughout the whole of Masailand.

In the Tanga province there is a general movement towards popular representation in the native administration councils but it is much more marked in some districts than in others. The interesting fact that enthusiasm for this new development is least apparent among some of the coastal people, who have no strong tribal unity or leadership, is another point which might well be noted by those who see in the indigenous tribal structure an obstacle to advancement.

The most rapid developments have taken place in the Lushoto district which has incidentally afforded an example of the fact, not always appreciated by those without knowledge of Africa, that the ultimate power in the indigenous tribal system lies in the hands of the people. The long-established traditional rule of the Sambiaa people was rudely shaken by popular demonstrations which resulted in a change of Chief. The opportunity afforded by this change was taken to introduce a system of popular and proportional representation on electoral college lines. Each village group of two hundred taxpayers selects a representative. These representatives in turn elect from among themselves members to sit on their sub-chiefdom councils, and from these local councils members are chosen for the Superior Native Authority Council. This Council has now set an example to the rest of the Territory by its decision to include women among its members. This decision was taken after some argument. Certain members thought the experiment should first be tried out in the sub-chiefdom councils since if it proved successful there it would be easier to select from these local councils suitable persons for the tribal council. But those who held this view were in the minority and the new Chief also expressed himself as strongly in favour of the immediate appointment of four women members on the central council. This experiment, a novel one to the African, is now being tried out and the sub-chiefs have been asked to get women on to their councils.

In the Pare district the people's love of politics aided by a high percentage of literacy, ensures that all native authority officials are kept fully aware of the trend of public opinion but there has for some time been a growing demand for direct representation. An executive committee was formed in 1945 but as its members were nominated by the native authorities this body did not satisfy the demand for popular representation. It has now been replaced by an advisory council. This consists of four "official" members—at present consisting of a hospital assistant, a veterinary guard, an agricultural instructor and the senior native treasury clerk—nominated by the native authority and fifteen "non-official" members elected by the people.

In the Central Province, with its large number of small chiefdoms, the people have as yet voiced no demands for popular representation. In the Kondea district, however, small local councils have been set up to assist the chiefs and "jumbes". Half the members of these councils are nominated by the chief or "jumbe" concerned and half are chosen by the people. The local councils meet once a

month and once a quarter they all meet together as the Council of the Federation of the Kondoa Native Authorities. These council meetings are open to the public and considering the lack of spontaneous demand for representation there has been a gratifying show of interest and understanding.

A similar development has taken place in the Mpwapwa district where seventy-two hitherto independent headmen are being reorganised at their request into fourteen chiefdoms. The chiefs were selected in consultation with the people in "baraza". Each chief has one or more headmen according to the population of his area and an advisory council, half of whose members are nominated and half chosen by the people.

No new developments have taken place during the year in the Western Province except to a limited extent in the Nyamwezi districts of Kahama and Nanyangwe. Consideration is being given to a more popular representation on executive finance committees of the Council of Chiefs. In the Kahama district a system of election of the elders to serve on the Chief's Council has been introduced. Each village unit selects its candidate and from these candidates the number required to serve on the Council are chosen in open "baraza".

Reference was made in last year's report to the inter-tribal conference organised in the Southern Highlands Province. Conferences between the Hehe, Bena and Sangu native authorities, held during the past two years, have been very successful. There has been a better understanding between these tribal authorities with a reduction of parochialism and an effort to integrate problems common to the three tribes. Conferences to include the other tribes in the province are in view and plans are being formulated to bring the people into closer association with these activities.

In the Iringa district the Uhehe Advisory Council has been established, with the Chief as chairman and a membership of ten. Of these five are sub-chiefs chosen by a panel of all the sub-chiefs of Uhehe, and five are people's representatives. The latter are chosen on an electoral college system from candidates selected by each village unit. It is hoped shortly to have similar councils in the Rungwe and Njombe districts.

A point of interest in connexion with the Uhehe Council is that while the people themselves have voiced no demand for representation of the chief—an educated young man and a member of the territorial Legislative Council—is anxious for the introduction of democratic principles in his local administration and it was on his initiative that the advisory council was brought into being.

In the Southern Province no great advance has yet been made. In the coastal area where the absence of tribal cohesion has necessitated a system of local government by the appointment of "Liwalis", administration is more "direct" than in other parts of the Territory. In the Lindi district the Liwalis, who are nominated and chosen from among the local inhabitants, form a council, with local representatives from their various areas as members.

A contrast is afforded in the western part of the province where the power and influence of the chiefs have continued undiminished. These Angoni chiefs, who formerly functioned mainly as leaders in war, never extorted heavy tribute and imposed other unpopular burdens on their people. In consequence they have remained and still are extremely popular with their people and there have been no signs of discontent with their rule, even from the younger and more educated tribesmen. It is hoped, however, to take advantage of the mutual goodwill between chiefs and people to broaden the basis of the local administration and to make the chiefs' councils still more democratic by the inclusion of representatives of the younger and better educated sections.

The foregoing gives some indication of the developments which have taken place during the year in the tribal or rural areas. Progress has also been made in some of the urban areas, particularly in Dar es Salaam and Tanga. In Dar es Salaam the former African Council for the whole township has been replaced by three Ward Councils, the membership of each of which consists of an equal number of street headmen and representatives selected by the people. Although the functions of these Councils are at present mainly advisory it has been possible to give them certain executive powers and the importance of extending these is a matter to which attention is being given. In Tanga an African Advisory Council has been established. The membership consists of the two African members of the Township Authority *ex officio* eight popular representatives, one selected by each of the eight "mitaa" into which the township is divided, and two other members nominated by these ten in consultation.

As a concluding note to this summary of the administrative organisation designed to assist the indigenous peoples in their progressive political development, mention may be made of one interesting point. In a number of instances where councils and other bodies providing for popular representation have been established power has been retained to nominate a few members, in addition to those selected or elected by whatever methods may be acceptable locally. One reason for this is that educated Africans are not always popular with their more backward fellows and in some areas they might at the present stage, in the absence of powers of nomination, fail to find places on popularly elected councils.

28. Judicial Organisation

The following are the Courts (other than Native Courts), which exercise jurisdiction in the Territory:

- (a) The High Court, established under the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920.
- (b) The Special Tribunal, established under the aforesaid Order-in-Council.
- (c) Subordinate Courts, constituted by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance, 1941.

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.

Circuits of the High Court take place at regular intervals in all Provinces of the Territory, with the exception of one, in which the number of cases does not justify a regular Circuit but for which Circuits are arranged as and when justified by the amount of work.

The Special Tribunal, consisting of the Chief Justice or any Judge of the High Court for the time being acting in that capacity, exercises civil jurisdiction only in all causes and matters which arose before the commencement of the Order-in-Council establishing the High Court.

The extent of the civil jurisdiction of the various Subordinate Courts, in suits and proceedings in which the subject matter in dispute is capable of being estimated at a money value, is as follows:

A district court when presided over by
a resident magistrate.

Fifteen thousand
shillings.

A district court, when presided over by a first class magistrate other than a resident magistrate.	Four thousand shillings.
A district court, when presided over by a second class magistrate.	Two thousand shillings.
A district court, when presided over by a third class magistrate.	One thousand shillings.

The extent of the criminal jurisdiction of the various Subordinate Courts as follows :

A subordinate court presided over by a first class magistrate may, in cases in which such sentences are authorised by law, pass the following sentences, namely :

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or, where the magistrate is a Resident Magistrate, imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years ;
- (b) fine not exceeding three thousand shillings ;
- (c) corporal punishment ;

Provided that no sentence exceeding twelve months' imprisonment (whether such sentence shall be a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a combination of a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine and a substantive sentence of imprisonment), and no sentence exceeding twelve strokes shall be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding one thousand shillings shall be levied and no order for payment of a sum of money exceeding one thousand shillings shall be executed, until the record of the case or a certified copy thereof has been transmitted to, and the sentence has been confirmed by, the High Court.

A subordinate court presided over by a second class magistrate may, in cases in which such sentences are authorised by law, pass the following sentences, namely :

- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months ;
- (b) fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred shillings ;
- (c) corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes ;

Provided that no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment and no sentence exceeding eight strokes imposed on an adult shall be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding seven hundred and fifty shillings shall be levied and no order for payment of a sum of money exceeding seven hundred and fifty shillings shall be executed, until the record of the case or a certified copy thereof has been transmitted to, and the sentence has been confirmed by, the High Court.

A subordinate court presided over by a third class magistrate may, in cases in which such sentences are authorised by law, pass the following sentences, namely :

- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months ;
- (b) fine not exceeding five hundred shillings ;
- (c) corporal punishment not exceeding eight strokes on juveniles or

Provided that no sentence exceeding one month's imprisonment shall be carried into effect and no fine exceeding one hundred shillings shall be levied, and no order for payment of a sum of money exceeding one hundred shillings shall be executed, until the sentence has been confirmed by a first class magistrate whose jurisdiction the court imposing the sentence is situated. If the first class magistrate does not see fit to confirm the sentence, he shall forward the record of the case to the High Court, forthwith, together with his report thereon.

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, or sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years, or sentence of corporal punishment 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.

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, but only 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.

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.

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.

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.

There is no differentiation on the basis of race or sex in the administration of justice in any of the Courts established in the territory.

The official language of the Courts 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 proceedings, and also for interpretation of questions to witnesses and of their replies.

29. Constitution of Courts

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) The constitution of the Special Tribunal has already been described in the preceding Section.

(c) 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.

Judges 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 His Majesty through a Secretary of State, and shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure.”

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 His Majesty, appoint, or authorise 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 His Majesty's pleasure.”

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 His Majesty or in His Majesty's name or by any other mode of appointment. Every such suspension shall continue and have effect only until His 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.”

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

- (i) Provincial Commissioners, Deputy Provincial Commissioners and District Officers have the powers and jurisdiction of first class magistrates.

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

Legislative officials do not exercise judicial functions.

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 authorisation of arrests, the issuing of warrants and the administration of oaths and affirmations.

30. Methods of Trial

The conduct of proceedings in the Courts is governed in civil cases by the Indian Code of Civil Procedure, which has been applied to the territory, 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 (1872) applies, subject, in the latter case, to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In the preceding section reference has been made to the appointment of assessors in certain circumstances. There is at present no jury system in the Territory.

31. Recognition of Local Customary Law

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, and must decide all such cases according to substantial justice without undue regard to technicalities of procedure.

32. Judicial Appointments, etc.

Appointments of judges, magistrates and crown counsels, who hold office as government officials, are made in the manner indicated in an earlier section and eligibility for such appointments is dependent upon possession of the requisite legal qualifications. The right to officiate in the courts as an advocate is open to any person holding the requisite qualifications and duly admitted to practice within the Territory. Any male person of any race between the ages of 21 and 60 is liable to be called upon to act as an assessor. Assessors are selected by the Court to sit in the particular trial in which they are required.

33. Indigenous Tribunals

Included in the judicial organisation are the Native Courts which are tribunals composed exclusively of indigenous inhabitants. The Native Courts Ordinance prescribes in general terms the powers of these Courts, the precise jurisdiction of each being more fully defined in the warrant which is issued to every court by the Provincial Commissioner. In essence these courts are not something new, introduced by a European administration; they are a continuation of the judicial functions of tribal authority which have existed in a more or less primitive form

ever since the emergence of units possessing a common language, a single system and an established customary law. Their primary function is to effect to that well established and understood body of customary law regulates native society and the duties and liabilities of the members of the one to another and of all to the tribe. They have jurisdiction over causes matters in which all the parties are indigenous inhabitants resident or being in the area indicated in the court warrant, but cases of the following nature are excluded from their jurisdiction: those in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred or which is punishable with death or imprisonment for life; and cases in connection with marriage other than a marriage contracted under or in accordance with Mohammedan or Native Law or Custom, except where both parties are of the same religion and the claim is one for dowry only. Generally speaking, there exists three types of court, commonly known as "A," "I" (Intermediate) and "B" Courts. The "A" and "I" courts have jurisdiction in suits relating to personal status and, as already indicated, to marriage or divorce under Mohammedan or native law, and a limited jurisdiction in matters of inheritance. In civil suits (where the value of the subject matter is capable of being estimated at a money value), and in criminal cases, the jurisdiction may be summarised as follows:

Civil Jurisdiction			Criminal Jurisdiction	
"A" Court	....	Shs. 600/- value	....	Imprisonment up to 6 months. Fine up to Shs. 200/- Whipping 8 strokes.
"I" Court	....	Shs. 400/- value	....	Imprisonment up to 3 months. Fine up to Shs. 100/- Whipping 6 strokes.
"B" Court	....	Shs. 200/- value	....	Imprisonment up to 1 month. Fine up to Shs. 50/- Whipping 6 strokes.

Increased powers have been given to a selected number of "A" Courts in special circumstances; e.g. certain council courts have been given power to impose sentences of one year's imprisonment and a fine of Shs. 400/-; others have been given similar powers of imprisonment in cattle theft cases only.

For offences against native law and custom, Native Courts may, in addition to the order "any punishment authorised by native law and custom which is repugnant to natural justice and humanity." This power has not been used to the present time and may, in any case, only be exercised with the consent of the District Commissioner.

All sentences of imprisonment are served in Government prisons and must be confirmed by the administrative officer who makes out the commitment warrant and no sentence of whipping may be carried out until it has been confirmed. Administrative officers exercise a close and constant control over the courts; they render quarterly inspection reports to their Provincial Commissioners, who supervise generally the whole system. Returns of all cases tried (including appeals) and all punishments ordered are rendered to the Chief Secretary and are closely scrutinised.

Appeals lie in the first instance from the lower native courts to the higher court of the authority to whom they are subordinate, and thence to the District Commissioner. From the District Commissioner there is an appeal to the Provincial Commissioner and from the Provincial Commissioner a further appeal to the Governor. The law provides for the transfer of cases to the court subordinate to the High Court, so that any appeal involving points of European

law can be submitted to the High Court, should this be necessary. Subject to the limitations laid down in the warrant of each court, the Native Courts administer:

- (a) Native 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 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 authorised by the Governor to administer.

34. Equality of Treatment under Law

Equal treatment for the nationals of all Members of the United Nations in the administration of justice is ensured by the principle of complete non-discrimination on grounds of nationality.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

35. General Economic Situation

THE HARVEST IN 1948 was better than was expected at the beginning of the season and as a result the need to import foodstuffs from other territories was much reduced. Progress has been made with the plans for storage accommodation and delivery of shedding ordered from the United Kingdom is now awaited. The policy of fixed prices and guaranteed markets for primary products, applicable to both indigenous and non-indigenous producers, combined with good harvests of food and economic crops, has resulted in considerable profits being made during the last few years by many of those engaged in agriculture.

There has been a considerable improvement in the position as regards supplies of consumer goods, particularly piece-goods, although the supply of certain commodities is still inadequate to meet the demand. There has also been an improvement in the supply of building materials but cement and steel remain subject to distributional control as supplies are still insufficient to meet all demands.

The developments now taking place, and particularly the groundnut scheme, have considerably increased the volume of imports, with the result that the Territory this year had an unfavourable balance of trade. The general cost of living remains much higher than before the war and in the larger towns and major areas of development shows a tendency to rise still higher owing to the higher prices demanded for local produce. The effect of the high cost of living is felt most acutely by the wage-earners and others on fixed incomes.

36. Economic Development

Reference has already been made to the territory's ten-year development plan. For some years before the war consideration had been given to the preparation of a long-term development programme. In December, 1937, a Central Development Committee was appointed to examine and report on methods whereby development by native and non-native enterprise could best be encouraged and assisted, and to consider the proposals which had been put forward. The outbreak of war interrupted the Committee's work but its report was eventually published in 1940. During the war it was impossible to give effect to many of the Committee's recommendations but at the end of 1943 it was considered possible to give serious attention to the preparation of a programme of post-war planning.

A special development branch was set up in the Secretariat to work in collaboration with a Planning Committee in the necessary task of a re-examination of the position in the light of the changed conditions and circumstances, and at the end of 1944 a memorandum entitled "An Outline of Post-War Development Proposals" was published. The programme outlined in this memorandum was designed as the framework within which development should be carried out and not as a complete plan in itself. In 1946 it was decided that the department of preparing plans and other matters connected with development should no longer be regarded as a part of the Secretariat's functions and that responsibility for these matters should be transferred to a separate organisation which could give undivided attention to them. A Development Commission, to which further reference will be made later, was therefore appointed for this purpose. In September, 1946, the report of the Commission, setting forth a ten-year development and welfare plan for the Territory, was published, and the approval of His Majesty's Government was given in January, 1947, subject to the provision of additional funds for African education and to the setting up of machinery to provide financial assistance for African producers in agricultural improvement.

During 1947 steps were taken to give effect to both these requirements but throughout the whole the year was one of preparation. Lack of materials and staff did not permit of more than the initiation of a proportion of the schemes approved in the ten-year plan. 1948 has seen an improvement in the position as regards staff and materials and a definite start on the carrying out of the development programme has been made.

Details of the many schemes, large and small, included in the programme contained in the published "Ten-year Development Plan". For the purpose of this present report it may suffice to repeat the list of the main headings under which the economic development schemes fall.

- Communications (Roads, Aerodromes and Telecommunications)
- Railways and Ports.
- Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
- Township Development.
- Water Development.
- Public Buildings and Works.
- African Housing.
- Forestry.
- Surveys.
- Mineral Development.

The estimated total cost of the plan is £19,186,000 and funds are expected to become available from the following sources, approximately in the proportions shown:

	£
Colonial Development and Welfare Allocation	6,775,000
Territorial Revenue	2,510,000
Surplus Balances	500,000
Loans	5,725,000
Excess Profits Tax Fund	350,000
Agricultural Development Fund	1,250,000
Native Treasuries	500,000

These totals leave a deficit of £1,576,000 yet to be provided for.

The provision of adequate communications being one of the most important considerations in economic development, particular attention has been paid to this matter in the development plan. The urgent need for improvement in the

Territory's road system has given it a high place in the programme. Approximately £3,600,000 is provided in the estimates to re-align and reconstruct certain main roads to bitumen standard and to improve the standard of subsidiary roads, but this figure may have to be revised in the light of present costs. The total mileage of roads in this programme is 3,474.

Towards the end of 1947 a firm of consulting engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, was engaged to carry out surveys, prepare plans and supervise the work on main roads. During 1948 the survey and alignment of the Namanga-Arusha-Taveta road was completed and tenders for its construction have been invited. Surveys on the Dar es Salaam-Ruvu section of the Dar es Salaam-Tanga road were nearing completion at the end of the year and reconnaissance surveys on the Tanga-Karogwe road were in hand. Arrangements have been made with the consulting engineers to increase their staff in the field in order to speed up the survey programme.

As in 1947, a separate development budget for 1948 was introduced and voted at the same time as the normal territorial budget. It provided, with supplementary provisions made during the year, for an expenditure of some £2,000,000. Details of the special machinery for the administrative and executive control of development works is given in a later section of this report. Financial control is ensured by the normal process of annual estimates with responsibility to the legislature.

The approved expenditure for 1948 fell broadly under the following headings:— conservation and development of natural resources, £750,000; communications, £600,000; social services, £300,000; and miscellaneous (including township development and public buildings and works), £500,000.

A large part of the total expenditure under the development plan will be absorbed in the purchase of capital goods in the form of building materials, equipment and machinery, and it is estimated that not less than £5,300,000 of the approximate total capital expenditure of £11,500,000 will be for the purchase of plant and materials either from local sources or from overseas. Purchases from overseas are expected to total some £3,250,000 and the bulk of these requirements will probably be obtained from British or American sources.

In none of the works covered by the Territory's ten-year programme has provision been made for financial participation by private investors. The investment of public capital is reflected in the allocations from loan funds and from surplus balances.

There is ample scope for the investment of capital in the general economic development of the Territory, agricultural, mineral and commercial, and inducement for such investment is offered through the operation of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance. No attempt has been made, nor is any at present envisaged, to direct investment in the Territory.

As was indicated in the report for 1947, an activity not within the scope of the ten-year plan but of great importance in Tanganyika's general economic development is the groundnut scheme. Full details of the scheme were given but in view of its importance and the wide interest it has aroused some of the information given last year is repeated in this report.

The original proposals for such a scheme were considered in 1946 and approval followed an investigation on the spot by a specially appointed official mission. In its initial stages the scheme was managed by the United Africa Company Limited, acting as agents for the Ministry of Food, but full responsibility and control have now been assumed by the Overseas Food Corporation, appointed and financed by His Majesty's Government.

Briefly stated, the broad purpose of the scheme is to produce groundnuts and such other oil-bearing seeds as may be found suitable, in rotation with grains and other crops and on such a scale as will play a vital part in relieving the serious world shortage of oils and fats. At the same time the plans for the development of the scheme are aimed at securing the maximum possible benefits to the people of the territories in which it operates. Stress has been laid on the importance of progressive health, nutrition, housing and welfare measures in the labour policy affecting the undertakings' employees and their families and, as the territories in which by far the greater part of the scheme is to operate, Tanganyika stand to gain materially in several directions. The increase in territorial income resulting from such large-scale operations will provide additional revenue for development and, since these operations are to take place almost entirely in uninhabited country much of it infested by tsetse fly and deficient in water supplies, land at present lying idle will be developed into a valuable agricultural asset. The need for new and improved communications to serve these areas will be a further valuable contribution to the territory's general development and will facilitate the opening up of further country at present undeveloped.

It will be clear that a scheme envisaging the eventual cultivation in Tanganyika of 80 units each of 30,000 acres is a vast undertaking which is bound to take considerable time to bring into full operation. As at present proposed the scheme will cover three areas in the territory, one in the Central Province, one in the Western Province and the third and largest—55 of the total of 80 units—in the Southern Province. Work has started in all three of these areas but so far extensive agricultural operations have taken place only in the first. In the Southern and Western Provinces work has been confined to bush clearing, communications and essential buildings.

Lack of suitable mechanical equipment has so far been one of the main problems. In the Central Province in particular much of the bush to be cleared is very heavy and calls for the use of a heavy type of equipment. The difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of such equipment resulted in progress in the early stages being slower than was hoped but the value of the first year's work is better judged by the extent of the practical experience gained than by the acreage planted. Progress in this direction is, however, now being made and an area brought under cultivation at Kongwa in the Central Province totals some 45,000 acres. An important point to be noted in this connexion is that cultivation is not confined to the planting of groundnuts as the name given to the scheme might suggest. In fact, in areas where thick bush has been cleared and extensive root-clearing operations are necessary, groundnuts cannot be successfully grown in the first year. A "cleaning crop" is advisable and partly for this reason much of the area under cultivation in 1948 has carried sunflowers. Moreover, as can be seen from a study of the original proposals, it has always been the intention that a full rotation system should be practised and that experiments with other crops should be carried out. During 1948 experimental work was undertaken at Kongwa on trial plots of 150 varieties of 30 different types of crop and it is proposed to expand this work considerably in 1949.

The benefits to be derived from the scheme are to a large extent long-range and it is in this light that the effects upon the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the territory must be considered. An immediate effect is that created by the labour requirements of the scheme. In due course each of the self-contained units will require a permanent labour force, including a high proportion in skilled capacities. In the meantime bush-clearing, road-making, erection of buildings and other works in addition to actual cultivation necessitate the employment of large numbers of workers, both skilled and unskilled. A contribution of particular value to the economic—and educational—advancement of the indigenous inhabitants

ants is afforded by the scheme's Technical Training Centre, which was opened during 1948 and which plans to give technical education and training to some 10,000 Africans during the next few years.

Implementation of the plans which have been made in connexion with the welfare of the undertaking's employees cannot fail to have a considerable effect on their social, educational and political advancement. Many of these plans, however, must necessarily take some time to bring to full fruition. They depend for their development on the progressive development of the scheme itself and the establishment of self-contained units. Plans for model villages, well equipped with social services and with their own system of local government, clearly cannot be fully implemented while the scheme is still in its early stages of development. In the meantime, however, all possible steps are being taken to safeguard the welfare of the workers. The wages paid compare very favourably with those paid in any other industrial undertaking and rations are on a liberal scale, conforming fully with Government requirements. A full building programme has been drawn up for housing accommodation for labour, with particular attention to the requirements of married workers. Very full plans for medical services were prepared at an early stage and an efficient staff of doctors, specialists and nurses has been engaged. Emphasis is placed on preventive medicine. X-ray and full dental apparatus has been installed. On the whole the health of the labour force has been good and the sickness rate low. Medical treatment is also given to the population living in neighbouring areas and not only to the labour force and their families. As regards social and educational services model villages are to be constructed and care is being taken to plan these settlements with good sanitation and water supplies, community centres, buildings for religious purposes, etc., and with a lay-out to provide each inhabitant with a garden. Again it must be made clear that such welfare plans are part of a long-term programme and cannot be brought into full effect immediately. Until the model villages are established and a more permanent labour force can be built up interim measures are necessary to cater for the welfare of the present workers and to provide them with amenities. Shops and canteens have been started, where food and drink can be purchased as well as the normal trade goods, and a central brewery plant has been ordered. At Kongwa the Corporation operates a school for African children. Adult education facilities include a community centre providing classes in musical appreciation, agricultural science, economics, etc., for English-speaking Africans, and evening classes in elementary subjects for Swahili-speaking members of the staff. There are similar facilities at Urambo. Local self-government for the model villages is a matter to which much importance is attached but little progress in this direction is possible until the whole scheme is more fully developed. As an interim measure, however, various committees and institutions have been started to give full opportunity for the expression of African opinion on all aspects of their life and work. Some of these committees are adaptations of those which have operated successfully on the copper belt in Northern Rhodesia.

The vastness of the groundnut scheme and the size of the area which will eventually be occupied by it have given rise to comments and criticisms in certain quarters. Despite the oft-repeated statement that the areas to be taken over are for the most part completely uninhabited and undeveloped, fears have been expressed that the land needs of the indigenous population are being overlooked or ignored. On the contrary there will still remain many thousands of square miles in Tanganyika which, until some means can be found of ridding them of tsetse fly, or of dealing with trypanosomiasis, and providing adequate water supplies, will continue to be of little use to man or beast. In the Southern Province, for example, where by far the largest part of the groundnut scheme is to operate,

vast areas had to be evacuated, the sparsely scattered population being unable to protect themselves from the tsetse fly and the ravages of sleeping sickness. Where it is found that there are any people living in an area proposed to be taken over by the groundnut scheme they are given the option of remaining in the area if they are or of moving elsewhere. If they elect to remain, the area occupied by them is excised from the area to be alienated. If they decide to move, they are only paid compensation but they are given every possible assistance in moving to and settling down in a new area. It can be said without fear of contradiction that the families—numbering some 500—who have moved from the Kongwa groundnut area will benefit considerably by the move. To take one point. The Central Province has the lowest rainfall in the territory and water shortage is a serious problem. Instead of having to rely on their few precarious means of obtaining water those who have moved will now have plentiful water supplies. Water is being brought from the Mlali Mountain, a distance of 25 miles, to meet the needs of both the groundnut scheme and the local population. When the Overseas Food Corporation's pipe-line scheme, estimated to cost some £100,000, is completed, the conditions of life for those who have moved out of the groundnut area, and for their stock, will be much better than ever before. The total number of those who will move from their present homes as a result of the operations of the Overseas Food Corporation in the Central, Southern and Western Provinces will not be large but in every case the policy will be the same and care will be taken to see that their interests are fully safeguarded so that they benefit and do not suffer by the move.

No reference to the groundnut scheme would be complete without some mention of the ultimate objective. As was stated in last year's report the scheme will, and indeed must if it is to be successful, be operated during the initial period by direct estate methods, but the long-term policy is that it shall eventually be incorporated into the African economy. It is planned that in due course the undertaking shall be taken over by the Governments of the territories concerned and in the final stages shall pass to the ownership and control of the people themselves, on a co-operative or other basis as may then seem best suited to ensure the continuance of the benefits of large-scale production by mechanical and scientific methods. That the achievement of this final objective will be an easy task must be apparent to anyone with a knowledge of the scheme and of the present conditions in the territories in which it is to operate. It may be found possible to formulate a plan on broad lines but it would be of little practical value to attempt to work out the details at this early stage. A lengthy period of preparation—social, economic and political—will be necessary before the indigenous inhabitants can hope to be in a position to take over the management and control of such a vast undertaking, and when they do reach that stage they may well have their own ideas as to how the transfer from Government to themselves should be effected. It is thought now that the probable form of indigenous ownership and control will be of a co-operative nature but it cannot be stated definitely that such will be the case. Again, it seems likely that the transfer may be a gradual process, units being transferred one by one to indigenous ownership as and when sufficient Africans are found able and willing to assume complete responsibility for a self-contained part of the whole scheme; and if this should prove to be so the experience gained as a result of the first transfers may well affect the procedure. It is necessary that the final goal should be kept constantly in view but at this early stage it seems to be wise policy to concentrate on the immediate problems of development, and to leave the details of concrete plans for a future which cannot be reached for some time until experience of the working of the scheme and the progress of the indigenous inhabitants afford a clearer picture of the lines which future developments are likely to follow.

37. Development of Natural Resources

The year 1948 has seen further progress on the Sukumaland Development Scheme, a major project in the programme of the development of natural resources designed to promote the economic and social progress of the indigenous inhabitants. This scheme, which covers an area of some 20,000 square miles and affects a population of nearly a million people, has as one of its main purposes the opening up of new lands, by the clearance of bush, the eradication of the tsetse fly and the provision of water supplies, to permit of a wider distribution of both human population and stock and thus to relieve the pressure on those areas where overpopulation has resulted in soil exhaustion and erosion. With controlled settlement on the newly opened lands and a reduction of population in those parts which are now overcrowded it will be possible to carry out a policy of improved agricultural methods over the whole area. If the scheme, which affects four administrative districts, is to achieve its objectives there must be a co-ordinated policy for the whole area. The collaboration of the native authorities and people is assured by the formation of the Sukumaland Federation and the general working of the scheme is in the hands of an inter-departmental team of administrative and technical officers. The responsibilities of this team extend beyond the sphere of economic development, for the scheme includes plans for the development of health and education services. Village and district schools are to be established and a rural medical centre, to provide training facilities as well as medical treatment, and a number of rural health centres also figure in the programme. The medical services will be established after the completion of the medical survey, sponsored by the Colonial Medical Research Council and which is being carried out first in the Sukumaland districts.

What may be described as the economic side of the Sukumaland development scheme was estimated to cost about £500,000 over ten years and the social services some £360,000, in addition to contributions made from native treasury funds, but with the rising costs of materials and the recent revision of salaries a revision of these estimates will be necessary.

Despite continued difficulties in regard to supplies of essential materials, the extensive building programme at Malya, the Federation and Development Scheme headquarters, is nearing completion. Included in the list are a well-equipped garage and workshops. Mechanical units are now in operation on the work of dam construction and several dams have been completed. That at Malya has a capacity of 440 million gallons. Bush clearing and soil conservation measures are proceeding on a considerable scale and mechanical equipment is to be used to assist the people in their cultivation. The stock farm has made a very promising start and forestry measures, including reservation, reforestation and the establishment of experimental nurseries, have made good progress.

Another important scheme of a similar nature is that being carried out in the Mbulu district of the Northern Province. Approval was obtained in August, 1947, for a grant of £90,900 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the native authorities are contributing some £34,000 towards the cost of expanding social services. The problem in Mbulu, where encroachment of the tsetse fly has aggravated the position, is similar to that in Sukumaland—overpopulation in the occupied areas resulting in a steadily increasing deterioration of the soil.

The Mbulu district is divided geographically and ethnologically into the two distinct divisions, the line of demarcation being the Great Rift Wall. In the area above and to the north-west of the Rift, the object of the development scheme is to introduce adequate soil conservation measures and better agricultural and animal husbandry practices, and also as far as possible to open up new areas

for settlement. African instructors are being trained in soil conservation and utilisation and will be formed into three teams for work throughout the district. About 70 square miles of tsetse-infested bush have so far been cleared and 260 families have already moved into the new area. With the co-operation of the people concerned contour banks or bench terraces have been constructed on 3,500 acres of land.

A central farm has been established to demonstrate better agricultural methods including the use of manure, rotational grazing and improved methods of animal husbandry and to establish the value of different types of food crops. Eventually this farm will be supported by a chain of demonstration sub-stations throughout the area. Considerable survey work has been carried out, and human and animal census figures are now available for a proper assessment of acreages and carrying capacities of the various types of land and the formulation of a definite plan of utilization, culling and redistribution of stock. A water survey of dams and pipe lines is in progress and a priority list of seventeen water development projects has been approved.

Responsibility for the management and control of the Mbulu Development Scheme as a whole is in the hands of a committee, with the Provincial Commissioner as Chairman and the District Commissioner and the provincial representatives of the Agricultural, Forest, Tsetse and Veterinary Departments as Members. The actual carrying out of the plan is being supervised by a district development team, with the District Commissioner as Chairman and district representatives of the departments concerned and of the native administration as members.

Similar schemes are planned for a number of other districts in the territory and are now in operation in the Morogoro district, the Ulanga district, and the Mlalo Basin in the Lushoto district. In the last named considerable progress has already been made and the improved methods of agriculture carried out on the demonstration plots are having an increasing influence on cultivation throughout the area.

The Chungai-Filimo resettlement scheme in the Kondoa district of the Central Province may now be said to have been completed. Those who have moved into the new areas have settled down and apart from further extensions of the pipeline the water supply system is in full operation.

Several schemes are in progress in connexion with the improvement and processing of specific crops—rice, copra, coffee, tobacco and cotton.

With regard to rice, the programme for the construction of small dams to impound water which normally runs to waste, has continued and is proving very popular with the people. Three dams with a total capacity of 4,500,000 gallons have been constructed in the Tabora district of the Western Province, and in the Kahama district a dam started in 1947 was completed and three new ones with a total capacity of 4,000,000 gallons were constructed. At the end of the year a larger dam with a capacity of 3,200,000 gallons was under construction in the Tabora district. In the Lake Province two dams were completed in the Nkungule area and work has now been concentrated on the construction of furrows to carry run-off water from catchment and seepage areas to increase the flooding of rice lands. Work on two trial dams in the Bahi area of the Central Province is proceeding satisfactorily and one dam is almost completed.

Included in the programme for the development of rice production is an interesting example of the possibilities of communal farming. Making use of a loan granted to them for the purpose rice growers in the Rufiji Valley have brought

a large area under cultivation by the use of mechanical equipment. Repayment of the loan is to be made by communal contributions and so popular has the scheme proved that it is hoped to extend it very considerably. This year has seen a 200 per cent. increase in the rice crop and a much greater increase is hoped for next year.

Mention was made in the report for 1947 of a pilot scheme in the Tanga Province for the improvement of copra. An experimental drying kiln has been constructed and arrangements made for the purchase of nuts from local producers. Further developments will depend on the results obtained from this pilot scheme, a point of particular importance being the relation of costs to improved quality of produce. If the scheme is successful it is hoped to establish kilns on a co-operative basis and to introduce a grading system to encourage the production of better quality copra.

In the case of tobacco the industry has continued to develop both as regards the quantity and quality of produce. The output of flue-cured leaf in the Iringa district in 1948 was in the region of 2,000,000 lbs., a substantial increase on previous years' production. Trial plots of tobacco for fire-curing planted in the Ulanga district gave promising results and reports on the quality of the leaf are now awaited.

As was stated in last year's report the sum of £85,000 was earmarked from the Agricultural Development Fund to finance the reorganisation of the Bukoba native coffee industry. In November, 1947, the Bukoba Native Coffee Board assumed control of the industry and took over from the Bukoba Coffee Control Board its contractual liabilities to the Ministry of Food.

The internal reorganisation of the industry has been started by dividing the area into three zones and appointing to each zone an agent under whom there is a number of licensed coffee dealers who purchase direct from the growers. Prices are fixed and published. In each zone a power-driven hullery for hulling and preliminary cleaning is to be installed. The machinery and equipment have been ordered and an architect appointed to advise on buildings and layout. Final cleaning, grading and packing of the crop will be carried out in Bukoba.

The Board has embarked on the first five-year programme of a long-term scheme for the improvement and expansion of the industry. Nurseries for the supply of half a million "robusta" coffee seedlings a year, to replace old and exhausted trees, have been established, and a body of trained instructors is to be built up to assist in carrying out this development programme. Zone committees, consisting of representatives chosen by the people, have been formed to co-operate in the work of the Board. Articles and bulletins setting out the Board's aims and policy have been published in the local vernacular press.

In regard to cotton the expansion of the work undertaken at the Ukiriguru experimental station in the Lake Province has continued and a scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, tested and developed at this station, has been approved. As was pointed out in last year's report this station and its sub-station at Lubaga are designed to serve the cotton producing areas of the Lake Province, but the results obtained will be of importance for other cotton growing areas—extending from the Central Province in Tanganyika to the Kavirondo country in Kenya—where similar conditions, permitting mixed farming methods, are to be found.

The purchase of the necessary land having been effected, building work is now proceeding at the cotton breeding and experimental station at Ilonga near Kilosa, in the Eastern Province. A pump house has been built, a pump installed and the necessary piping laid to bring water from the river to the reservoir was

nearing completion at the end of the year. This station is intended to serve the needs of the Eastern, Tanga and Northern Provinces, not only in regard to coffee but also as a centre for testing out and study of improved types of food crops.

An important item in the programme of agricultural development is the training of a greatly increased number of African agricultural instructors. Fifty instructors completed the senior course in 1948 and were sent to their provinces for duty. Fifty instructors taking the junior course are now being given practical experience in their own districts. Advantage has been taken of the long vacations to give the African teaching staff experience in field work. Two are specialists in animal husbandry at Mpwapwa and one in entomology at Morogoro. The target is to have at least one highly trained African instructor to every 100 families—as against the present position of one to approximately 15,000 cultivated families—and in order to provide the necessary increase in training facilities the agricultural school at Ukiriguru is being expanded. Twelve new dormitories were built during 1948.

Mention was made in the report for 1947 of the building of an Indian Agricultural School at Morogoro. It has accommodation for thirty pupils and ten places reserved for pupils from Kenya which contributes one third of the cost. Unfortunately it has proved impossible to obtain an Indian headmaster and efforts made to recruit one from the United Kingdom have so far proved equally unsuccessful. Towards the end of the year a suitable candidate was selected but he has been unable to take up the appointment.

A Local Development Loan Fund has now been established with an initial capital of £50,000 and a committee has been appointed to administer it. The object of the Fund is to make financial credit available for schemes for the improvement of peasant agricultural production. Normally loans are made to native authorities but may be made in approved cases to individual African cultivators. Applications from Arabs will also be considered.

Loans have already been approved for a number of schemes, including those for the improvement of the copra industry and the development of rice production, the purchase of tools and equipment for local artisans, and the management of a coffee estate, formerly European owned, by a native administration. A free grant has been approved for a scheme in the Central Province to assist in the resettlement of some of the Gogo people in a manner which will facilitate the introduction of improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry.

One of the most important problems in connexion with agricultural development is that of the proper conservation of the soil. Erosion on a large scale has taken place in many parts of the territory. Efforts to check it have been made by the redistribution of population. Control of the density of stock, the opening up of new grazing areas, the protection of hill-tops, and the carrying out of soil conservation measures on cultivated lands. These activities, which form part of the normal duties of the Government departments directly concerned, have done much to check erosion and the further destruction of the soil, but it was decided that a special soil conservation service should be established. Following the return to the Territory of the Agricultural Officer who was sent to America to study soil conservation methods in that country a comprehensive scheme has been worked out. A free grant of £110,014 has been made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to cover the period 1948-1951. Plant is being purchased and recruitment of staff is taking place for the establishment of a training school for African instructors in the Northern Province. Research and demonstration work is also to be carried out at this centre.

Reference was made in last year's report to the plans for forestry development based on the recommendations of Professor R. S. Troup, and to the grant of

£140,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for this purpose. It has not been possible to obtain all the additional staff required to carry out the full scheme but the position in this respect improved considerably during the year under review. The services of three Forest Officers, with long experience in India and Burma, were obtained and five Assistant Conservators were recruited in the United Kingdom, of whom two had arrived in the Territory before the end of the year. It is hoped that in 1949 the senior grades of the service will be up to strength and that greater progress will be made in implementing Professor Troup's recommendations. During 1948 preliminary surveys for extensive reservations in the dry forest zones of the Mpanda area in the Western Province were carried out. Surveys have also been undertaken along the line of the new railway to Mpanda, with the object of reserving fuel supplies and of investigating the availability of timber required in the development of the mining areas. In other parts of the territory the normal work of afforestation, reservation and protection have continued. Wood-working machinery has been purchased to investigate the properties and uses of local timbers.

In the effort to bring about an expansion of the fishing industry as an important contribution to the development of the natural resources of the territory two officers have been appointed to study the industry and to advise on its development.

Following the survey of the Lake Rukwa fisheries carried out in 1947 a further investigation of the industry was undertaken during 1948 by a specially appointed officer. While it is still hoped eventually to organise the industry on a co-operative basis it has been found that this is not yet possible owing to the inability of the local indigenous fishermen to embark on such an undertaking. It is, therefore, proposed for the present to reorganize the industry, integrating the African interests with those of the existing concessions, under the control of a Board on which there will be a strong majority of African representatives.

As has already been indicated in an earlier section of this report the territory's livestock is an important item in the list of natural resources.

In connexion with the efforts being made to improve native cattle land has been acquired for the establishment of two experimental and demonstration farms—one at Ithem in the Southern Highlands Province and the other at Ngare—Nairobi in the Northern Province—to serve as breeding centres and also to provide additional facilities for the training of African Veterinary Assistants.

Investigations are being carried out in connexion with tentative schemes for ranching on a large scale which would provide for participation by indigenous stock owners on a communal or co-operative basis.

Dairy produce offers a promising field for development, particularly the production of ghee. During this year two training schools were opened in the Lake Province. They have been well attended and the standard of training has been satisfactory. The arrangements made for marketing and grading have resulted in a definite improvement in quality and a great increase in the quantity of ghee produced. European supervisors and African Inspectors have travelled extensively giving advice and instruction to the producers.

The development of the mineral resources of the territory has been provided for by the establishment of a Government Mines Inspectorate, staffed by qualified mining engineers, and a laboratory service. The inspectorate has continued to be fully occupied with the advancement of mining and mineral production and the administration of the mining laws designed to ensure the safe and orderly development of the industry in the best interests of the community as a whole. The laboratory staff has been actively engaged during the year on the extensive services rendered to the mining industry, including microscopical work, qualitative examina-

tion and identification of minerals, quantitative examination of minerals, alloys, industrial produce and raw materials, fire assays and the examination and testing of ores for the determination of extraction methods.

Investigation of the coal resources of the territory, both by Government and by private enterprise has continued. During the past four years some £128,000 have been provided from Development and Welfare Funds for the investigation of the deposits in the Ufipa and Songea districts by means of diamond drilling and underground exploration. A further allocation of £8,000 has been made for the continuance of the work in the Songea region.

As has already been stated a very large part of Tanganyika still remains unmapped geologically and reference was made in last year's report to proposals for a geological reconnaissance and mapping of some 225,000 square miles. In the year a free grant of £128,000 has been made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to cover the first five years of the scheme and survey work has started.

Mineral rights are vested in the Governor in trust and royalties, rents, and profits derived from the mining industry form part of the territory's revenues. There are no private owners of mineral rights other than rights leased from Government.

One of the great problems facing the territory is the general inadequacy of water supplies and the development of these is a matter of prime importance not only in the programme of development of natural resources but in the general improvement of the health and welfare of the inhabitants.

Mention has already been made of dam construction in particular connexion with resettlement schemes and rice cultivation—but these are only part of the programme. Drilling has been carried out in the Tanga, Eastern and Northern Provinces. Two successful boreholes, which tapped artesian water, have provided a valuable source of supply for the new port in the Southern Province.

In the Western Province plans have been prepared for a water supply for Tabora township and the Kahama dam has been completed. At the end of the year work was about to begin on the construction of a 25 million gallon dam at Tabora, eighty miles east of Tabora.

In the Central Province eleven dams with a total capacity of 37 million gallons have been constructed. A piped water supply is being laid at Senyegalo in the Mpwapwa district and the Kondoa township supply system has been completed.

In the Northern Province the comprehensive scheme for water supplies for the population living on the eastern slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro was completed during 1948. The scheme, which involves carrying water from the mountain forests right down to the plains, is greatly appreciated by the people who, in the form of a contribution from coffee cess funds, are meeting half the cost. A piped water supply for Masai cattle at Ol Molog has been laid and the major part of the Mbulu station water supply was completed by the end of the year.

In the Lake Province considerable progress has been made with the Ngara water supply but completion of the work here and at the Malya stock farm has been held up until supplies of certain essential fittings are obtained. The Biharamba water supply and most of the work on the Ngara pumped supply have been completed.

The total expenditure on water development works during the year was approximately £153,000.

Mention was made in the 1947 report of the contribution made to the development of natural resources by the formation of a company, Tanganyika Packers

Limited, for the purpose of establishing a meat processing factory. The company is registered in Tanganyika with an initial authorised capital of £500,000, fifty-one per cent held by the Government and forty-nine per cent. by Messrs. Liebig's Extract of Meat Company. During 1948 the company has made considerable progress with the extensive building programme.

38. Major Surveys

In the preceding and other sections of this report some account is given of the surveys, investigations and research being undertaken in the territory for specific purposes in relation to the general development programme. Of notable prominence in this connexion are the activities of the Coffee Research Station at Lyamungu and the Sisal Research Station at Ngomeni both of which have achieved almost world-wide recognition. General research on a broad basis is an inter-territorial service, now under the East Africa High Commission. The East African Research and Scientific Services have been active during the year and work now in progress and directly related to economic development covers agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and industrial research.

39. Planning Organisation

The planning and administrative machinery for economic development in the Territory is the Development Commission, which was set up in March, 1947.

The Commission consists of the following members :

- (i) The Chief Secretary, who is *ex officio* Chairman.
- (ii) One senior Government Official appointed by the Governor, who is the Deputy Chairman and Executive Officer.
- (iii) Not more than six non-official members appointed by the Governor.

The Commission may invite members of the public or of public bodies to attend meetings of the Commission for the purpose of consultation upon any subject.

The functions and duties of the Commission are as follows :

- (a) To organise and superintend the execution of works and projects of development and reconstruction in accordance with approved plans, and for that purpose to give directions to all Departments and Native Authorities concerned.
- (b) To carry out specific works or undertakings by contract and to negotiate appropriate contracts for this purpose.
- (c) To assign priority of execution as between the various works and projects in the Development Plan.
- (d) To allocate funds placed at its disposal by the authority of the Legislative Council for the execution of approved works and projects.
- (e) To work in the closest touch with the Financial Secretary on all questions of development policy and on financial details of importance as the schemes progress.
- (f) To arrange for the purchase of stores and plant in bulk against an unallocated stores account, or in detail in respect of particular works, through the Chief Storekeeper, Railways.
- (g) To engage such staff as it may require for its own operations or in respect of works and projects.
- (h) To ensure that in all works and projects, whether carried out depart-

mentally or by contract, attention is given to the fullest practical use of mechanical appliances, economy of labour and adequate wages and working conditions.

- (i) To consider, investigate and advise upon new development projects referred to it, and to propose new works or projects on its own initiative.
- (j) To report to the Governor immediately in any case in which it appears that development projects in the course of execution are not being carried out expeditiously or satisfactorily, and to make recommendations.
- (k) To make an annual report to the Governor, to be laid on the table of the Legislative Council, upon the progress of all Development projects in the course of execution and the state of the funds placed at its disposal and to give an outline of the ensuing year's work.
- (l) To undertake such other functions as may from time to time be entrusted to it.

The Commission meets normally once a quarter and there is a small permanent Executive Organization under the direction of the Deputy Chairman.

Certain statutory boards have been appointed to regulate matters in connection with specific industries, viz. the Sisal, Tobacco, Coffee, Mining Loans, Pyrethrum, Labour, Electricity, Cotton and Tea Boards.

Provision for participation by the indigenous inhabitants in the work of the Development Commission is provided for by the appointment of an African member. There is also an Asian member.

40. Economic Equality

There is no discrimination in treatment in economic matters on grounds of race or nationality and all Members of the United Nations and their nationals enjoy equal treatment.

41. Economic Activities

The economic activities carried out in the territory by nationals or by corporations and associations of nationals of Members of the United Nations other than the Administering Authority cover a very wide field.

In the case of businesses, which expression for the purposes of the law includes professions, complete information as to the number of persons engaged there is not available. Under the provisions of the Registration of Business Names Ordinance, 1930, all individuals or incorporate associations of individuals in partnership carrying on business under a business name other than their own true surname or surnames are required to be registered. Persons carrying on business under their own names are not required to be registered and there is therefore no central record of their number or particulars. As regards those required to register, the central Register of Business Names at the end of 1947 contained particulars of 2,270 businesses, of ninety-three different types, carried on by persons of sixteen different nationalities.

Under the Companies Ordinance, 1931, all companies operating in the Territory are required to be registered and at the end of the year the central Register of Companies showed that activities classified under forty-four different headings were carried on by companies of fourteen different nationalities, not including nationals of the Administering Authority. These activities cover almost every

aspect of life in the Territory, including agriculture, assurance, banking, contracting, mining, transport (including air transport), and a wide range of the normal activities of any country in trade and commerce generally.

42. Position of Non-indigenous Inhabitants

Non-indigenous groups do not enjoy a special position in any branch of the economy of the Territory, except such as they may acquire by reason of the ownership of greater financial and capital resources and the possession of greater technical skill and wider experience. Such advantages do not constitute a ground for any special legal status.

43. Economic Policy

An indication of the general economic policy and objectives of the Administration is revealed by the nature of the Territory's long-range development plans. Briefly restated, the policy aims at increasing the wealth of the Territory by the maximum development of its natural resources, with the objective of progressively raising the general standard of living, most particularly of the indigenous inhabitants.

In this connexion specific reference is made to the following points :

- (a) The interests of economically weak indigenous groups are under constant supervision. In particular these interests are protected by the control of prices, the allocation of essential commodities, the subsidisation of essential foodstuffs where necessary, and by the measures taken to safeguard the welfare and to protect the interests of those in paid employment.
- (b) It is the aim of administrative policy to fit the indigenous inhabitants gradually to take over to the maximum extent possible the functions of non-indigenous inhabitants in the general economy of the Territory. Educational policy, in which the technical training of Africans is given increasing prominence, is directed towards this end.

44. Concessions

The only concessions over extensive areas are those which confer the right to exploit timber and other forest produce. At the end of 1948 thirty-three forest concessions were in operation covering a total area of approximately 40,000 square miles. The extent of concession areas varies considerably depending on the quantity of timber or other forest produce available. All concessions are put up to public tender and are designed to safeguard the interest of persons who invest capital in plant and machinery for the exploitation of the produce. Concessions are granted for periods of one to fifteen 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.

Three small fishery concessions have been granted on Lake Rukwa.

There are no mining "concessions" in the generally accepted sense of the word. On the 31st December, 1948, there were 1,485 titles registered under the Mining Ordinance, 1929, authorising prospecting or mining over a total area of approximately 1,361 square miles.

There are no land "concessions". All alienated land—other than that as freehold on titles dating back to the time of the former German administration—is held on rights of occupancy under the system of tenure described in section 1 of this report. The large area of land required for the groundnut scheme is to be held on rights of occupancy and not as a concession.

45. Legal Status of Enterprises

The legal status of enterprises owned or operated in the territory by British nationals in no way differs from that of enterprises owned or operated by British nationals of other States. All are subject to the same legislation, e.g., The Companies Ordinance, the Trades Licensing Ordinance, and the Mining Ordinance. No enterprises are directly owned or operated by the Administering Authority itself.

46. National Income

No reliable estimates of national income are available.

47. Social Consequences of Economic Development

Although fundamentally the position remains unchanged and the danger of inflationary tendencies has not yet been removed there has been a definite improvement in the position during 1948 and speaking generally it can be said that the inhabitants are better off than they were in 1947. Continuing high prices for primary products and a general increase in wage rates have resulted in money being still more plentiful but at the same time there has been a most welcome improvement in the supply of consumer goods, particularly textiles, enabling both producers and wage-earners to make more use of their earnings. This undoubtedly resulted in a greater feeling of contentment, for one of the chief grievances of many Africans in 1947—the shortage of piecegoods—has been removed by the ever-increasing supplies now becoming available.

In a country with such a diversity of local conditions it is difficult and may be misleading to generalize. On the whole it may be said that the position is easier in the rural areas than in the towns. Both are affected by the continuing rise in prices of manufactured and imported goods but whereas the high prices of agricultural produce have brought considerable profit to the agriculturist they have adversely affected the cost of living of the town dweller. In the agricultural areas the effect of higher prices has varied. In some areas—for example, the main cotton and cattle areas—price increases seem to have acted as a stimulus to production and marketing, while in some of the more backward areas, not yet fully converted to a cash economy, the greater ease with which their limited requirements for money can be met has had the opposite effect.

One important aspect of the expanding economic development has been the increased demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled. This demand and the general upward trend of wage levels has attracted a greater proportion of the population than ever before to become wage earners for at least part of the year. At present the demand for skilled labour greatly exceeds the supply but with few exceptions requirements of unskilled labour have been met. In the Central Province some thousands of Wagogo, a people who seldom left their homes for pastoral pursuits, have come forward as workers on the groundnut scheme although their capacity for work has so far not been found deserving of general commendation the development is one of considerable significance. In the Southern Province new developments, particularly the beginning of operat-

on the groundnut scheme, have also had a very noticeable effect. Up to 1947 this province was regarded as a comparative backwater from which large numbers of men came every year to seek work in other parts of the territory. The position has now completely changed. There is a heavy local demand for labour—at the end of the year 10,000 were employed on works connected with the groundnut scheme and another 5,000 were still required—and local wage rates have risen sharply until they are as high as anywhere in the territory. There has at the same time been an increase in the cost of living due to the increased demand for and consequent higher prices of local produce.

The tendencies referred to in last year's report as resulting from an increasing acceptance on the part of the indigenous peoples of a cash economy are still in evidence. Interest in trade continues to grow and in some areas there is an increasing tendency for the people to form associations which, although often political in character, have as their essential basis a desire to improve their standards of living by mutual co-operation.

PUBLIC FINANCE, MONEY AND BANKING

48. Revenue and Expenditure

AS THE ACCOUNTS of the territory for the year 1948 had not been closed at the time of writing this report the following Revenue and Expenditure relate to the financial year 1947.

(a) Revenue, 1947	£	£
<i>Territorial Account</i>		
Customs and Excise.		
Import Duties	1,849,583	
Excise Duties	445,903	
Export Duties	77,991	
	<hr/>	2,373,477
Licences, Taxes etc.		
Licences, Trade	90,914	
Licences, Vehicle	63,791	
Taxes, Native House and Poll	806,409	
Taxes, Non-Native Poll	70,582	
Taxes, Income	644,370	
Other items	280,663	
	<hr/>	1,956,729
Fees of Court or office, etc.		249,591
Reimbursements		395,630
Posts and Telegraphs		209,704
Revenue from Government Property.		
Land Rents	67,586	
Forest Royalties	77,053	
Mining Royalties	115,454	
Other items	26,526	
	<hr/>	286,619
Miscellaneous.		
Sale of Ivory and Trophies	57,205	
Other items	110,593	
	<hr/>	167,798
Interest		75,727
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants from United Kingdom Government...		28,681
Other items		32,840
		<hr/>
Total Revenue on Territorial Account		5,772
<i>Development Account</i>		
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants from United Kingdom Government....		135,049
Contribution from Agricultural Development Fund		100,887

Total Revenue on Development Account
Total Revenue (Territorial and Development Account)

235
£6,011

ADMINISTRATION OF TANGANYIKA 1948

81

(h) Expenditure, 1947—Territorial Account	£	£	£
Public Debts		131,287	
Pensions, Gratuities and Widows' and Orphans' Pensions		267,456	
Aliens		104,332	
Defence		128,496	
Public Works		463,865	
Reserves		750,000	
Administration :			
Governor	12,520		
Accountant General	19,484		
Audit	15,348		
Customs	59,582		
Judicial	37,745		
Legal	9,922		
Legislative and Executive Councils	2,920		
Native Administrations	243,508		
Police	151,225		
Posts and Telegraphs	153,223		
Printing and Stationery	32,865		
Prisons	103,061		
Provincial Administration	285,716		
Secretariat	28,645		
Township Authorities	103,526		
War Revenue (Income Tax)	21,760		
Cost of Living Relief and Separation Allowances	278,281		
	<hr/>	1,559,431	
Social Services :			
Information	3,094		
Medical	393,659		
Labour	44,192		
	<hr/>	440,945	
Educational Services :			
Education		317,554	
Economic Services :			
Agriculture	196,001		
Aviation	67,768		
Economic Control Board	23,065		
Forests and Timber Control	34,295		
Game	17,534		
Lands and Mines	80,884		
Loans from Territory Funds	52,383		
Locust Control	25,691		
Subsidization of Foodstuffs	210,285		
Tsetse Survey and Reclamation	45,654		
Veterinary	124,232		
	<hr/>	877,792	
Other Services		479,580	
Total Territorial Account		<hr/>	5,520,738
Development Account			
Public Buildings and Works		19,621	
Administration :			
Provincial Administration	1,317		
Township Development	3,094		
Land Settlement	6,506		
Development Commission	1,498		
	<hr/>	12,415	
Social Services :			
Training	54,636		
Social Welfare	7,372		
Public Health	3,624		
	<hr/>	65,632	
Educational Services :			
Education		15,636	
Economic Services :			
Conservation and Development of Natural Resources	207,631		
Communications	37,441		
Tsetse Research and Reclamation and Trypanosomiasis Research	52,143		
	<hr/>	297,215	
Total Development Account		410,519	
Total Territorial and Development Account		<hr/>	£5,931,257

49. Budget Statements

Copies of the following documents have been supplied to the members of the Trusteeship Council and to the Librarian of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations Secretariat:

- (i) A copy of the detailed budget for 1949 with a copy of an explanatory memorandum and of the report of the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislature on the draft estimates.
- (ii) A copy of the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Development Plan for 1949.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report, prepared by the Treasury, on the Accounts and Finances of the Territory for 1947, the last completed year of account.

A comparative table of the total revenue and expenditure, section by section, is included in Statistical Appendix IV.

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. A detailed examination of the draft estimates is carried out by the Standing Finance Committee. The agreed draft is introduced into the Legislature by the Financial Secretary; it is approved by resolution of the Legislative Council and thereafter by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Statutory authority for the expenditure of public funds as detailed in the budget is given annually in the Appropriation Ordinance.

The authority for implementing the approved budget is in the Governor's Warrant.

50. Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure

The ordinary and extraordinary expenditure in the normal Territorial Estimates was covered by budgetary revenue.

Grants under the terms of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were made in respect of items included in the special Development Plan budget.

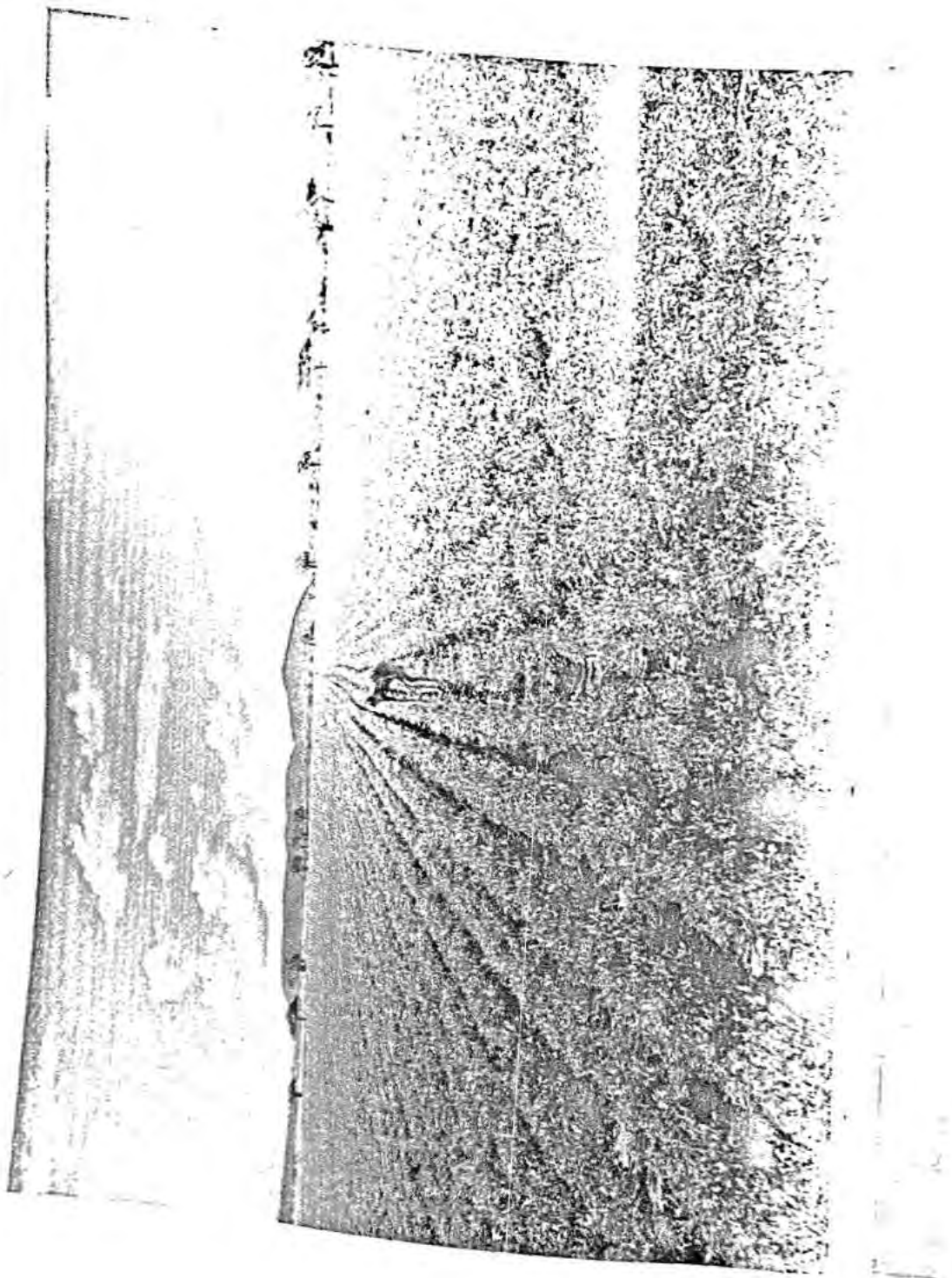
51. Advances and Grants in Aid

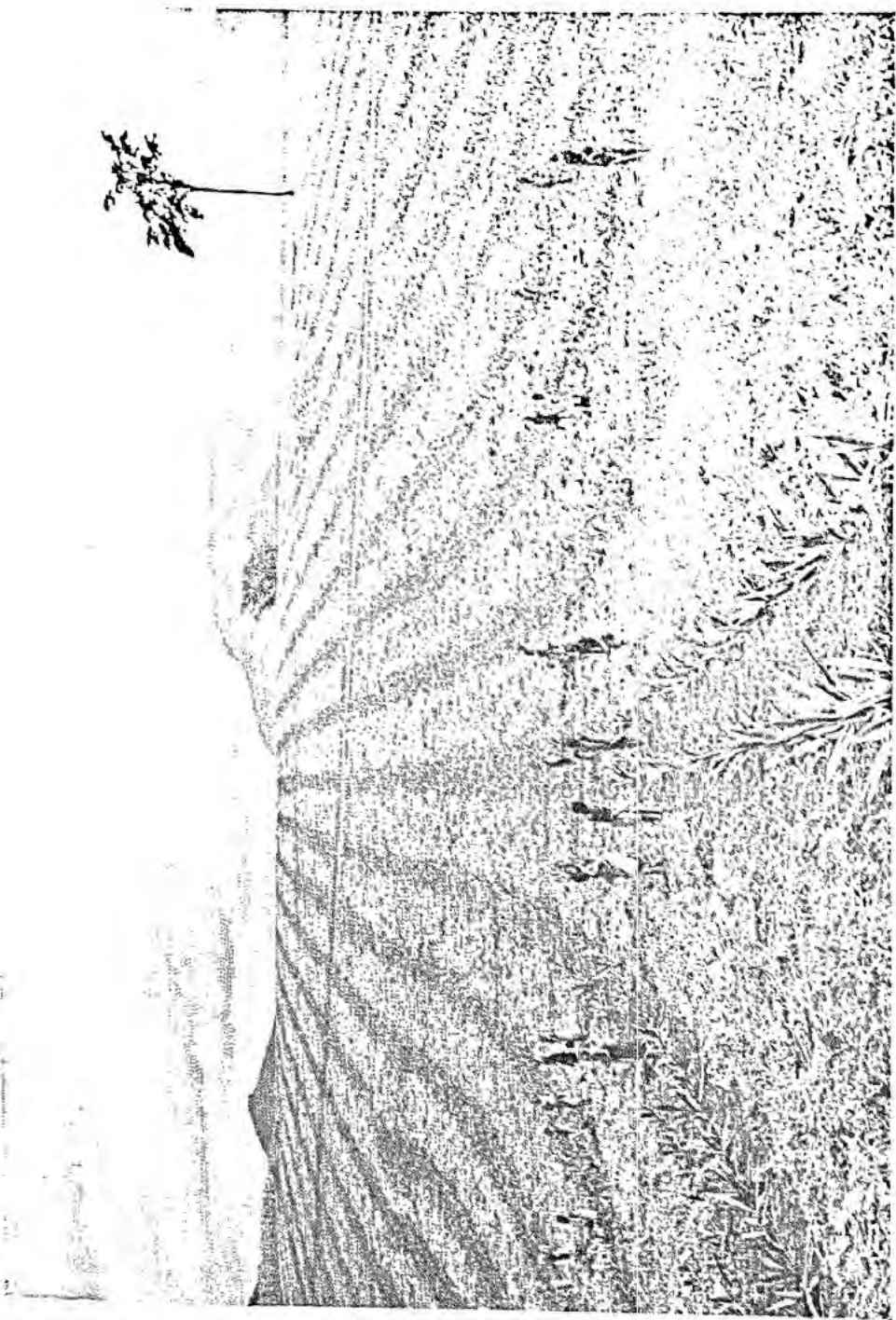
The total amount of the Colonial Development and Welfare Grants received from the United Kingdom in 1947 was £1,172,396, which was expended as follows:

Scheme No.		£
D.344	Improvement of Stock Routes	4,306
D.418	African Girls and Women Teachers' Training Centres, Machame and Mbeya	5,635
D.455	Social Welfare Centres	7,372
D.507	Tsetse Reclamation: Arusha-Usa	6,246
D.518	Rinderpest Control and Maintenance of Game Free Areas	186
D.547	Exploratory Diamond Drilling for Coal	388
D.627	Water Development	54,621
D.731	Social Science Training	2,110
D.794	Development of Forest Resources	889
D.673	Inter-Territorial Tsetse Reclamation Pool	3,015
D.805	Development of Mbulu District	4,683
D.833	Training of Ex-Servicemen	27,763
R.30	East African Agricultural Research Institute, Amani	6,000
R.53	Cinchona Research Organisation, Amani	9,145
R.126	Tsetse Research, Reclamation and Trypanosomiasis Research	36,326
R.29	Pasture Research	88
R.152, 162A and 162B	Malaria Research	2,040
R.173	East African Medical Survey	1,583
	TOTAL	<u>£1,172,396</u>

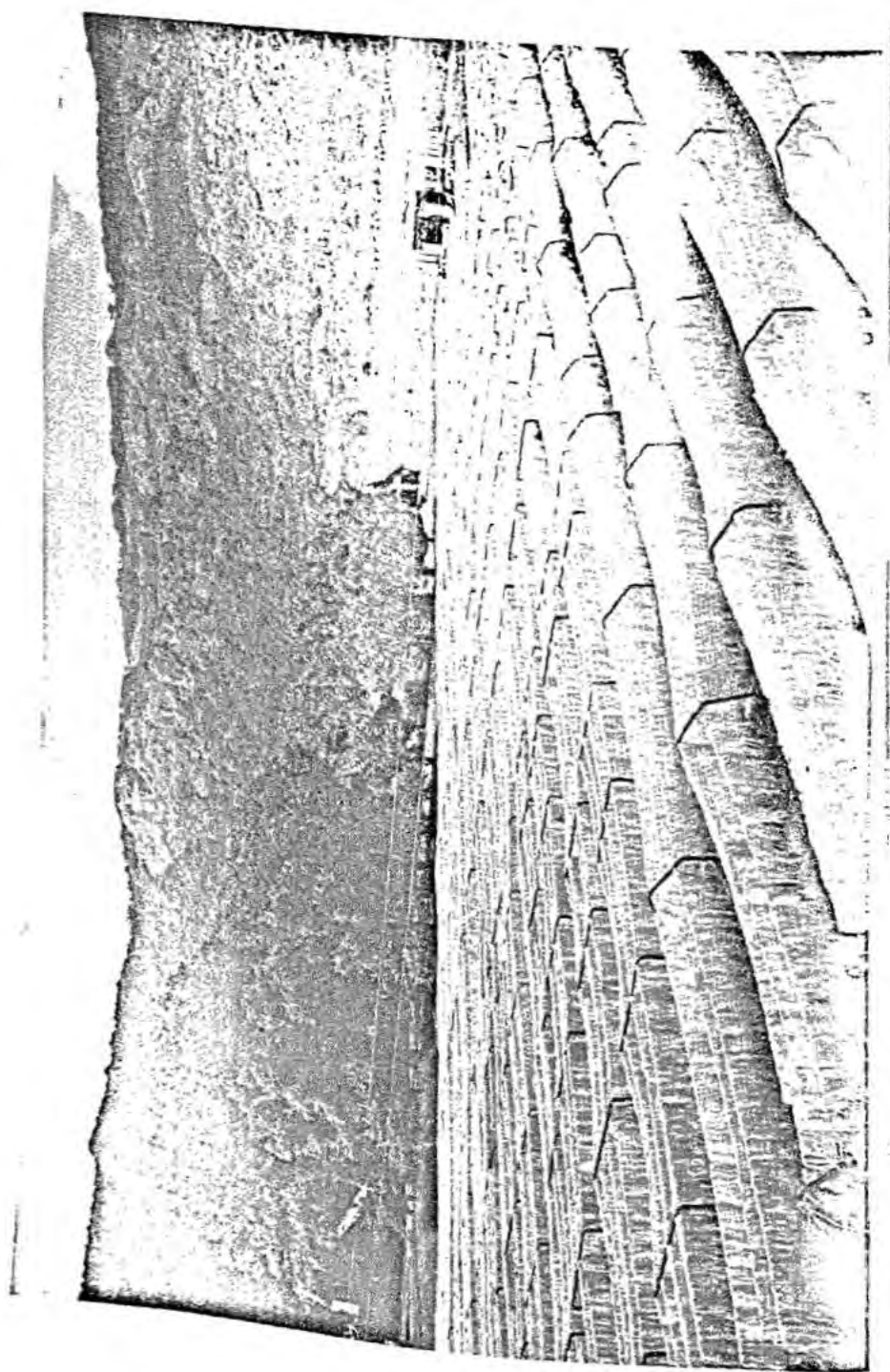


GROUNDNUT SCHEME: TRAINING CLASS FOR AFRICAN SURVEYORS





A SISAL ESTATE



Final figures for 1948 are not yet available but the estimated expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes during the year totals £400,327.

52. Capital Position

A statement showing the capital position of the Territory, including loans, debts and reserves, for the years 1943 to 1947 is attached as Appendix XVII.

53. Currency, Banking and Credit Systems

The East African Currency Board with headquarters in the United Kingdom was constituted by the Secretary of State to provide for and to control the supply of currency to the Territory and other British dependencies in East Africa.

The banking and credit systems are those normally used in commercial banking circles.

54. Issue and Circulation of Currency

The laws and regulations governing the issuance 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 the 10th August, 1921.

Metallic Currency

- (1) The British East Africa shilling coined under the provisions of the cited Order-in-Council is the standard coin of the Territory.
- (2) *Legal Tender.*
 - (a) In the case of shillings for the payment of any amount ;
 - (b) In the case of fifty-cent pieces for the payment of an amount not exceeding twenty shillings but for no greater amount ;
 - (c) In the case of coins of any lower denomination than fifty cents for the payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling but for no greater amount.

Subsidiary coins are legal tender in the following denominations as declared in the Regulations :

Fifty cent pieces

Ten cent pieces

Five cent pieces

One cent pieces (one cent being equivalent to one-hundredth of one shilling).

Currency Notes

The following notes of the East African Currency Board are legal tender in the Territory :

- 1 shilling
- 5 shillings
- 10 shillings
- 20 shillings
- 100 shillings
- 200 shillings
- 1,000 shillings

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

The United Kingdom Government, Municipal Securities, and Dominion and Colonial Government Securities form the backing of the currency.

No bank or other agency within the Territory is authorized to issue currency.

The East African Currency Board receives the seigniorage.

55. Currency in Circulation

The Currency in circulation in the East African territories at the 30th June 1948, amounted to :

Notes	Coin
£16,584,750.	£7,094,234

Circulation figures for Tanganyika alone are not available.

The total of the savings and deposits accounts held by the Banks in this Territory as at the 31st December, 1948, amounted to £6,344,422.

Post Office Savings Bank deposits as at the 31st December, 1947, totalled £1,000,153.16.47. (1948 figures are not available at the time of writing this report)

The particulars of all Banks doing business in the Territory showing their capital are as follows :

- (1) *The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited* (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Authorised Capital	£10,000,000
Issued	£10,000,000
Paid-up	£2,500,000
Reserve Fund	£5,000,000

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

Subscribed Capital	£4,000,000
Paid-up	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,500,000

- (3) *Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)* (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Authorised Capital.

"A" Shares of £1=	£7,228,500	
500,000 "B" Shares of £5=	£2,500,000	
		9,728,500
Balance divisible into such shares as the Directors may determine		271,500
		<u>10,000,000</u>

Issued Capital.

6,621,500 "A" shares of £1 fully paid, converted into stock=	6,621,500
500,000 "B" Shares of £5 each, £1 paid=	500,000
	<u>7,121,500</u>
Reserve Fund	7,800,000

- (4) *Banque du Congo Belge (Société Anonyme)* (Head Office in Brussels).
Subscribed and Paid up Capital=
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| Belgian Francs | 20,000,000 |
|----------------|------------|

(5) *The Exchange Bank of India and Africa, Limited* (Incorporated in India).
(Head Office in Bombay).

<i>Authorised Capital.</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
111,876 Ordinary shares of <i>Rupees</i> 100 each=	11,187,600	
8,124 4 per cent, Taxfree cumulative preference shares of <i>Rupees</i> 100 each=	812,400	
	<hr/>	12,000,000
<i>Issued Capital.</i>		
51,876 Ordinary shares of <i>Rupees</i> 100 each=	5,187,600	
8,124 4 per cent, Taxfree cumulative preference shares of <i>Rupees</i> 100 each=	812,400	
	<hr/>	6,000,000
<i>Subscribed Capital</i>		
51,875 Ordinary shares of <i>Rupees</i> 100 each=	5,187,500	
8,124 4 per cent, Taxfree cumulative preference shares of <i>Rupees</i> 100 each=	812,400	
	<hr/>	5,999,900
<i>Paid-up Capital</i>		
51,875 Ordinary shares of <i>Rupees</i> 100 each at <i>Rupees</i> 50=	2,593,750	
8,124 4 per cent, Taxfree cumulative preference shares of <i>Rupees</i> 100 each at <i>Rupees</i> 50=	406,200	
	<hr/>	2,999,950

Five credit co-operative societies at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, Mwanza and Dodoma are composed of Indians of the Ismailia Khoja sect with a total share capital of £22,570.

56. Banking Facilities for Small Depositors

A Post Office Savings Bank, authorised under the Savings Bank Ordinance, has been in existence since 1927.

Accounts may be operated in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and credit balances may be transferred to certain overseas countries. The minimum amount accepted as a deposit is one shilling. The maximum amount which may be deposited in an individual account in any one year is £500. No individual account may exceed a total of £1,500. Special provision is made for accounts in the names of minors and for those of benevolent and philanthropic societies. Interest is paid on deposits at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. Withdrawals up to £2 10s. are permitted on demand at any savings bank office; up to £7 10s. by telegraphic application to the head office; and larger amounts by warrant for which three days' notice is required.

On the 31st August, 1948, there were 48,936 depositors, with deposits totalling £1,107,450 standing to their credit.

57. Credit Facilities

Mention was made in last year's report of the passing of an Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a Land Bank for the purpose of facilitating loans to farmers, co-operative societies and native authorities in furtherance of agriculture. The Ordinance came into operation on the 1st September, 1948, and the Directors of the Land Bank held their first meeting in November. Facilities for the granting of loans will be made available as from the 1st January, 1949.

Pending the establishment of a Land Bank the loan scheme inaugurated in 194 continued to operate. This scheme provided for loans to be made to farmers for the purchase of agricultural machinery, for operational expenses in connection with the increased production of food crops and for soil conservation work. From the inception of this scheme up to the 31st December, 1948, payments totalling £231,125 had been made as follows:—

Crop Loans	£101,113
Machinery Loans	£126,292
Soil Conservation Loans	£3,720

58. Rules of Exchange, etc.

As part of the sterling group, the transfer from Tanganyika of currency to non-sterling group countries 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, residents may remit funds for the maintenance of their dependents and for other purposes up to half their income and, when they are proceeding on leave to their home countries, the whole of their income accruing during the period of leave may be made available in foreign currency. Additional sums are permitted in cases of hardship. When a non-British resident returns to his native country his capital may be transferred up to the amount of his funds in the territory when exchange control restrictions were imposed plus net earnings, although the latter might have been invested.

The currency of the territory—East Africa shillings—is at parity with sterling.

TAXATION

59. Tax System, Policy, Administration and Collection

THE TAX SYSTEM comprises the direct taxes enumerated in the following section of this report and indirect taxation in the form of import, export and excise duties, stamp duties, and miscellaneous licence fees. Import duties represent the largest single item in the territory's revenue and exceed the total collection from all forms of direct taxation.

Taxation, both direct and indirect, is imposed for general revenue purposes and not for the purpose of affording economic protection.

The administration 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 taxes in the provinces, with the exception of Income Tax, which is collected by the Income Tax Department. The Comptroller of Customs is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties. The Native Administrations are responsible, under the direct supervision of the Provincial Administration, for the collection of Native House and Poll Tax.

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 present system of assessment does not permit of appeals in the generally accepted sense. Efforts to introduce a graduated system of House and Poll Tax for the indigenous population have so far been unsuccessful and the flat rate system of collection therefore continues. The flat

rates, which are fixed annually, vary in different localities according to local economic conditions and the capacity of the people to pay. The native authorities are always consulted in regard to any changes in these flat rates. Adequate provision is made for exemption in necessitous cases but as there is no form of individual assessment there can be no provision for individual appeal against the tax rate. The granting of such rights of appeal as are provided in the case of other forms of direct taxation must await the introduction of a graduated system with individual assessment.

Foreign individuals and companies are not subject to any tax measures other than those applicable to the nationals of the Administering Authority.

60. Direct Taxation

The following direct taxes were operative during the year under review :

- (a) *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.
- (b) *Non-Native Poll Tax.* Payable by all male persons who are not liable to any of the taxes leviable under the native tax laws. Tax is graded and is assessed in relation to individual incomes. Provision is made by statute for both administrative and judicial appeal from assessment.
- (c) *Municipal House Tax.* Levied on householders in specified 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.
- (d) *Estate Duty.* Payable at graduated rates determined by statute on any deceased estate of a value exceeding £100. The statute provides for judicial appeal against assessments.
- (e) *Income Tax.* Applies to every section of the community. The tax is assessed in relation to individual incomes, and the statute contains provision for both administrative and judicial forms of appeal.

Save for the distinction made between (a) and (b) above, all taxation laws are applied indiscriminately to every section of the population.

The rates at which direct taxes are levied are set out in Statistical Appendix V.

61. Method of Payment, etc.

All direct taxes are paid individually. Provision is contained in the Native Tax Ordinance for the collection of tax on a communal or collective basis, but this method has not been employed.

Direct taxes, except House Tax and Income Tax, are applicable only to able-bodied male adults.

Mention has been made of the variation in the rates of Native House and Poll Tax in different localities ; all other direct taxes are imposed at uniform rates throughout the territory.

All taxes are payable in money except that provision is made for Native House and Poll Tax liability to be discharged by labour, either wholly or in part. Payment in money may be made in instalments. There is no provision for payment in kind.

The penalties for non-payment of direct taxes are either fine or imprisonment.

62. Compulsory Labour in Default of Payment of Taxes

Provision is contained in the Native Tax Ordinance for liability for the payment of tax to be discharged by labour in the case of any able-bodied male person under the apparent age of forty-five years who is without the means to pay in cash, or has not taken reasonable steps to procure the means of payment, or is unable to procure such means without undue interference with his customary mode of life. Such labour is performed only on government undertakings and essential public works and services and for such period or to such extent as at a rate of wage which must not be lower than the highest prevailing local market rate for voluntary labour is equivalent to the amount of tax owing, together with the value of any rations supplied. During the year 3,423 persons discharged their tax obligations by labour.

63. Rebate of Tax to Native Authorities

In all tribal areas except one a proportion of the tax collected, varying at present from twenty-five per cent. to fifty per cent. of the amount collected, is paid to the native administrations. The only exception is the Moshi District, where from the 1st January, 1947, the rebate system was replaced by a local rating system. The rate of House and Poll Tax was reduced and the amount formerly paid to the native administration has been assimilated in the local rate which is levied and collected by the native authorities.

All chiefs, as well as other native authorities and native administration staff, are in receipt of salaries paid from the revenues of their respective native administrations.

64. Tribute

The former custom of the payment of tribute was abolished with the introduction of the system of native administration and the payment of salaries from native treasury revenues. Chiefs and headmen are no longer permitted to exact tribute in either cash or kind or in free labour or personal service.

65. Indirect Taxation

A list of indirect taxes in force in the territory, other than import, export or transit duties, is given in Appendix XVIII. Internal taxes are applicable only to domestically produced goods except in the cases of the sugar consumption tax, which is levied on both imported and locally produced sugar, and the salt tax, which applies to imported salt only.

COMMERCE AND TRADE**66. International Agreements**

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has been applied provisionally to the territory with effect from the 28th July, 1948, under the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Definitive application would follow automatically on final acceptance of the Agreement by the United Kingdom.

67. Customs Unions

There is no customs union between Tanganyika and the United Kingdom.

The three East African territories—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika—have for years formed what is in effect a customs union in terms of the International Trade Charter. Since 1923 these territories have had almost identical customs tariffs, with a duty-free interchange of produce. Since 1930 there has been provision for the unilateral imposition of "suspended" duties. An agreement, to which effect was given in the several territorial Customs Ordinances, provides that if any one of the three territories collects Customs duties on goods which are subsequently transferred to one of the other territories the duties so collected shall be paid to the territory to which the goods are moved. Similarly, in regard to Excise duties, agreements were made for the transfer of duties collected on excisable articles manufactured in one territory and later removed into another territory.

Mention has already been made in section 17 of this report of the amalgamation of the Customs Departments of Tanganyika and of Kenya and Uganda, with effect from the 1st January, 1949, to form the East African Customs and Excise Department. Under this amalgamation the duty-free interchange of produce will continue and the right of each territory to impose "suspended" duties will be retained. The revenue to accrue to the individual territories will be arrived at by deducting the total expenditure of the amalgamated Department from the total revenue collected and then dividing the balance in proportion to the total net duty collected on goods retained for consumption in each territory, including any duty collected on goods re-exported but on which no drawback was paid.

68. Customs Agreements

The extent of the customs agreement between Tanganyika and Kenya and Uganda is described in the preceding section.

By the terms of the Convention between Belgium and Great Britain, signed on the 15th March, 1921, goods in transit through Tanganyika to or from the Belgian Congo are exempt from Customs duties.

69. Structure of Commercial Life

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 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.

The main centres of commerce are the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga. 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 organised 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 the territory. The Banque du Congo Belge and the Exchange Bank of India and Africa have branches at Dar es Salaam.

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.

In the larger centres all commercial interests are represented by Chambers of Commerce. The Dar es Salaam, Tanga 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 Chambers of Commerce there are various associations of merchants in the territory.

Business and commercial activities in the territory are regulated by the provisions of the Trades Licensing Ordinance, the Registration of Business Names Ordinance and the Companies' Ordinance. Otherwise there are no restrictions and there is no discrimination on racial or other grounds. It is not possible to give comparative statistics for undertakings in which both indigenous and non-indigenous peoples participate. So far the indigenous inhabitants have little direct part in major commercial undertakings or in the wholesale trade of the territory, but they are taking an increasing interest in the retail trade, particularly in the wealthier areas. In the reverse direction much of the primary produce of the territory is produced by the indigenous inhabitants but once it is marketed it passes into the hands of non-indigenous middlemen, most of whom are Indians, and from them to the exporters.

Although the position has eased considerably during the year under review the adverse effects of the economic conditions resulting from the war are still felt to some extent. Supplies of consumer goods, particularly textiles, have increased considerably but shortages of certain essential goods, including building materials, have necessitated the continuance of a degree of distributive control.

70. External Trade

Most of the territory's exports are primary products which are in great demand and for which good prices are obtainable. While these conditions continue no special measures are required to secure external markets and efforts are mainly directed towards ensuring that markets once secured are not lost by the export of inferior produce. For this purpose provision has been made by legislation for the control of marketing and the grading of produce to maintain and improve its quality. During the last few years some of the territory's major agricultural products have been sold under contract to the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom. In the cases of coffee and cotton proportions of the crop have been made available for sale in other markets to maintain trade connexions. The security offered by these contracts and the assurance of good and steady prices have done much to stimulate production.

As regards the import trade every effort is made to secure the territory's requirements of capital and consumer goods. Mention has been made of the connexions maintained by local Chambers of Commerce. The assistance of the East Africa Office in London is always available to those seeking markets in Tanganyika as well as to local importers seeking sources of supply.

71. Features of Domestic Trade

As indicated in section 69 of this report, the domestic economy of the territory is based largely on its agricultural industry, and the volume of trade is to a great extent dependent on the productive and purchasing capacity of the rural population. Except in the larger urban and industrial areas, agricultural and mining, where a wage-earning class of the community has become established, the indigenous inhabitants are mainly occupied with their agricultural activities. Their first concern is the production of sufficient foodstuffs for their own consumption, and the second the production of food and other crops for sale to meet their cash requirements. For the most part their surplus produce—and livestock in the cattle areas—is sold on organised markets. Most of the things for which they

need cash—both the necessities and the luxuries—can be obtained at the local trading centres. Many of those living in the rural areas are accustomed also to engage themselves for periods of paid employment, very often with the object of obtaining money for some specific purpose.

During 1948 the volume of internal trade has increased as the result of considerable improvement in the supply of consumer goods. Of particular importance to the indigenous inhabitants is the fact that supplies of most types of cotton piece goods are now plentiful. The non-indigenous population has also benefited from the freer supply of imported goods, with shortages now restricted almost entirely to goods of a capital nature. In view of the improved position consideration is being given to the removal of price control from a large range of goods.

In general, domestic trade in local produce has flourished during the year, brisk demand and high prices operating to the benefit of both producer and trader.

72. Internal Distribution of Supplies

As a general statement of the position it may be said that apart from such articles as are manufactured by the processing of local produce all the territory's requirements of manufactured goods are at present imported.

The commercial aspect of their distribution in the territory was mentioned in section 69—from the large importers to local wholesale merchants and from the latter to sub-wholesalers and retailers.

As regards the actual physical distribution, this is normally from the ports by rail to the various road-heads and thence by motor transport to the inland towns and to the thousands of village shops and markets serving the needs of the rural population. In areas not yet served by motor roads the last stage of transport is by head portage and in some cases by pack animals. In the Southern Province, which is not yet served by a railway, transport on the first stage from the coast is by motor vehicles. In all cases the movement of local produce outwards is by the reverse process from the remote rural areas to the coast. The effectiveness of this system of distribution is evidenced by the fact that trade goods reach the smallest traders in the most remote parts of the territory and that exportable produce from these same remote areas finds its way to the coast. Improvement of the system lies in the improvement of rail and road communications and this forms an important part of the territory's development plans. An increasing amount of transport work is being undertaken by air freight services but this does not yet play any great part in the territory's general distributive system.

73. Government Trading Agencies

There are no Government trading agencies in operation in the territory. Mention has been made of the activities of Tanganyika Packers Limited, in which Government has a controlling financial interest, and of the Overseas Food Corporation, appointed and financed by the United Kingdom Government. The former is concerned with the processing and canning of meat products. The latter controls the operations of the groundnut scheme but otherwise plays no direct part in the foreign or domestic trade of the territory.

74. Corporations

Corporations operating in the territory fall into the following categories :

- (a) Companies incorporated in the territory under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1931.

- (b) Companies incorporated outside the territory and registered in the territory under the Companies Ordinance.
- (c) Corporations controlled by Government (e.g., the East African Airways Corporation), which are not required to be registered.

Reference has already been made to the particular nature and functions in the territory of the Overseas Food Corporation.

Companies incorporated in the territory are required by the provisions of the Companies (Tax on Nominal Capital) Ordinance, 1933, to pay a tax of five shillings for every thousand shillings (£50) or part thereof of their capital. In the event of the nominal capital being increased after incorporation, tax at the same rate is payable on the amount of the increase.

No Company or Corporation is exempted from the payment of tax and no fiscal concession is made to any Company or Corporation.

75. Import and Export Marketing Methods

With the exception of those products still sold under contract agreements with the Ministry of Food, the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Supply and of those imported articles still subject to distributive control on account of continuing shortages, the marketing methods used by the export and import industries of the territory are the normal processes governed by supply and demand and by competitive trading.

The marketing of sisal fibre, the most important export of the territory, has for the last few years been subject to regulations and directions by the Sisal Controller for disposal to or on the instructions of the Ministry of Supply in the United Kingdom. These special arrangements have now come to an end and as from the beginning of 1949 sisal is available for disposal by the producers on the world's markets.

Special markets and buying posts have been established for the marketing of cotton, most of which is produced by indigenous agriculturalists. The crop is sold by weight, at controlled prices, to the ginners who are also the exporters. Export is subject to regulations and the lint is passed by bulk contract to the Ministry of Supply in the United Kingdom or to the Government of India. As regards coffee, two types are exported, mild and hard coffee. Mild coffees are grown by both indigenous and non-indigenous agriculturalists and the total production is sold on contract to the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom. The bulk of the indigenous crop is passed through the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, which employs the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association as its marketing agent. This Association also deals with the crop of the non-indigenous producers. Hard coffees are grown mainly by indigenous inhabitants, chiefly in the Bukoba district, and marketing arrangements are controlled by a Board appointed for the purpose. Part of the crop is sold on contract to the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom and part is disposed of by auction at Mombasa.

As regards export arrangements for minerals, gold is handled on behalf of the producers by the local Banks and is sold to the Bank of England. In the case of diamonds the mining companies operating in the territory have entered into an agreement directly with the Diamond Corporation, which assures to the territory for a five year period a quota of 10 per cent. of the Corporation's annual sale of diamonds. By agreement between the producers the annual quota is divided among them on the basis of their respective production in 1946. In view of the nature of the diamond market, particularly of gem stones, and the extent of the operations of the Diamond Corporation, the negotiating of this sales agreement

was a matter of great importance to the territory. The producers are now assured, for the period of the agreement, of a market for their production of both gem and industrial diamonds, while the territory is assured of the maintenance of the revenue derived from the diamond mining industry. Taxation and royalties ensure that a very high proportion of the proceeds of the sale of diamonds accrues to the territorial revenue and for this reason, although the Government was not a party to the agreement, its conclusion was welcomed as being greatly to the economic advantage of the territory.

There is a tendency for important commodities to become subject to organised marketing arrangements by producer groups, with official advice and guidance where necessary, but before produce reaches the export stage it may have passed through various intermediate marketing stages, from the most primitive to the complex in organisation, and through several inspections and grading processes.

In general, as already indicated, imports are handled on arrival by large importing firms who dispose of the merchandise on commission to wholesale dealers, who in turn sell to sub-wholesalers or direct to retailers. Included in the last category are large numbers of small shopkeepers conducting their business in every part of the territory. Indigenous inhabitants can and do participate in the distributive system but so far their limited capital resources and their lack of experience have prevented them from engaging in the higher ranges of commerce. In certain areas they form a good percentage of the retail shopkeepers, but at present most of the traders are Indians.

Imports are at present subject to an import licensing system. Certain imported articles are, on account of shortage of supplies, subject to distributive control.

76. Co-operative Marketing

Sixty-two registered co-operative marketing societies were in existence during the year. Of these fifty-six were engaged mainly on the collection and bulking of export crops; thirty-nine on coffee and seventeen on fire-cured tobacco. The remaining six dealt with crops for local consumption; four with paddy, one with wheat and one with onions. No society has yet been formed for the express purpose of exporting produce, but the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association acted as agents for the sale of all mild coffee under contract to the Ministry of Food, and the Ngoni-Matengo Co-operative Marketing Union effected export sales of heavy western fire-cured tobacco with the advice and assistance of the Songea District Native Tobacco Board.

Although the co-operative movement is still young the total value of crops marketed through societies during 1948 amounted to approximately £990,000.

77. Tariff Relationships

No special tariff relationships exist between Tanganyika and the United Kingdom or other countries. International obligations have precluded the granting of preferential treatment to the United Kingdom, its colonies or other dependencies, except to the extent of the local arrangements already mentioned as existing between the territory and Kenya and Uganda. As regards export to the United Kingdom, its colonies and dependencies, Tanganyika produce has been given the benefit of whatever tariff preferences may apply in the United Kingdom or its colonies or dependencies.

In regard to the general policy with respect to trade barriers the following is the position.

- (a) Customs duties and other taxes on imports and exports are imposed

- without any discrimination in regard either to the source of origin of imported goods or the country of destination of exported goods.
- (b) No discriminative trade barriers have been erected in connexion with licences and quotas. In the case of goods in short supply the issue of licences has been in conformity with international arrangements but import licences for goods from hard-currency countries are restricted to essential supplies only.
 - (c) There are no subsidies, either direct or indirect.

78. Export Produce Protection

As has already been indicated the protection of the interests of producers of export commodities does not at the moment present any serious problems. There is a ready market at favourable prices for all the primary products which the territory can produce. In the case of coffee and cotton the producers are fully protected, both as regards the certainty of markets and the maintenance of good prices, by the existing sales agreements. It is appreciated that such favourable conditions for the primary producers, although unlikely to undergo much change in the immediate future, cannot be expected to last indefinitely. It is therefore of great importance that advantage should be taken of the present opportunity to establish a good reputation for the produce of the territory. The control of marketing to ensure proper measures of sorting and grading, and the steps being taken to improve the quality of such exports as beeswax, hides and skins, all have this end in view.

The need for diversification of the territory's economy is fully recognised and an essential feature of the development programme is the development of the country's many and varied natural resources. As regards agriculture, the policy is not only to secure increase in quantity and improvement in quality of those commodities at present exported but to encourage the cultivation of a wider range of crops. Every effort is being made to develop the resources of the territory represented by its livestock and to expand and improve the production of dairy produce, hides and skins. The potential mineral wealth of the territory is great and the development of these resources will play an important part in strengthening the economic position.

MONOPOLIES

79. Organisation and Operation of Fiscal Monopolies

The following fiscal or administrative monopolies have been established:

- (a) *Railways and Ports Services.* These services also include the road services operated by the railways administration on six 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 Telegraphs Department 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 Telegraphs Department, 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, has been converted into a self-contained department with its own capital account, with effect from the 1st January, 1949.

80. Private Monopolies

Two private monopolies exist in the Territory, both being held by Electricity Supply Companies.

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.

The Dar-es-Salaam and District Electric Supply Company holds a licence which confers upon it the exclusive right to supply electrical energy within the area of supply which is defined as an area within a radius of sixty miles measured from the principal post office in each of the townships of Dar-es-Salaam, Tabora, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, Kigoma, Mwanza, Arusha and Moshi. This Company may also obtain exclusive rights in the township of Morogoro and within a radius of sixty miles thereof, if the Company notifies the Government of such intention and the Government approves the Company's proposed scheme. In areas or townships other than the "area of supply" referred to above, and other than the Province of Tanga 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.

In connection with these private monopolies, 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 Electric 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) There are no obstacles in the way of indigenous peoples in particular participating in monopolies, but up to the present no question of their wishing to do so has arisen.
- (g) The Companies in question are organised as limited liability companies, and they operate on the normal commercial basis appertaining to such undertakings.
- (h) No conditions of public control were imposed in these two cases save that under the terms of the licences officials duly authorised on behalf of the Government are entitled at all proper times to enter the premises of the Companies for the purpose of inspecting their operations. In the case of the Dar-es-Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, the Government has the right to nominate a Director to the Board of the Company.

The Companies are also required to comply with the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance and Rules. In this connexion legislation has been enacted which provides that in the event of conflict between the terms of the Ordinance and the terms of the Agreement or Licence under which the Companies operate, the terms of the Agreement or Licence, as the case may be, shall prevail.

- (i) As these monopolies were granted in 1931, the question of discrimination against Members of the United Nations or their nationals did not arise. In the event of any further grant of monopolies or the establishment of any undertakings having in them an element of monopoly the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and of the Administering Authority's undertakings in connection therewith will be strictly observed.

LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

81. Geological Surveys

Geological surveys during 1948 have been mainly confined, as in 1947, to investigations bearing on the territory's plans for development.

Investigation of geological problems specifically related to the groundnut scheme has been in the hands of geologists employed by the Overseas Food Corporation.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme provision is made for an increase in the staff of the Geological Division, but of the three geologists appointed in 1948, only one had arrived before the end of the year.

Surveys of the potential coalfields have been given much attention. Drilling of the Mhukuru coalfield followed the completion of the detailed geological survey (1:50,000 scale). A survey of the Kitiwaka—Mchuchuma coalfield is in progress. The Galula—Mboshi area has been reconnoitred as a preliminary to a more detailed survey.

Systematic mapping of Degree Sheets in the Nzega and Njombe districts has progressed satisfactorily. In the case of the Nzega district a soil map is being prepared at the same time. The Njombe district is of interest chiefly because of the presence of iron ore and possibly of platinum and manganese.

A number of surveys for road metal have been done in connection with the

construction of new roads situated principally in the north-eastern part of the territory.

All the producing mineral fields have been visited and advice given on matters of mining geology.

An Inter-Territorial Geological Conference arranged by the East African High Commission and held at Entebbe, Uganda, in May, 1948, was attended by the Chief Geologist. These Conferences are designed to facilitate co-operation among the Geological Surveys of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and to bring about uniformity in matters of common scientific interest.

The following publications on the geology of the territory have appeared during 1948:

- (a) *The Geology of Mbamba-Bay Coalfield*—D. A. Harkin, (Mining Magazine, May, 1948).
- (b) *The Geology around Mwanza Gulf*—G. M. Stockley. Short Paper No. 29.
- (c) *The Geology and Mineral Resources of Tanganyika Territory*—G. M. Stockley, Imperial Institute—Bulletin No. 4, 1948.
- (d) *The Geology of the Mpanda Mineral Field*—Jean de la Vallee Poussin and D. R. McConnell—Symposium on lead and zinc, International Geological Congress, London, 1948. (to be Short Paper No. 26).

Publications in previous years which are still available include the following:

BULLETINS

Outline of the Geology of the Musoma District.

The Eastern Lupa Goldfield.

A Stratigraphical Classification and Table of Tanganyika Territory.

Explanation of the Geology of Degree Sheet No 1 (Karagwe Tinfields).

Explanation of the Geology of Degree Sheet No. 17 (Kahama).

Explanation of the Geology of Degree Sheet No. 18 (Shinyanga).

Explanation of the Geology of Degree Sheet No. 29 (Singida).

The Kimberlite Province and Associated Diamond Deposits of Tanganyika Territory.

Mica in Tanganyika Territory.

The Mineral Resources of Tanganyika Territory.

The Geology of the North, West and Central Njombe District.

PAPERS

Geology of the South and South-Eastern Regions of the Musoma District.

The Geology of the Iramba Plateau.

The Geology of the North Ilunga Area.

The Geology of the Country around Mptwapwa.

The Geology of parts of the Tabora, Kigoma and Ufipa Districts, North-West Lake Rukwa.

Report on the Geology and Gold Occurrences in the Kahama Region.

Outline of the Geology of the Uruwira Mineral Field.

The Geology and Gold Deposits of the Ruvu River area.

The Geology of the Namwele—Mkomolo Coalfield.

The Geology around Mwanza Gulf.

82. Conservation of Natural Resources

The measures being taken for the conservation of the territory's natural resources have already been described to some extent in the sections of this report dealing with development plans.

During 1948 a Natural Resources Ordinance was passed, to come into operation on the 1st January, 1949. This Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Natural Resources Board, whose functions include *inter alia*, general supervision of the natural resources, the examination of projects for the conservation and improvement of water supplies and soil, the stimulation of public interest in the conservation and improvement of natural resources, the making of recommendations in connection with natural parks, game reserves and forest reserves, and in connection with destocking and the limitation of stock. The Board will submit an annual report to the Governor. The Ordinance also provides for the appointment of area Conservation Councils to co-operate with and assist the Natural Resources Board in carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance, to formulate area conservation schemes for submission to the Board and, on the recommendation of the Board and with the approval of the Governor, to undertake the construction of works and other measures for the conservation of natural resources.

Where the Natural Resources Board considers that measures are necessary for the conservation of natural resources on any land and that, having regard to all the circumstances, it is just and equitable that such measures should be undertaken by the owner or occupier of the land, such owner or occupier may be required to carry out the necessary measures to conserve the natural resources on his own land and to prevent injury to the natural resources on other land. Measures which an owner or occupier of land may be required to carry out may relate only to the use to which the land may be put; the preservation of the source, course and banks of streams; the prohibition or restriction of cultivation on any part of the land; the method of cultivation; the manner of watering, grazing, depasturing or moving stock; the control of water, including storm water; and the construction and maintenance of works for the conservation of natural resources. When such measures are required to be carried out on land occupied by indigenous inhabitants any orders issued by the Natural Resources Board will be addressed to the Provincial Commissioner concerned and any necessary directions to the users of the land will be issued by their native authority.

As regards alienated land water rights are expressly excluded from rights of occupancy. Natural water supplies are controlled and rights over them are at present granted by statutory Water Boards established under the Natural Water Supply Regulation Ordinance. A new Water Ordinance, to replace the existing legislation, was passed during the year but has not yet been brought into operation.

In the case of unalienated land the measures which have been taken are many and varied. The principal mountain ranges and water-sheds are conserved and protected by the declaration of forest reserves. Cultivation on hill-tops or steep slopes is controlled and in all areas of close cultivation soil conservation rules have been made by the native authorities under the powers conferred upon them by the Native Authority Ordinance.

Reference has already been made to land reclamation in connection with development plans in several parts of the territory, under which a considerable resettlement of population will take place in newly opened-up country. The expression reclamation used in regard to land has, in the minds of most of the inhabitants of Tanganyika, one particular significance--the eradication of the tsetse fly. During the past twenty years large areas of country have been cleared to provide new land for the settlement of population or the grazing of stock or as

barriers against the advance of the tsetse. This work is carried out by the Tsetse Survey and Reclamation Department, with advice and assistance when necessary from the inter-territorial Tsetse Reclamation Service.

83. Land Tenure among the Indigenous Inhabitants

The basic principles underlying the evolution of the indigenous system of land tenure were general throughout most of eastern Africa. There was no shortage of land and 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 jeopardise 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 of tenure as long as he behaved himself and kept his land under cultivation.

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 view in regard to land usage has become highly individualistic. The planting of trees, particularly coconut palms, has 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 idea of private ownership has therefore become widespread. It is not uniformly held all along the coast but in the Tanga area, for example, it would be unusual to find a piece of cleared land to which there is no claimant. Uncleared land is recognised as public land.

In the rural areas outside the coastal belt the tribal laws and customs have remained more or less intact and the usufructuary occupational right of tenure is generally acknowledged. Customs in land matters as in so many other matters vary considerably from tribe to tribe and it is not possible in this report to describe them all in detail. In most areas, however, the fundamental principle that the land belongs to the tribe is accepted and it is to the head of the tribe that the individual looks for its ultimate allocation. Generally some distinction is drawn between land on which habitations are built, land on which crops are grown, and grazing lands. In the case of his homestead the occupier is regarded as having a more permanent and individual title. His security of tenure of his cultivated land depends on his effective occupation, either by the actual planting of crops or by fallowing for later cultivation. Grazing land is usually common land, shared among all the stock owners of the village or area.

There is no doubt, however, that the long established customs and ideas in regard to the holding of land are undergoing modification and the desire for a more individual title is manifesting itself in some areas. The planting of permanent economic crops has had much to do with this changing attitude, as instanced by the particular cases of two of the more progressive tribes of the Territory, the Chagga of Mount Kilimanjaro and the Haya of the Bukoba District.

The normal Chagga tribesman holds two types of land known as "Kihamba" and "Shamba." His "Kihamba" is his homestead; here he builds his house, plants his coffee and bananas, and stalls his cattle if he has any, and his right and title to it are personal and permanent. Within certain limits he may dispose of it as he pleases, one important restriction being that ownership shall not pass out of the clan. In the past, before pressure of population began to make itself felt, it was customary for each wife to have a separate "Kihamba" and even to-day the only son of a polygamous father may inherit more land than he requires or can manage. On the other hand the younger son of a large family in a closely settled area may find extreme difficulty in getting land on which to establish a new homestead. The allocation of new land for "Kihamba" purposes is the responsibility of the Native Authority and it is of interest to note that the average size of a new "Kihamba" granted to-day is about half an acre instead of the three acres or so of twenty years ago. As opposed to the "Kihamba" the system of tenure of "Shamba" land, usually situated on the lower slopes of the mountain, is more akin to the usufructuary occupational right prevailing in other tribes. "Shamba" land is used for the cultivation of annual crops, maize, beans, etc., and the holder is secure in his tenure only as long as he is in effective occupation. The only circumstances other than failure to cultivate, in which he can be removed or the size of his holding be reduced, is when new "Kihamba" land is required for young men about to establish their homesteads and other suitable land is not available. Coffee will not grow successfully below a certain altitude but suitable "Shamba" land is still available a little further from the mountain.

Among the Haya there are two main types of tenure, known as "open" and "plantation." The "open" areas are the grazing lands and those where shifting cultivation is still practised. The grazing areas are communal but cultivable plots are in the gift of the headman or subchief, as local representative of the Chief, and the recipient has the normal usufructuary occupational rights. The plantation land, known locally as "kibanja," is that on which trees and permanent crops are grown, and here the form of tenure is similar to the "kihamba" system among the Chagga. "Kibanja" land may be acquired by inheritance, by purchase, in execution of a court decree, or by allocation by the Native Authority on payment of the appropriate fee. If the owner of a "kibanja" abandons his holding or dies without an heir the land reverts to the tribe and is available for reallocation by the Native Authority.

There is also a third form of tenure among the Haya, known as "nyarubanja" (large plantation). Under this system an individual may own several plantations, usually acquired as grants from a Chief in former times for services rendered. The "nyarubanja" holder pays a peppercorn rent for his land and if he owns more than he requires for his own cultivation he lets the remainder in return for rent. Rules under the Native Authority Ordinance have been made by the local Native Authorities governing and regulating this system of tenure.

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 plentitude 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 stabilisation in cultivation.

In the more sparsely populated areas shifting cultivation is still characteristic of the agricultural activities of the people and this makes the introduction of soil conservation measure a difficult task. At the same time the increasing cultivation of economic crops, the beginnings of a land shortage in some areas, and the gradual spread of education are all combining to engender a sense of appreciation of the true value of land and to make the agriculturalist more receptive of new ideas for improving his cultivation. The traditional system of land tenure is not entirely without virtue. The fact that security could only be had by effective occupation has prevented absentee ownership of land and the fact that recognition has been given to the communal ownership of tribal lands and to the responsibility of the community for its disposal has given the Native Authorities an interest in its preservation.

Among the more enlightened of the Native Authorities there is an understanding of the value of large scale operations to deal with soil erosion and the conservation of water supplies, and orders and rules in this connection have been widely promulgated.

Laws of inheritance have had an adverse effect on agriculture only in those areas where there is a pressure of population on the land. They have resulted in some fragmentation and in a few areas, including part of the coastal belt where the Mohammedan law of inheritance is largely observed, some holdings have been reduced to a sub-economic size.

84. Laws and Conditions of Land Tenure

The Law of Property and Conveyancing Ordinance (Chapter 67 of the Laws of the Territory) enacted that, subject to certain exceptions and limitations, the laws of 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 or Indian Act for the time being in force in the Territory such last mentioned provision shall prevail.

The conditions of land tenure as they affect any person holding land other than by indigenous law and custom are governed by the provisions of the Land Ordinance. The preamble to this Ordinance begins with the 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 the 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 indigenous inhabitants of

the territory, and no title to the occupation and use of any such lands is valid without the consent of the Governor. In the exercise of his powers the Governor must have regard to the indigenous laws and customs existing in the district in which the land is situated.

An important feature of the Land Ordinance is that no freehold title can be acquired thereunder. Land may be held only under a lease, known as a Right of Occupancy. The Ordinance authorises the Governor to grant rights of occupancy, to both indigenous and non-indigenous 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. Rights of occupancy may be revoked only for "good cause" which term includes, *inter alia*, the abandonment or non-use of the land for a period of five years. Rights of occupancy held by indigenous persons may not be alienated by them to non-indigenous persons, and in this connection it should be mentioned that under the law no disposition of land belonging to an indigenous inhabitant in favour of a non-indigenous person or conferring on such person any rights over the land is operative without the approval of the Governor.

Other important provisions of the Land Ordinance include the implied condition in every certificate granted to the holder of a right of occupancy, known as a Certificate 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-indigenous person 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 indigenous persons, 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.

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. If, on the advice tendered to him by the responsible administrative officers, the Governor decides that consideration can be given to the alienation of the land in question, an administrative officer visits the land and discusses the application with the local native authorities and people. 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 water supplies, and timber, if any, on the land; its distance from rail and motor road communications, etc. 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.

If the application for alienation is favourably considered any persons residing on the land 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 remove 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

remove 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 agreements must be approved by the Governor as being fair and equitable and the compensation must be paid to the people concerned before the applicant for the right of occupancy can take possession of the land.

Although settlement by non-indigenous persons is encouraged where it appears that such settlement will assist in promoting the general prosperity and well-being of the territory and its inhabitants, there are certain areas in which applications for the alienation of land are not entertained except in certain special circumstances. Following the recommendations of the Land Development Survey, which carried out its investigations between the years 1928 and 1932, the whole of the Central, Southern, Western and Lake Provinces were closed to alienation to non-indigenous persons for agricultural and pastoral purposes, except in the case of applicants in a position to undertake operations on a large scale, especially in regard to the provision of water supplies.

Land registration is governed by the provisions of the Land Registry Ordinance. This Ordinance provides for the registration of titles to land and of all dealings with such land. The registration of all leases of public land for a term of more than five years and of all mining leases is compulsory. Provision is made for the voluntary registration of freehold land and of leases of land between private persons for an unexpired term of not less than five years.

All documents relating to unregistered land are compulsorily registrable under the provisions of the Registration of Documents Ordinance. No document of which registration is compulsory is effectual to pass land or any interest therein or to render land liable as security for the payment of money unless and until such document has been registered. No unregistered document effecting land may be received as evidence of any dealings in regard to such land.

85. Population Pressure

Pressure of population on the land exists in several parts of the territory. In some cases it is due to natural causes, including the encroachment of the tsetse fly, but there are other contributory factors.

Pressure is particularly severe on the Kilimanjaro and Meru Mountains in the Northern Province where the position of a growing population has been aggravated by excessive alienation of land during the time of the former German administration. During this year consideration has been given to the report of the Commission appointed to investigate the position and to make recommendations for remedial measures. Steps are now being taken to implement the approved recommendations of the Commission, including the return to tribal use of some of the alienated lands.

In the Mbulu District of the Northern Province, where the land available to the people dependent on a mixed agricultural economy has become more and more restricted by the advance of the tsetse fly, relief measures are provided under the Mbulu Development Scheme to which reference has already been made in this report.

In the Lake Province there is population pressure on the land in Sukumaland and in parts of the Musoma and North Mara districts. It has been caused by an increase in population, both human and stock—the result of the cessation of tribal warfare and advances in preventive and curative medicine for both man and beast— and a wasteful use of land and impoverishment of the soil by unsatisfactory methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. The remedial measures are the opening

up of new areas, at present fly-infested and uninhabited, by bush-clearing and the provision of water supplies, and the use of the new lands for controlled settlement to relieve the pressure on the areas at present over-populated and to permit of their rehabilitation by the introduction of better farming methods.

In Sukumaland progress on these remedial measures has continued under the Sukumaland Development Scheme. In Musoma the settlement scheme for the Majita chiefdom, planned in 1946 and 1947, is proceeding satisfactorily and substantial movement into the newly-opened areas has continued during 1948. By the end of the year more than 15 per cent of the population of the congested areas had moved into the new settlement blocks. In North Mara relief measures are in their early stages but are proceeding on similar lines.

In the Central Province further progress was made during the year on the measures being taken to relieve population pressure in parts of the Singida, Kondoa and Mpwapwa districts. Tribal lands infested with or threatened by tsetse fly are being reclaimed and developed to attract settlement from badly eroded or infertile areas.

During the year a detailed reconnaissance of the Uluguru Mountain area in the Morogoro district of the Eastern Province has been carried out by an agricultural officer and the Standing Committee of the Uluguru Rehabilitation Scheme. Preliminary recommendations have been submitted and are under consideration. In the meanwhile the mountain dwellers are being encouraged to leave their impoverished lands and to settle in the plains and some movement has already taken place.

Pressure in the Rungwe district of the Southern Highlands Province results from causes similar to those affecting the Uluguru mountain area—a rapidly increasing population living in a circumscribed area. Some relief has been provided during recent years by a voluntary movement of population into the neighbouring Mbeya district but as was said in last year's report the real solution lies in the introduction of improved methods of intensive cultivation. Particular attention is now being given to this and a scheme for the establishment of ideal peasant holdings has been approved.

In the Tanga Province there is pressure in the Western Usumbara Mountains. The causes are similar to those found in the Rungwe district and the Uluguru mountain area, aggravated by excessive alienation of land by the former German administration. In this area good progress has been made with the rehabilitation scheme for the Mlalo basin.

86. Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes

The general conditions under which land may be acquired for public purposes are set out in Section 3 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance, (Cap. 71 of the Laws), which reads as follows:

“3(1). The Governor may acquire any lands 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."

Public purposes are defined in Section 2 of the said Ordinance as including :

- (a) for exclusive Government use, for the use of the native inhabitants of the Territory or for general public use ;
- (b) for or in connection with sanitary improvements of any kind, including reclamations ;
- (c) for or in connection with the layout of any new township or Government station or the extension or improvement of any existing township or Government station ;
- (d) for obtaining control over land contiguous to any port ;
- (e) for obtaining control over land required for or in connection with mining or oil mining purposes ;
- (f) for obtaining control over land required for or in connection 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, 1937 ;
- (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 3 of the Monuments Preservation Ordinance ;
- (i) for obtaining control over land required for or in connection with such of the Scheduled Services of the East Africa High Commission as are administered for the time being by the said Commission.

With regard to sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Ordinance quoted above, certain freehold lands were granted by the former German administration subject to a right of the Government to acquire any part of the land for certain specified purposes upon paying a proportionate part of the original purchase price. The most important of these purposes was the construction of railways, roads, canals, telegraphs and other public services.

The purposes for which land has been acquired or negotiations for acquisition have been initiated during the year are as follows :

<i>District</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Purposes</i>
Arusha	1,834 acres	Reversion of alienated land to tribal use.
Kiserawe	474 acres	Dar es Salaam township extension.
Kiserawe	3.7 acres	School buildings.
Moshi	290 acres	New prison and prison farm.
Tanga	420 sq. feet	Township road widening.

87. Disposition of Land Areas

Subject to the reservations stated in section 84 of this report, all lands in the territory have been declared to be public lands, held in trust for the use and common benefit of the indigenous inhabitants.

Of the total land area of the territory—342,706 square miles—2,544 square miles

are at present alienated and held by freehold title or on rights of occupancy. With the practice of shifting cultivation still prevalent in many parts it is not possible to give any accurate estimate of the area of land held in effective occupation at any time by the indigenous population but some account of the varying types of tenure and of the laws and customs governing land usage has been given in section 83. There are large areas of unoccupied country, much of it awaiting the eradication of the tsetse fly and the provision of water supplies before it can be put to productive use.

Of the total area of alienated land held by non-indigenous inhabitants, including the missionary bodies working in the territory, 966,271 acres (1,510 square miles) are freehold and 661,898 acres (1,034 square miles) are held on rights of occupancy. The proportion of these lands held on a tenancy basis is therefore 40.6 per cent. In the alienation of land no distinction is made on grounds of nationality and the details of the countries of origin of all those occupying alienated land are not available. The nationalities mainly represented at present are British, Dutch, Indian and Swiss.

All rights of occupancy are granted subject to conditions necessitating development by the erection of buildings or by agricultural, mining or other industrial activities. Most of the land held by freehold title is put to productive use.

88. Distribution of Land by Categories

The following is the approximate distribution of land in the Territory in square miles :

(a) Arable land under cultivation	9,400
(b) Forest, including savanna scrub and mangroves	150,900
(c) Pastures (actual grazing areas)	67,000
(d) Mineral areas under development	1,300
(e) Other lands	114,100

Category (e) includes the areas occupied by townships, minor settlements, villages and isolated habitations, but otherwise consists mainly of land unoccupied and undeveloped on account of tsetse fly or lack of water.

89. Rural Indebtedness

Rural indebtedness is not a serious problem in Tanganyika. The interests of the indigenous inhabitants are protected by the provisions of the law restricting and controlling the giving to them of credit by non-indigenous persons.

FORESTS AND MINES

90. Forest Law

THE FOREST LAW of the territory is embodied in the Forests Ordinance and the Rules made thereunder. It provides for the protection of forests by the declaration of reserves, both on public and on private lands, and for the protection of forest produce on public lands outside reserves. Forest reserves on public lands are of two categories, those administered and controlled by the central Government and those declared to be native authority forest reserves under the control of specified Native Authorities. Afforestation on alienated lands is controlled by covenants included in the terms and conditions of rights of occupancy where such are appropriate and necessary. The law contains no provisions governing

afforestation on public lands, but it is administrative policy to undertake afforestation measures wherever these are necessary or desirable and considerable provision for this work is also made by the Native Authorities in some areas.

The main provisions of the forest law, other than those dealing with the creation, administration and control of reserves and the protection of forest produce generally, cover the granting of licences for the exploitation of forest produce, the collection of fees and licences, the regulation of clearing on alienated lands, and prescribe the penalties for contravention of the law.

91. Economic Importance of Forests Products

Forests products are assuming increasing importance in the economy of the territory. The ready market for exports of all kinds and the heavy local demands for timber have stimulated interest in the exploitation of the territory's forests. Some of the local timbers have an established reputation on the export markets, while in the territory they are in great demand for building construction, furniture, pit props, bridging material and many other purposes. Wood fuel is used in the power units of railways, steamers, electricity undertakings, mines and other industries. Large quantities of forest produce are used by the indigenous inhabitants for house building, domestic fuel, cordage and local handicrafts, but as these are for the most part obtained free and without licence there is no record of their total amount or value. In view of the danger of overcutting in the more easily accessible areas it is still necessary to control the rate and volume of the output of timber, particularly of the more valuable types, until the incremental position has been more fully investigated.

It was mentioned in an earlier section of this report that forest produce to the total value of £760,000 was marketed in 1947. The value of the exports of forest produce during that year was £574,209, and of this figure the sum of £195,423 was accounted for by exports of timber, excluding mangrove poles. The other main items were beeswax, £131,136; gum, £85,583; bark for tanning purposes, £43,457. During the war many of the derelict plantations of ceara rubber were brought into temporary production and the collection of wild rubber was encouraged. With the disappearance of the need for these special efforts the export of rubber has practically ceased. In 1947 the value of these exports fell to £8,886, as compared with £303,851 in 1945 and £205,580 in 1946.

92. Mineral Resources

The following is a brief summary of the principal mineral resources of the Territory.

(a) *Exploited*

Diamonds, gold, mica, salt and tin. All exploitation at present is carried out by private individuals or companies on mining claims or leases.

(b) *Under investigation*

Coal, kaolin and lead. Mention has been made earlier in this report of the investigations of the territory's coal deposits now being carried out. In regard to kaolin and lead active investigations are continuing. In the case of the former a pilot plant for testing purposes is about to be erected, and in the case of the latter it is hoped that a pilot production plant will soon be in operation.

(c) *Other minerals*

Numerous other minerals are known to exist but have not yet been fully investigated or exploited to any serious extent. Among the most important of these are extensive deposits of titaniferous and manganese iron ore.

93. Surface and Subsoil Rights

In Tanganyika surface rights, which are governed by the nature of tenure and the terms of rights of occupancy, convey no mineral rights. Those are the subject of the provisions of the mining laws dealt with in the following section of this report. In the development of both surface and subsoil resources the relevant laws provide for the collection of rents, licence fees, royalties and other dues, all of which are payable to general revenue for the use and benefit of the territory and its inhabitants.

94. Mining Laws

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 law in this respect may be issued with a prospecting right. This right entitles the holder to peg and apply for the registration of mining claims, and to make application for the grant of mining leases and exclusive prospecting licences.

Actual mining operations are permitted only on a registered claim or lease. A claim is valid for twelve months, unless revoked 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 period of not less than five years and not more than twenty-one years, but may be renewed for further periods. An exclusive prospecting licence may be granted in respect of an area up to a maximum of eight square miles, or in special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor and upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit, for an area in excess of eight square miles.

Claims, leases and exclusive prospecting licences are subject to the payment of rents at prescribed rates. Royalties are payable at the prescribed rates on all minerals recovered except in the cases of mineral fertilisers for agricultural use within the territory and building stone, sand and clay quarried at places more than three miles outside the boundary of any township.

The law provides for development obligations to be attached to all claims, leases and prospecting licences, and for forfeiture of these titles in the event of non-fulfilment of the prescribed conditions.

Safety in mining operations is enforced by a Mines Inspectorate appointed under the Mining Ordinance and is governed by the provisions of the Mining (Safe Working) Regulations.

95. Resoiling of Damaged Land

Under the existing law there is no specific provision for the resoiling of land damaged by mining operations, but powers to deal with this problem are included in the provisions of the new draft mining legislation now under consideration.

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

96. Organisation and Administration

PUBLIC SERVICES in connection with agriculture and fisheries are organised under the Agricultural Department. The head of the department, the Director of Agriculture, and the staff required for general departmental administration have

their headquarters at Dar-es-Salaam. For administrative purposes and the organisation of field activities the department is divided into eight provincial units, each in charge of a Provincial Agricultural Officer. As far as the staff position will permit departmental officers are posted to all districts. They work in close co-operation and collaboration with the District Commissioners and with the officers of other departments and maintain their contact with the indigenous agricultural population through the services of African agricultural instructors.

Members of the departmental research staff work under the control of the Chief Scientific Officer, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, with headquarters at Ukiriguru in the Lake Province; the Senior Research Officer at the Lyamungu Coffee Research Station near Moshi; and the Senior Research Officer at the Sisal Experimental Station at Ngomeni in the Tanga Province. The Plant Pathologist, the Entomologist and the Botanist have their respective headquarters at Lyamungu, Morogoro and Ukiriguru.

In addition to the normal agricultural work in the districts, directed towards the improvement of the productivity of the land, conserving soil and water, controlling plant pests and diseases, and assisting in organised marketing, the Agricultural Department also maintains other services which include the following:—

(a) *Agricultural Research and Experimental Work*

The four large-scale commodity stations, two for cotton at Ukiriguru and Ilonga, one for coffee at Lyamungu and one for sisal at Ngomeni, were maintained during the year under review. Work also continued at the sub-stations established in each province to carry out field investigations in connection with the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility and to secure increased crop yields by development of the most suitable cultural methods for the areas served.

(b) *Agricultural Training*

One hundred and twenty students were in residence at the training school for African Agricultural Instructors at Ukiriguru. The school, which is in charge of an Education Officer seconded from the Education Department, gives a two years' course of training, with as much practical work as possible included in the syllabus.

The training of African instructors for service with the Agricultural Department is supplemented by the work being carried out at the Bigwa Teacher Training Centre where school teachers are given instruction in botany, agriculture and soil conservation. This is the first step towards the objective of including elementary agricultural instruction in the curriculum at all schools.

The opening of the new school at Morogoro for the agricultural training of members of the Indian community has been delayed owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a suitably qualified headmaster.

(c) *Agricultural Credit*

A Land Bank, with headquarters at Arusha, has been established and the Directors held their first meeting in November, 1948. Loans will be obtainable from the bank in 1949. Since 1942, as an interim measure, the Agricultural Department has performed the functions of a Land Bank and loans have been granted to farmers for the purchase of agricultural machinery, crop production, erection of farm buildings and storage, and for carrying out soil conservation measures.

(d) Grading

The Department provides grading facilities for the coffee exported from the Bukoba district which must conform to specified requirements. The grading of the Iringa flue-cured tobacco crop is also a function of the Department, while advice and assistance are given to the grading and buying staff of the Ngoni-Matengo Co-operative Marketing Union and the marketing organisation in the Biharamulo district, which handle the fire-cured tobacco produced in their respective areas. The inspection of gum and cotton brought to the markets is undertaken by Agricultural Instructors to assist in sorting and grading.

(e) Increased Food Production

Agricultural policy continues to be directed towards increased food production, since the first essential in securing balanced development is that the territory should be self-supporting in this respect, and stimulation of production by both indigenous and non-indigenous cultivators was maintained during 1948. The District Production Committees in the Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, Iringa, Morogoro and Kilosa districts rendered valuable assistance, especially in securing increased production of foodstuffs by estates for the feeding of their labour. The provision for the payment of grants for breaking new land and guaranteeing a minimum return, under the terms of the Increased Production of Crops Ordinance, 1944, and the payment of grants for the planting of maize in units of twenty-five acres or more, which was also instituted in 1944, continued during the year under review.

(f) Plant Pests and Diseases

The entomological laboratory at Morogoro and the plant pathology laboratory at Lyamungu continued their work of identifying pests and diseases and of advising on methods of control. The Department is also responsible for controlling importation of planting material and for the examination of all permitted importations.

The Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is under the control of the Director of Veterinary Services whose headquarters are at Mpwapwa in the Central Province. The staff of the Department consists of three main branches, headquarters administration staff, laboratory and research staff, and field staff. The laboratory and research services are under the immediate control of the Chief Veterinary Research Officer, while the field staff is organised in provincial units under the direction of Provincial Veterinary Officers.

The work of the Department falls into the following main branches:

1. Disease Control.
2. The Central Breeding Station at Mpwapwa with demonstration farms in suitable localities. This station supplies improved cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry and a wide variety of experimental agriculture is undertaken. The Pasture Research Officer is also based on headquarters at Mpwapwa.
3. The improvement of hides and skins.
4. The improvement of the dairy industry.
5. The improvement of livestock marketing and stock routes.
6. The improvement of pastures.
7. The improvement of water supplies for livestock.

7. The operation of government dairies to supply milk to townships.
8. Training of African staff.
9. Veterinary research and vaccine production.

Future research and improvement of stock routes are schemes financed by the Government from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and the central breeding station at Mpwapwa and the improvement of the ghee industry in the Lake Province are also included in the territorial development programme.

The following figures show the financial provision made in the annual estimates for Agriculture and for Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry Services.

	AGRICULTURE	
	General Revenue	Development Funds
1938	£ 68,081	£ 4,900
1948	217,245	151,536
1949	264,120	208,520
	VETERINARY	
1938	41,442	—
1948	166,075	44,035
1949	225,640	116,265

The figures for 1948 include the supplementary provision made during the year. The appropriations from development funds do not include the provision for regional development and rehabilitation schemes. Funds for agriculture and veterinary services are also provided in the native treasury estimates. For 1948 the amounts were—Agriculture, £23,674; Veterinary, £21,522.

97. Acreages and Volume of Agricultural Products

Again this year there have been no significant changes in the acreages devoted to the principal agricultural products. Clearing of land for cultivation under the groundnut scheme has continued but apart from this special development the total acreage planted in 1948 was less than in 1947. In spite of this, however, the volume of production exceeded that of last year. Weather conditions were generally favourable over the greater part of the territory and the quality of the staple crops was good. There was a further decline in the acreages devoted to the production of papain and pyrethrum, while there was a marked increase in the acreage under tobacco. Coffee production in the Northern Province was also high.

98. Crops for Local consumption

A total estimated area of some 5,996,000 acres under cultivation in 1948 or 5,239,000 acres—or 88 per cent.—were devoted to non-export crops for consumption within the territory.

99. Methods of Cultivation

Efforts to accelerate the adoption of modern methods of cultivation by the indigenous agriculturist have continued during the year under review and some progress has been made.

In the Lake, Western and Central Provinces the response to the drive for the better production and use of manure has been satisfactory. One of the problems now to be overcome is that of transport. There is a growing demand for carts and wheelbarrows and assistance in securing and popularising wheeled transport is being provided.

Conversion to the multiple stem system of pruning coffee has continued with considerable success in the Northern and Lake Provinces and the mulching of coffee trees has been widely adopted in all coffee growing areas.

Little success can yet be recorded in the campaign for the introduction of rotational planting of crops but propaganda and demonstration continue with three year rotational schemes on district demonstration plots and native administration agricultural development centres.

Large quantities of onion and other vegetable seeds are distributed each year by the Agricultural Department and this service is becoming increasingly popular. Planting material of mosaic resistant cassavas is being multiplied with success. In the Lake Province measures are being taken to replace the present mixture of varieties of rice by pure seed of two varieties. Selected seed of grain and other crops produced at agricultural development centres is readily taken up and the demand for fruit and other trees from nurseries exceeds the present supply.

Good progress has been made in the introduction of soil conservation measures where the native authorities are strong and supervisory staff is adequate. In other areas progress is still too slow for the needs of the situation but improvement will come when specially trained staff becomes available.

The indigenous agriculturist still relies on the hoe as his chief implement but the purchase of other tools and implements is rapidly increasing, particularly in parts of the Lake and Western Provinces. Bulk supplies are purchased by the native administration for resale to individuals or groups. This service, which is supervised by the Agricultural Department, facilitates the supply of the more expensive implements, such as ploughs, which are beyond the resources of the average individual cultivator. Plans for the use of mechanical equipment have been made in connection with some of the agricultural development schemes.

[100. Deficiency of Food Supplies

Generally speaking the indigenous inhabitants are well able to meet their own requirements in the matter of essential food supplies but they are liable to seasonal shortages as a result of crop failures. When these shortages are localised they can normally be met from surplus production in other parts of the territory, but if adverse weather conditions or other causes result in a widespread shortage it is necessary to look further afield. In such cases requirements can usually be met by imports from neighbouring territories, consisting of maize, sorghum, beans, wheat or cassava, according to seasonal availability. In areas where shortages are most likely to occur steps have been, and are still being, taken to provide permanent storage accommodation and to build up adequate reserves of foodstuffs.

The food requirements of the large and growing labour force are met to a large extent by the surplus production of both indigenous and non-indigenous cultivators, and the growing of foodcrops by those employers who are able to do so is steadily increasing. Any deficiencies are normally met by imports from Kenya and Uganda.

The requirements of the non-indigenous population in respect of butter and cheese, and during seasonal shortages of potatoes and other vegetables, are met to a considerable extent by imports from Kenya.

101. 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. Only when exhortation and propaganda have failed is recourse had to these powers, but it has been necessary to make use of them on a number of occasions. These have been during periods of shortage, and particularly in areas liable to recurrent shortages, and have usually required the planting of drought-resistant anti-famine crops such as cassava. Every encouragement is given to the people, by demonstration and propaganda and by the introduction of new or improved types of produce, to grow economic crops to assist in raising their standard of nutrition and increasing their cash incomes. Compulsion to plant economic 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 cash received from the sale of economic crops would enable the people to purchase their food requirements.

102. Control of Plant and Animal Diseases

Provision for the control of plant pests and diseases is contained in the Plant Protection Ordinance, under which rules may be and have from time to time been made for the prevention of the spread of pests and diseases by disinfection, treatment or destruction of unhealthy plants; by prohibition, restriction and regulation of their movement and transport; by the control and destruction of any plant declared to be a pest; by the prohibition, restriction or regulation of the cultivation and harvesting, either in the whole Territory or in any specified area, of any plant where any pest or disease cannot otherwise be readily or adequately controlled or eradicated. Provision is also made for the control of premises, the disinfection, fumigation and treatment of buildings, vehicles or containers likely to be infected and for the quarantining of infected areas. Powers are provided to control the importation into or exportation from the Territory of plants, soil packing, etc., likely to spread pests and diseases.

The closest liaison is maintained between the Department of Agriculture and the specialist officers of the other East African territories, and of the Belgian Congo, in all matters relating to the control of plant pests or diseases, and the identification of any new pest or disease is communicated to any other territories that might be affected. The East African Agricultural Research Institute works on an inter-territorial basis.

As regards diseases of animals, legal authority for the enforcement of control measures is provided by the Animal Diseases Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder. Animals are admitted to the territory on the production of a health certificate and after examination at the place of entry.

The two major epizootics of the territory, rinderpest and bovine pleuropneumonia, are dealt with by intensive measures on a territorial scale. Rinderpest has to a large extent been suppressed by means of inoculation campaigns with Kenya Attenuated Goat Virus and appropriate quarantine measures, but the spread of the disease amongst game is a constant source of danger. At the beginning of 1948 the only known outbreaks of rinderpest were confined to the Lake and Northern Provinces. Later in the year movements of game caused further outbreaks in cattle and threatened to carry the disease down to the Central Line. By the end of the year this danger appeared to be diminishing. An outbreak which occurred to the north of Tabora in November was immediately brought under control and suppressed, but the disease is still active in certain areas of the Central, Lake, Northern and Western Provinces. Bovine pleuropneumonia is controlled by extensive quarantine restrictions which are supple-

mented by repeated inoculations with vaccine. The campaign carried out during the year in the Musoma district of the Lake Province has proved a success, and the only area in which this disease is at present active is the Masai district of the Northern Province.

Numerous other animal diseases—East Coast fever, rabies, trypanosomiasis, anthrax, blackquarter, foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis, anaplasmosis and piroplasmiasis—are to be found in the territory, but as far as the staff position will permit they are all subject to appropriate means of control. Vaccination campaigns and other treatments have been undertaken on an increased scale. In an effort to control the tick-borne diseases a dipping scheme for the Northern and Southern Highlands Provinces has been approved at a cost of £40,000. African stock owners will be allowed to make use of the dipping facilities free of charge; indirectly they have contributed to the cost of the scheme through the contributions made by the native authorities from the proceeds of local rates or cattle cess.

A close liaison is maintained with all neighbouring territories and co-ordination and collaboration with Kenya and Uganda are assured through the East African Standing Veterinary Research Committee and a constant interchange of information.

103. Fisheries

A considerable fishing industry is conducted, mainly by the indigenous inhabitants, along the coast and on the rivers and lakes of the Territory. A proportion of the catch is preserved by smoking and is a much sought after article of diet in those parts of the country where fish or other adequate protein diet is not obtainable locally. Dried fish, from Lake Tanganyika and the rivers of the Western Province, is exported to the Belgian Congo but there are no other exports from the Territory. No canning or other modern method of processing is carried out.

In connection with plans for the development of the fishing industry two Fisheries Officers were appointed during the year. One of these officers is undertaking a full investigation of the industry on Lake Rukwa and will follow this with a similar investigation on Lake Tanganyika. The other officer is engaged on a preliminary survey of the possibilities of fish farming. Sea fisheries are to be studied under a marine research scheme for Tanganyika, Kenya and Zanzibar.

104. Sea Food and Shell Industries

There is at present little activity in sea food, shell and other similar industries. The possibilities of development, which were examined by the Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State, are to receive further consideration in the light of the result of investigations carried out under the marine research scheme.

105. Types of Animals Raised

The cattle owned by the indigenous population are mainly Zebu, with Ankole in the western and north-western areas of the territory. They are to their owners the most desirable form of wealth and to many of them represent their currency. They serve a dual purpose as suppliers of milk and meat and the increasing demand for meat has greatly increased their cash value. In some areas oxen are trained for draught purposes. The cattle owned by non-indigenous breeders and at Government stock farms consist of Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Shorthorns,

Indian Zebu and Boran Zebu, with local Zebu crossings from these breeds. They are kept for the most part for dairy purposes.

Large herds of sheep and goats are kept by the indigenous inhabitants over wide areas of the territory. They serve as a ready means of obtaining cash and supply much of the meat consumed by the people in their own homes. Sheep farming among the non-indigenous inhabitants is not on a large scale. The types raised are Black Faced Persian, indigenous haired types, and a few Karakul and Romney Marsh, with crosses between these and the local types.

Pig breeding on a small scale continues, with the Large White breed predominant.

Considerable numbers of donkeys are kept in certain parts of the territory, the last available figures giving a total of 117,445. They are being increasingly used for transport purposes.

Both the quantity in relation to pasture carrying capacity and the quality of the livestock are problems to which close attention continues to be given. Owing largely to the extent of the tsetse fly infestation the cattle population is concentrated in a comparatively small proportion of the total area of the territory, with the result that there is definite overstocking in some areas. In dealing with this problem the opening up of new areas to permit of a wider distribution of stock is an important factor and the successful development of a marketing system for cattle, sheep and goats has resulted in the stock population being kept at a reasonably steady figure. The latest available figures for the territory are, cattle, 6,350,137; sheep, 2,315,980; goats, 3,267,574.

As regards quality, the problem of improving the indigenous cattle is being dealt with both by selection within the local breeds and by the introduction of stock from India (Sindi and Sahiwal) and other countries (mainly Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys and Shorthorns). A few Hereford and Afrikaner bulls have been imported during 1948 for a trial cross breeding with the local Zebu.

It is recognised, however, that no real improvement can be effected by the mere introduction of new blood and that fundamentally it is good feeding and better husbandry that will enable improved stock to exist and flourish in this territory. To this end special attention is being paid by the Veterinary Department to animal husbandry in the field and in the work of its demonstration farms and pasture research schemes.

106. Meat Processing, Preservation and Distribution

Tanganyika Packers, Limited, a company to which reference has already been made in this report, are in process of building a factory near Dar-es-Salaam, designed to deal with at least fifty thousand head of cattle a year. During recent years Messrs. Liebig's have obtained large numbers of cattle from Tanganyika for their canning factory in Kenya. The figure in 1948 was 31,073.

There are four small factories for the processing of porcine products—bacon, ham, sausages, lard, etc.

For the distribution of fresh meat a comprehensive marketing system has been built up under which cattle, sheep and goats sold on the primary producing markets, either by auction or by a system of valuation by weight and grade, are routed under strict veterinary control to the auction markets in the consuming areas. Supplies were well maintained during the first nine months of the year but during the last quarter a shortage was experienced, owing partly to normal seasonal variations and partly to the closing of certain cattle markets on account of outbreaks of disease.

INDUSTRY**107. Manufactures**

AS WAS INDICATED in the annual report for 1947 the wealth of Tanganyika at present lies in its primary products and not in its manufacturing industry. The processing of these primary products—rice and flour milling, oil extraction, saw milling, cotton ginning, coffee curing, tobacco curing, tea processing, etc.—accounts for an appreciable part of the territory's industrial activities.

Manufactures from local products, such as soap, cigarettes, leather, furniture, etc., are absorbed by the local market. Full details of the markets for exported produce are given in Statistical Appendix VI.

108. Local Handicrafts and Industries

Local handicrafts are carried on in many parts of the Territory and include woodwork, ironwork, weaving, basket making, mat making, leather work and pottery. Adequate local materials are available for these handicrafts but they are not such as could offer any reasonable prospect of competition with mass-produced manufactured articles.

As regards local industries generally, consisting as they do at present of the production and processing of primary produce, adequate capital is available. No difficulty is likely to arise in the provision of any necessary capital for the expansion of existing industries or for the establishment of any new industries offering a reasonable prospect of success.

109. Indigenous Industrial Enterprises

Indigenous industrial activities are confined to the processing and marketing of primary produce and are largely organised on a co-operative basis.

It was stated in the annual report for 1947 that the most promising field for development in this direction at present was to be found in the production of clarified butter and ghee. During 1948 appreciable progress has been made. In the Lake Province, assisted by Government sponsored development schemes and under the technical guidance of the Veterinary Department, which provides specialist officers and conducts training schools, the industry has received much stimulus in the production of the higher grades of ghee. Financial assistance is provided by native treasuries and in one district grants are made for the purchase of separators. Many of the producers work in groups and the next stage will be the formation of full co-operative societies. In North Mara, a district "pool" comprised of African producers and African and Asian traders, has been formed to market the entire ghee production of the district. The Central Province Native Creameries operated ninety creameries during the year and 382,700 lbs. of clarified butter were produced.

Co-operative enterprise continues to expand and coffee, tobacco and rice growers are associated in co-operative marketing unions. Particulars regarding these and other co-operative activities are given in section 168 of this report. As a preliminary to the establishment of co-operative rice milling in the Rufiji district of the Eastern Province it is proposed to form a Rufiji Paddy Board, with strong African representation, which will own and operate its own rice mill. The experiment in mechanised cultivation carried out this year has proved a success

and it is hoped to expand these operations considerably in 1949—to cover the ploughing of 7,500 acres of land in the Rufiji district—and to inaugurate similar experiments in mechanised cultivation in the Morogoro, Kilosa and Ulanga districts.

110. Tourist Traffic

Tanganyika has many attractions to offer the tourist—mountains and lakes, national park and game reserves, archaeological and palaeontological interests, and opportunities for sport in considerable variety. The development of tourist traffic depends on adequate publicity abroad and the provision of facilities and amenities in the territory for the comfort and convenience of visitors. As regards the first, the Tanganyika Travel Committee, formed in 1947, has been active in its advisory capacity, and the East African Tourist and Travel Association, formed during 1948, is engaged on plans for the full development of tourist information and publicity services. A new edition of the Tanganyika Guide was published during the year. The second requirement is largely a matter of improved communications—an important item in the Territory's development programme—and a much needed improvement in hotel facilities. There has been some improvement in this direction during the year, with a few new hotels either completed or in course of erection, but hotel accommodation generally is inadequate.

INVESTMENTS

111. Private Capital Investment

Particulars of the amount of outside private capital invested in the territory are not available. Reference has been made elsewhere to the provisions of the law regarding the registration of businesses and companies under the Registration of Business Names Ordinance and the Companies Ordinance but the information required on registration does not include details of capital. Businesses are required to state neither the amount of their capital nor the sources from which it is obtained. Companies are required to state their nominal capital but not to give details of investments of any sort made in the territory.

112. Foreign Investments

The limited nature of the information required to be furnished on registration of commercial undertakings in the territory renders it equally 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. Before the war a considerable amount of German capital was invested in the agricultural industry.

As regards the general sources of investment the Administering Authority is represented by the large sum made available for the Groundnut Scheme, by its grants to the territory for general development schemes and by the local Government's financial interests in the meat canning industry (Tanganyika Packers Ltd.) to which reference has been made elsewhere, in salt production at the Uvinza Salt Works and in the Dar-es-Salaam and District Electric Supply Company. As far as is known the investments in the industries mentioned earlier in this section are all made by private investors. The financial assistance given to German farmers before the war came from German credit agencies, but no investments have been made in the territory by international lending institutions.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS**113. Facilities and Services**

THE FOLLOWING is a brief description of existing facilities and services :

(a) *Posts*

The normal facilities are available, including the acceptance and delivery of postal packets and parcels, registration and insurance, and the issue of money orders and postal orders. The post box system is extensively used.

There are fourteen denominations of postage stamps, ranging from one cent to twenty shillings (£1).

The internal postage rate for letters is twenty cents per ounce for surface transmission and thirty cents per ounce for air transmission.

Postal facilities are available at six District Head Offices, fifty-seven Departmental Post Offices and seventy-eight contract offices or postal agencies. Four travelling post offices transact business at all small stations on the railway lines.

(b) *Telephones*

The telephone system controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department has been extended during the year under review and now comprises a network of forty-four exchanges (of which two are automatic) connected with the main trunk routes. A further eleven exchanges afford telephonic connection within restricted areas.

There are forty-seven public call offices. The number of telephones in use at the end of the year was 5,334, of which 3,151 were held by subscribers.

The radio-telephone service has been considerably extended and is now available from the three main telephone exchanges to Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, Channel Islands, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (British and U.S. zones), Great Britain, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, and to ships at sea.

(c) *Telegraphs and Cable*

The telegraph service extends throughout the territory and the telegraph and telephone trunk routes (most of which are overhead) now cover 8,479 wire miles. The more remote places are served by post office wireless stations. Telegrams can be accepted and delivered at 147 offices.

Overseas cables are handled by Cable and Wireless Limited and a telegraph cable exists between Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The Company is not subsidised by Government.

(d) *Radio*

There is no broadcasting station in the territory.

There are twenty-one radio stations, of which two are operated by the East African Airways Corporation and the remainder by the Posts

and Telegraphs Department. New radio outstations were installed at Mpanda and Oldeani.

Nine stations are equipped as aeradio stations and give assistance to aircraft. Two more of these stations were taken over during 1948 from the East African Airways Corporation and are now operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The first radio installation for the groundnut scheme was made during the year at Kongwa, where equipment was provided for a fixed station and six mobile stations.

Wireless receiving licences are issued free of charge.

(e) *Roads, Bridle Paths and Tracks*

The roads of the Territory are classified as follows :

(i) Roads in townships and other settlements	....	400 miles.
(ii) Main roads	....	3,032 "
(iii) District roads Grade "A"	....	2,563 "
(iv) District Roads Grade "B"	....	10,407 "
(v) Village roads	....	7,389 "

Main and Grade "A" roads are maintained by the Public Works Department; Grade "B" roads are maintained by the Provincial Administration. Most native administrations set aside funds for the upkeep of village roads, especially those used for the transport of produce, but in many instances village roads in the more remote areas are little more than tracks. There are many miles of pathways throughout the territory. No expenditure is incurred on their maintenance.

(f) *Railroads*

The railway system of the territory was amalgamated with that of Kenya and Uganda on the 1st May, 1948, to form the East African Railways and Harbours. The railroads in Tanganyika consist of two separate metre-gauge systems, the Central and the Tanga Lines. The Central Line extends from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika (782 miles), with a branch line from Msagali (at mile 239) to Hogoro (38 miles), and a branch line from Tabora (mile 525) to Mwanza on Lake Victoria (237 miles). The Tanga (or Northern) Line extends from Tanga via Moshi (220 miles) to Arusha (275 miles). From Kahe Junction (at mile 208) a line links with the Kenya section of the East African Railways.

The rolling stock consists of seventy-six locomotives, three steam railcars, and some 140 coaching vehicles and 1,350 goods wagons.

(g) *Air Transport*

Internal scheduled air transport is conducted by the East African Airways Corporation, which has a fleet of Rapide, Dove and Lodestar aircraft. The Corporation operates a network of scheduled services connecting the main administrative and commercial centres of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. Charter services are now operated by ten different companies, using Consuls, Rapides and a variety of single-engined aircraft.

(h) *Civil Air Fields*

There are three air fields—Dar-es-Salaam, Tabora and Lindi—capable of taking large aircraft in all weathers, and fifteen aerodromes

capable of taking light-medium aircraft except when recent rain has been exceptionally heavy. In addition there are twenty Government landing grounds, five private air fields, eight emergency landing grounds and an emergency flying-boat base.

(i) *Meteorological Services*

The East African Meteorological Service, with headquarters at Nairobi in Kenya, is responsible for all meteorological work in Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Seychelles.

The territorial headquarters of the Service are at Dar-es-Salaam, where there are administrative, forecasting, climatological and observing sections. Weather reports are received by telegraph, at least twice daily, from twenty-five observing stations. Periodical reports and returns are received from thirty-five temperature recording stations and 400 rainfall recording stations.

At Dar-es-Salaam reports and forecasts are available for aircraft from dawn to dusk. At other airfields reports and forecasts are made available by wireless transmission from the Central Forecast Office in Nairobi, where a practically continuous service is maintained.

(j) *Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways*

The following steamship companies have maintained regular services to and from the territory during the year :

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

	<i>Line</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
(a)	Union Castle Mail Steamship Company Limited	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 Limited	British
(b)	Indian African Line	British

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

(a)	British India Steam Navigation Company Limited	British
-----	--	---------

(iv) *Dutch East India via South Africa*

(a)	K.P.M. Line	Dutch
-----	-------------	-------

(v) *United States of America*

(a)	Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Company Limited	British
(b)	Robin Line	American
(c)	American South African Line	American
(d)	Lykes Lines	American

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

(a)	British India Steam Navigation Company Limited	British
(b)	East African Railways & Harbours steamers	British

	<i>Line</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
(c)	Zanzibar Government Steamers	British
(d)	Privately-owned schooners	British
(e)	The Shell Company of East Africa Limited	British
(f)	Holland East Africa Line	Dutch

On the Tanganyika coast the ports of Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Mikindani are used by ocean-going vessels. Coastal vessels call at these ports and also at Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa and Tirene Bay (Mafia). All movement of cargo from and to ocean-going vessels is at present done by lighterage but plans have been made for the expansion of the ports of Dar-es-Salaam and Mikindani to provide deep water berths. Dar-es-Salaam has 1,170 feet of lighterage quay with fifteen electric cranes. Tanga has 600 feet of quay with seven steam cranes.

Tanganyika has no artificial inland waterways. Passenger and freight services are operated on Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria by the East African Railways and Harbours, and on Lake Nyasa by Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

Both the maintenance and the development of transport and communications services continued to be impeded by lack of essential materials but progress was made during the year under review. Trunk Line telephone facilities were augmented, new channels being provided between Tanga and Mombasa. A carrier circuit was installed between Tanga and Moshi and a repeater on the physical circuit between Dar-es-Salaam and Dodoma. New minor trunk lines have been provided between Tabora and Urambo, Dodoma and Kongwa, Mkwana and Mingoyo. The switchboard capacity at Dar-es-Salaam, Morogoro and Kongwa was increased and the hours of service have been extended at certain offices. A new telephone exchange was opened at Kongwa and trunk call offices at Mkaya and Urambo. Improvements to the telegraph services have included the installation of a teleprinter circuit between Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi. Composite equipment was installed on the Dar-es-Salaam-Kilosa circuit to provide an additional telegraph channel. A quadruplex circuit was established between Kilosa and Iringa. One new wireless station was installed during the year.

As regards railway transport, work continued during the year on the new lines started in 1947, as follows:

- (a) Msagali-Hogoro branch line (38 miles): work almost completed by the end of the year.
- (b) Mpanda branch line (135 miles): about 50 miles completed during 1948.
- (c) Branch line for Williamson's Diamond Mines (9 miles): completed in 1948.
- (d) Southern Province railway from the port of Mikindani; about 50 miles of earthworks completed by the end of the year and track laid for about 15 miles.

Mention has been made earlier in this report of the improvement and extension of road communications being carried out under the territorial development programme.

As regards the ownership of the territory's means of transport and communications, the postal, telegraph and telephone services are controlled and operated by the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department, and the railway and port services by the East African Railways and Harbours. Internal scheduled air services are controlled and operated by the East African Airways Corporation and non-scheduled charter services by private companies.

Road transport services on certain main routes are operated by East African Railways and Harbours and on two short routes by the Public Works Department of the territory. All other road transport is owned and operated by private enterprise, either companies or individuals, and in one case by an African co-operative undertaking.

Except for the vessels operated by East African Railways on the coast and on the lakes, all water transport is privately owned and operated.

114. Racial Distinctions in Transport and Communication

As will appear from the information given in the preceding sections, there is no discrimination on grounds of race in regard to the ownership and operation of transport services. All the facilities offered by the various transport and communications services in the territory are available to all races and nationalities, 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.

115. External Transport and Communications Connections

The extent to which the territory's transport and communications services afford connection with places outside the territory has been largely explained by the information given in the preceding sections of this report.

The shipping lines enumerated in section 113 provide services between Tanganyika and countries overseas and with the neighbouring territories of Kenya and Zanzibar. The steamer services on Lake Victoria connect the railway services of Tanganyika with those of the Kenya and Uganda section. The steamer services on Lake Tanganyika connect Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway Line, with the transport system of the Belgian territories and with Northern Rhodesia. No special regulations apply to any of these services.

Air transport connections with countries outside East Africa are maintained by regular trunk services and also by charter aircraft. The scheduled services operating through the territory at the end of the year were as follows:

(a) *Through Dar-es-Salaam*

Two services weekly by British Overseas Airways Corporation.
One service weekly by Air France.
One service weekly by Skyways.

(b) *Through Tabora*

Three services weekly by Central African Airways.
One service weekly by South African Airways.

(c) *Through Mwanza (calling if desired)*

One service weekly (Solent flying-boat) by British Overseas Airways Corporation.

The East African Airways Corporation operates frequent services between Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi by different routes to connect with the international air services.

Apart from the application of recognised 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 African Air Transport Authority. No licence is required in respect of recognised air services flying across the territory without landing or landing only for non-traffic purposes.

Several of the main road systems provide direct communication with neighbouring territories:

Kenya	.....	...Via Tanga and Moa to Mombasa. Via Arusha and Namanga to Nairobi. Via Moshi and Taveta to Voi.
Uganda	.....	...Via Bukoba and Kyaka to Masaka.
Northern Rhodesia	....	...Via Dodoma—Iringa—Mbeya—Tunduma to Abercorn and Broken Hill.
Nyasaland	.....	...Via Dodoma—Iringa—Mbeya—Tunduma to Blantyre.

No special legislation applies to the use of these road communications, apart from the normal Customs and Immigration Regulations and the Highways and Traffic Ordinances, which are of general application.

PUBLIC WORKS

116. General Programme of Works

URING THE YEAR under review the building activities of the Public Works Department have continued to be largely concerned with the provision of housing accommodation for Government servants. Work was begun on over 100 European, a number of Asian and over 300 African type houses, and of these a large proportion were completed before the end of the year. Mention has been made elsewhere in this report of most of the major public works undertakings. The principal public buildings in hand included the Agricultural Research Station at Ukiriguru, the new prison at Dodoma, and new quarters for 250 police at Dar-es-Salaam. The African Girls' School at Machame was almost completed by the end of the year, improvements and extensions were carried out at the schools at Arusha and Mbeya, and a start was made on the African Girls' School at Mbeya. Plans for the following new buildings were prepared in the course of the year:

- Legislative Council Chamber, Dar es Salaam.
- Post Offices, Arusha and Shinyanga.
- Telephone Exchange, Dar es Salaam.
- Geological Office, Dodoma.
- Coffee Sub-station, Bukoba.
- Prison, Shinyanga (building work started).
- Maternity Wing, European Hospital, Dar es Salaam.
- Group Hospital (600 beds), Dar es Salaam.
- Teachers' Training Centre, Mpwapwa.
- Junior School, Dar es Salaam.
- Administrative Block and Princess Elizabeth Workshops at Kibongoto Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

No major road construction work was undertaken during the year but the Consulting Engineers completed their survey for the new Namanga-Arusha-

Moshi-Taveta road, and the survey of the Dar es Salaam-Tanga road was well advanced.

Major extensions of the mains of the water supply schemes at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Moshi and Arusha were carried out and other extensions were in progress up to the limit of available materials to meet the rapid expansion occasioned by building development in these towns. Extensions of the headworks of these and other waterworks to cope with increasing consumption were undertaken and new schemes, the materials for which were placed on order, were drawn up for Tukuyu, Lushoto, Shinyanga, Kilosa and Singida. Work on the new purification plant at Dar es Salaam was begun after most of the material had been received. The Consulting Engineers undertook the investigation of new sources of supply for Dar es Salaam and Mikindani.

Preliminary data were obtained for the preparation of construction drawings and contract documents in connection with the sewerage scheme for Dar es Salaam, which is being undertaken by Consultant Engineers.

The dismantling of war-time aircraft hangars and their re-erection for food storage at key transportation points was carried out by the Public Works Department.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

(GENERAL)

117. Social Welfare Agencies

IN RURAL AREAS the indigenous tribal organisation is primarily responsible for the social welfare of the people. When necessary, welfare measures are given legal sanction by their promulgation as orders under the Native Authority Ordinance. The tribal organisation provides a system of social security for the individual based on the social responsibility of the clan or family for its members. In normal conditions this well-established and well-understood system operates effectively, but when calamity, such as famine or disease, endangers the security not only of the individual but of the whole community, assistance from outside the tribal organisation becomes necessary. In such circumstances the central Administration must assume full responsibility, working through the tribal machinery.

In the promotion of social welfare in its wider implications all those departments of Government which, with the co-operation of voluntary agencies and native authorities, are concerned with such services as public health and education must be regarded as organisations which participate in the administration and enforcement of social welfare measures. In its more limited aspect the promotion of social welfare is the concern of a governmental Social Welfare Organisation specially created for this purpose.

The present staff of this organisation consists of a Social Welfare Organiser, a Welfare Officer (European), two Assistant Welfare Officers (African) and a Librarian. There is provision for a Probation Officer, two more Welfare Officers, a Woman Welfare Officer, and more Assistant Welfare Officers, but these vacancies had not been filled by the end of the year. Four Assistant Welfare Officers are undergoing training in the United Kingdom and during the year an Administrative Officer was seconded for special duty as Welfare Officer in Dar es Salaam. The financial provision for the organisation made in the estimates for 1948 was £8,350.

Thirty-one Community Welfare Centres are conducted under the aegis of the Social Welfare Organisation. Twenty-three of these centres have been paid for

from a Colonial Development and Welfare grant. Seven centres are organised in buildings which have been loaned for the purpose, and one club, which is a spontaneous African effort, is housed in a small building erected entirely by local subscriptions. A new centre was opened on Mount Kilimanjaro during the year and the building of centres at Lindi and Njombe was nearly completed. These centres are run by their own committees to encourage the growth of a community life and group activities. Guidance is provided by staff of the Welfare Organisation and by the voluntary assistance of other interested persons, but success depends largely on the degree of enthusiasm and initiative shown by the local people. Plans have been approved for the appointment of paid trained welfare workers to organise some of the larger community centres.

Welfare centres provide headquarters for African associations and clubs, as well as accommodation for lectures, debates, discussions, classes, concerts, games and popular canteens. They are becoming focal points for African cultural activities; among their most popular services are the informal adult education classes in English and general literacy, with special classes in sewing, knitting, and child welfare for women. The clubs are assisted in the organisation of women's classes by the Women's Service League. This is an association of European women with its headquarters in Dar es Salaam and branches in other centres.

Throughout the territory the voluntary agencies do much social welfare work. Youth movements are organised and sick and destitute are cared for by missions.

In Dar-es-Salaam adult classes are organised by the Social Service League, an Asian organisation for general welfare work.

The African section of the British Legion, an association of ex-service men and women, assists welfare activities by grants of money and assistance to individuals in need. The Legion proposes to build a hostel for the use of ex-service men and their families passing through Dar es Salaam or who come to the coast for health or other reasons. This project has been assisted by a gift of £1,000 from the East African Army Benevolent Fund.

118. General Aims

As was stated in last year's report, the Social Welfare Organisation has so far been mainly concerned with the establishment and organisation of community centres or welfare clubs, but a development plan for social welfare has been under consideration. The general plan for development on the lines suggested by Professor Phillips in his report has been approved. Social welfare itself will be mainly concerned with the social development of urban communities and with mass education, while a new social development division of the organisation will concentrate on the needs of the rural population.

No special legislation dealing with social welfare was passed during the year.

119. Financial Provision, etc

It must again be pointed out that the figure of £8,350 quoted in section 117 above represents but a very small part of the territory's total expenditure on the welfare of the indigenous inhabitants. To it must be added the high percentage of the expenditure of such social services as education and public health and of other departments which is devoted directly to the advancement of the welfare of the indigenous peoples. Full details of the financial provision made for these departments and services are contained in the territorial and development plan estimates.

In addition, there is the expenditure incurred by voluntary agencies, in particular

the missions, on social work, of which no details are available. As already mentioned, the British Legion undertakes responsibility for certain welfare services through the administration of its benevolent funds.

The general improvement in the economic prosperity of the indigenous inhabitants, referred to in the annual report for 1947, has continued during the year under review. The rural inhabitants have benefited from the continuing high prices and the increasing demand for their primary products, while those in paid employment have benefited from a general improvement in wage rates. In the case of Government servants substantial increases have resulted from the revision of salaries approved during the year, and considerable sums have been paid in respect of arrears accruing from the effective date of the new salary scales. The concurrent improvement in the supply of consumer goods has also done much to help in raising standards of living. By the maximum development of the natural resources of the territory and the consequent strengthening of its general economic position it is hoped to ensure a continuing improvement in living standards in which all sections of the population will participate.

120. Ex-Service Men

No special problems have been created by the return of ex-service men and their reabsorption into the life of the territory is now complete. Many of those who received specialized training with the Forces have taken advantage of the facilities offered for further training and have found employment in various industrial undertakings. Numbers of tradesmen and craftsmen have been absorbed by the groundnut scheme. Apart from those with special qualifications the great majority of ex-service men have returned to their former mode of life in their tribal areas.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

121. Social and Religious Structure

IN THE INTRODUCTORY part of this report some account was given of the chief characteristics of the social and religious structure of the population. In regard to the social structure of the indigenous inhabitants reference was made to the variations to be found in the different tribes. Generally speaking the social structure of most indigenous groups is based on the family or the clan unit. The members of these units have mutual obligations for assistance and protection and recognize the authority of the head of the unit. Tribal structure has evolved from the cohesion of the family and clan units, brought about by a similarity of ways of life and a community of needs. Neither within the smaller units nor within the tribal amalgamations were there any marked differentiations in social status or in individual wealth among the members but the growth of the tribal system led to the emergence of a ruling class or clan with powers beyond those of the patriarchal heads of the family or clan units. In some cases all positions of authority in the tribe were held by members of the ruling clan but in others the Chief might select for such positions any suitable member of the tribe and not necessarily from among his own clan. It follows that in those indigenous groups in which there is a well recognised form of tribal government the only significant distinction in the social structure is that between the ruling clan and the general body of tribesmen. Until recent times the former were entitled to receive tribute and personal service from the latter and it might be said that in many respects the members of the ruling family were above the law. To the extent that Chiefs and other tribal rulers have been declared to be Native Authorities for the purpose of the establishment of the present-day native administration it may be said this social distinction

has been formally recognised, but the powers of Native Authorities are now regulated and controlled and such privileges as the extortion of tribute or free personal service have been abolished. Native Authorities now receive their emoluments from the exchequer of their Native Administration and must pay for the goods and services they require. Although in positions of lawful authority they are as subject to due observance of the law as are any of their people.

As regards religion the indigenous structure is slowly but surely being affected by the spread of Christianity and Mohammedanism, but pagan beliefs are still widely held. In regard to these beliefs there is little which can be added in brief form to the account given of them elsewhere in this report and of the part played in some cases by the chief and in others by the holders of a priestly and often hereditary office. The religious practices vary from tribe to tribe but 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.

122. Slavery

Slavery practices do not now exist in the territory. Problems arising from freed slaves and their descendants are extremely few and occur only in isolated areas, such as Mafia Island, where the population consists to a large extent of the descendants of freed slaves. The problem, where it has appeared, has been chiefly a question of ensuring a livelihood for persons who were entirely detribalised and often ignorant of their origin, and in the main it has been satisfactorily solved by the absorption of these people in the social structure of the area in which they live.

123. Practices Akin to Slavery

There is now very little evidence of the existence in the territory of practices akin to slavery. During the year under review practices of this nature which have come to light have been confined to two districts in the Lake Province. There is a custom in the Musoma district whereby a woman can procure a female child from her parents by making a payment equivalent and analogous to bride-wealth. Any offspring of the child are then regarded as belonging to the woman who made the payment. This objectionable custom is forbidden and the native authorities are endeavouring to uproot it. During the year there were six prosecutions. Cases of child marriage occur from time to time, the practice having been customary until comparatively recent times. During 1948 three persons were prosecuted and convicted in the native court of Butundwe, Mwanza district, for offences of this nature. Cases of pledging of female children for debt have occurred in the past but none have come to light this year. A girl so pledged cannot be required to fulfil the contract and more often than not she refuses to do so when she comes of age.

124. Population Movements

Movement of the population within and outside the territory is free from any restrictive or discriminatory conditions or regulations. While there is an

administrative provision for travelling passes to be issued free to indigenous inhabitants who may desire them for purposes of identification, there are no pass laws and, except for local restrictions in special circumstances, there is complete freedom of movement within the territory. The special circumstances in which movement may be controlled in specified areas are concerned with health measures and particularly with sleeping sickness control measures. In stating that there is freedom of movement one point should be mentioned. An indigenous inhabitant is free to move away from his own tribal area at any time but his ability to settle in another area and to occupy land for agricultural or pastoral purposes is dependent upon his acceptance by the people among whom he wishes to settle and their willingness to make land available for him.

125. Consequences of movement of Population

Apart from the normal growth of the population there have been no changes of an important or unusual nature. As is only to be expected in a country of this size and wide diversity of conditions, however, there is a constant movement of population in greater or lesser degree. This movement may be roughly classified under certain headings, each with its own particular social and economic consequences.

There is first the customary and voluntary movement within their own tribal areas of what may be described as semi-nomadic agriculturalists and pastoralists. This movement is of constant occurrence, and is induced usually by a desire to search for new land for crops or stock 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 a great difficulty, 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 long-standing 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 time 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.

The second type of movement is that brought about by economic pressure. The extent to which population pressure has resulted in movement of population has been particularly referred to in an earlier section of this report. Both socially and economically the consequences of such enforced movement are governed largely by local circumstances. For example, in the case of the Chagga, where land shortage is obliging a rapidly increasing population to seek new areas for settlement, those who are moving must leave their mountain slopes and settle on the lower lands. Here the problem of establishing a new economic crop arises, for coffee will not grow at these lower altitudes. No serious social difficulties are expected. Already in the lower areas settlements of "alien" tribes have been established but there is every indication that these will be absorbed when the full tide of Chagga expansion into these areas takes place.

Another but distinctly different set of circumstances leading to movement of population for economic reasons is to be found, for example, in such areas as Sukumaland. There the tribal lands are extensive and while parts have become

overpopulated, both by humans and by stock, there are still large tracts quite unpopulated. Relief of pressure on the overpopulated areas is being achieved by a controlled movement into the unoccupied areas as rapidly as the necessary clearing and provision of water supplies can be undertaken. Here, as indeed in all areas where pressure of population can be so relieved, general economic advantages must result. With more breathing space for those who remain behind, opportunities for improving their agriculture, rehabilitating their land, and raising their standard of living will present themselves, while those moving into the new areas will from the start have ample space and be able to practise improved agricultural methods. Assessment of the social consequences of these proposed large-scale controlled movements must still be largely a matter of speculation but there is no reason to anticipate that anything but good will result. No problems of the fusion of different tribes will arise; the new settlers will still be on their own tribal lands, within the jurisdiction of their own Native Authorities, and the tribal social structure will remain unimpaired.

Akin to these movements brought about by economic pressure are those arising on medical grounds. In several parts of the territory it has been necessary to move people from their isolated family groups in bush country and to bring them together into an area of closer settlement as a measure of protection against sleeping sickness. These closer concentrations of population have had marked social and economic consequences. In most cases the tribal constitutional system has been unaffected in that the people brought together have been of the same tribe, but apart from the greater protection which can be afforded to these closer settlements against the tsetse fly it has been possible to provide social services in the form of educational, medical and other facilities which could not be given to people scattered in small groups over a vast expanse of country. A greater degree of agricultural instruction and supervision has been made possible, and also the provision of better marketing facilities. The change from a life largely bounded by the family circle, with limited and infrequent contacts with a larger world, to that of a comparatively large community has not been without effect on the people concerned. The normal problems arising from social contacts in any community have become accentuated but a growing sense of tribal unity, co-operation and a common purpose should result.

The only other large scale movement is that of men who, from many and often far-distant parts of the territory and sometimes accompanied by their families, make their way to the towns and industrial areas to work for periods of varying length. Reference to some of the social consequences of this movement will be found in section 158 of this report. The drift from rural areas into the towns adds to the already existing problem caused by shortage of housing accommodation, particularly in Dar es Salaam, and tends to increase the cost of living. The township of Dar es Salaam and its immediate vicinity are becoming overcrowded and to alleviate the position a considerable acreage of land has been made available by Government for the building of African houses and a model village has been planned.

A new movement of interest which is at present taking place is the migration, mainly from the south and west, into the eastern part of the Southern Province of people attracted by the operations of the groundnut scheme in that area. Some have gone to seek work, while others have the apparent intention of profiting from the increasing demand for local produce. This movement has so far given rise to no particular problems. The newcomers have been readily absorbed and have quickly adapted themselves to local conditions. There is adequate land available for them and consequently no difficulties are likely to arise from this point of view.

126. Foreign Immigration

There has for years been an appreciable flow of immigration to the territory, particularly from India, although since the immigrants are additions to established communities the movement cannot by a strict interpretation be described as "foreign" to the existing population. During the year under review there has been a further acceleration of immigration due to expanding development, and in particular to meet the requirements of the groundnut scheme for technical and other personnel. The latest figures available show that during the first nine months of the year 1,892 Europeans, 1,131 Asians and 325 other persons entered the territory. Numbers of these new entrants have come to the territory on contracts of service and not as permanent residents. From time to time persons are found who have entered the territory illegally or who have overstayed the period of a temporary permit, but illegal immigration does not constitute a serious problem.

Immigration is controlled by specific legislation. The three main sections of the population, African, Asian and European, are all represented on the Immigration Control Board appointed under this legislation, and also on the Legislative Council, where any question in regard to immigration may be raised, either in connexion with the revision of the legislation or otherwise.

127. Limitation on Immigration and Emigration

Reference was made in last year's report to the revision of the legislation regulating immigration into the territory and to the passing of the Immigration (Control) Ordinance in December, 1947. Under the provisions of this Ordinance, which came into operation on the 1st August, 1948, any persons other than prohibited immigrants may enter the territory to engage in any business, trade or profession, provided they have the necessary resources and qualifications and provided that their activities cannot be held to be "to the prejudice of the inhabitants generally of the territory". The Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, for the hearing of appeals by persons who are refused entry permits or who are aggrieved by other decisions or orders. The Ordinance is not applicable to indigenous Africans. Otherwise it is non-racial in its operation except in the one respect that no person who is a national of an ex-enemy State which has not become a member of the United Nations may be granted a permit or pass except in accordance with such provisions as may be prescribed.

There are no limitations on emigration from the territory.

128. Vagrancy Laws

There is no special law dealing with or defining vagrancy, but idle and disorderly persons and rogues and vagabonds are dealt with under the provisions of sections 176 and 177 of the Penal Code.

STANDARDS OF LIVING

129. Studies and Surveys

IN 1943 a Fact Finding Committee was appointed to enquire into the incidence of the rise in the cost of living and a study of family budgets for both indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants was made in Dar es Salaam. Family budget figures were compiled from the current retail prices of the normal range of commodities and the cost of essential services for each of the different sections of

the urban population. These figures, which were revised from time to time, were used for the purpose of assessing the allowances which should be paid to those in Government service to compensate for the increased cost of living. During this year effect has been given to the recommendations of the Salaries Revision Commission and, with the general increase in salaries, cost of living allowances are no longer payable and studies of family budgets have been discontinued.

Cost of living indices have not yet been prepared in Tanganyika. An index of retail prices of consumer goods has been maintained by the Government of Kenya and that index can normally be taken as applicable to the towns of Dar es Salaam and Tanga. Tanganyika has no territorial statistical department. The services of the East African Directorate of Statistics are available to the territory, but it is the intention also to establish a local statistical organisation when the necessary staff and accommodation can be made available.

130. Consumption Changes

As was stated in last year's report, such changes in the consumption of the different sections of the population as have taken place during recent years have been of quantity rather than of kind. Restricted imports and shortages of supplies during and immediately after the war meant a decrease instead of a continuing increase in the use and consumption of certain articles and commodities. In this respect the position has improved considerably during the year under review. Supplies of certain articles are still insufficient to meet the demand, but present shortages are largely restricted to capital goods. Consumer goods are now much more plentiful, with a consequent rise in consumption. This change has been particularly appreciated by the urban population, who, on the whole, are much less self-sufficient than the rural population and much more dependent on manufactured articles, but all sections of the community have benefited.

131. Changes in Living Standards

Speaking generally it may be said that the year 1948 has seen a definite improvement in standards of living. Increases in wage rates, continuing high prices for primary products and a greater availability of consumer goods have all combined to make life easier for the bulk of the population.

Again, it is necessary to make some distinction between conditions in the rural areas and those in the urban and industrial areas. In the rural areas, for instance, there have been no fundamental changes in diet but good harvests of food crops for home consumption and more money available for the purchase of such things as meat and fish have resulted in some improvement in the general standard of nutrition. For the town-dweller there have been adequate supplies of the staple articles of diet at controlled prices but the high prices of other local produce have tended to increase the cost of living. This has made it difficult for the lower-paid workers to maintain a fully varied diet. On the other hand, those workers who are rationed by their employers have benefited greatly from the enforcement of the regulations requiring a balanced diet to be provided.

As regards clothing, the position has been greatly eased by the plentiful supplies of cotton piece-goods and textiles now available and a definite improvement in general standards in this respect has been noticeable.

As regards housing, there is still a shortage in most of the towns, particularly those on the coast, with consequent over-crowding. The various housing schemes now being carried out (see paragraphs 203 to 206) afford some relief, but the rate of building cannot keep pace with the increase in the urban population. In the rural areas improved types of dwellings are steadily increasing in number, but

on the whole the general standard of housing shows little change. Considerable progress has been made in the provision of better housing accommodation for labour in the more important industrial areas.

STATUS OF WOMEN

132. General

THE LAWS of the territory recognise no discrimination against women of any race. As far as the non-indigenous sections of the population are concerned the status of women may be said to be the same as they would enjoy in their respective countries of origin. In the case of Asian women their precise status among their own community follows the custom of the religion or sect to which they belong.

As regards the indigenous inhabitants all women enjoy equality of status in law but among the people themselves social distinctions and discriminations still remain. In this, as in so many other matters, conditions vary considerably in different parts of the territory. Generally speaking the status of the woman is regarded as being inferior to that of the man, but in all tribes her position, her rights and her duties are fully established and recognised. As a wife she is held to be subordinate to her husband but both within and without the family circle she has her privileges and responsibilities. In the rural areas, where the women do much of the agricultural work, their life is harder than that of the men, but this is a legacy from the comparatively recent days when the men were largely concerned with the protection of their homes, their flocks and their fields from the attacks of enemies and wild beasts, or with hunting. The more menial tasks in the field and in the home were left to the women. Except for the assistance given by the men in the harder work in the fields, such as the felling of trees to clear new land for agriculture, the women were largely responsible for the growing of sufficient food for the needs of the family. At the same time they were responsible for maintaining the manpower of the tribe by bearing children. Within the family woman was an essential link between posterity and the ancestors, and for any break in the chain caused by her barrenness she was held to blame. Times have changed but tradition remains. Tribal wars have now ceased and there is no longer any need for men to be continually on guard against enemies, either human or wild beast, but the relative positions of men and women in tribal life remain much as they have been for generations.

The married status of women is similar to that to be found in most countries where the custom of the payment of bride-price (or bride-wealth) prevails. This custom, in more or less modified form, is still followed in practically every part of the territory, even among those who have embraced the Christian or the Islamic religion. It is in no way regarded as derogatory by either the prospective bride or bridegroom or by their families. On the contrary, the amount of the bride-price is often a matter of considerable importance to the bride herself. Her standing among the women of her village or area and the prestige of her family may well be affected. The payment itself, whatever form it may take, legalises the contract according to tribal law and custom. By it the bride is regarded as being formally transferred from the care of her own family to that of the husband; without it neither party to the union can claim the full rights and privileges of a married person in native law.

Polygamy is still a common practice but, apart from the influence of the spread of Christianity, it is becoming more and more restricted by economic conditions. Speaking generally, the number of men in the territory with more than one wife is now comparatively small. Cases of child marriage come to light occasionally

but this is not a common practice. It frequently happens that payment, or part payment, of bride-price will be made while the prospective bride is still a child, but she remains with her own family and the marriage does not take place until she is of proper age. Expressed consent on the part of the girl is not always required but it is very rarely that any attempt is made to force a girl into a marriage against her will.

Dissolutions of marriages are not infrequent. Numbers of matrimonial causes come before the native courts and in many instances proceedings are instituted by the women. Much arbitration takes place in such cases and the courts are often able to effect a reconciliation between the parties. There are well recognised grounds in tribal law and custom on which a wife may obtain a divorce but on the whole it is easier for men than for women.

In many tribes wives have rights over certain fields or crops and violation of such rights by a husband is a legitimate cause for action in the courts. There are several women native authorities in the territory but as a general rule women play no part in the conduct of tribal affairs. They often have their own organisations for dealing with matters confined to their own sex but otherwise they have no voice in local politics. The beginnings of a change of attitude in this respect are, however, now to be seen. Reference was made in an earlier section of this report to the decision recently made in one area to include women in the membership of the tribal councils.

The status of women is largely influenced by environment and geographical considerations. In the more remote tribal areas there is still a strong adherence to traditional customs. Even among some of the more economically advanced tribes tradition still remains a strong influence and changes in social custom are not always readily accepted. In many tribes it is the women who are the more conservative and the less amenable to change. In some cases the old women are in effect the guardians of tradition, and they are responsible for seeing that the young women are fully initiated and instructed in the manners and customs of the tribe. It frequently happens that opposition to such new ideas as female education and maternity and child welfare clinics comes most strongly from the older women.

Changes will come but in such matters as this they cannot be successfully imposed upon the people by legislative or administrative action. The desire for change and improvement must also come from the people themselves. The advancement of education, and particularly of female education, will be the surest means of creating the attitude of mind and of public opinion that will not only welcome improvement in social conditions but will take active steps to bring it about. In the meantime outside the purely rural areas other influences are also at work. Nearness to towns and contact with alien manners and customs and way of life are having their effect. The establishment of a cash economy tends to weaken the dependence of women on their husbands and male relations. Bride-price is often paid in cash and can be repaid in like manner. The possession of money makes freedom of movement easier. The greater "freedom" enjoyed by women living in the towns has resulted in some weakening of marital ties and has had its effect on the position of the husband. Freed from many of the wifely duties of her rural sister—without the opportunity, even if she had the inclination, of helping in the production of crops for food or for sale—the townswoman expects all her wants to be supplied by the efforts of her husband. He in consequence must devote his energies to the making of money, whether it be as a wage earner or by trade, and can no longer live the comparatively free and easy life of the tribesman in the rural areas.

Mission teaching, with its opposition to polygamy, has exercised a great influence

in many areas and mission schools have done much to break down opposition to female education within their spheres of activity. Among the more enlightened sections of the population there is an increasing desire for female education and many of the native authorities are beginning to appreciate its importance. The growing desire of educated men to have educated wives and the influence of educated women themselves are all-important factors in bringing about a change of attitude in regard to the position of women in African society. Female education has an important place in educational programmes, both governmental and voluntary agency, and increasing provision is being made for staff for this purpose.

133. Legal capacity of women

As a general statement it may be said that 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 in the courts, may own and dispose of property, and may practise any profession. In the preceding section, however, reference has been made to the extent to which the status of women is governed by the observance of traditional custom. In the case of Asian women the custom of purdah followed by certain sections of the community places restrictions on women who under this custom do not appear in public, and the legal capacity of African women in native civil law is dependent upon the nature of the tribal law and custom administered by the native courts to whose jurisdiction they are subject.

Under English common law as applied to the territory a non-native husband is responsible in certain circumstances for his wife's debts but not *vice versa*.

134. Employment of women

The only legal bars to the employment of women are those imposed by various international labour conventions which have been applied to the territory.

As regards employment in Government service there is no provision, legal or otherwise, excluding women from holding any appointment.

In the case of the indigenous population it would be contrary to traditional custom in some tribes for women to engage in regular wage-earning occupations—as opposed to undertaking work of a casual or temporary nature—but the chief obstacle to the employment of women in any of the better-paid occupations at present is their general lack of education.

135. Opportunities in Government Service

The extent to which opportunities to enter and train for Government service are available to women is at present limited, as far as the indigenous inhabitants are concerned, almost entirely to the nursing and teaching services, but the number of candidates for training is steadily increasing. Provision is made for a number of superior posts for women in the territorial establishment, as will be seen from Statistical Appendix II, but these are at present filled almost entirely by recruitment from overseas of women trained and qualified in their particular professions.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

136. Discrimination

ALL ELEMENTS of the population of the territory are secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion.

137. Expression of Public Opinion

There is no restriction on the expression of public opinion by any section of the population of the territory.

There is a free press of which full use is made by the non-indigenous population. The use of the press by the indigenous inhabitants as a means of making their views and opinions public is increasing but is still limited.

All sections of the population have their active associations, either local or territorial, and public meetings are a feature of the life of the territory. The only large association of indigenous inhabitants of a territory-wide nature is the African Association, a rather loosely organised body with branches in all the main centres. The membership is composed almost entirely of urbanised Africans, in full-time employment as wage-earners or traders, and of whom a very large proportion are Government servants. In the rural areas the normal forum for the expression of public opinion is the "baraza". Barazas (meetings) take place at every level of tribal life from the congregation of a few villagers through the larger gatherings of sub-chiefdoms to the large and important tribal or federation meetings, and at all of them views and opinions are freely expressed. Some of the more progressive tribes have their tribal associations, with an interest in all matters concerning the welfare of their tribes—economic, social and political—and usually formed by the younger and more educated members.

138. Freedom of Press

There is no law or legal instrument guaranteeing the freedom of the press; such freedom is regarded as inherent in the constitution of the territory, as it is in the United Kingdom. Subject only to the provisions of the law governing sedition and libel, no control is exercised over the subject matter published in newspapers.

The registration of newspapers is required by the Newspaper Ordinance and under the provisions of this Ordinance any person wishing to publish a newspaper may, if so required by the Governor in Council, be called upon to execute a bond up to a maximum of three thousand shillings.

The following newspapers are published in the territory:

(a) *Indigenous*

- (1) "Zuhra" a daily paper in the Swahili language, featuring world news, with limited circulation.
- (2) "Kwetu" published in Swahili at irregular intervals. Mainly concerned with local politics. Circulation limited.

(b) *Non-Indigenous*

- (1) "Tanganyika Standard"—published in English, with daily and weekly editions. Wide circulation among English speaking members of all sections of the population.
- (2) "Tanganyika Herald" and "Tanganyika Opinion" Published in English and Gujarati, with daily and weekly editions. Considerable circulation among the Indian community.

(c) *Government*

- (1) "Mambo Leo" published monthly in Swahili. Territorial circulation 27,000.
- (2) "Habari za Leo" published weekly in Swahili. A free issue, with circulation of approximately 19,500 copies.

No figures of the circulation of the privately-owned newspapers have been disclosed.

139. Promotion of Interest in Current Developments

One of the main purposes of the publication of newspapers by Government is to stimulate and promote the interest of the inhabitants of the territory in current developments of local and international significance. Material for publication, in the form of press communiqués, is given by the Information Office to the privately-owned press. The needs of the non-indigenous population are met by the publication of local newspapers in English and Gujarati, supplemented by their opportunity of reading papers published in other countries. To some extent those sources of information also meet the needs of English-speaking Africans. The circulation of the papers published by Government in the Swahili language continues to increase.

All the other normal agencies are employed in the promotion of interest in current affairs but the size of the territory and the sparseness of the population in many of the rural areas present obvious difficulties. Equipment requiring care and attention in maintenance can only be used in areas of close concentration of people, in the towns, at administrative centres and mission stations, where the necessary supervision is available.

Fifty-three wireless receiving sets have been distributed by the Information Office to the larger centres of population for the use of the indigenous inhabitants. These sets, which are purchased and maintained from public funds, are capable of receiving short and medium wave transmissions from world stations. The broadcasts in Kiswahili from Nairobi continue to be the most popular.

There are seven publicly-owned 16-millimetre cinema projectors which are loaned for use in the towns. There are twenty-three privately-owned 16-millimetre silent projectors, and twenty-two others fitted with sound apparatus, which are used largely by employers of labour for the education and entertainment of their workers. All these projectors receive a regular supply of films from the Government Information Office. There are seventeen commercial cinemas in various townships and two privately owned 35-millimetre projectors. Public admission to cinemas is entirely without racial discrimination.

A library of films is maintained by the Information Office. It consists at present of 303 silent and 98 sound films in the 16-millimetre series and 195 films in the 35-millimetre series. These films are available for public exhibition on application. News reels are distributed weekly to all commercial cinemas and to the owners of 16-millimetre projectors. A regular monthly circulation of educational and documentary films is maintained to all registered projector owners on three territorial circuits. During the year the production of fifteen items locally under the Colonial Film Unit scheme has proved an outstanding success and has demonstrated clearly that if instructional films are to be of full educative value to the indigenous population—and not merely entertainment unrelated to the problems of their own lives—they must be set in a familiar environment.

For places where there is no main electricity supply the film strip projector, which can be worked from batteries, takes the place of the cinematograph. The Information Office has issued twenty-nine of these projectors, and the strip films available, each with its own commentary, now cover more than 200 subjects. Exhibitions of these films are usually given at Welfare Centres and there are many private owners of projectors who receive them. A mobile cinema has been used for touring the territory but is now suffering from the effects of its travels and is only suitable for use within a short range of Dar es Salaam. Provision has been made for the purchase of a new mobile cinema unit and caravan.

In the rural areas the main responsibility for keeping the native authorities and

people informed of current developments and of encouraging them to take an interest in affairs outside their own immediate vicinity falls upon the administrative officers. Schools play an important part also, and in some of the towns discussion groups or societies of mixed racial membership meet regularly to discuss matters of interest. At Dar es Salaam a course of lectures given during the year proved very popular, as also did an experimental study circle. At meetings of discussion groups free debate and discussion are encouraged rather than formal lectures but opportunity is taken of the willingness of visitors, as for example during the visit of the United Nations Mission, to give talks on different subjects.

In regard to the dissemination of information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations, on which subject a resolution was adopted by the Trusteeship Council at the nineteenth meeting of its third session, the Secretary General of the United Nations has been asked to furnish a regular supply of informative information for local distribution.

140. Voluntary Organisations

The most important voluntary agencies engaged in cultural, educational, and social work are the various missionary bodies of which particulars are given in Statistical Appendix XIX. Many of these missions maintain schools, hospitals and dispensaries.

Mention has been made in earlier sections of this report of the activities of the Women's Service League, the Social Service League and the British Legion, and of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movements. Reference has also been made to the tribal associations of the indigenous inhabitants and to the African Association. The latter, with its branches in many parts of the territory, has developed into an almost entirely political organisation. Various local associations of non-indigenous inhabitants have political as well as social interests. The Dar es Salaam Cultural Society, a body of mixed racial membership, meets regularly for discussions on matters of cultural interest.

141. Freedom of Conscience

Full freedom of thought and conscience and the free exercise of religious worship and instruction are enjoyed by all the inhabitants of the territory. The extent of this freedom might perhaps, as was suggested in last year's report, best be evidenced by a detailed catalogue of the many religious faiths, creeds, sects and denominations; the varying shades of political thought and opinion; and the different social and cultural habits and customs to be found in the territory, all enjoying full liberty according to the dictates of personal, tribal, national or racial beliefs or prejudices.

142. Missionary Activities

Recognised missionary societies are granted full freedom to carry on their activities, subject only to the right and duty of the Government to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government. Applications for land by missions are subject to conditions similar to those operating in the case of other applications, including consideration of the views of the native authorities and people concerned.

The following figures show the allocations made for the assistance of missions in 1947 and 1948 and the provision included in the estimates for 1949. As from the 1st January, 1948, the salary scales for teachers employed in grant-aided schools have been equated with the revised scales for teachers in Government

schools and this has necessitated a considerable increase in the grants-in-aid for educational work.

Education	1947	1948	1949
(a) Recurrent grants	£80,000	£156,810	£267,000
(b) Capital grants	£15,000	£16,520	£16,725
Medical	£10,200	£19,000	£38,910

The figures of recurrent educational grants for 1948 and 1949 include the additional sums found to be necessary to cover increases in salaries, etc. For 1948 the bulk of this additional expenditure will be met from the general pool for the payment of revised salaries.

143. Indigenous Religions

The natural religion of the indigenous people is a primitive animism, accompanied by ancestor-worship and a belief in magic. It is essentially individualistic in character and to that extent is unorganised. It neither requires nor receives special protection; it needs no safeguarding nor can it be supervised, except in the event of any of its practices leading to a breach of the criminal law.

No organised indigenous religious movements have arisen, except for occasional minor and local movements deviating from the Christian churches. One such movement made its appearance during the year in the south of the Musoma district of the Lake Province, its chief attraction apparently being that adherents are permitted to have up to four wives. No movements of this nature have called for any action by the local administration.

144. Powers of Arrest

Under Section 27 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the following persons may be arrested by any police officer without a warrant:

- (a) any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having committed any one of a list of offences known as cognizable offences;
- (b) any person who commits a breach of the peace in his presence;
- (c) any person who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped or attempts to escape from lawful custody;
- (d) any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property or who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing;
- (e) any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of being a deserter from His Majesty's army or navy or air force;
- (f) any person whom he finds in any highway, yard or other place during the night and whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having committed or being about to commit a felony;
- (g) any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having been concerned in any act committed at any place out of the Territory which, if committed in the Territory, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under the Fugitive Criminals Surrender Ordinance or the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, or otherwise, liable to be apprehended and detained in the Territory;
- (h) any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of housebreaking;

- (i) any released convict committing a breach of any of the laws applicable to persons who are subject to police supervision ;
- (j) any person for whom he has reasonable cause to believe a warrant of arrest has been issued ;

Under Section 28 of the Criminal Procedure Code an officer in charge of a police station may without a warrant arrest or cause to be arrested the following persons :

- (a) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence ;
- (b) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself ;
- (c) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, housebreaker or thief or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen or who by repute habitually commits extortion or in order to commit extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury.

Any private person may arrest any person who in his view commits a cognizable offence (i.e., an offence for which a police officer may arrest without warrant), or whom he reasonably suspects of having committed a felony.

Persons found committing any offence involving injury to property may be arrested without a warrant by the owner of the property or his servants.

Powers of arrest without a warrant are also conferred on police officers by various statutes in cases where there is a reasonable suspicion of some serious offence having been committed, e.g., Section 19 of the Diamond Industry Protection Ordinance.

In all other cases an arrest can only be made under the authority of a magistrate's warrant.

Officers in charge of police stations must report to the nearest magistrate, within 24 hours or as soon as practicable, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant within the limits of their respective stations.

Any person detained in custody may apply to the High Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

145. Right of Petition

The right of petition is freely granted to and is well understood by all sections of the population. No special guarantees for the exercise of this right are provided nor are they necessary. The right is one frequently made use of by the indigenous inhabitants in their direct contacts with administrative officers, and petitions to higher authorities—the Chief Secretary, the Governor and the Secretary of State—are not infrequently received from indigenous and non-indigenous persons alike.

The rules of procedure in regard to the submission of petitions to the Trusteeship Council have been made available to the public throughout the territory and a number of petitions has already been submitted to the Council.

146. Safety of Persons and Property

All elements of the population are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and their property.

147. Restrictions on Personal Freedom

No restrictions on the personal freedoms of the inhabitants in the interests of public order have been imposed during the year.

148. Restrictions on Nationals of Members of the United Nations

No restrictions of any kind have been imposed on the rights of nationals, corporations and associations of Members of the United Nations to engage in writing, reporting, gathering and transmission of information for dissemination abroad, and to publish materials.

LABOUR CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS**149. Outstanding Labour Problems**

THE PROVISION of an adequate supply of skilled and semi-skilled workers to meet the increasing demands of industry in the expanding economic development of the territory continues to be a major problem. During the year under review a notable addition to the training facilities already afforded by Government and by some of the established industries was made in the establishment by the Overseas Food Corporation of its own technical training centre in connexion with the groundnut scheme. The supply of trained men is, however, still inadequate to meet the demand and still greater co-operation on the part of industry in providing training facilities is necessary if development is not to be retarded. Even with increased opportunities for training some time must necessarily elapse before skilled craftsmen become available in sufficient numbers to meet all the territory's requirements, and in the meantime some of the larger employers of labour are recruiting artisans from the neighbouring territories and from overseas on short-term contracts.

There has been no lessening of the demand for unskilled labour during the year but workers have come forward in greater numbers than was expected. The result has been that except in the case of the railway and port construction work in the Southern Province—where new developments have created an unprecedented demand for labour which has not yet been fully met—and to a certain extent in regard to seasonal labour for mixed farming, the supply has generally been sufficient to meet requirements; but the problem of securing a rational utilization and distribution of the territory's labour resources still remains. In November, 1948, legislation was passed to provide for the establishment of a Labour Supply Corporation. The functions of this Corporation, which will be representative of Government, industry and workers, will include the recruitment of labour, its allocation and distribution to the various industries in the light of the economic requirements of the territory as a whole, and the facilitating of the movement of voluntary labour throughout the territory. It must be stressed that this new legislation contains no provision for compelling persons seeking employment to take any particular post or type of work against their will. It is not expected that the Corporation will begin to operate before the middle of 1949.

The ever-increasing demand for labour has brought into prominence a problem which cannot be solved by any such simple process as the passing of legislation. It is the need for greatly increased individual efficiency and productivity. In solving this problem the provision of more and better training facilities is an important factor; improvement in wages and working conditions also helps; but the real need is for the development of a greater sense of individual responsi-

bility. The worker has to learn that, whatever incentives and inducements may be offered in the way of improvements in his conditions of employment, his real advancement, including improvement in his standard of living, depends ultimately on his own efforts.

150. Application of Conventions, etc.

The extent to which conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation have been applied to the territory is shown in the following section of this report.

151. Labour Legislation

(a) *Contracts and Sanctions*

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 determinable 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 stipulates conditions of employment which differ materially from those customary in the district of employment for similar work ; or where the work is to be performed within the Territory but outside the district in which the servant is engaged.

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, 1942.

As regards sanctions the only reservation which now remains in force in the application of the Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, is that relating to the unlawful departure by a servant from his employer's service with intent not to return thereto. Unlawful desertion presents a particular problem in a country where contracted workers are frequently brought great distances at considerable expense to the employer, and in present conditions and circumstances the temporary continuance of this reservation is considered both justifiable and advisable. The use of abusive or insulting language to an employer by a servant is no longer a penal offence under the legislation relating to contracts of employment. Any offences of this nature must be dealt with under the relevant provisions of the Penal Code.

(b) *Industrial relations including freedom of association, conciliation and arbitration*

The Trade Unions Ordinance (No. 23 of 1932 as amended by No. 30 of 1941) grants the right of association of workmen and workmen, workmen and masters or masters and masters.

The Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (No. 11 of 1947, as amended by No. 2 of 1948) sets up machinery for the settlement of trade disputes and for enquiry into existing or apprehended trade disputes.

(c) *Remuneration, including payments in kind*

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.

The Minimum Wages Ordinance (No. 19 of 1934 as amended by No. 14 of 1937) authorises the fixing of minimum wages for piece work or time work, or to special classes of employees, in any area, undertaking or occupation, after due enquiry by Wage Boards. It applies the Minimum Wage Fixing (Machinery) Convention 1928.

(d) *Hours of work, rest periods, holidays and facilities for recreation available to workers*

As the majority of labour works at will on the thirty day "kipande" contract system, no legislation is necessary at present. Workers on monthly contracts normally rest at weekends. 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 usually granted, save by Government to its established staff. Facilities for recreation are being increasingly provided by the larger employers and in the groundnut scheme.

(e) *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). 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.

(f) *Inspections of conditions affecting labour in places of employment*

The requirements of the Labour Inspectorates (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, have been met by the establishment of the Labour Department. The powers of inspecting officers have been defined by the Master and Native Servants Rules (Government Notice No. 11 of 1942).

(g) *Medical inspection before, during and on completion of employment and medical assistance to workers*

The Master and Native Servants (Medical Care) Regulations (Government Notice No. 153 of 1947) define minimum standards which all employers (including Government) must provide. The written Contracts Ordinance (No. 28 of 1942) 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.

(h) Workers' compensation and rehabilitation provisions

Workmen's Compensation legislation has now been introduced by the enactment of Ordinance No. 43 of 1948 which it is hoped will come into operation early in 1949. This legislation is non-racial and applies the provisions of the International Labour Conventions relating both to Workmen's Compensation (save in one minor detail) and Occupational Diseases. It has considerably increased the period of assessment for compensation and the lump sums payable; it prescribes a minimum amount payable in respect of permanent total incapacity; and it also provides for medical aid. It has not been found possible to introduce any system of pensions in respect of workers who receive fatal injuries or are seriously and permanently incapacitated, but provision has been included for the periodic payment of compensation to lower salaried workers at the discretion of the local administering authorities. Provision has also been made for compulsory insurance in respect of certain occupations of a hazardous nature, but it is not the intention to enforce this requirement until experience has been gained in the working of the Ordinance and Government is satisfied that reasonable rates of insurance are quoted to employers.

(i) Employment of women, young persons and children

The provisions of the following International Labour Conventions have been complied with by the enactment of the Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance (No. 5 of 1940 as amended by No. 4 of 1943 and No. 10 of 1946):

Night Work of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1920.

Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920.

Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention 1921.

Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935.

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

Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1937.

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

The provisions of the Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance and the rules made thereunder afford full protection for women and juveniles in employment. The great majority of these are engaged on light work of an agricultural nature and numbers of them are the wives and families who accompanied attested and other labourers to their place of employment. Many, particularly juveniles, are in part-time employment only. No serious problems arise from the employment of women and as regards juveniles 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 fifteen years—the rules governing their employment are very comprehensive. The Ordinance provides that no child may be employed except upon a daily wage and on a day to day basis, and only so 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.

(j) *Recruiting of workers for service within or outside the Territory, and measures for the protection of such workers*

The recruitment of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936, has been applied to this Territory by the Master and Native Servants (Recruitment) Ordinance (No. 6 of 1946). Recruiting licences and permits are issued by the prescribed authorities who are empowered to impose such special conditions as are thought necessary for the protection of the workers.

(k) *Restrictions on the movement of workers within the Territory*

There are no restrictions on the free movement of workers within the territory, save in certain areas where control has been enforced to prevent the spread of disease, notably sleeping sickness. This control is exercised by the enactment of regulations under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance, applicable to specified areas. The movement of labour is encouraged and Government provides free facilities at certain focal points on the territorial system of communications for the accommodation of migrant labour.

(l) *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.

(m) *Training of workers, including technical training and apprenticeship*

Apprenticeship contracts are regulated by the Apprenticeships Ordinance (No. 6 of 1940). Otherwise no legislation governing the technical training of workers exists.

A series of trade tests has been drawn up for workers employed by the Overseas Food Corporation in connexion with the groundnut scheme.

(n) *Industrial Homework*

No legislation has been enacted in this connexion.

152. Organisation of the Labour Department

An additional section, Industrial Relations, has been added to the Labour Department whose work is now broadly divided as follows:—Administration, Industrial Relations, Industrial Hygiene, Factory Inspectorate, Employment Exchanges and Training. Whilst all Labour Officers are required to give all

possible assistance in the case of disputes affecting African workers, the importation of numbers of artisans from overseas has necessitated the creation of a new section under a specialist officer to deal with problems and disputes arising from their employment. Progress is being made in the development of the Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspectorate Sections but this has been hampered by lack of staff.

The authorised establishment of the department at the end of the year was as follows :

No.	Type of Personnel	Where Stationed
1	Labour Commissioner	Headquarters.
2	Deputy Labour Commissioners	Headquarters.
1	Medical Specialist	Headquarters.
18	Labour Officers	16 in the field ; 1 in charge of Industrial Relations at Headquarters. 1 in charge of Employment Exchange at Headquarters.
1	Factory Inspector	Headquarters.
1	Electrical Engineer	Headquarters.
1	Assistant Electrical Engineer	Headquarters.
1	Office Superintendent	Headquarters.
4	African Labour Inspectors	In the field.
7	African Labour Hygiene Assistants	In the field.

Other staff consists of stenographers, clerks, motor drivers, labour camp overseers and sweepers, messengers, etc. The Department has its own motor vehicles.

The authorised staff of the Training Section comprises :

- 1 Principal.
- 1 Chief Instructor.
- 1 Senior Instructor.
- 1 Administrative Assistant.
- 1 Education Officer.
- 2 Educational/Welfare Officers.
- 1 Accountant/Storekeeper.
- 11 European Instructors.
- 1 Woman Welfare Worker.
- 34 African Instructors.

Clerical and other subordinate staff includes clerks, dressers, storemen, drill instructors, motor drivers, etc. The Training Centre is situated at Mgulani near Dar es Salaam. Further reference to training will be found in a later section.

Much attention is paid to the selection and training of newly appointed Labour Officers who have little or no experience of East African conditions. Such officers are usually placed on a course of instruction of a year's duration which involves secondment to selected industrial concerns, posting to an up-country station, a course of instruction under an experienced Labour Officer and instruction in industrial hygiene. Arrangements have now also been made for all Labour Officers proceeding on their first vacation leave to undergo a special course of training of three months' duration in the United Kingdom, which has been arranged by the Colonial Office in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The results achieved by the appointment of African Labour Inspectors, who were selected with great care, can be said to have exceeded expectations.

The main functions of the Department are to provide assistance and advice to both workers and employers, to promote good relations between employers and

employees and to provide information regarding labour in all its aspects. It is also a function of the Department to carry out the policy and practice set out in the many International Labour Conventions which have been applied to the territory.

The financial provision made for the Department in 1948 was :

General Departmental	£37,240
Training	£69,320

The expenditure on Training is reflected in the Development Budget and is provided partly from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

153. Offences against Labour Laws and Regulations

During the year twenty-nine employers were prosecuted in Labour Officers courts for offences under the provisions of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance. Twenty-two were convicted and of these three were imprisoned and the others fined.

The main offences were :

Failure to pay wages.

Illegal recruiting for employment outside the Territory.

Recruiting without a valid licence.

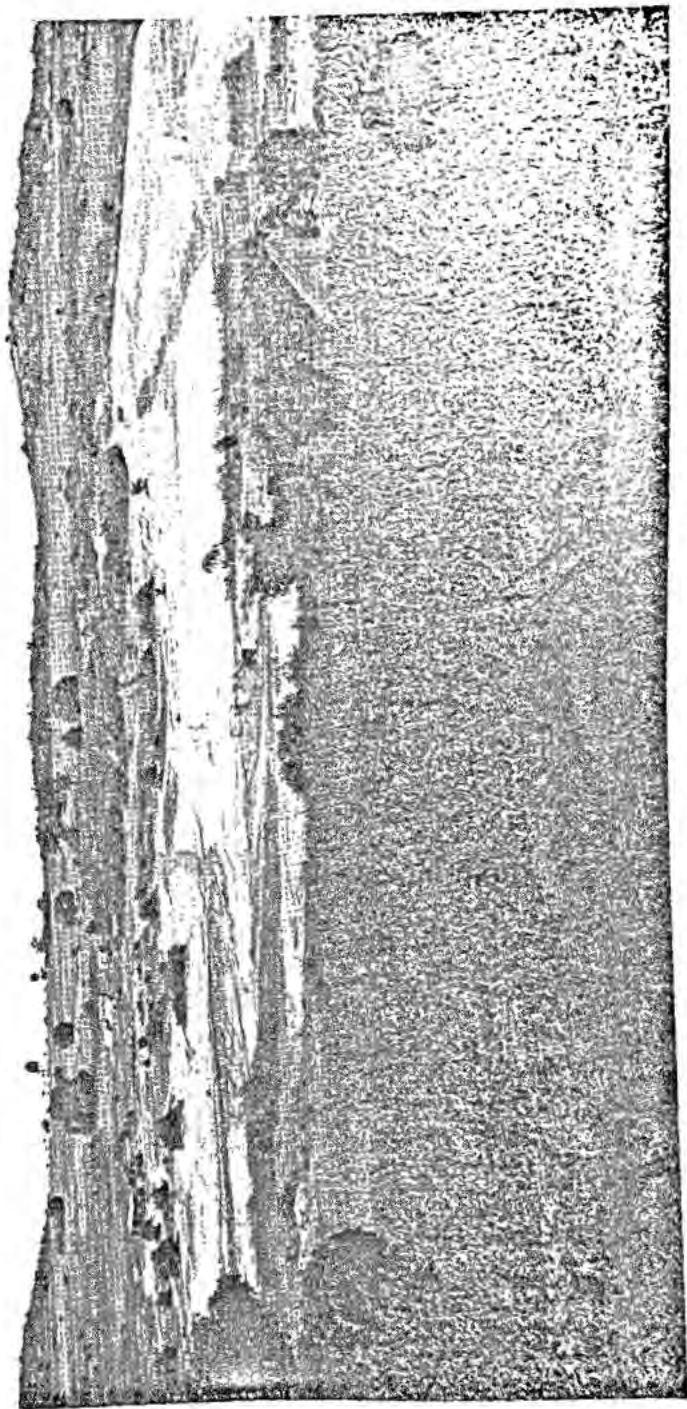
The number of employees charged during the same period was one hundred and nineteen of whom one hundred and twelve were convicted. The majority of the convictions (eighty-seven) were in respect of unlawful departure from service (section 41 of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance). Twelve convictions were for refusal to fulfil contracts of service.

Twelve employees were convicted of assisting in the offence of recruiting without a valid licence (section 3 of the Master and Native Servants (Recruitment) Ordinance, 1946).

154. Methods other than Legislation used to deal with Labour Problems

Much of the normal work undertaken by officers of the Labour Department in regard to labour problems and the establishment of accepted conditions may be described as "non-legislative" in character. The routine inspections carried out by Labour Officers have as their immediate aim the establishment of good relations in industry by personal contact with both employers and employees, by assistance and advice to both parties in the amicable settlement of disputes and the improvement of labour conditions generally. It is only when such methods fail to achieve their objective that recourse is had to the powers of enforcement provided by legislation.

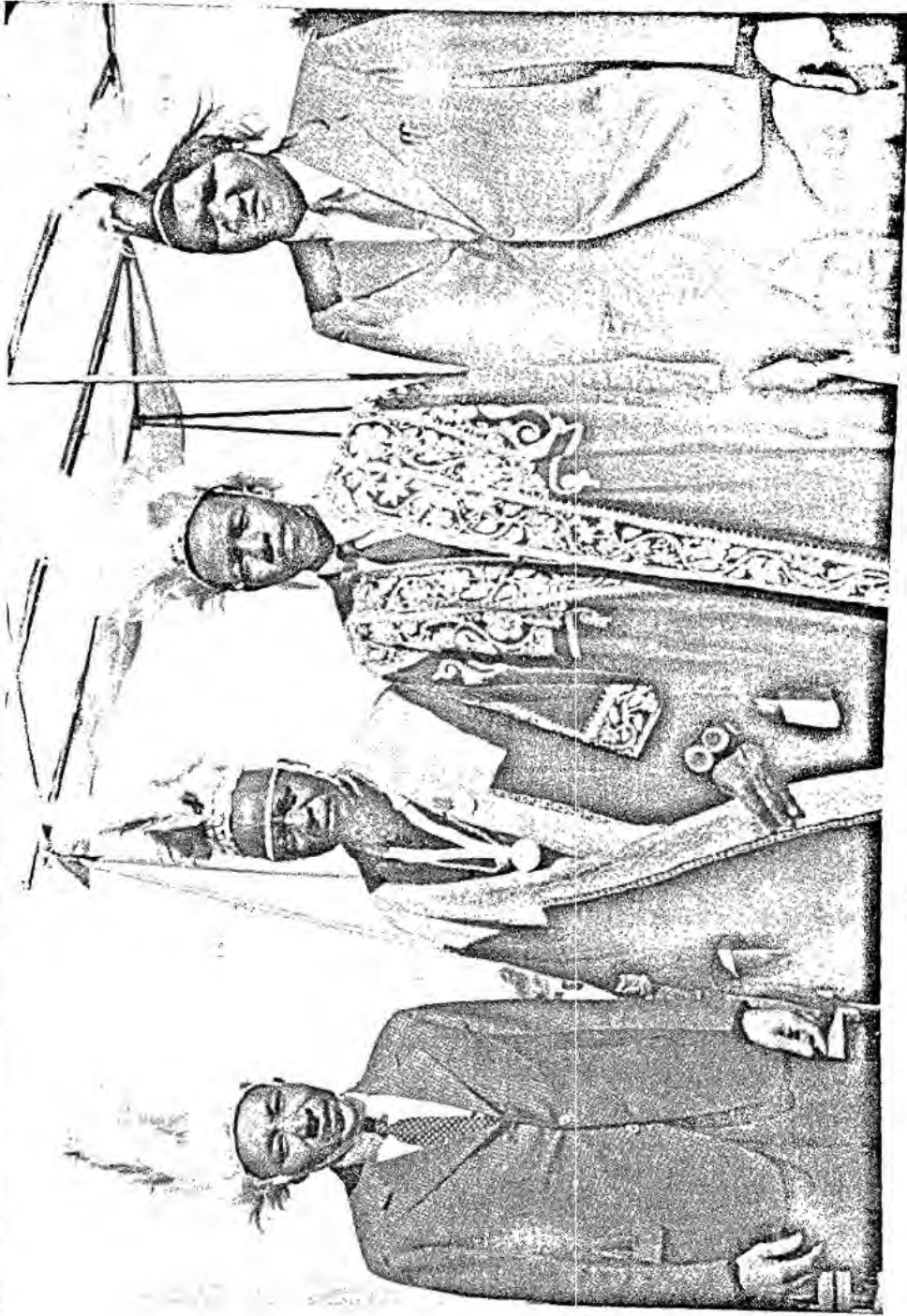
To assist in this work a Labour Board, which was established in 1940, meets periodically to consider matters connected with the employment of indigenous workers and to advise Government thereon. All large employers of labour, or groups of employers, are encouraged to employ their own medical officers and personnel management and welfare staff; and every encouragement is given to the establishment of closer co-operative relationship between employers and employees. A pamphlet issued by Government, entitled "The Welfare of the African Labourer in Tanganyika", explains the principles of industrial hygiene.



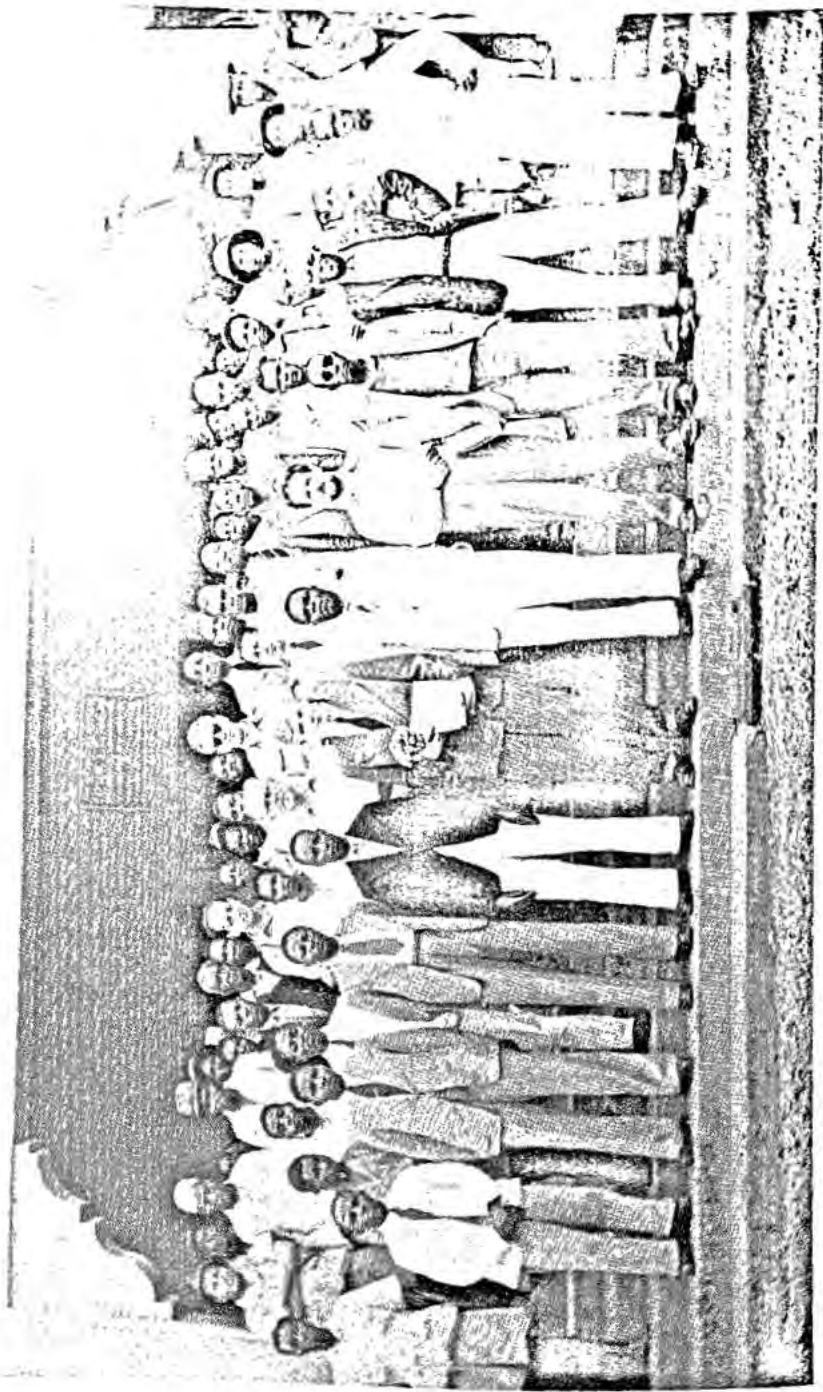
A DAM AT KAHAMA, WESTERN PROVINCE: ONE OF MANY DAMS CONSTRUCTED TO IMPROVE RURAL WATER SUPPLIES



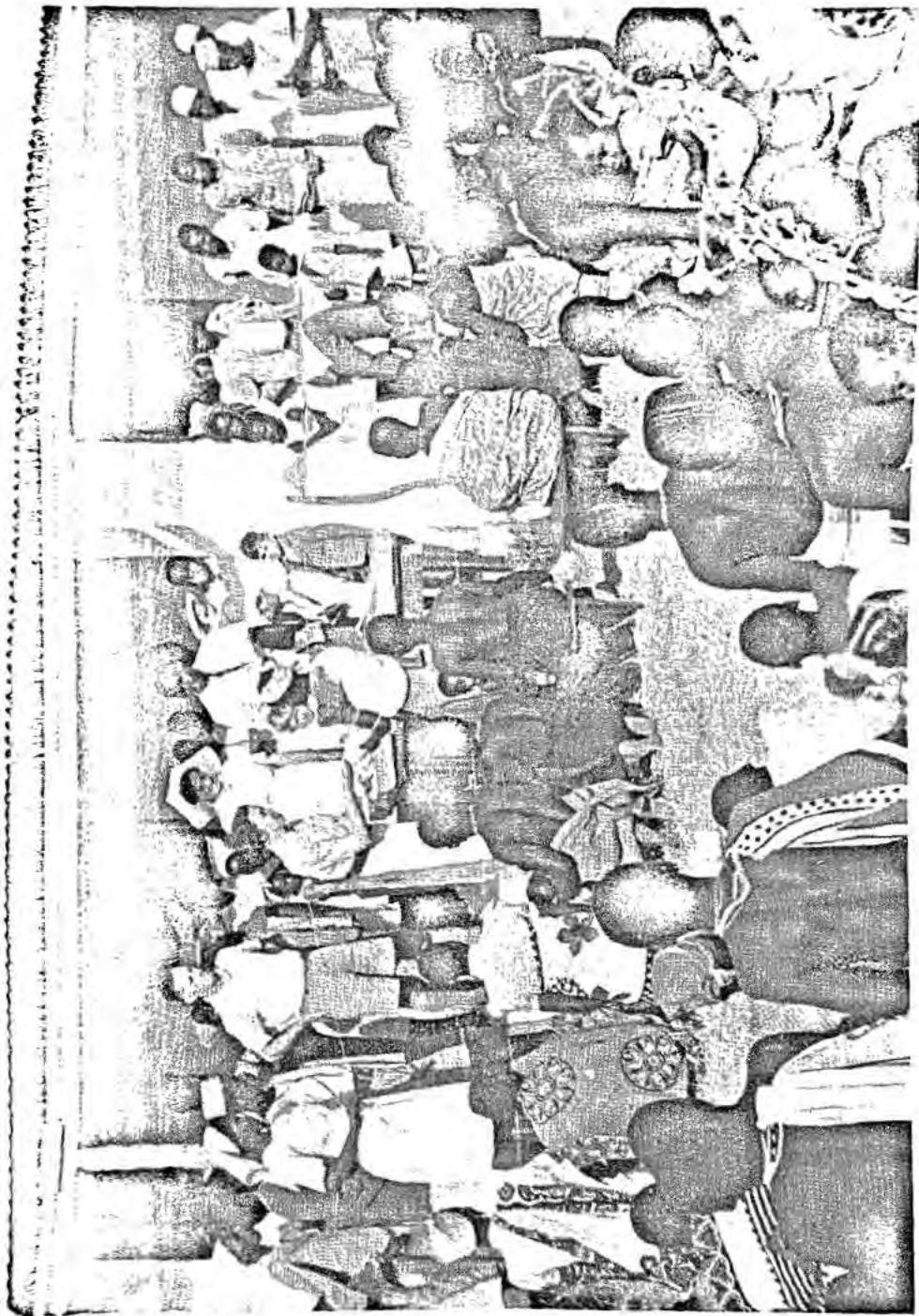
CHIEF MASANJA MAJABERE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SUKUMA FEDERATION,
IN CEREMONIAL REGALIA



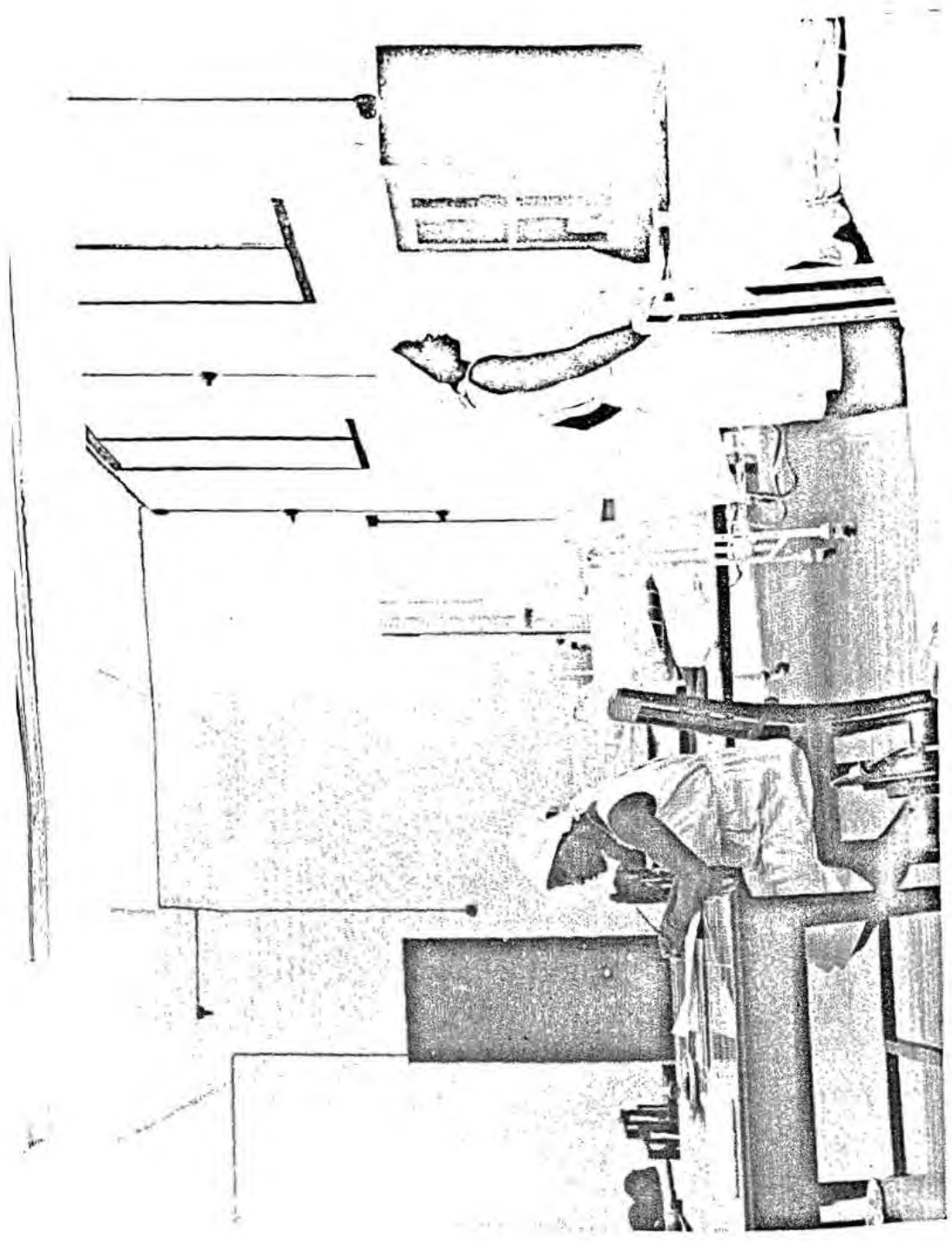
FOUR CHIEFS OF THE SUKUMA FEDERATION



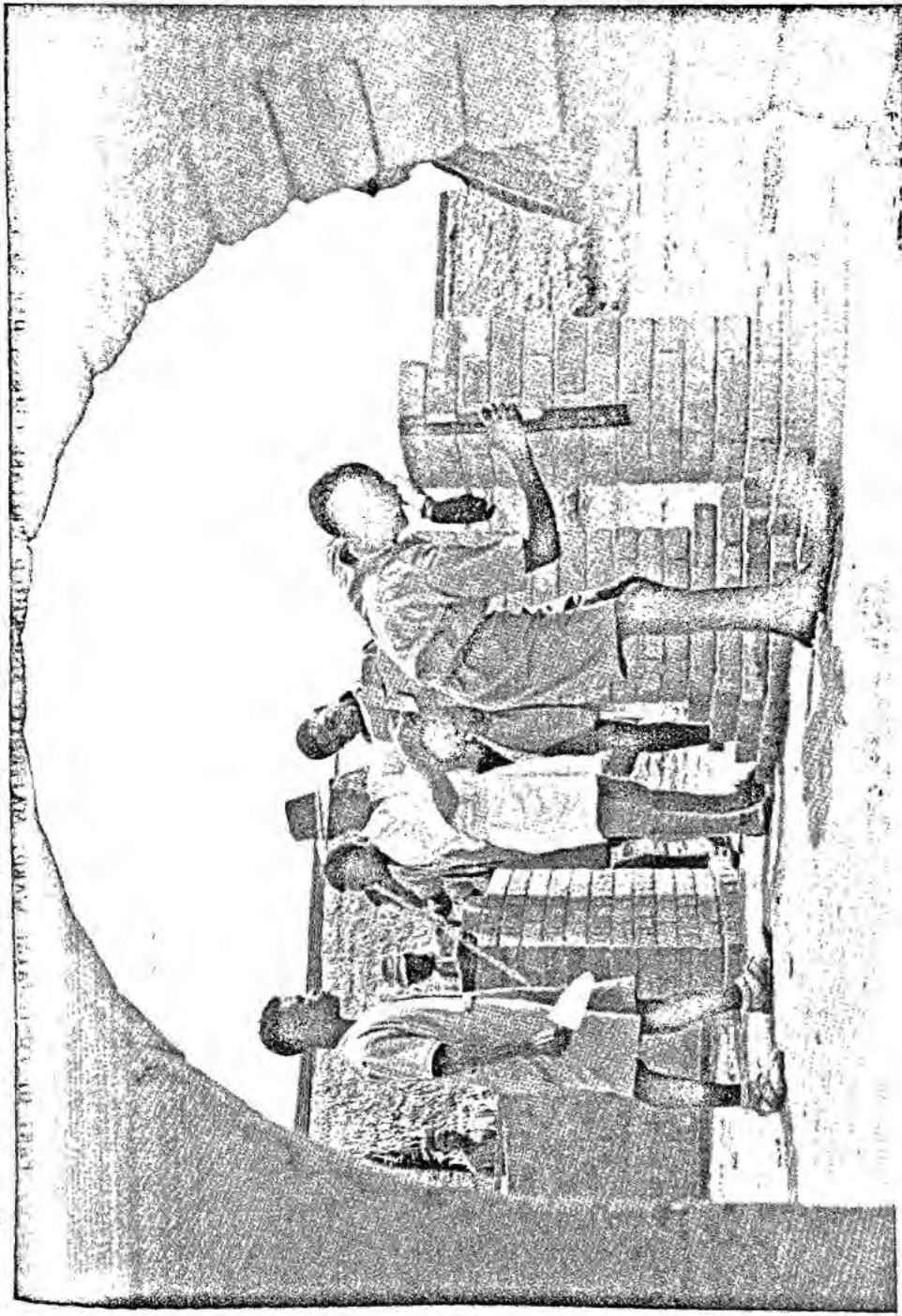
MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION WITH THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE
SAMARANG NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY



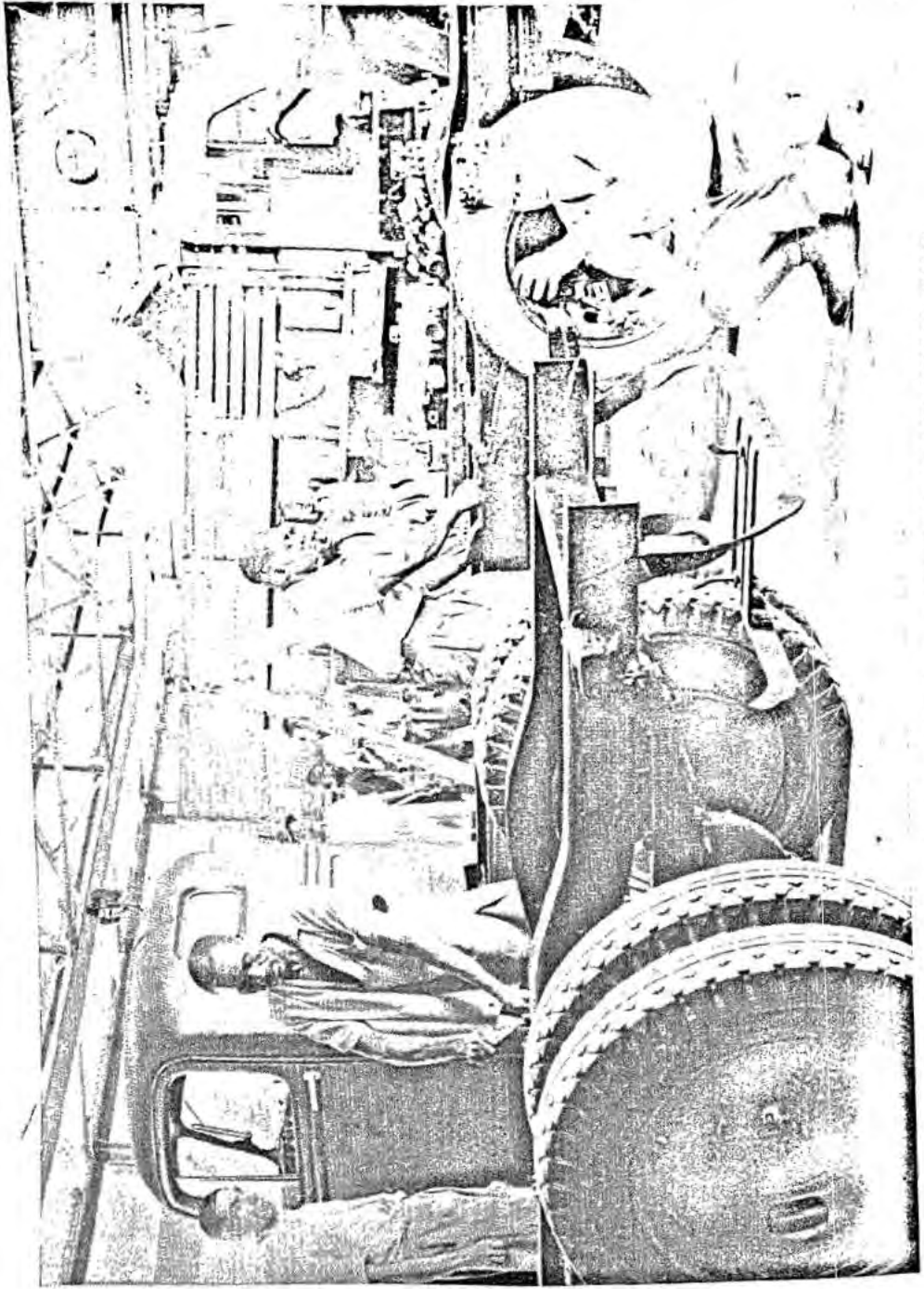
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AFTER A BABY SHOW AT NZEGA



PART OF POST-NATAL WARD, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC (VAR-ES-26) 5-3-34



VOCATIONAL TRAINING: BUILDING INSTRUCTION



VOCATIONAL TRAINING : AFRICAN MECHANICS UNDER INSTRUCTION

155. Industrial Relations

On the whole industrial relations throughout the year under review have been satisfactory. The only serious dispute which occurred involved some five hundred employees of the Geita Gold Mining Company. Those concerned were mostly members of the Nyakusa tribe, recruited from the Rungwe district of the Southern Highlands province. They demanded higher wages and there was evidence that the recruiting agency by whom the men were engaged had led them to believe that they would be given certain conditions not actually included in their contracts of service. The strike lasted ten days and occasioned some disturbance of an inter-tribal nature, but no serious injury or damage to property occurred. As a result of the strike the Company agreed to establish conciliatory machinery for the settlement of disputes and changes were made in their compound management staff.

The trade union movement is still in its early stages but there are now five unions registered in the Territory, four of them African and one Asian. Four other unions are in the process of formation. The Labour Department, through its specialist officers with long experience of trade unions, gives advice and guidance in this connexion, and continues to advise both workers and employers in all matters concerning industrial relations.

A voluntary agreement, covering wage rates and conditions of employment, was successfully negotiated between the Dar es Salaam port employers and the Dock Workers' Union and took effect on the 1st November, 1948.

156. Supply and Distribution of Labour

Except in the Southern Province, where rapid development is now taking place, and in a few individual cases elsewhere in the territory, the supply of unskilled labour during the year has proved generally sufficient to meet demands. Reference has already been made to the shortage of skilled labour. All permissible measures are taken to encourage the voluntary flow of labour but the amount of ready money in the hands of the indigenous population and the continued shortage of certain imported consumer goods tend in some areas to reduce the incentive to take up paid employment. The general disinclination of the indigenous inhabitants to turn out regularly for employment in their own areas still compels many employers to engage labour from distant parts of the territory. This fact in itself emphasizes the need for a more rational distribution and to deal with this problem steps have been taken to establish a Labour Supply Corporation, with the functions stated in section 149 of this report.

157. Recruitment of Labour

Recruiting of labour during 1948 has continued to be undertaken by both professional and private recruiters, the latter including organisations of employers.

The conditions on which labour recruitment is permitted are strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Recruitment of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936, and all licences issued for this purpose contain clauses adequately safeguarding the welfare of persons recruited, including their right to repatriation. Where persons are required to be attested on written contracts of service the provisions of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, are strictly observed.

The numbers of male workers recruited during the year and the nature of the work for which they were engaged are as follows :

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number</i>
Sisal	19,676
Tea	354
Sugar	891
Essential Foodstuffs (excluding Groundnut Scheme)	1,013
Groundnut Scheme	3,397
Mining	1,205
Railways and Harbours	882
Other Public Services	675
Miscellaneous	12
<i>Total</i>	<u>28,105</u>

No female workers were recruited.

Some explanation of the use of the term "recruited" is perhaps desirable. Many of those included in the above figures spontaneously offered their services. For this purpose they presented themselves at the offices of the recruiting agencies, by whom they were then attested. In the strict sense of the term they were not "recruited" but there are no records available to permit of any strict classification of the different categories of attested labour. Even so, the figures are of considerable interest and significance. The total figure for 1948 given above exceeds that for 1947 by 5,757—a natural effect of the increased demand for labour—but it still represents less than eight per cent. of the total number of 365,500 in paid manual employment at the end of the year, which in turn exceeds the corresponding figure for 1947 by 38,500.

158. Effects on Village Life of Absence of Labourers

The extent to which village life is affected by the absence of labourers varies considerably in different parts of the territory. In many areas, particularly where there is a strong attachment to the land, the people are, as a general rule, reluctant to engage themselves for work elsewhere, and those who do leave their homes endeavour, as far as possible, not to be away during the planting season. The result is that village life is little affected. On the other hand there are districts where for many years it has been the custom for a considerable proportion of the able-bodied men to travel to distant parts of the territory in search of work and often to remain away for lengthy periods. If the number of absentees is excessive insufficient cultivation of food crops results, with consequent hardship to the families left behind, and there is the danger, of which there have been signs in some areas, of a disruption of family life and a slackening of home and tribal discipline.

Various measures are taken to counteract these ill-effects. If necessary a check is placed on the number of men leaving any district by restricting recruiting activities, while the native authorities in some areas, in an effort to control the time and length of absence, have recourse to their powers under the Native Authority Ordinance to make orders requiring each family to cultivate sufficient land to meet its needs. In those areas where seasonal migrations are due to the absence of opportunities to earn money locally the need is for the development of a sounder and more stable internal economy and every encouragement is being given to the planting of cash crops. A wider distribution of economic development will have a considerable effect on the position. For example, in the Southern Province large numbers of men from the Songea and Tunduru districts have left their homes each year to travel long distances in search of work, the average time

of their absence being between eighteen months and two years. The operations of the groundnut scheme and other developments in connexion therewith have now created a large local demand for labour. This, and the provision of better transport facilities, should do much to improve conditions in the province, particularly in reducing the period that workers remain absent from their homes.

As regards the social consequences of the absence of labourers from their villages the remedy lies largely in the provision of facilities for those employed at a distance from their homes to be accompanied by their families, and this is encouraged wherever practicable.

159. Compulsory Labour for Public Works and Services

Legal provision for the calling out of labour for essential public works and services is contained in the Native Authority Ordinance under which, subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, orders may be made for the engagement of such labour. Labour so engaged must be paid at ruling market rates and the making of orders for this purpose is subject to the proviso that no person shall be compulsorily employed

- (i) for a longer period than sixty days in any one year,
 - (ii) if he be fully employed in any other work or has been so employed during the year for a period of three months,
 - (iii) if he be otherwise exempted under directions issued by the Governor.
- Only able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 45 may be called out for compulsory labour.

Typical works for which such labour is engaged include urgent repairs to territorial communications, e.g., in the case of serious damage caused to railways or roads by floods; anti-locust measures; tsetse control operations; serious forest fires, etc.

160. Recruitment of Workers from Outside the Territory.

The arrangement with the Belgian authorities for the recruitment of workers from Ruanda-Urundi by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association Labour Bureau still continues in force, and during 1948 permission was granted for the recruitment of batches of five hundred families up to a total of two thousand.

The period of this contract, which is in accordance with Belgian law, is for three years. The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association Labour Bureau arranges for the welfare of the workers en route from the point of arrival in Tanganyika to the places of employment, and for their distribution to pre-selected estates. The Labour Department is responsible for inspection of conditions of service and for ensuring that the employers carry out their obligations. Reports on each batch of labour are submitted to the Belgian authorities every six months.

One of the conditions of recruitment is that the workers should bring their families with them and the number of dependents accompanying parties during 1948 has averaged 150 per cent.

On completion of their contract of service all workers and their families are due to be repatriated but by agreement with the Belgian authorities certain of the families recruited in 1945 and who were due for repatriation this year have, at their own request, been permitted to re-engage for a further period of service.

During the year 518 families arrived in the territory and at the end of the year the total number of workers in service in the various sisal areas was 960.

The number of deaths which occurred among these workers and their families during the year was twenty-nine, of whom seventeen were adults and twelve children. There were forty-seven births.

161. Adequacy of Opportunities for Employment

There are ample opportunities for the employment of all able-bodied persons in the territory as the demand for the services and skill of persons seeking employment is in excess of the supply. In particular the number of skilled and semi-skilled workers is insufficient to meet employers' requirements. This shortage has been occasioned by the expansion of existing industries, the development of new industries, the inauguration of the Groundnut Scheme and the Territorial Development plan, all of which have taken place within the last two or three years.

162. Arrangements for the Training of Skilled and Professional Workers

The special arrangements for the training of African ex-servicemen, which were inaugurated at the end of 1945 by the establishment of a training section of the Labour Department, continued throughout the year under review. The courses of training—for mechanics, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, tinsmiths, signwriters, tailors and shoemakers—have been carried out on the same basis as in previous years at the Mgulani Training Centre near Dar es Salaam. Arrangements have been made, however, to move the centre in 1949 to Tabora where it is proposed to develop a permanent training establishment for the Territory. For this purpose a Superintendent of Technical Education is to be appointed whose first task will be to review the whole question of technical education on the basis of a report recently made to Government by two technical and educational experts. As explained in the annual report for 1947 the courses at Mgulani have been of a short, intensive nature, designed especially for the "on-training" of men who had learnt trades while serving with the Forces. The new permanent training centre on the other hand will not cater only for ex-service candidates—a source of supply which is naturally declining in both quantity and quality. The aim is to establish a full four years' course, including a period of practical experience on suitable development and production works, for all suitable candidates.

During 1948 a number of tradesmen who had completed their original six months "on-training" course were kept on for a further six months. This experiment, by the extent of the improvement in speed and efficiency which has taken place during the extended period of training, has clearly shown that while the short courses of "on-training" have been of great value to the ex-serviceman in enabling him to develop his trade, a much longer period of instruction is necessary to raise him to the status of a highly skilled craftsman.

The demand for skilled workers has risen considerably during the year. Not only have numerous applications been received from contractors and other employers for men who have completed their course of training at Mgulani but requests have also been made for the "on-training" of tradesmen already in employment. The result has been that in most cases no difficulty has been found in placing ex-trainees in employment. Exceptions have been tailors, shoemakers and tinsmiths. In the case of tailors one difficulty is the present shortage of sewing machines which limits both the number of those who can find paid employment and also of those who can set up in business on their own. The shoe-making trade has hitherto been almost entirely in the hand of Asians and opportunities for Africans to find employment in this trade are limited. On the other

hand those who have been able to establish their own business are carrying on successfully. Tinsmithing is another trade which has long been in the hands of Asians. For the African setting himself up in competition with established craftsmen it is felt that the tinsmith's trade alone does not afford an adequate prospect of a good livelihood and for this reason the tinsmith's course at the training centre is being merged into the plumbing and welding course.

The Railways and Port Services have their own training school at Tabora for operating and maintenance staff. Technical training facilities are also provided by the Public Works, Medical, Agricultural and Posts and Telegraphs Departments, and in addition arrangements are being made to send African students to the course organised by the Public Works Department of Uganda in connection with Makerere College. Certain of the larger mining concerns and, in one or two notable cases, other employers of labour have established sound technical training facilities, and the Overseas Food Corporation's scheme adds a large and important contribution to the opportunities offered to Africans to become skilled craftsmen. As has already been stated, however, the demand for skilled workers is such that still greater co-operation is needed from those industrial concerns which are in a position to establish technical training courses.

163. Assistance in Finding Suitable Employment

There are now nineteen labour exchanges in the territory to provide assistance to skilled and semi-skilled workers of all races in finding employment. Twenty-six Europeans, ten Asians and 2,341 Africans registered at these exchanges during the year; six Europeans, five Asians and 2,622 Africans were placed in employment. Since the inauguration of this system of labour exchanges the total numbers who have registered are 446 Europeans, 290 Asians and 15,588 Africans, and of these 135, 66 and 8,902 respectively have been found employment. The Overseas Food Corporation has made extensive use of the exchanges during the year.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association Labour Bureau has continued its work of arranging transport facilities for voluntary workers. During 1948 the Bureau's various licensed agencies have forwarded 22,499 workers, a considerable number of whom were accompanied by their dependants.

164. Movement of Workers to Places Outside the Territory

The movement of workers referred to in the annual report for 1947 still continues. This movement is entirely voluntary and subject to no restrictive control and complete figures are not available. It is estimated, however, that not less than 1,000 workers from the districts in the south-west of the territory are working in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

During the year under review 3,784 men, accompanied by 1,298 dependants, crossed inter-territorial boundary at Tunduma on their way to Northern Rhodesia, while 3,900, with 1,291 dependants, returned during the same period.

Complete figures for the whole year are not available but it is known that between May and November, 1948, some 2,950 men, proceeding independently southwards, were recruited in Nyasaland by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association for employment on the mines in South Africa, and that 2,347 were repatriated. The Southern Rhodesia Native Supply Commission recruited 557 workers from Tanganyika in Nyasaland during the first eleven months of the year.

2,739 persons are known to have crossed into Kenya for employment there.

Apart from the obvious fact that this movement of workers to other territories reduces the potential labour supply of Tanganyika it gives rise to no more serious problems than are caused by the lengthy absences from their villages of workers who seek employment in other parts of the territory. From the point of view of the labour supply the movement is to some extent counter-balanced by the flow into the territory of labour from Ruanda-Urundi, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

165. Equality of Remuneration

The question of equal remuneration for work of equal value as between men and women does not at present constitute any problem in Tanganyika and it may be said that it has not yet arisen. There is as yet no competition between the sexes for employment. There are at present few secondary industries and these do not employ women. The majority of African women who work for wages are employed in the picking of flush crops, such as tea and coffee. In this, as in some other light agricultural operations in which women are employed, payment is usually made on a piece-work basis by results, and it not infrequently happens that women by reason of their greater skill earn more than men engaged on the same tasks.

166. Discrimination in Employment and in Payment

Such differences in employment and in wage or salary payments as may at present exist are not due to discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, religion or tribal association. Such considerations as nationality, tribe and religious beliefs do not enter into the picture; the question of race does so only because of present conditions in the territory. Once the existing marked differences between the races in general standard of education, qualifications and experience disappear, so will the disparity in opportunities of employment. The policy is that all shall have equal opportunities but the inescapable fact is that personal experience and qualifications decide the type of work and the rate of remuneration any individual may expect to enjoy. The removal of personal—and racial—disabilities by the process of education and training is the only answer to the problem. As regards Government employees the recent revision of conditions of service, to which reference was made in an earlier section of this report, affords full opportunities of promotion from the junior to the senior branches of the service.

167. Indebtedness among Wage Earners and Salaried Workers

Indebtedness continues to be prevalent among the lower paid wage earners in the larger towns. The effects of the long period during which unemployment in the urban areas tended to depress wage rates are still apparent and the natural thriftlessness of many indigenous workers is still a problem. The considerable increases in wages during recent years have ameliorated the position, although their effect has been to a large extent offset by the higher cost of living.

The steps taken by the local authorities to provide canteen facilities and to ensure a fair distribution of essential consumer goods have played their part in stabilising and controlling the cost of living and in reducing indebtedness among workers.

168. Co-operative Organisations

The total number of registered co-operative societies at the end of the year was seventy-seven, made up as follows :

Marketing Societies	....	....	African	....	....	58
Marketing Societies	....	....	All races	....	....	2
Marketing Unions	....	....	African	....	....	2
Consumers Societies	....	....	Europeans	....	....	2
Consumers Society	....	....	Indian	....	....	1
Credit (Loan) Societies	....	....	Indian	....	....	5
Bulk Purchase (Traders) Societies	....	....	African	....	....	5
Bulk Purchase (Butchers) Society	....	....	African	....	....	1
Transporters Society	....	....	African	....	....	1

Nine new societies were registered during the year and two were dissolved. Increasing interest is being shown in the co-operative movement in some areas and the demand for instruction has been greater than could be met by the available staff. The printing of the Co-operative Manual mentioned in the report for 1947 has been completed and copies have been distributed.

A matter of considerable interest and significance in relation to the development of the co-operative movement is the fact that this year the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union has sent two students to the United Kingdom for a two years' course of commercial training.

No territorial co-operative federation yet exists but the matter has been given consideration by all the societies. All the necessary materials for the setting-up of a co-operative press, with the exception of type which cannot yet be obtained, have been imported by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Limited.

This Union, with twenty-eight affiliated societies and a total membership of approximately 30,000 is the largest co-operative organisation in the territory. The Union and the primary societies are composed of and entirely managed by African co-operators. The higher accounting and audit work has continued to be carried out by a firm of chartered accountants. The main purpose of the Union is the marketing of the coffee grown by members but it has also undertaken the bulk marketing of other produce and the purchase of agricultural requirements. The value of the coffee crop handled during 1948 amounted to £485,000 and that of other produce to £20,000. The provision of savings bank facilities for members is at present engaging the attention of the Union and the affiliated societies.

The second largest organisation is the Ngoni-Matengo Co-operative Marketing Union Limited which has sixteen affiliated societies and a total membership of just under 10,000. The main purpose of this Union is the bulking and marketing of the fire-cured heavy western tobacco grown by members but it also deals with the small local coffee crop. The value of the tobacco crop handled during the year was estimated at £40,000. Shortage of staff has prevented any progress being made during the year in the strengthening of the position of the affiliated societies which have continued to act as agents of the Union. The higher grades of tobacco, which constitute the greater part of the crop, were marketed in the United Kingdom with the advice and assistance of the Songea District Native Tobacco Board. The Executive Officer employed by the Board acted as manager of the Union and a factory manager was employed for the grading of the tobacco.

Other marketing organisations of indigenous producers are nine co-operative societies of the coffee growers, four of rice (paddy) growers and one of onions growers. Their total membership is approximately 10,000 and the value of the produce handled in 1948 amounted to some £46,000. These societies are not at present affiliated to any union but the formation of a union in the Southern Highlands Province, where ten of the societies are situated, has been under consideration.

Two marketing societies, not confined to but composed principally of European members, are the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association Limited and the

Northern Province Farmers Co-operative Society Limited. The former is a territorial organisation and the latter is engaged mainly in the bulking and storage of wheat. Their combined membership is 219 and the value of their produce handled during 1948 amounted to approximately £403,000.

Of the co-operative societies of other types one consumers' society of indigenous membership was dissolved. Five bulk purchase societies were in operation; three have not yet completed a full year's business. The Chagga Traders Co-operative Society Limited continued to retain the part-time services of a chartered accountant and distributed goods to members to the value of £20,000. The Mwanza African Traders Co-operative Society succeeded in reducing its losses but keen competition in the textiles market, due to increasing supplies becoming available, was felt by both these traders' societies. One new society was formed by a number of Chagga butchers for the purpose of purchasing cattle for members at primary cattle markets and thus reducing the price in the Moshi district which is a large consuming area. In its first four months this society handled 816 head of cattle and gives promise of being able to achieve its objectives in spite of strong competition from established cattle trading interests. The Chagga Transporters Co-operative Society continued its operations. In addition to contracting with the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union for the transport of the coffee and other produce marketed by the Union this society obtained contracts for the transport of building materials for the Overseas Food Corporation in the Central Province. The five credit societies, confined to members of the Ismailia (Indian) Community, continued to operate throughout the year.

The Co-operative Development staff at the end of the year consisted of a Registrar, an Assistant Registrar and Co-operative Adviser, and two Co-operative Organisers. Two African Co-operative Inspectors were in training.

During the year the Co-operative Development headquarters were moved from Dar es Salaam to Moshi as the chief centre of co-operative activity and in order to facilitate the training of staff.

PUBLIC HEALTH

169. Departmental Organisation

THE MEDICAL and health services of the territory are operated by the Medical Department. The head of the department, the Director of Medical Services, has his headquarters at Dar es Salaam and for purposes of administration the department is divided into provincial units, each in charge of a Senior Medical Officer.

Apart from the non-professional personnel required for administrative duties the staff of the department is classified under the following headings :

A	...	Medical
B	...	Laboratory
C	...	Dental
D	...	Nursing
E	...	Pharmaceutical
F	...	Health
G	...	Special Hospitals

Details of the staff of the Medical Department are given in Appendix II. There is some difficulty in drawing a clear distinction between the curative and the preventive services. In the present stage of development of the territory many individual members of the service must be prepared to deal with a complexity of

problems and many medical officers are concerned with both the prevention and the cure of disease. In the following table an attempt is made to group the main executive offices and, as a matter of interest and for purposes of comparison, establishment figures are shown also for last year and for 1938, i.e., ten years ago. In a few instances the designations of posts have been changed but in such cases the present titles are given.

CURATIVE

Post	1938	Establishment	
		1947	1948
Specialists	3	8	8
Senior Medical Officers	7	9	9
Medical Officers	33	46	55
Pathologists	2	3	2
Chemists (now separate Government Chemist Department)	1	2	4
Laboratory Superintendents	1	3	3
Matron in Chief and Matrons	1	4	4
Nursing Sisters and Sister Tutors	32	57	69
Senior Assistant, Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeon	55	65	65
African Assistant Medical Officers	—	6	6
Senior Dental Surgeons and Dental Surgeons	2	4	4
Physio-Therapists	—	2	3

PREVENTIVE

Chief Health Inspector	—	1	1
Senior Health Inspectors and Inspectors	21	25	35
Senior Health Visitors and Visitors	6	6	16
Biologists	—	2	2
Woman Nutrition Officer	—	1	1

In the larger urban centres medical officers are seconded for full-time public health duties. In the small towns and rural centres these duties are undertaken by the Medical Officers in charge of the districts or areas.

The Establishment of the pharmaceutical section of the Department consists of one Pharmacist and five Assistant Pharmacists. The special hospitals section includes the Kibongoto Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Hospital, in charge of a Specialist, and the Dodoma Mental Hospital, in charge of a Specialist with a staff of male and female mental nurses.

The financial provision for the Medical Department made in the territorial budget for 1948 (excluding the provision for public health services in the development estimates) was £400,600 of which £227,070 was in respect of personal emoluments. The funds available for medical and health services in the territory have been greatly increased during the last few years as the following comparative figures of provision made in the annual estimates will show.

	General Revenue Medical Dept.	Development Funds	Native Treasuries
	£	£	£
1938	210,732	10,099	21,228
1939	212,715	9,318	21,676
1947	393,659	11,773	56,541
1948	400,600	41,385	61,346
1949	593,400	75,185	77,430

These figures do not include such items as medical building works provided in Public Works estimates and public health measures undertaken by the various township authorities, or the expenditure on medical services by industry and voluntary agencies of which no accurate estimates are available.

170. Advances in Public Health, etc.

As will be seen from the figures in the preceding section of this report, as far as financial provision can secure it an attempt has been made to expand the medical and public health services of the territory. The approved establishment of several important branches of the Medical Department has been considerably increased in 1948. The difficulty, however, has been to obtain the staff required, particularly in the cases of medical officers and the health inspectorate. In the case of the former, with provision made for a total of fifty-five there were only thirty-eight in the service at the end of the year. There were only nineteen health inspectors as against an approved establishment of thirty-five. Every effort is being made by the Administering Authority to recruit medical personnel for the territory and it is hoped that the position will improve in the near future. At present, however, shortage of staff is a serious obstacle to the expansion of health services.

Except in special circumstances, such as epidemics, when it may be necessary to mobilise staff for a concentrated effort in a particular area, the activities of the public health staff are at present confined very largely to the urban areas or districts of closer concentration of population. The reorganisation of the rural health services is being pushed ahead, however, and the pilot schemes in Sukumaland and in the Moshi and Rungwe districts are being advanced.

Nutrition surveys are being carried out in Dar-es-Salaam and Usambara areas.

At the end of the year there were 106 African sanitary inspectors in employment and a further ten were undergoing training at Dar-es-Salaam. In the teaching and training of an African health inspectorate the effort is being made to build up a staff qualified and able to teach the indigenous population minimum standards of hygiene and sanitation and not merely to act as inspectors. Health education is included in the curriculum at all schools.

171. Research Programme

Mention was made in last year's report of the medical unit to be established in connection with the Sukumaland development programme to study the basic problems of public health in rural areas. During this year the Director Designate of this survey unit visited the territory. He visited the area proposed as the survey centre and discussed plans with the heads of the various departments directly and indirectly interested in the work of the survey and in its results. The survey unit is to come into full operation in 1949.

Researches on the bionomics of *A. Gambiae* and the effect of residual insecticides in native dwellings were carried out during the year and were completed in October. A full report on the results of these researches is now awaited.

A Filariasis Research Unit arrived in the territory during the year—at Tanga—to investigate the possibility of undertaking field experiments into the therapeutic properties of certain drugs in the treatment of filariasis and into the insecticidal control of the vectors. This unit is expected to remain in the territory for from two to three years, and experiments in the Lake Victoria region are included in its programme.

Research work in connection with malaria, trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis and leprosy has continued under the several specialists or research teams dealing with these problems either on a territorial or inter-territorial basis.

No special legislation affecting medical or public health work was passed during the year.

172. Co-operation with Other Governments

The established policy of collaboration and co-operation with other territories in matters relating to public health has been fully maintained during the year under review. The Directors of Medical Services of the East African territories met in conference in August.

The inter-territorial Leprologist attended the International Congress on Leprosy held in Havana.

The Malariologist attended the Fourth International Congress on Malaria at Washington, U.S.A., and also visited some of the Tennessee Valley Administration centres dealing with malaria control measures.

A research unit from the University of California visited and toured the territory during the year and conducted field trials and survey work on malaria and sleeping sickness problems. The report of this unit has not yet been received.

The Medical Department provided assistance for the Medical Department of Zanzibar when the nursing services of that territory were seriously strained by an outbreak of ship-borne typhoid.

A list of the international conventions which have been applied to the territory is given in Section 13 of this report. The provisions of the international sanitary conventions relating to maritime and aerial navigation are fully observed and, in particular, anti-amaryl regulations are strictly applied. A Bulletin of Infectious Diseases, giving the number of cases notified and the number of deaths from the five "convention" diseases (Cholera, Typhus, Plague, Small-pox and Yellow Fever), and also including Cerebro-spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Relapsing Fever and Sleeping Sickness, is published weekly. Copies are sent to the neighbouring territories and to the World Health Organisation.

173. Vital Statistics

A complete census of the population was carried out during the year (see section 196 of this report). As has already been mentioned it has not yet been possible to introduce compulsory registration of births and deaths among the indigenous population and until such steps can be taken the position in regard to vital statistics generally will remain unsatisfactory. The obstacles to be overcome in the collection of statistics on a territorial basis are very great and improvement can come only with the spread of education, the improvement of communications and a very considerable increase in staff. For the present health, epidemiological and other surveys of a similar nature are restricted to limited areas. The services of the East African Statistical Department are now available for the compilation of such statistics as it is possible to collect.

174. Medical Personnel

Reference has already been made to the provision for an increase in the staff of the medical Department and to the difficulty of obtaining the services of qualified personnel. In this difficulty Tanganyika finds itself in a position common to many territories at the present time. The interruption of training facilities during the war years and the heavy demands now being made by the recovery and rehabilitation programme in those metropolitan countries still suffering from the effects of the war, have contributed to the difficulties experienced by such young and developing territories as Tanganyika in meeting their requirements of trained and qualified personnel of all categories. As regards the Medical

(d) Nurses

Training is given at Dar es Salaam on a "block" system. Under this system ungraded nursing staff of both sexes come from the various hospitals in the territory for periods of intensive theoretical training, alternating with periods of practical work in their own hospitals. Eighty-five were undergoing training during 1948. Seventy-four candidates were accepted for training in Government and mission schools up to the education standard required to obtain the Government Nursing Certificate.

The Tanga hospital provides a three years' course of training for thirty-six girls for the Government Nursing Certificate.

All the larger hospitals in the territory undertake the training of candidates of both sexes for ungraded posts in the nursing service.

(e) Sanitary Inspectors

Training courses are arranged as required and when the necessary teaching staff can be made available. During 1948 ten men were given a six months' intensive course at Dar es Salaam.

(f) Pharmaceutical Assistants

Four candidates were undergoing a special course of training during 1948.

(g) Malarial Assistants

Sixteen were undergoing training during 1948.

Training by Missions

(a) Hospital Assistants

St. Andrew's College, Minaki (Universities Mission to Central Africa) provides a four years' course for thirty pupils to a standard corresponding to that of the Government medical school at Dar es Salaam.

(b) Nurses

Training for the Government nursing certificate is provided at three mission hospitals, Magila (U.M.C.A.); Lulindi (U.M.C.A.); and Mvumi (Church Missionary Society).

Most of the larger mission hospitals undertake the training of subordinate nursing staff and dressers for work in rural areas.

176. Indigenous Practitioners

There is no recognised standard system of indigenous medicine in the territory but there are many tribal "medicine men." To the extent to which they confine their activities to medical practice they are mainly dispensers of herbal remedies, but many of them also lay claim to powers of magic. Their activities are regulated only by the criminal law, for contravention of the Witchcraft Ordinance or for proved actual harm caused by their use of poisonous substances, and by native custom, but the genuine practice of their medical knowledge is regularised by the provisions of Section 20 of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance which reads:

"Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the practice of systems of therapeutics according to native method by persons recognised by the community to which they belong to be duly trained in such practice."

(d) Nurses

Training is given at Dar es Salaam on a "block" system. Under this system ungraded nursing staff of both sexes come from the various hospitals in the territory for periods of intensive theoretical training, alternating with periods of practical work in their own hospitals. Eighty-five were undergoing training during 1948. Seventy-four candidates were accepted for training in Government and mission schools up to the education standard required to obtain the Government Nursing Certificate.

The Tanga hospital provides a three years' course of training for thirty-six girls for the Government Nursing Certificate.

All the larger hospitals in the territory undertake the training of candidates of both sexes for ungraded posts in the nursing service.

(e) Sanitary Inspectors

Training courses are arranged as required and when the necessary teaching staff can be made available. During 1948 ten men were given a six months' intensive course at Dar es Salaam.

(f) Pharmaceutical Assistants

Four candidates were undergoing a special course of training during 1948.

(g) Malarial Assistants

Sixteen were undergoing training during 1948.

Training by Missions

(a) Hospital Assistants

St. Andrew's College, Minaki (Universities Mission to Central Africa) provides a four years' course for thirty pupils to a standard corresponding to that of the Government medical school at Dar es Salaam.

(b) Nurses

Training for the Government nursing certificate is provided at three mission hospitals, Magila (U.M.C.A.); Lulindi (U.M.C.A.); and Mvumi (Church Missionary Society).

Most of the larger mission hospitals undertake the training of subordinate nursing staff and dressers for work in rural areas.

176. Indigenous Practitioners

There is no recognised standard system of indigenous medicine in the territory but there are many tribal "medicine men." To the extent to which they confine their activities to medical practice they are mainly dispensers of herbal remedies, but many of them also lay claim to powers of magic. Their activities are regulated only by the criminal law, for contravention of the Witchcraft Ordinance or for proved actual harm caused by their use of poisonous substances, and by native custom, but the genuine practice of their medical knowledge is regularised by the provisions of Section 20 of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance which reads:

"Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the practice of systems of therapeutics according to native method by persons recognised by the community to which they belong to be duly trained in such practice."

The activities of these indigenous practitioners—or herbalists—are widespread and popular. Speaking generally, their influence in the rural areas is greater than that of the qualified practitioner, particularly among the older people, and this will doubtless continue to be so until education and medical facilities become more widespread. Many of these unqualified practitioners have an extensive knowledge of herbal remedies, some of them of well-known efficacy, but their influence over the people derives largely from their alleged powers of magic. In those areas where education is more advanced and medical facilities are well established the influence of the indigenous practitioner is declining. Even in such areas, however, there are still many, even among the younger generation, who, except in the case of the more obvious physical complaints, will consult the local "mganga" and try his remedies before visiting the qualified medical practitioner.

177. Principal Diseases

The final returns for 1948 are not yet available but provisional figures will be found in statistical Appendix XII.

There was a sharp outbreak of plague early in the year in the Singida district of the Central Province. 272 cases were notified, with 150 deaths.

The final figures for 1947 showed a marked decline in the number of cases of smallpox compared with 1946. There were also fewer cases of the other epidemic diseases, cerebro-spinal meningitis and trypanosomiasis. On the other hand, probably owing to better diagnosis and the greater use of such facilities as microscopes, the number of cases of malaria diagnosed showed a considerable increase. The following table gives a list of the principal diseases occurring in the territory with the number of cases notified or treated during 1947. For purposes of comparison the figures for 1946 are also included.

<i>Epidemic Diseases</i>		
	1946	1947
Smallpox	12,671	2,690
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1,789	1,614
Human Trypanosomiasis	806	653
<i>Endemic Diseases</i>		
Malaria	117,154	132,710
Blackwater Fever	64	46
Relapsing Fever (Tick-borne)	5,770	5,299
Schistosomiasis	11,343	9,837
Ankylostomiasis	27,836	26,353
Dysentery (Amoebic)	750	961
Dysentery (Bacillary)	831	754
Enteric Fever	328	365
Pneumonia	3,396	4,239
<i>Veneral Diseases and Yaws</i>		
Gonorrhoea	19,792	22,573
Syphilis	39,354	41,261
Yaws	51,259	60,766
<i>Tuberculosis</i>		
Pulmonary	4,040	4,240
Non-Pulmonary	1,793	1,027

178. Leper Settlements

There has been no change in the position as regards leper settlements during the year under review. There are twenty-seven settlements in the territory, with thirty-eight subsidiary camps or dispensaries where treatment is also given. Eleven of the settlements and four of the subsidiaries are controlled and administered by Government; fifteen settlements, with thirty-four subsidiaries are in the charge of missions; one small settlement is a native administration responsibility.

The settlements, which cover the whole territory, vary considerably in size. The largest is the Government settlement at Makete in the Southern Highlands Province, which has approximately 1,000 inmates, and is in charge of British Empire Leprosy Relief Association staff. Two of the mission settlements, those in charge of the Benedictine missions at Ndanda and Peramiho in the Southern Province, have approximately 600 inmates each. Other large settlements, each with over 200 inmates, are those in the care of the Church Missionary Society at Makatapora in the Central Province, the Augustana Lutheran Mission at Mkusu in the Central Province, and Africa Inland Mission at Kolandoto in the Lake Province. The total number of inmates living in leper settlements is nearly four thousand, with approximately the same number receiving treatment as outpatients.

On completion of the survey on which the Leprologist is at present engaged a new policy for the treatment of the various types of leprosy will be formulated. It is hoped that it will be possible for infectious cases to be treated as hospital patients in a central leprosarium, receiving injections of the new Sulphone drugs under professional supervision. Provision for the care and maintenance of the old burnt out cases, which are non-infectious and resistant to the new drugs, is and will remain a social rather than a medical problem.

179. Prostitution

Prostitution does not present a problem in rural areas where the tribal institutions and sanctions retain their influence. It is confined almost entirely to urban and industrial areas. The increasing concentration of labour forces resulting from the developments now taking place is bound to accentuate the problem. The general question in its relation to the health problem is being studied. As regards the particular aspect presented by labour concentrations the remedy lies largely in increased facilities for labourers to be accompanied by their families and every encouragement is being given to this. Large employers of labour are fully alive to the problem and the Overseas Food Corporation, for example, plans to provide married quarters for their workers.

180. Education and Other Measures

(a) *Education in Health Matters*

The teaching of hygiene is given prominence in the curriculum at all schools. Several books and pamphlets on health matters have been issued in the Swahili language. The health inspectorate staff and their assistants are largely engaged in the furtherance of health education among the indigenous inhabitants.

(b) *Adoption of Sanitary Reforms*

In the urban areas sanitation is controlled by the Township Authorities which, through their Medical Officers of Health, exercise the necessary powers conferred upon them by the Township Rules.

In the rural areas, officers of the medical and other departments give practical instruction and advice and their efforts are reinforced by those of the native authorities in many areas. An Advisory Committee of Public Health has been appointed, including in its membership representatives of missionary bodies, of the African and Asian communities, and of commerce and industry. The Committee is designed to foster the interest and co-operation of all sections of the population in health matters.

(c) *Confidence in Medical Services*

As a result of the pioneer work of missionaries and of the Medical Department the confidence of the indigenous inhabitants in medical services may be said to have been to a considerable extent already established. This is evidenced by the increasing demand being made by native authorities and people all over the territory for an extension of these services. Although, as has already been said, the unqualified indigenous practitioner still exercises a great influence, and in many areas a greater influence than the qualified practitioner, he is slowly having to give way before the advance of education and the expansion of modern medical facilities. At present the unqualified practitioners are far more numerous than the qualified ones and this fact, making them much more easily accessible in rural areas than the few widely scattered qualified practitioners, places them in a strong position. Where modern medicine and treatment are available, there is no lack of confidence in their efficacy on the part of the people generally. The strengthening and widening of this confidence will follow the spread of education and the development of medical services. An important consideration in this connection is the improvement of the standard and quality of the services rendered and this is engaging the particular attention of the Medical Department.

(d) *Eradication of Injurious Indigenous Practices*

Apart from general education and propaganda in relation to the practice of certain customs, there has been no necessity for the institution of any special measures to eradicate dangerous or injurious indigenous practices.

181. Vaccination, Inoculation, etc.

Vaccination against smallpox is available and is freely offered at all medical centres, and vaccination campaigns are undertaken from time to time. The scattered nature of the population in many rural areas and the problem of the speedy delivery of lymph to the vaccinators working in the field present difficulties in the conduct of such campaigns, but with improvement in transport and communications these difficulties will decrease.

Inoculations against cholera, plague and the enteric group of fevers are available at all Government medical stations.

Yellow fever inoculations are available at specified Government medical stations only. Certificates of these inoculations, and also vaccination certificates for persons travelling to other territories, are required to be in the approved international form and signed by a Medical Officer, in accordance with the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention, 1944.

Large scale campaigns have been carried out for the treatment of such widespread affections as yaws and standard treatment by injection in the case of a

number of other diseases is part of the routine work of all Government medical centres and dispensaries.

Government, mission and other private activities as regards sanitation and preventive and curative medicine are co-ordinated to the maximum extent possible.

182. Maternal and Child Health

Ante-natal clinics and special maternity hospitals are provided by Government in some of the larger urban centres, and in other areas by missions. Small labour lying-in wards are scattered throughout the territory. The standard of the services rendered by both Government and the missions still varies widely between the larger hospitals and the small rural centres, but where there is a competent and trained staff the increasing number of African women availing themselves of the facilities offered shows that their confidence is readily gained. There is no doubt that antipathy to institutional delivery is decreasing, and maternity and child welfare clinics are becoming more and more popular. Child health clinics are mainly concerned with the care and treatment of sick children, but at a number of them teaching and propaganda work in regard to the prevention of disease and the introduction of positive health measures is undertaken. With increasing staff it is hoped to expand the work and influence of these clinics by instituting home visiting and thus to bring about improvements in the home environment of the people and to persuade more African mothers not to wait until their children are sick before seeking help and advice.

Wherever doctors, nurses and other medical assistants are stationed their services are available for the medical care of children. At Dar es Salaam and a number of other places special clinics are available for school children but otherwise children of school age and pre-school age receive treatment at the general hospitals, dispensaries and other medical centres.

183. Nutritional Measures

During the year the Nutrition Officer, appointed in 1947, visited and carried out work in the Eastern, Central, Northern, Southern and Tanga Provinces. Qualitative data on indigenous diets and their seasonal variations were collected from the Mpwapwa district and visits were made to the Agricultural Research Institute at Amani to obtain information on indigenous edible plants in general.

Besides these investigations into local feeding habits, hospital, school and prison diets have been checked and revised where necessary. At Machame a suitable dietary for the girls' boarding school was prepared, and a pattern scale of diets suitable for children has been drawn up. The feeding of indigenous workers at various large labour camps has been investigated.

A quantitative dietary survey is being made in connection with the Mlalo Basin Rehabilitation Scheme and will be continued at intervals over a whole year to obtain information on seasonal variations in diet.

Arrangements for the supplementary feeding of school children are limited at present. At three schools milk is supplied from the school dairy herds. Day scholars at the Dar es Salaam Secondary School receive a meal each day which includes meat, and the girls at the Dar es Salaam and Tanga day-schools are provided with meals. At many of the smaller schools in the territory mid-day meals are provided, but, except when supplemented by produce from the school garden, these are normally limited to the customary local diet. An interesting school-feeding experiment is at present being carried out in Dar es Salaam. This is the provision at school of maize-meal and groundnut-protein-meal biscuits,

made with food-yeast and red palm oil. These biscuits contain a high percentage of the "A" and "B" vitamins from the red palm oil, and a valuable quantity of protein from the food-yeast and groundnut-protein-meal. They are intended to supplement the home diet and the effect on the growth and haemoglobin levels of the school children is being measured.

In the effort to bring about a general improvement in the diet of the indigenous people encouragement and assistance are given to the planting of citrus and other fruit trees, oil palms, soya beans, etc.

Statutory regulations for the proper feeding of labour provide for a minimum scale of rations based on nutrient values, and include a schedule giving the analysis of local foodstuffs with a suggested suitably balanced ration.

184. Natural Sources of Food Supply

The natural wild life of the territory provides an important source of food supply for the indigenous inhabitants, although much more so in some districts than others. In general it may be said that the more primitive the tribe the greater their knowledge of and reliance upon the natural sources of food supply. The Ngindo of the Liwale area, for example, can survive where other Africans would die of starvation; they can even make up for a shortage of salt by extracting the natural salt from various plants.

As regards wild animal life, the indigenous peoples in general will eat any kind of game meat with five main exceptions:

- (a) Few Africans will eat the flesh of any of the simian species.
- (b) The flesh of any carnivorous animal—lion, leopard, hyena, etc.—is in general strictly forbidden by tribal custom.
- (c) The flesh of any animal regarded as the "familiar" of the clan or family is forbidden.
- (d) Those of the Mohammedan faith will not eat the flesh of the pig or its kindred species—the warthog—or, in most cases, the hippopotamus. The flesh of animals, e.g. the elephant and the rhinoceros, which cannot be killed in the orthodox way is also shunned.
- (e) The cattle-keeping Masai will not eat the flesh of any wild animal.

Wild birds are very widely used as food although on the whole their flesh is not as highly regarded as that of mammals. In many areas not even the chicken is regarded with much enthusiasm and in a number of tribes, poultry is taboo.

Even insect life is a source of food supply in some areas and in a number of tribes, locusts and flying-ants are regarded as tasty and desirable dishes.

Fish is a popular article of diet with most of the indigenous inhabitants and fishing takes place along the coast and in the rivers and other inland waters. Considerable quantities of fish are dried or smoke-cured and these form quite an important article of trade.

Many wild fruits and nuts are gathered and eaten in season and various roots, leaves and fungi are used, particularly in times of food shortage. Wild spinach is used extensively throughout the territory and various wild plants are in common use as seasonings and flavourings. Honey in fair quantities is consumed by some tribes. No complete survey has been made of the wild fruits and vegetables which form part of the dietary of the indigenous people, but one local survey showed that no less than forty types of edible plants and roots are known to the Masai, who are regarded as essentially meat eaters.

Protection of the animal and bird life of the territory is provided by the Game Ordinance and Regulations. Non-indigenous inhabitants may hunt game only by licence which strictly limits the species, sex and numbers of the animals which may be killed. The hunting of birds is also subject to licence. Provision is made under the Ordinance, however, for the hunting by any indigenous inhabitant, without licence, of any species of animal not specially protected or otherwise excluded from this provision, for the purpose of supplying himself and his dependants with food, provided that he does not use arms of precision. The use of methods such as the digging of game pits and trenches and other methods which would result in excessive slaughter or unnecessary cruelty are forbidden.

As regards fish, regulations have been made for the control of breeding grounds and regulating the size of the mesh of fishing nets. Reference has already been made to plans for the improvement and development of the fishing industry.

No special steps have been taken for the protection and promotion of the natural sources of food supply provided by wild fruits and plants, nor do any such measures appear necessary. The knowledge which the people have of the value of such food supplies is the best guarantee of their protection as far as this is possible.

185. Availability of Medical and Hospital Facilities

In the towns and other centres of close population Government medical and hospital facilities for the treatment of the more important tropical and other diseases are available to all sections of the community. In many of the rural areas mission hospitals and dispensaries have been established. Particulars of the existing hospital facilities are included in Statistical Appendix XII. The operations of the Overseas Food Corporation with its own hospitals and health services, will add greatly to the medical facilities available in the groundnut scheme areas. Financial provision has been made for a programme of improvements to existing hospitals and development plans include the expansion of hospital facilities.

186. Supplementary Medical Facilities

Details of the extent to which hospital facilities are supplemented by other medical services are given in Statistical Appendix XII. The following is a summary of these supplementary services, showing the agencies by whom they are operated.

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private Bodies and Industry</i>
Dispensaries	111	444	85	219
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	8	5	18	—
Sleeping Sickness Dispensaries	17	—	—	—

The dispensaries provide the initial medical attention for patients in the rural areas. Serious cases and those for which the dispensaries are not equipped to deal are sent on to the hospitals. Many of the dispensaries have limited ward accommodation for in-patients or for out-patients coming from a distance. The maintenance of a number of former government dispensaries is now undertaken by native administrations.

SANITATION

187. Disposal Methods, etc.

IN THE LARGER TOWNS European type houses and buildings and a proportion of other houses are provided with water-borne sanitation, but the majority still have individual pit-latrines which are subject to inspection by health officers. The water-borne sewage system of Tanga is at present being extended and relaid in some parts and every effort is being made to get house owners to connect to this system. Elsewhere houses provided with water-borne sanitation normally have individual disposal plants consisting of septic or "Imhoff" tanks and absorption pits or drains.

In the smaller towns and larger villages the pit latrine system is general. Most of the rural areas are without any organised sanitation system but continual efforts are being made to encourage the introduction of pit latrines.

Public latrines are being increasingly provided in the larger towns.

Dry refuse collection is carried out in the larger towns by motor vehicles; in most of the smaller urban settlements handcarts are used. The method of disposal is controlled tipping. No special arrangements are made for the disposal of animal excreta, a matter which mainly concerns the villages in the rural areas. Efforts to encourage the use of manure are meeting with increasing success in some agricultural areas.

As regards water, the sources of supply vary from the unsupervised water-holes and wells in remote rural areas to the modern chlorinated and filtered piped supplies in urban areas. The larger villages have protected wells. In Dar es Salaam, where consumption now exceeds 1,000,000 gallons daily, the supply is drawn partly from bore holes and partly from sub-soil collection. It has been necessary to add the latter source to meet the rapidly increasing demand and steps are now being taken to develop further supplies. The water supplied to consumers is chlorinated and a modern filtration plant is in process of installation. Filtration plants have been installed at Dodoma, Iringa, and Tabora; sterilisation by chlorine or chloramine is carried out at Chunya, Dodoma, Morogoro, Tabora and Tanga. Several new supply schemes are in view. A temporary supply has been provided for the new port of Mikindani, mainly to cover the requirements of the harbour construction works, and the designing of a larger scheme for a permanent supply has been entrusted to consulting engineers. In fourteen townships domestic supplies are laid on to the houses of a proportion of the inhabitants, but the majority draw their requirements from standpipes placed at various points in the townships. A small charge of one cent of a shilling for four gallons is made for water drawn from these stand-pipes except in one township, Morogoro, where there are automatic stand-pipes and the cost is covered by an annual water rate.

Regular inspections and tests of water supplies are carried out at Dar es Salaam. The central pathological laboratory carries out weekly bacteriological examinations and the Government chemist a monthly chemical analysis of each source of supply and of the water as supplied to consumers.

Laboratory tests of samples from other supplies are carried out periodically, usually when doubts as to potability arise, as well as tests of new sources of supply. In addition 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.

Of the 597 bacteriological examinations of the main Dar es Salaam water supply made during the year nine (or 1.5 per cent) showed contamination with excretal types of *B. coli*. Of these unsatisfactory samples three were from the bore hole, five from the sub-soil collection, and one was from a piped supply. Sixty-one tests of water from other supplies were carried out during the year and of these nineteen gave unsatisfactory results, all showing *B. coli* contamination.

A chemical and sanitary analysis is often possible where conditions do not permit the transit of samples for bacteriological examination. In 1948 three hundred and fifty-three samples of water from all parts of the territory were examined chemically. Most of these analyses were required in connection with new water projects of a domestic or industrial nature. In many parts of the territory the water, even when it has been located in sufficient volume, is too saline to form a satisfactory domestic supply. Kongwa is an example. Early borings there could only locate water with a total saline content of 340 parts per 100,000, which formed a most unpalatable supply. Extensive search has, however, now revealed much less saline water supplies in sufficient volume.

In connection with the Mikindani public supply the alternate sources of Lake Chidya and the Ruvuma River have been under study for several months and reveal the unsuitability of the former owing to its extreme hardness.

Experience on the coast over several years, at Dar es Salaam and to a lesser extent at Lindi, with moderately deep boreholes has shown that the salinity of the water obtained is largely governed by the rate of pumping from the boreholes, a fact which would suggest a certain amount of contamination with sea water under high rates of pumping.

Not all of the water samples submitted have been from potential domestic supplies: there have been many samples submitted in connection with the raising of steam and similar problems. Many of the waters of the territory are characterised by the presence of sodium bicarbonate, probably caused by the same factors as those connected with the formation of the alkaline lakes, such as Magadi and Natron.

188. Disinfection of Pools and Control of Pests

Systematic control of stagnant water is in present circumstances a practicable proposition only in urban and other areas of close settlement. In the urban areas the responsibility rests with the Township Authority or the Minor Settlement Sanitary Authority as the case may be. Elsewhere where disinfection and other control measures are practicable they are undertaken by the Health Officers and Inspectorate.

Measures undertaken for the control of pests dangerous to health are as follows:

(a) *Anti-mosquito Measures*

Anti-larval measures vary according to the local circumstances and include drainage, canalization, filling, introduction of fish, application of Paris green, oiling, oiling plus D.D.T., etc. The usual method for the application of oil is by Four Oaks Sprayers. Anti-mosquito measures in the larger urban areas are carried out by their public health departments under the Medical Officer of Health or European Health Inspector. In the smaller urban areas the work is undertaken by African Sanitary Inspectors. Large numbers of mosquito finders and oilers are employed.

(b) *Bilharzia*

The usual anti-snail measures are drainage or the filling in of stagnant ponds. Difficulties in applying these methods arise in some areas where ponds are the only source of drinking water for cattle.

(c) *Anti-tick Measures*

Many urban areas are tick infested. Controlled experiments carried out during the year in the use of insecticides against tick infection in houses, particularly in the use of Gammexane, have resulted in a large measure of success.

(d) *Rats*

Plague is mildly enzootic in certain areas, particularly in the Singida district of the Central Province. Measures for the eradication of rats are trapping, poisoning and gassing. Measures are also taken for the improvement of 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 examination of rats for plague is carried out at the Pathological Laboratory in Dar es Salaam.

189. Food Inspection

In an urban area a Medical Officer of Health, a Health Inspector or an African 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, dairies, butcheries and slaughter-houses. 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. The Food and Drugs Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder deal with the prevention of adulteration. Owing to a shortage of qualified health inspectorate staff it has not yet been found possible to extend the application of this Ordinance beyond the Usaramo district, including the town of Dar es Salaam, but the experience gained here will be of value when improvement in the staff position permits of application to other areas.

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 carcasses leave the slaughter houses their further inspection and hygienic control become the responsibility of the urban authorities.

In the rural areas rules made by Native Authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance for the control of markets invariably include provision for the maintenance of cleanliness.

DRUGS

190. Legislation

ALL MATTERS concerning drugs and pharmaceuticals are governed by the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1927, and the Poisons Rules, 1940. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of a Pharmacy and Poisons Board which controls the certification and registration of all persons carrying on the business of a pharmacist, and the registration of all premises in which such

business is carried on. The sale of poisonous drugs is strictly controlled and the Governor in Council is empowered to make rules for the control and regulation of, *inter alia*, the sale, manufacture, safe custody and storage, importation, exportation, transport and labelling of drugs and pharmaceuticals, and the compounding and dispensing of poisons.

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.

191. Narcotic Drugs

Generally speaking the inhabitants of Tanganyika are not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. In some areas small quantities of "bhanga" (Indian hemp) are illicitly grown. Its use, however, is now confined to a very small percentage of the population in these areas and most of the addicts are members of the older generation. The cultivation of "bhanga" is a punishable offence.

192. Use of Opium and other Drugs

The following quantities of opium and its derivatives and other dangerous drugs were consumed during the year. They were imported and used solely for medicinal purposes.

	<i>Grammes</i>
Opium (as tincture extract and suppositories)	820.72
Heroin (diamorphine hydrochlor)	Nil
Codein (as phosphate)	2,063.88
Dionine (aethylmorphine hydrochlor)....	91.85
Morphine (hydrochloride hyperdermic tablets and ampoules)	1,047.96
Cocaine (hydrochloride and hyperdermic tablets)	1,271.60

Marijuana is not in use as a medicinal preparation in the Territory.

The traffic in and use of these drugs is regulated under the provisions of the legislation mentioned above. The powers of control were exercised in the enactment of the Poisons Rules.

193. Application of Conventions

The following conventions relating to narcotics have been applied to the territory :

- (i) The Opium Convention, 1912.
- (ii) The Dangerous Drugs Convention, 1925.
- (iii) The International Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, 1931.

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

194. Types and Quantities

THE COMPLETE FIGURES for 1948 are not yet available but the quantities of non-indigenous liquors imported into or manufactured in the territory during 1947 were approximately as follows :

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

Beer	...	...	350,000	Imperial gallons
Brandy	...	...	23,000	proof gallons
Gin	...	...	9,500	proof gallons
Liqueurs	...	...	1,300	Imperial gallons
Rum	...	...	300	proof gallons
Whisky	...	...	10,500	proof gallons
Wines	...	...	23,500	Imperial gallons

Of these quantities all were importations except in the case of beer, of which some 280,000 gallons were manufactured locally.

The beverages normally consumed by the indigenous population consist of palm and bamboo wines and beer made by fermentation of the grain of millets or maize. A certain quantity of honey beer is also consumed. The total annual consumption of beers varies with the size of the harvests. In many parts of the territory consumption is heavy. 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 found particularly among the Masai.

The importation of certain brands of trade spirits is prohibited. Until 1944 the importation of spirits not matured in wood for a period of at least two years was prohibited. Owing to the shortage of supplies this restriction was relaxed and it has not yet been re-imposed.

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. Formerly the sale of any non-indigenous liquors to an indigenous person was illegal but the sale of wines and beers is now permitted. Prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors is still maintained in the interests of the indigenous peoples, but there is provision for exemption from this rule in special cases.

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 large 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. Some illicit distilling and consumption still continues, however.

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.

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 two private bars for the sale of indigenous intoxicating liquors, one run by an individual African and the other by the African section of the British Legion.

In Tanga the manufacture and sale of palm wine are under the control of the Township Authority. The profits made on 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 of the local indigenous inhabitants. The experiment at Tanga has proved very successful. Not only have the amenities at the palm wine bar itself, where non-indigenous beers may also be purchased, been greatly improved, but considerable sums have been made available from the profits of the undertaking for welfare projects. Consideration is being given to the introduction of similar arrangements in other towns.

195. Import Duties, etc.

The following import duties are levied on alcoholic liquor :

(a) *Spirituosus Liquor.*

- (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. 87/- per proof gallon.

(Note :—No allowance in excess of 12½ per cent. is made for under-proof).

(b) *Wines.*

- (1) Vermouth.....Shs. 9/90 per Imperial gallon (or 55 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is greater).
- (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) *Beer.*

Ale, beer, cider, perry and stout, all kinds, of a strength exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit.....Shs. 5/- per Imperial gallon.

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

The import duties levied in Tanganyika are the same as those in Kenya and Uganda, but higher than those in the other neighbouring territories of the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa.

POPULATION

196. Population Statistics

IN CONJUNCTION with the East African Directorate of Statistics a full population census, much of the planning for which was done in 1947, was carried out during the year. For various administrative and staff reasons the census was taken in two parts, that of the non-indigenous population in February and the general census of the indigenous population in August. The results are given in Statistical Appendix I. The figures of the non-indigenous population are final; those of the indigenous population are preliminary pending final checking but may be regarded as reasonably accurate.

The previous complete population census was carried out in 1931. It covered the whole territory and all sections of the population. Had the war not intervened a similar census would have been carried out in 1941.

Since 1931 estimates of the indigenous population have been based on the tax assessment registers compiled by the native authorities. The figures of taxable males obtained from these registers have been multiplied by 3.5, a ratio suggested by the results of the 1931 census.

Counts of the comparatively small European population, as was pointed out in last year's report, present no great difficulty and accurate figures have generally been obtained. The recent census showed that there were 16,045 Europeans in the territory on the 25th February, with a preponderance of 349 females. This was due to the inclusion of 5,397 Poles, most of whom were female war-time refugees still remaining temporarily in the territory. Since the date of the census and up to the end of the year 3,317 of these temporary residents have left Tanganyika and the remainder will follow in 1949.

In Dar es Salaam and Tanga, where a considerable proportion of the total Asian population is concentrated, estimates of the numbers of this section of the community have been based, in recent years, on the food and commodity rationing system. These figures have proved to be only slightly exaggerated. Elsewhere estimates have been made largely with the assistance of sectional associations and other representative organisations. The total figures for Asians given in Appendix I include Arabs and persons of mixed Asian descent. Details of the Indian population, as distinct from other groups included in the total figures, are:

Males	....	....	....	....	24,154
Females	....	....	....	....	20,094
TOTAL	....	....	....	....	<u>44,248</u>

The census shows that between 1931 and 1948 the Asian population has increased by 26,806, or approximately 82 per cent., and the European population, excluding temporarily resident refugees, by 2,420, or approximately 30 per cent.

The following are the preliminary figures of the total indigenous population as compared with those of the 1931 census:

		1931	1948
Males	....	2,428,216	3,371,000
Females	....	2,594,424	3,633,000
TOTALS	....	<u>5,022,640</u>	<u>7,004,000</u>

As was expected, the 1948 census has shown the most recent estimates of the indigenous population to have been much too low, but since the figures are still being analysed it is not yet possible to comment on them in detail.

The general census of the indigenous population was followed by a special sample census, covering a tenth of the territory and requiring much more detailed information to be given. The results of this census are not yet available for inclusion in this report.

As has already been stated, a territorial statistical department is to be established when the necessary staff and accommodation can be made available. In the meantime the East African Directorate of Statistics, to which the new department will be subordinate, continues to assist in dealing with the increasing statistical needs of the territory.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

197. Application of Conventions, etc.

A LIST of the international conventions which have been applied to the territory is given in section 13 of this report and special reference to the application of conventions relating to labour welfare problems has been made in section 151. The principles of these conventions have been embodied in the laws of the territory. The extension of this process in connexion with projected new legislation is continually under review but there are some conventions and recommendations which, although entirely acceptable in principle as a guide to future policy, cannot be effectively applied, or will not need to be applied, in the immediate future. As the need or the opportunity arises legislative action to give effect to recommendations dealing with these more advanced forms of social security will be taken. Among the matters to which consideration was given during the year under review was the application of the International Labour Convention concerning Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories. This convention is to be applied with a few minor reservations.

Full and detailed reports on the application of conventions are submitted annually to the International Labour Organisation.

198. Pensions, Maternity and Other Benefits

Apart from the provisions made by Government and by other employers for superannuation and other benefits for their employees, the Government's Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme, and such facilities as are offered by Assurance Companies operating in the territory, no services are provided or at present contemplated with respect to widows' pensions, old age pensions, maternity benefits, health benefits, unemployment benefits, relief or other forms of protection. As far as the great majority of the indigenous inhabitants are concerned social security is largely assured by their family, clan and tribal ties of mutual interdependence and assistance.

199. Social Welfare Legislation

No substantive legislation dealing with social welfare has been enacted during the year.

200. Social Security Objectives

As already indicated, social security for the great bulk of the indigenous population of the territory is a matter bound up with tribal law and custom which places

upon the family, the clan, or the tribe the responsibility for the care of its individual members. This provides a system of social security which is fundamental in indigenous African society and which is worthy of every support and encouragement. In the case of those who have become detribalised the immediate benefits of this system are lost and those without any family or tribal ties who become destitute are cared for either by the Missions or in a few cases in settlements conducted by Township Authorities.

As a means of strengthening social security the immediate objective is the general raising of the standard of living by the economic development of the rural areas and the improvement of living and working conditions in the urban and industrial areas.

201. Social Welfare Work

Social welfare work has continued to be largely concerned with the establishment and development of the Community or Welfare Centres referred to in section 117 of this report. As there stated, the cost of building these centres is being met from a Colonial Development and Welfare grant and by the end of 1948 continued financial assistance for this purpose for another year had been approved. The activities of these centres and the assistance rendered by voluntary organisations in the promotion of social welfare have already been described. The extension of adult classes in literacy and English and of the classes for women in domestic science and other subjects has continued during the year under review. Practical courses of instruction in motor mechanics have been continued where practicable and also post-natal clinics for child welfare where suitably qualified organisers have been available.

202. Assistance for Orphans, etc.

The indigenous social system, which places upon the family or community responsibility for the care of individuals, naturally provides for the care and maintenance of orphaned children, and cases of abandoned children are very rare. In the few instances which do occur a ready home for such children is provided by the Missions. For delinquent children an approved school, to which fuller reference will be found in sections 207-209 of this report, has been established at Kazima, near Tabora.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

203. General Housing Situation

AS WAS STATED in last year's report, although the general housing position varies to some extent from district to district the rural and the urban areas present quite different conditions. In the former, where generally speaking the houses are of a traditional and often primitive type, there is no such problem as a housing shortage; in the latter, the general standing of housing is higher but, particularly in the larger towns, there is an acute shortage.

In the rural areas the varying conditions between different districts, and such changes in construction as are taking place, are largely bound up with the question of the availability of traditional building materials. In the more sparsely populated areas, where supplies of building timber and roofing materials are plentiful, there has been very little change in the type and standard of housing. The traditional type of house can be quickly and easily built and to the average peasant has advantages over buildings of a more modern type. It is cheap and easy to repair,

involves the owner in no great loss if he decides to move and rebuild on a new site, and is considered to be more comfortable—cooler in the hot weather and more snug in areas where the nights are cold. In the more populous areas, however, the shortage of such material as building poles is making it necessary for the inhabitants gradually to change over to other methods of construction, generally by the use of sun-dried bricks. In those areas where economic development is more advanced there is a growing tendency not only to change the method of construction, but also to improve the type and design of houses. As imported building materials, such as cement and corrugated iron sheeting, become more readily available the change over from the traditional to more modern forms of housing will doubtless be accelerated.

In the urban areas generally there is still a shortage of housing, affecting all sections of the population, with the position most acute in the larger towns. Everywhere new houses are being built and it may be said that the building trade is working to capacity, but the resulting increase in accommodation has not kept pace with the rapid increase in the urban population. The continued shortage of supplies of building materials and in many places the shortage of skilled artisans add to the difficulties of solving the housing problem. In many of the towns there is definite over-crowding. In some places the position as far as the indigenous inhabitants are concerned is aggravated by African house owners renting their houses to Asian tenants.

As regards housing on mines and plantations the position is steadily and in some cases rapidly improving. Most of the large employers of labour are embarked on programmes of permanent building construction which provide excellent accommodation and amenities for their workers. The rate at which these programmes can be carried out is still governed by the availability of building materials and of skilled labour, but in some cases very considerable progress has been made during 1948. Where immediate needs cannot be met by the erection of permanent type buildings those of semi-permanent or temporary construction are being improved. A point of interest in this connexion is that the workers in some areas have shown a strong preference for this type of accommodation. It is more in accord with their own traditional style of housing and they find a building with mud-brick walls and a thatched roof, for example, more to their taste and more comfortable than one built with cement and with a corrugated iron roof.

204. Legislation

No new legislation affecting housing or town planning was enacted during the year.

205. Improvements in Housing

Research on local building materials and processes has continued and the design of new Government housing has been kept continually under review by the Architect of the Public Works Department. As was mentioned in last year's report, various type plans for houses for all sections of the community, indigenous and non-indigenous, have been prepared and are available for both official and non-official use. The planning and construction of housing are also undertaken by private architects and building contractors.

In the rural areas there are no special services designed to promote improvement in housing, and building is not subject to control, but every encouragement is given to the native authorities and people to improve the standard of their houses and other buildings. In the urban areas new buildings must conform to certain

minimum standards. The houses being built under the Government housing schemes referred to in the following section are of modern types.

206. Housing and Town Planning Projects

Reference was made in last year's report to the fact that the services of consulting engineers had been obtained to ensure that new planning schemes, necessitated by the rapid expansion of townships in all parts of the territory, conform to modern practice. Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, of London, have established offices at Dar es Salaam and throughout the year under review have acted in an advisory capacity, working in close co-operation with the nucleus of the Town Planning Unit of the Department of Lands and Mines. It is hoped to set up a Government town planning organisation in 1949.

During 1948 planning schemes for the following towns were given priority in the order as listed, and preliminary schemes were completed. Individual lay-outs for parts of these towns have been prepared and in many cases have been surveyed and demarcated:

Dar es Salaam
Mikindani
Tanga
Mwanza
Arusha
Moshi.

In addition, tentative schemes or individual lay-outs have been dealt with at the following places:

Iringa	Kigoma
Kilwa Kisiwani (Masoko)	Shinganya
Tabora	Musoma
Lindi	Mbeya
Kahama	Bukoba
Dodoma	Njombe
Singida	Ruanda
Kilosa	Ruanda.
Kongwa	

The following is a summary of the main works completed:

Dar es Salaam.

Msasani (Oyster Bay) Planning Scheme:

Large scale plans have been prepared and 246 plots demarcated.

Upanga Planning Scheme:

Large scale plan in preparation, and special legislation for implementing the scheme is being drafted.

Individual lay-outs in progress are (i) Kurasini residential area, (ii) Tembe African housing area, (iii) Kurasini industrial area.

Industrial zone plots, planned in 1947, have now been demarcated.

Mikindani: (Mtwara):

Contour survey of 10,000 acres completed, and preliminary planning scheme prepared.

Moshi:

Over-all planning scheme well advanced. Individual lay-outs for new commercial area and industrial area completed. Demarcation of about 50 new plots completed.

Mwanza :

Draft planning scheme under preparation. Individual lay-outs prepared for low density housing area and industrial area. Plots have been demarcated in these two zones and also in the African and Asian housing areas, totalling about 120 plots.

Arusha :

Draft planning scheme prepared. Individual lay-outs prepared for residential and commercial areas. About 100 plots demarcated.

Tanga :

Preliminary planning scheme prepared. Individual lay-outs prepared for African housing scheme and low density residential area. About 100 plots demarcated.

Tabora :

Contour survey almost completed. Plots in partial lay-outs demarcated to assist immediate development.

Lindi :

Tentative zoning scheme provided. Individual lay-outs prepared for African housing area and low density residential area. Plots demarcated and contour survey in progress.

Iringa :

Individual lay-out prepared for African housing area. Contour survey of township completed and about 80 plots demarcated.

Mbeya :

Contour survey completed.

Shinyanga :

Contour survey completed and draft zoning scheme prepared. Industrial area planned.

Dodoma :

No planning scheme yet prepared. Individual lay-outs attended to.

Masoko (Kilwa Kisiwani) :

Contour survey completed. Preliminary scheme prepared and some plots demarcated.

Kahama :

Contour survey completed. Preliminary scheme prepared.

As regards housing projects, apart from the provision being made for accommodation for Government employees at a number of centres, several African housing schemes are in progress. At Dar es Salaam in a scheme under which houses are being built by Government for leasing to Africans, seventy-six houses had been completed by the end of the year and another sixty were under construction. Tenders are being invited for a further 119 buildings, including shop premises. Construction will be continued to the full capacity of the lay-out, which makes full provision for open spaces, public buildings and shops. As an emergency measure a considerable number of houses of temporary construction have been built, to be replaced in due course by permanent buildings.

A further lay-out has been prepared on an area of 160 acres, under a scheme for private house building, either by Africans themselves or by employers wishing to provide houses for their employees. This lay-out also makes provision for open spaces and public buildings.

At Tanga a lay-out for 220 houses with public buildings has been approved. This lay-out, as well as those of the Dar es Salaam schemes, has been prepared by the town planning consultants (Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners) in collaboration with the Public Works Department.

A Woman Welfare Officer, trained in housing estate management, is to be appointed to supervise the housing schemes in Dar es Salaam.

PENAL ORGANISATION

207. Departmental Organisation

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.

Fuller details of the staff of the Department will be found in Statistical Appendix II but the following is a summary of the position at the end of the year :

Commissioner of Prisons	....	....	....	1
Assistant Commissioner	....	....	....	1
Superintendent of Prisons	....	....	....	5
Assistant Superintendents	....	....	....	11
Matron of Female Prison	....	....	....	1
Superintendent of Approved School	....	....	....	1
Matron of Approved School	....	....	....	1
Chief Warders	....	....	....	21
Warders	....	....	....	679
Recruit Warders	....	....	....	36
Female Warders	....	....	....	6
Instructors	....	....	....	38
Clerks	....	....	....	29

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. Officers recruited locally receive their training at prisons in the Territory.

Subordinate ranks are trained at the departmental Prison Training School.

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.

In a special category is the Kingolwira Prison where the policy of segregation of prisoners by prisons, to which reference is made in section 215 of this report, is now being carried out. Kingolwira, situated in rural surroundings, has accommodation for about a thousand first offenders of both sexes who are housed in separate prisons or "camps". 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 restraint and confinement. A large farm of 800 acres—with workshops, brick kilns, etc.—provides a full range of employment in agriculture and animal husbandry. All building construction work, upkeep of buildings, maintenance of roads and so on are carried out by the prisoners. All prisoners who have become proficient in trades are assisted in obtaining employment on the expiration of their sentences.

There is one correctional institution, an Approved School, for juveniles. The Commissioner of Prisons is the Manager of the School and the resident staff consists of a Superintendent, a Matron, five teachers, seven instructors and a clerk.

208. Prison Conditions

In the report for 1947 mention was made of the fact that, taking the territory as a whole, prison accommodation was inadequate. To remedy this position a five-year building programme has been approved and despite such difficulties as shortage of materials considerable progress was made during 1948. The main items on which work was well advanced by the end of the year were the complete rebuilding, on the Kingolwira pattern, of the prisons at Moshi and Tabora and the building of a new prison at Mwanza. Extensions of accommodation at Kingolwira and Mwaweni and repairs, extension and improvements at the Approved School at Kazima were completed. Work on a new prison at Shinyanga started just before the end of the year.

The completion of this five-year programme will not only provide much needed additional accommodation but by the replacing of existing unsatisfactory buildings by modern prisons with up-to-date amenities will permit of full implementation of the policy of reform and rehabilitation of those committed to imprisonment. In the meantime every effort is being made to carry out this policy and it should be recorded that the United Nations Mission which visited the territory during the year was favourably impressed by what it saw of prison management and the care of prisoners.

Prisoners are classified under the following headings :

- First Offenders
- Non-recidivists
- Recidivists
- Remand Prisoners
- Prisoners awaiting trial
- Juveniles
- Female Prisoners
- Civil Prisoners.

A special prison is provided for female 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 female prisoner on remand or to serve a very short sentence at any other prison separate accommodation is provided, with appropriate female warder staff, if necessary engaged on a temporary basis.

Juvenile offenders ordered to be detained at the Approved School are moved there without delay. Inmates of the school are classified according to age groups, (there is no provision at the school for the reception of female juveniles) and any inmate whose period of detention has exceeded twelve months may be discharged with the approval of the Manager. No young person may be detained at the school beyond the age of eighteen years.

The regulation space assigned to each prisoner is 300 cubic feet but in the existing circumstances it has not been possible to adhere to that figure in all prisons. The same cubic space is allowed for the inmates of the Approved School.

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 recognised and this fact is emphasized by the arrangements being made to accommodate *all* long-term first offenders in prison camps where they will be employed together on farm work.

Until the improvements to be made under the building programme and the institution of such reforms as the extension of the prison farm system are completed it is not possible to carry out this general policy in its entirety in every case, but it is equally true to say that a very large proportion of the prisoners now undergoing sentence enjoy conditions superior to those to which they were accustomed in their own homes when they were at liberty. A further improvement in conditions to which consideration is to be given is the introduction of sleeping boards as used in prisons in the United Kingdom in place of the sleeping mats at present used.

Particulars of prison dietary scales are given in Statistical Appendix III, Part C.

Most of the inmates of the prisons are there for short terms of imprisonment only and the education provided for them is given an agricultural bias. Long-term prisoners are taught trades in prison workshops. At the Approved School inmates up to the age of fourteen receive full time primary education. Most of them, including a large proportion of "problem children" who are not amenable to parental control, are illiterate on their admission to the school. Inmates over the age of fourteen are given vocational training—carpentry, building, road-making, farming and market gardening—with an hour's classroom education daily. All inmates are given instruction in elementary hygiene.

Prisons are visited daily by Medical Officers or other medical staff. When adequate treatment cannot be given in the prison, sick prisoners are removed to civil hospitals for treatment.

Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Judges of the High Court are *ex-officio* visiting justices for all prisons in the Territory and Provincial Commissioners are *ex-officio* visiting justices for all prisons within their respective provinces. Other persons have been appointed as visiting justices for specified prisons. The powers of visiting justices are prescribed by the Prison Ordinance and 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 the regulation of visits to prisons by prisoners' friends and by ministers of religion.

209. Juvenile Prisoners

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.

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 purposes of the Ordinance as a "juvenile court," no persons other than the members and

officers of the court, the relatives of 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.

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.

The extent of juvenile delinquency has shown a tendency to increase during recent years—a result of the drift of population from rural to urban and industrial areas—but still remains very low. Reference to the Approved School for the detention and training of juvenile offenders has been made in the preceding section of this report. During the year under review there were 30 admissions to the school.

210. Types of Labour

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 recognised 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.

An alternative to imprisonment, known as Extramural Labour, is available for persons sentenced to periods not exceeding six months or for non-payment of fines not exceeding Shs. 100. Such persons live at home and are employed without payment by Government Departments on public work unconnected with the Prison; e.g., quarrying, anti-malarial work, etc., and have either cooked rations or a ration allowance provided for the mid-day meal. A substantial number of convicted persons avail themselves each year of this privilege.

211. Employment of Prisoners

Prisoners are employed either within or beyond the confines of prisons, on carpentry, tailoring, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, laundry work, mat-making, rope-making, quarrying, brick-making, lime-burning, road work, agriculture and general labour. Prison labour is used largely by Government departments but is not hired out to private employers. 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 gangs.

212. Confinement outside the Territory

European prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding three years may be sent to the United Kingdom to serve their sentences. All other prisoners serve their whole sentences in the Territory and normally at the nearest prison of the appropriate class to their place of conviction.

213. Nature of Penalties, etc.

The following punishments, other than fines and imprisonment, may be imposed by a Court :

- (a) Death
- (b) Corporal Punishment
- (c) Forfeiture
- (d) Payment of Compensation
- (e) Finding security to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour or to come up for judgment.
- (f) Any other punishment provided by the Penal Code or by any other law or Ordinance.

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

All sentences of imprisonment are imposed for definite periods.

Corporal punishment, with a light rattan cane, may be inflicted on juvenile males and on adult males in a limited class of cases. The maximum number of strokes is twelve for a juvenile (i.e., a person under sixteen years of age) and twenty-four for an adult. Sentences of corporal punishment may not be passed on females, males who have been sentenced to death, or males over the age of forty-five years.

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.

Except for deportation, the penalties inflicted are applicable to both indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.

214. Prison Legislation

The only substantive prison legislation passed during the year was an amendment to the Prisons Ordinance to enable proportional gratuities to be paid into the estates of subordinate members of the Prisons Service dying before completion of the period of service necessary to qualify for the full gratuity.

Legislation affecting the Approved School consisted of an amendment to the Children and Young Persons Ordinance requiring medical evidence to be taken in determining the age of any young persons brought before the Courts.

215. Prison Reforms

The first step in the reforms referred to in last year's report—the introduction

of a system of segregation of prisoners by prisons—has been taken. A prison farm for first offenders is in being and another will be completed next year. A prison for recidivists is nearing completion and the programme provides for another to be completed within the next two years.

216. Prison Discipline

Prisoners are normally unlocked at daybreak and after the morning meal labour gangs are formed and distributed for work. The evening meal is served one hour before sunset and at sunset all prisoners are locked up for the night.

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.

In the case of aggravated or repeated offences any one or more 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.

The need for the maintenance of a high standard of discipline in prisons is obvious but at the same time the matter is one which is kept constantly under review, particularly in its relation to the general question of the introduction of reforms. Such reforms as those implemented under the Kingolwira prison farm system have as one of their main objects the rehabilitation of prisoners by methods involving the minimum of punitive action. The success of such methods in the

case of first offenders may be judged by the record at Kingolwira but the time has not yet come when all forms of punishment as means of maintaining discipline can be abolished throughout the prisons of the territory—and this is a position not confined to Tanganyika. While they are used as infrequently as possible and only when other disciplinary measures have failed, the retention of powers to impose such punishments as solitary confinement and corporal punishment is still considered necessary. These punishments are intended to be severe, since they are reserved for repeated or aggravated offences, but they are by no means as drastic as may appear to those without knowledge of local conditions and circumstances. The use of solitary confinement is nevertheless to be reduced to a minimum with abolition as the ultimate objective. As regards corporal punishment—which means chastisement by a limited number of strokes with a cane and not a brutal flogging as some critics appear to believe—this disciplinary measure is resorted to only in rare instances for the serious offences mentioned above and when considered necessary by the Commissioner, to whom all sentences of corporal punishment must be submitted for confirmation. Sufficient commentary on the extent to which this form of punishment is used is provided by the records. In all the prisons of the territory, with a present average daily population of some six thousand, the annual average number of cases of corporal punishment during the last five years has been three, while at Kingolwira there has been only one case in the last ten years.

At the Approved School good conduct is rewarded by privileges and the normal punishment for misconduct is the withdrawal of privileges. An earning scheme whereby inmates of the School receive a small daily wage is regarded as being of considerable value. Inmates who have been detained for periods exceeding one year and who have been of good behaviour are granted the privilege of an annual holiday up to fourteen days. Corporal punishment is resorted to only when other disciplinary action has proved ineffective.

217. Special Privileges

Persons 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 a remission of one-fourth of the remainder of their sentences. Special remission of sentences may be granted on grounds of exceptional merit.

Certain other privileges, for which there is no statutory provision, have been introduced as an administrative measure, with considerable apparent success, in the case of prisoners undergoing long sentences. After the expiration of the first eighteen months of their sentence prisoners who have been of good behaviour receive a small "wage" of fifty cents a month. This cannot be accumulated but must be spent each month on cigarettes or other similar small luxuries at the choice of the prisoner. Those whose conduct has been particularly meritorious may be employed as instructors in prison workshops and on other similar duties. If employed with labour gangs they act as checkers or foremen, and although not given any authority over other prisoners, they have a degree of responsibility for the supervision of their work. They are entitled to an additional shilling each month as "wages," and may write and receive one additional letter each month.

The extent to which privileges earned during imprisonment may affect the lives of prisoners after their release is not easy to assess in a country where, speaking generally, no particular stigma at present attaches to a sentence of imprisonment.

There are, however, grounds for believing that the recognition of good conduct and industry is not without effect on the mental attitude and outlook of those who have been subjected to prison discipline and training, and particularly that those who have been given a sense of responsibility will be encouraged to live a useful life when their full freedom is restored to them.

218. System of Probation

Provision, both legal and financial, has been made for a probation system but its establishment has been delayed owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable staff.

The Children and Young Persons Ordinance provides for probation orders to be made in the cases of juveniles convicted of any offence other than homicide.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

(GENERAL)

219. Objectives of Educational Policy

AS WAS STATED in the annual report for 1947, there must, in a country with a mixed population in varying stages of development, be some distinction between the immediate and the ultimate objectives of educational policy. The ultimate objective of a community well-equipped, by the advancement of education in its widest sense, to assume full social, economic and political responsibility remains clear and unalterable. Progress towards that ultimate goal depends largely on the achievement of the immediate objective of the educational advancement of the more backward sections of the inhabitants. The ten-year plan for the development of African education, which is now in operation, was prepared with this objective in view.

It is recognised that this plan does not in itself provide the complete answer to the problem and that both the speed and the scope of development must be increased as greater resources of staff, finance and materials become available. The fact that the existing educational facilities are inadequate for the needs of the territory is fully appreciated and constant thought is being given to means of extending them. But progress is not achieved by the mere making of plans. What Tanganyika needs is a period of peace and prosperity to permit of its various development plans being carried out. During its short history this territory has suffered from the effects of two world wars and a world-wide economic depression. Successive efforts to achieve advancement have been to a great extent negated by periods when not only could no real progress be made but when preoccupation with other vital matters and either retrenchment of staff or its diversion from its normal duties resulted in loss of ground. The effects of such set-backs on the development of social services would have been severe in any circumstances but in Tanganyika the position has been peculiarly difficult. In regard to education in particular, the territory had what may be described as a "late start". The educational facilities existing when the country first came under British Administration were negligible. Little trace of the organisation which had existed prior to the 1914-1918 war could be found, either of buildings or of teachers. The progress made since then must be judged against that background. The fact that such progress as has been achieved in the face of repeated set-backs has not kept pace with the needs of the territory accentuates the need for still greater efforts in the future, but it does not in any way affect the basic policy.

The immediate objective of this policy, as has frequently been stated, is to make the most profitable use of all available resources in expanding the school system at all stages. Its aim is to ensure that the greatest possible number may become

literate in the shortest possible time, to provide the means whereby they may be saved from relapsing into illiteracy, and to provide for a greatly increased number of pupils to have the advantage of secondary and higher education. To this end there must be the fullest co-operation and co-ordination of all resources, governmental, native administration and voluntary agency. Moreover, if a generation is to arise capable of playing its part in the development of the territory, the spread of secular education must be accompanied by improvement in the general standard of living and the inculcation of sound principles of good citizenship. If the educational policy on which the territory is embarked is to be fully successful the co-operation of the population is no less important than the co-ordination of the efforts of the various educational agencies. The need for education is fully appreciated by the more advanced members of the African community. In every part of the territory their requests for increased facilities may be heard and in some districts there is a growing demand on the part of the mass of the people. In many other areas, however, there has yet to be an awakening of the urge for education and of a true appreciation of its meaning and value. This is particularly so as regards female education. While the more enlightened members of the indigenous population are strongly in favour of the education of girls there is still much opposition on the part of the people generally, including the parents and guardians of the girls themselves, especially in the rural areas.

As regards non-African education, the report of the special committee appointed in 1947, together with Government's comments thereon, was submitted to the Legislative Council in July, 1948. The Council accepted the recommendations placed before it and as from the beginning of 1949 the educational programme for the non-indigenous communities will be placed on a different footing. The Non-Native Education Ordinance passed in November, 1948, provides for the establishment of two separate authorities to deal with European education and with Indian and Goan education. In view of the urgent requirements of African education it has been decided that the expenditure from territorial general revenue on non-African education cannot be increased for the present, and that the cost of any extension of such education must be borne by the communities concerned. In consequence of this decision a non-Native Education Tax will be levied as from the 1st January, 1949.

220. Educational Systems and Programme

Quite apart from any question of the changes now to be made in regard to the financing and administration of non-indigenous education, to which reference has been made in the preceding section of this report, it is necessary in the present stage of the territory's development to arrange educational programmes largely on a racial basis. As far as primary schools are concerned the question of language alone makes inter-racial education an impracticable proposition at the present time. If leeway is to be made up and the objective of making the greatest possible number of children literate in the shortest possible time is to be achieved, the younger children must be taught in the language in which instruction can be most easily imparted and through which they can assimilate knowledge with the minimum of mental strain. Later on, when adequate facilities for higher education are available in the territory and the English language is more widely understood and used, will be the time to give consideration to inter-racial systems of education. At present no facilities for education beyond the primary stage are available in the territory for European children.

Primary schools for all races are conducted by Government and voluntary agencies and, in the case of the indigenous population, also by the native administration. Secondary education for the African and Asian communities is provided at Government and grant-aided schools.

In regard to African education the development programme envisages a large increase in the number of primary schools, with a corresponding increase in the number of pupils going on to the secondary course.

221. Departmental Organisation

The headquarters of the Education Department are at Dar es Salaam, where the head of the Department, the Director of Education, is assisted by a Deputy Director, an Assistant Director, a Chief Inspector, a Senior Education Officer, and a Chief Inspector of Women's Education. The last-named is responsible to the Director for all matters concerning female education.

For administrative purposes 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.

In the provinces the Provincial Education Officers deal directly with the Education Secretaries of the voluntary agencies, the latter being specially appointed to act as the representatives of these agencies in their dealings with Government on all education matters.

Full details of the establishment of the Education Department are given in Statistical Appendix II. The following table gives a summary of the administrative and executive posts for which provision has been made. For purposes of comparison figures are given of the authorised establishments in 1938, 1947 and 1948. The posts enumerated are, of course, purely departmental and do not include any of the educational staff employed by voluntary agencies; the list also omits the teaching and other staff employed in European schools and in connexion with the correspondence course for European children, and the educational staff employed in the training section of the Labour Department.

	1938	1947	1948
Director	1	1	1
Deputy Director	—	1	1
Assistant Director	1	—	1
Chief Inspector	—	1	1
Senior Woman Education Officer (Chief Inspector of Women's Education)	—	1	1
Superintendent of Technical Education	—	—	1
Senior Education Officers	} 26	6	6
Education Officers		31	44
Supervisor of School Buildings	—	—	1
Mass Education Officers	—	—	1
Women Education Officers	4	13	17
Senior Industrial Instructors	2	3	4
Industrial Instructors	9	6	6
Clerical Instructors	1	2	2
Indian Headmasters	1	3	3
Indian Inspectors	1	2	2
Indian Teachers	32	62	72
African Teachers and Inspectors	404	991	1,114
African Industrial Instructors	36	54	54

The provision made in the estimates for 1948 in respect of personal emoluments was:—

Territorial Estimates	£136,025
Development Estimates	£16,612

In addition, supplementary provision, which it is estimated will total some £73,000, has been made necessary by the revision of salaries approved during the year.

As an indication of the increasing financial provision being made for education the following comparative figures are of interest. They do not include details of the expenditure incurred by voluntary agencies as reliable figures are not at present available. The figures for 1948 include supplementary provision made during the year, other than that in respect of personal emoluments referred to above. The provision shown as coming from development funds includes Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

				General Revenue	Development Funds	Native Treasuries
				£	£	£
1938	....	....	....	99,717	—	14,688
1939	....	....	....	109,952	—	11,764
1947	....	....	....	359,160	60,900	90,590
1948	....	....	....	379,390	118,011	98,430
1949	....	....	....	590,782	221,586	93,702

The figure under General Revenue for 1949 includes the estimated amounts to be paid from the newly established Non-Native Education Authority Funds.

Hitherto the details of the financial provision made in respect of African, Asian and European education have not been shown separately in the territorial estimates. In view of the new procedure in regard to non-African education, however, this is now being done, and the following figures show the position for 1949.

	African £	Asian £	European £
Direct contribution from Territorial Revenue	384,565	66,336	43,970
Paid from Non-Native Education Authority Funds (Proceeds of Non-Native Education Tax and School Fees)	—	44,297	51,614
Development Funds	221,586	—	—
TOTAL	£606,151	110,633	95,584

In addition the provision made in the native treasury estimates increases the figure for African education by £93,702 to a total of £699,853.

222. Legislation

The only substantive legislation affecting education passed during the year under review consisted of the two Ordinances to which reference was made in section 219 of this report.

(a) *The Non-Native Education Ordinance, 1948.*

This Ordinance which came into force on the 1st January, 1949, provides for the establishment of two authorities, to be known as the European Authority for Education and the Indian and Goan Authority for Education. The functions of these authorities, the constitution of which consists of an official chairman and an official secretary, representatives of parents and other members, include the following:

- (i) to make plans for the development and organisation of education for their respective communities and for the maintenance and establishment of schools;
- (ii) to control and manage the funds made available for the above purposes;

- (iii) to ensure that schools are inspected as required by the Ordinance ;
- (iv) to prepare estimates of revenue and expenditure for each year.

(b) *The Non-Native Education Tax Ordinance, 1948*

The Ordinance provides for the levying, as from the 1st January, 1949, of an annual tax to be called the Non-Native Education Tax. This tax will be payable by every male non-native above the age of eighteen years resident in the territory. The rate of the tax varies from £1 10s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d. in the case of Asians, and from £2 0s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d. in the case of Non-Natives other than Asians, the individual rate being fixed in relation to the rate of Non-Native Poll Tax for which the taxpayer is liable.

The subsidiary legislation passed during the year was as follows :

(a) The Township (Compulsory Education) Rules, 1947, were applied to the township of Iringa.

These rules, under which a township authority may require pupils enrolled at any Government, native authority or assisted school to attend such school regularly, and may also, at the request of a Provincial Commissioner, order any indigenous person under the age of sixteen years and resident in the township to become enrolled as a school pupil, apply to such townships as the Governor may from time to time direct.

(b) The African Education (Grants-in-aid) Regulations, 1948, replacing the previously existing regulations, made additional provision for grants-in-aid. Maintenance grants are now payable for pupils at post-primary and vocational schools and teaching training centres, and grants for the purchase of equipment are payable to pupils completing their course at a vocational school.

223. School Building Programme

Shortages of materials and still more the lack of qualified supervisory staff are still considerable handicaps in all building programmes. Government, native authorities and voluntary agencies have all, despite the difficulties to be overcome, continued with their programmes for the building of primary schools. The major works completed during the year were the Government Indian school at Tanga and extension to the Mbeya School. Works in progress but not yet completed included the African Girls' school at Machame, and extensions to the African secondary schools at Bwiru, Nyakato, Dar-es-Salaam and Malangali and to the European school at Arusha.

Major works planned and for which financial provision has been made include African girls' school at Mbeya and Mwanza, African teacher training centres at Mpwapwa and Mwanza, a senior secondary school at Songea, a secondary school (voluntary agency) at Pugu, and extensions to the senior secondary school and the girls' school at Tabora.

The ex-army and ex-refugee buildings at Pasiansi (Mwanza) and Bigwa (Morogoro) were in use throughout the year as temporary accommodation for Government teacher training centres.

The equipment of schools to full standard is still held up by the continuing shortage of supplies of scholastic materials.

SCHOOLS AND CURRICULUM

224. Regulations

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 this 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.

As regards schools for the education of non-indigenous children reference has already been made to the passing of the Non-Native Education Ordinance in 1948. In addition to prescribing the constitution and functions of the newly established Education Authorities the Ordinance 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.

225. Conditions governing Grants-in-aid

Grants to private schools for the education of indigenous inhabitants are governed by the provisions of the African Educational 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 school 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 be not 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.

(b) *Asian Schools.*

- (i) There must be no distinction of caste or creed except in the case of recognised 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) 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.

The basis on which grants are made in each of the categories 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. Hitherto the figure has been 50 per cent or 85 per cent according to the grade of the school, but in pursuance of the policy of equating the salaries of teachers employed in grant-aided schools with the revised salaries of teachers in Government service, grants are now payable at the rates of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent and 90 per cent with effect from the 1st January, 1948. (It should be noted that although teachers' salaries form the basis on which these grants-in-aid are calculated, the grants are paid to the voluntary agencies and not directly to the teachers themselves). 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. Reference has been made, in section 222 above, to the maintenance grants payable in respect of pupils at post-primary and vocational schools and teacher training centres and the equipment grants payable to students completing the course at vocational schools.

(b) *Asian Schools.*

Grants for salary purposes are made according to the qualifications and the grade of the staff employed. Building and equipment grants are payable at a rate not exceeding 50 per cent of the capital expenditure on an approved school. 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 50 per cent of the capital expenditure on an approved school and grants for materials according to the number of pupils.

226. Scope of Curriculum

In the case of schools providing for the education of the indigenous inhabitants the primary curriculum has a dual purpose. The primary schools are the foundation on which plans for educational advancement rest, and therefore the course of training which they provide must afford an adequate stepping-stone to higher education. At the same time, since only a proportion of the pupils passing through the primary schools will go on to secondary schools the primary course must offer something complete in itself. The plan is to make a minimum four years co-educational course available to the greatest possible number of children of both sexes with the ultimate objective of achieving universal literacy. The curriculum provides sufficient instruction to enable the pupils completing it to take their place as enlightened members of the community, adequately equipped to pursue intelligently and in a progressive manner their activities in agriculture and husbandry, or, for those who so wish, to become with further training efficient tradesmen or craftsmen. Their degree of literacy will suffice to enable them also to take an active and intelligent part in local affairs.

In a similar way it may be said that the secondary curriculum also has a dual purpose. It is designed to equip those who go beyond the primary course to take their proper place in the higher spheres of the public life of their country, or to give them the essential qualifications for still higher vocational training.

The details of the curriculum for each grade of the various categories of schools are as follows :

(a) *African*(i) *Primary*

The curriculum includes a thorough grounding in Swahili in reading, writing and arithmetic, geography and history (both with special local and East African application), nature study and hygiene. A daily period is allowed for voluntary religious instruction irrespective of creed. Citizenship begins to be taught as a subject in the third year. Gardening, handwork, physical training and singing are also taught, normally as out-of-classroom activities. Provision is made for the teaching of English during the fifth and sixth years for the pupils who are going on to a secondary school.

(ii) *Secondary.*

The curriculum includes English, mathematics, general science, history, geography, vernacular study (Swahili) and religious instruction. Handwork, gardening, physical training and singing are included as out-of-school activities, according to the suitability of local conditions. Most of the secondary schools do not yet go beyond a four year course, i.e., up to Standard X. One Government school and two Voluntary agency schools offer the full secondary course up to the sixth year (Standard XII) at which stage pupils may sit for the Cambridge School Certificate or the Makerere College entrance examination. Additional facilities for the full

secondary course will be provided progressively in accordance with the Ten Year Plan for the Development of African Education.

(b) *Asian.*

(i) *Primary.*

The curriculum of the Asian primary schools covers a six year course comprising vernacular studies (Gujerati or Urdu) arithmetic, history, geography, hygiene, nature study and handicrafts. The teaching of English begins in the fourth standard. Physical training and games are included as out-of-school activities.

(ii) *Secondary.*

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.*

Primary.

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

227. Language Teaching

The following is the position in regard to the teaching of languages in the several categories of schools:

(a) *African Schools.*

The teaching of English is begun in the fifth year (Standard V) of the primary course for those pupils who are going on to secondary schools. It becomes the medium of instruction in the first year (Standard VII) of the secondary course. All African pupils are required to master Swahili during the first year of the primary course. Swahili, which is the indigenous language of the coastal areas, is the *lingua franca* of the territory and is the only written vernacular used in the schools.

(b) *Asian Schools.*

Gujerati or Urdu are used as the media of instruction up to Standard VI inclusive. English is first taught as a subject in Standard IV and becomes the medium of instruction in Standard VII.

(c) *European Schools.*

French and Latin are taught in the top classes of the Government primary schools. In the Greek and Afrikaans community schools Greek and Afrikaans respectively are the media of instructions up to Standard IV. English is taught as a subject.

228. Facilities for Higher Education

No facilities for higher education are at present provided within the Territory. In the case of indigenous students those who qualify for entrance to Makerere

College, Uganda, are eligible for Government bursaries covering the full cost of their time at the College. Assistance is available for those who are suitably qualified and wish to pursue their studies abroad and special courses of training, e.g., Social Welfare, are provided.

In the case of non-indigenous students Government bursaries may be awarded for post-secondary studies abroad provided certain conditions of residence in East Africa have been complied with.

Colonial Development and Welfare Scholarships are available for suitably qualified persons of all races who wish to obtain the necessary qualifications to enable them to undertake duties of greater responsibility in Government service.

For the academic year 1948/49 scholarships were awarded to candidates from Tanganyika as follows :

- One (African) for an Arts Degree at Durham University ;
- One (African) for Teacher's Certificate Course at London University ;
- One (European) for an Honours Degree.
- One (Indian) for legal studies at the English Bar.

At the end of 1948 the number of Africans studying in the United Kingdom with the assistance of scholarships was ten—four Social Welfare scholars and six Colonial Development and Welfare scholars.

PUPILS

229. Distribution of Schools, etc.

AS STATED in the report for 1947, the general distribution of schools throughout the territory is fairly closely related to the density of population, but in view of the number of schools established by voluntary agencies it is also to a considerable extent governed by the distribution of missionary activities. Most of the post-primary schools are at present situated at or near urban centres. The closest density of schools in the rural areas is to be found in the Bukoba district of the Lake Province, the Songea and Masasi districts of the Southern Province, the Arusha and Moshi districts of the Northern Province and in the Tanga, Lushoto and Pare districts of the Tanga Province. Revision of the maps showing population density and the distribution of schools which were appended to the 1947 Report has been postponed pending the final compilation of the results of the 1948 Census.

230. Financial and Other Assistance

The following is a summary of the position in regard to the payment of fees, medical care and feeding of school children, and other matters affecting their welfare :

(a) School Fees.

(i) African.

All primary education in Government schools is free. At secondary schools boarding fees of Shs. 100/- a year are charged, but are remitted either in whole or in part in necessitous cases. No

fees are charged at teacher training centres. The whole cost of students' education at Makerere College is borne by Government.

In native administration primary schools the practice varies. In the Lake and Southern Highlands Provinces, small tuition fees are charged by most of the native administrations; in the other provinces fees are not generally charged. Where fees are payable adequate provision is made for them to be remitted in necessitous cases.

Fees at varying rates are charged at most voluntary agency schools—primary, secondary and teacher training. There is no uniformity of practice and the fees charged vary largely according to the economic wealth of the area and the financial resources available to the voluntary agency.

(ii) *Indian.*

Fees on a sliding scale are paid in the Government schools, with remission in necessitous cases. In the non-Government schools fees are charged, except that in the primary schools conducted by the Aga Khan Provincial Education Council fees are not usually paid for children of the Ismaili community.

(iii) *European.*

Fees are charged in the primary schools, but are remitted if necessary. Bursaries are awarded, if justified by the parent's circumstances, for secondary education in Kenya or South Africa.

(b) *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 distance involved.

(c) *Physical Education*

Physical training is included in the curriculum of all schools, and in most cases organised games form part of the pupils' physical education.

(d) *Medical Care*

Most of the boarding schools for indigenous pupils have a dispensary with an African dispenser in charge, but cases requiring further attention are dealt with by the nearest medical officer. Children attending the primary schools go to the nearest dispensary or hospital for treatment. In the non-indigenous schools cases of sickness are referred to the nearest medical officer. The staff of the European boarding schools includes resident nurses.

(e) *School Meals*

Mid-day meals for day scholars are provided at some Government and native administration primary schools. Diet sheets for school children are submitted to the Medical Department for approval.

(f) *Scholarships, etc.*

There is no form of scholarship entrance to any of the schools in the territory, nor are any competitive or other scholarships awarded by the schools. Reference has already been made to the provision for scholarships and bursaries for higher education outside the territory.

TEACHERS

231. Qualifications, etc.

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of the professional qualifications of teachers, indigenous and non-indigenous, in the various types of schools:—

(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 former, with two years' professional training after completion of their secondary school course to Standard X, may teach in secondary schools and teacher training centres and are allowed to teach English. Those holding the Grade II certificate, with two years' professional training after completing the academic course up to Standard VIII, may teach in primary schools in the vernacular. If they pass a special examination and practical test they may teach English in the upper standards of primary schools.

Certificated African women teachers—holding the Women Teachers' Certificate—must have had at least one year's professional training after completing their seventh year of schooling.

(b) *Asian Schools*

Asian teachers are graded according to their qualifications, as follows :

(i) Holding a recognised degree	.....	Grade I
(ii) Matriculated with recognised certificates of training	.....	Grade II
(iii) Having vernacular training only	.....	Grade III
(iv) Unqualified (In non-Government schools only)	.....	Grade IV

(c) *European Schools*

The qualifications are the same as those required in the case of European teachers in the Government African schools, viz., a degree, or an education diploma, teaching certificate, or Froebel or Montessori diploma.

The shortage of teachers presents one of the major problems to be overcome in the educational development programme. The number of European teachers is adequate for the needs of existing schools and training centres but provision has been made for their number to be increased to meet the requirements of educational expansion, and until senior African staff becomes available. As regards African teachers the shortage is particularly acute in Grade I. An important feature of the educational development plan is the provision made for the training of teachers.

European teachers for Government schools, African and European, are normally recruited in the United Kingdom. European teachers for non-Government schools are recruited by the voluntary agencies concerned and come from Europe, America and Australia. 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 India. 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. There is no provision for training Asian teachers in Tanganyika but plans have been approved for an inter-territorial training college for male and female teachers at

Nairobi in Kenya. In the case of African teachers those who qualify for entrance to Makerere College, in Uganda, are eligible for a Government bursary for a three years' course for the Makerere Diploma in Education. Under the ten-year educational development plan provision is made for selected Makerere students to receive scholarships for further study and training overseas. Such training will consist of degree courses or some form of specialist training.

No licence is required by European teachers in European schools. Asian teachers with the qualifications of Grades I to III set out above are licensed. Asian teachers in Grade IV are licensed only after they have given satisfaction as to their efficiency and ability to teach. Uncertificated African teachers are licensed on satisfactory completion of a recognised teacher training course if, despite their failure to pass the certificate examination, they are considered suitable as teachers.

232. Salary Scales

As the result of the acceptance of recommendations contained in the report of the Holmes Commission on salary revision, which was published during the year, there have been considerable increases in the salary scales of teachers. The following statement shows the new rates of salary, introduced with retrospective effect as from the 1st January, 1946. Minimum and maximum figures only are here given but full details of incremental scales in the case of teachers in Government service are shown in the Annual Estimates of the Territory.

(a) African Teachers

	<i>Per Mensem</i>
Makerere trained....	Shs. 316—750
Grade I	Shs. 166—400
Grade II	Shs. 66—102
Licensed (or in special cases as for Grade II)	Shs. 56— 65
Women (certificated) with further increments in special cases	Shs. 56— 80

African teachers in assisted voluntary agency schools are to receive the same salaries as Government employed teachers as from the 1st January, 1948.

(b) Asian Teachers (Government Schools):

	<i>Per Mensem</i>
Headmasters, Grade A	Shs. 900—1,000
Headmasters, Grade B.	Shs. 766—886
Assistant Masters, Grade I	Shs. 500—750
Assistant Masters, Grade II	Shs. 300—666

The maximum rates of the grants-in-aid for the salaries for Asian teachers in non-Government schools are as follows:

	<i>Per Annum</i>
Grade I	Shs. 4,500
Grade II	Shs. 3,000
Grade III	Shs. 2,400
Grade IV	Shs. 1,600

(c) European Teachers

	<i>Per Annum</i>
<i>(i) African Schools</i>	
Education Officers	£550—1,320
Women Education Officers	£496—1,056
<i>(ii) European Schools</i>	
Masters	£550—815*
Mistresses	£496—912*

*These figures are subject to revision.

233. Teachers' Associations

The only Teachers' Association in the territory is the Tanganyika African Teachers' Association. Both government and voluntary agency teachers are eligible for membership but the former are greatly in the majority. No journals or bulletins are published by the Association.

ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

234. Adult or Mass Education

REFERENCE was made in the annual report for 1947 to the visit paid to the territory during that year by Professor C. H. Phillips, of the London School of Oriental and African Studies, to examine and advise upon problems connected with literacy campaigns and mass education.

In his report Professor Phillips stressed the fundamentally important fact that true mass education does not mean simply the promotion of mass literacy or the provision of universal schooling for children. These are important features of social development but they must form part of a general forward movement, accomplished through the combined efforts of the Administration and the people themselves. In the particular circumstances existing in Tanganyika the true meaning and importance of mass education must be viewed in relation to the territory's development plans, to the extent to which these depend for their success on the intelligent co-operation of the indigenous peoples in carrying out schemes for their betterment. The various development schemes planned for rural areas call for combined operations in which the people must play their part.

Professor Phillips' recommendations in regard to social development work have been accepted and the necessary financial provision has been made for pilot schemes in the Mbulu and North Parc areas. These schemes will have their own intrinsic value and will also serve as experiments on the results of which future expansion of the work can be based. They will not be confined solely to the promotion of literacy. They will cover the whole field of social betterment, including such essential features as improvement in agricultural practices and in the standards of public health, and the material used in promoting the spread of literacy will deal largely with such matters. The schemes involve the appointment of a specially trained and qualified Social Development Officer, with specially trained African assistants working under him as social development teams.

During the year under review the main efforts in connexion with adult education have continued to be concentrated on the establishment of the social welfare centres described in section 117 of this report. As has been explained, the organisation of the activities of these centres depends largely on the efforts of their members, with the advice and assistance of officers of the Social Welfare Department and other interested persons. Classes are held in various subjects but the maintenance of such activities has depended on voluntary help. Where there are outstanding Africans to stimulate and sustain enthusiasm, or Europeans taking an active interest, systematic organisation of the work of the centres is possible, but elsewhere interest tends to be sporadic and the social services provided tend to become limited to those of a "club" or meeting place for the local intelligentsia. As has already been stated, it has been decided to appoint trained and paid welfare workers to organise the work at a number of centres.

The extent to which use is made of such aids to social development as cinematograph and strip films, radio, and vernacular and other publications, has been indicated in earlier sections of this report. Reference has also been made to the

part played by voluntary organisations such as the Women's Service League, in organising classes for women, the Social Service League, in conducting classes in Swahili and English, the Dar es Salaam Cultural Society, in arranging for lectures and discussions, and to the inter-racial discussion groups which have been formed at a number of places.

The educational and welfare work planned in connexion with the groundnut scheme is an important feature in the territory's programme of adult education. Reference to this work, and to the assistance rendered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation was made in section 36 of this report.

235. Literacy Campaigns

In the circumstances existing in Tanganyika it is difficult to draw any clear dividing line between mass literacy and mass education. In the preceding section an indication is given of the lines on which it is proposed to inaugurate a campaign of social development, that is, mass education in its widest sense. In such schemes as those mentioned in that section the spread of literacy is clearly an important feature but it is not their sole aim and object. The recommendations made by Professor Phillips for mass literacy experiments—as distinct from schemes for social development in the full sense—have been accepted. Steps are being taken to strengthen adult classes at Welfare Centres in urban areas and to provide for instruction to be given in the rural areas by peripatetic teams. An officer of the Education Department has undergone a special course of training in the latest and most up-to-date methods and is being provided with the latest type of literature and other equipment used in mass literacy campaigns. With these as a model, his first task will be to produce the necessary literature suited to the particular requirements of the territory. The first intensive experiment in mass literacy will then be linked to the social development pilot scheme in the North Pare area. The people of this area are regarded as among those most ready to respond to such an experiment and most likely to profit from it. They have displayed outstanding keenness for more education, the establishment of local organising committees will not be difficult and it is anticipated that volunteer workers will be readily forthcoming. This experiment again will serve to provide the necessary experience on which mass education campaigns, with an emphasis on mass literacy, in other parts of the territory can be successfully based.

The educational work of the voluntary agencies is an important contribution to the general campaign against illiteracy. In many mission bush schools, designed primarily for religious instruction but also giving secular education, the imparting of literacy to adults is a feature of their work. Missions have expressed their readiness to undertake literacy campaigns in selected areas and it is hoped to take full advantage of their help. Literacy charts and primers have been prepared by the Education Department.

As was stated in last year's report, there is now practically no illiteracy among the non-indigenous population, except among the older generation in some sections of the Asian community. Among the indigenous inhabitants the percentage of illiteracy is still high. It varies considerably between different parts of the territory but accurate estimates cannot be given until the analysed results of the recent special census become available.

236. Supply of Literature

The East African Literature Bureau, for which a grant of £99,000 was made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, has now been established.

The Bureau, which is an inter-territorial service administered by the East Africa High Commission, is designed to stimulate the production and distribution of literature for African use and to train Africans in this kind of work. Its activities cover the production of text-books, readers, general literature and periodicals, and the setting up of libraries. Special importance is attached to the building up of a school of indigenous literature. The decision to establish such an organisation had its origin in the increasing need for reading material for schools and for self-education, for the spread and maintenance of literacy, and for the provision of literature in connexion with all aspects of social development.

During 1948 the Director and other members of the staff of the Bureau have been appointed and work on a number of its various activities has started. For the text-books section a survey of school requirements and of existing material has been made and organisation of production has begun in collaboration with educational workers in the several East African territories. Manuscripts from all the territories have been received by the section dealing with general literature and African authorship. A competition for manuscripts in the Swahili language has been organised and the entries have been submitted to the Inter-territorial Language Committee for adjudication. A writer's handbook for the use of Africans has been prepared.

In some cases publication is arranged through publishing houses in East Africa or overseas. In other cases the Bureau uses its own publishing fund, provided by contributions from the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. A number of firms have shown a considerable interest in the potential market for literature in East Africa and some have sent or are sending representatives to tour the several territories and to arrange for the publication of books in co-operation with the Bureau. General distribution plans include the extension of sales through African shopkeepers and co-operative societies.

Newspapers in the Swahili language are published by Government for the double purpose of providing reading matter for the indigenous inhabitants of the territory and affording them the opportunity of expressing their views and opinions by the publication of letters and articles. Various official documents are printed and published in the vernacular by the Government press. Some of the larger missions also print literature in the vernacular.

Kiswahili, as has already been stated, is the *lingua franca* of the territory and has been adopted as the official vernacular language.

237. Establishment of Indigenous Languages

The Swahili language, long used as a means of communication in Arabic characters, was first established in written form by missionaries nearly a century ago. Since the adoption of Swahili as the official vernacular language the process of standardisation has been continued by the Inter-territorial Language Committee.

Missionaries have established a number of other Bantu dialects in written form. These include the Nyamwezi, Sukuma, Kerewe, Haya, Sumbwa, Ha, Nzinza, Nyambulu, Chagga, Limi, Mwera and Gogo dialects. Their use is localized but study of them is maintained by the missions and study by individual officers is encouraged by Government by the award of interpreterships.

238. Intellectual and Cultural Activities

In regard to the question of the development of intellectual and cultural activities amongst the indigenous peoples there is little that can be added to the information already given in earlier sections of this report. The fostering of such

activities is largely bound up with the general programme of education. Mention has been made of the indigenous press, of the work of the Literature Bureau in stimulating and assisting indigenous authorship, and of the activities of voluntary agencies and societies in the fostering of cultural pursuits. A new departure during the year under review was a programme of fortnightly lectures on local current affairs arranged by the Social Welfare Department in Dar es Salaam. Some account has been given of indigenous handicrafts, in some of which— weaving, mat making, basket making, carving—there is scope for the expression of indigenous art in design and colour, but development in the higher forms of art and scientific research must await the expansion of facilities for more advanced education. At Makerere College there is an art school and some of the work of the students there has recently been exhibited in London.

As regards the development of a feeling of interdependence among the indigenous peoples, there is a definite trend in this direction. The various Welfare Centres established throughout the territory, particularly in the urban areas, provide meeting places for members of different tribes, and in discussion groups and study circles the matters discussed are of wide interest. In the rural areas, where the interests of the majority of the people are still largely concerned with their own local affairs, there has not yet emerged any real sense of interdependence in matters intellectual or cultural, but a growing appreciation of social and economic interdependence is evidenced by the formation of federations or amalgamations of tribal units. The improvements in communications, the greater opportunities of travelling, and the number of those who leave their homes for periods of employment in other parts of the territory all combine to bring about a broadening of outlook and a greater appreciation of community of interest.

239. Libraries

Among the non-indigenous sections of the population there are numerous libraries and reading rooms, maintained by the different communities, associations and societies. Most of their social clubs provide libraries for the use of their members. A territory-wide lending library service is maintained by the headquarters of the Women's Service League at Dar es Salaam.

At the various welfare centres a free circulating library service is provided in connexion with the central welfare library in Dar es Salaam and books and illustrated periodicals are distributed regularly to all the centres. Some centres are in process of building up their own libraries and book clubs have been started. During this year a gift of books to the value of £500 was received from the British Council to establish the nuclei of reference libraries for Africans in the provincial towns. In Dar es Salaam there is a public library at the King George V Memorial Museum. All sections of the community are, of course, at perfect liberty to purchase books and periodicals from any of the shops where these are on sale.

Figures of the numbers of books held by the various libraries and reading rooms, details of circulation or of the fees where such are charged, are not available.

240. Services of Ex-Servicemen in Education

Efforts have been made to secure the services of the greatest possible number of ex-Servicemen (there are no African ex-Service women) in all spheres of development. In the field of education refresher courses were arranged at one of the teacher training centres and on satisfactory completion of the course those

taking it have been licensed as teachers and have entered the normal salary scale at an incremental point allowing them credit for their war service. Ex-Service tradesmen, after a shortened teacher training course, have been licensed as industrial instructors. In the plans for the inauguration of mass literacy campaigns it is hoped that literate ex-Service men will offer their services.

241. Indigenous Art and Culture

The subject of cultural activities and of the organisations active in fostering and encouraging them has already been largely covered in earlier sections of this report. As regards music and dancing the indigenous peoples of Tanganyika share to the full the strong sense and love of rhythm common to most African peoples. Song and dance are a feature of tribal life, whether the gatherings be large or small, and the indigenous musical instruments to be found throughout the territory are many and varied. Such arts in the rural areas are at present in no need of any special measures to preserve, foster or encourage them. They flourish as the natural expression of the people's deep-rooted artistic impulses. It is only in the urban areas, where the detribalised and more sophisticated African is taking to modern forms of dance music and styles of dancing, that these natural forms of self-expression are in danger of being lost. In the coastal towns concerts of classical Arabic music are occasionally given but dance orchestras in the modern style are now becoming the fashion.

As regards handicrafts, the indigenous tribes of Tanganyika do not as a whole display such an aptitude for craftwork and design as is found in some other parts of Africa, but there are exceptions to this, both tribal and individual. Most of the indigenous people have an excellent idea of colour and design and as far as possible this is being fostered in the schools. Basket and mat-making are handicrafts common to most tribes and, while many of their activities are directed purely to utilitarian ends—wicker-work food carriers, beer strainers, grain stores, fish traps, charcoal holders, etc., and woven grass or reed sleeping mats—certain tribes, notably the Haya, Sukuma, Hehe and Fipa, combine a considerable degree of artistry with their work. Pottery making is general throughout the territory mainly water pots and cooking vessels, the excellence of the finished article depending largely on the nature of the local clay. No form of glaze is used but in some cases the vessels are polished with local graphite. In some areas considerable skill and initiative are shown in decoration. Pottery work is undertaken by the women and in practically all girls' schools a local woman expert is employed to teach the older girls, and sometimes new designs and new uses for pottery are evolved. A considerable amount of woodcarving is undertaken throughout the territory but by individuals rather than as a tribal activity. In some areas, notably in Ufipa, weaving is undertaken.

Such arts and crafts as woodcarving, pottery making, needlework, etc., are fostered in all the larger Government and mission schools, but in general it is considered that active encouragement and development of handicrafts and village industries must bear some relation to economic planning. The over-encouragement of the production of articles for which the people themselves have little use and which have no economic value as marketable products has to be avoided, and efforts concentrated on the development of industries which will produce articles of general use and for which there is a demand.

There is a mine of folk-lore in this as in most African territories and the art of story-telling flourishes among the people. Mention has already been made of the work of the Literature Bureau in encouraging and fostering indigenous authorship and it is hoped that this will help in the recording and preserving of folk-lore.

A considerable amount has been recorded by missionaries and other interested persons.

There are no legitimate theatres but dramatic performances of an amateur character are staged from time to time by all sections of the community in different parts of the territory. In section 139 of this report an account is given of the number of commercial cinemas and of publicly and privately owned projectors, and of the work undertaken by the Information Office in the distribution and circulation of films. During this year a daily lunch-time programme of news reels and documentary films has been given in the Information Office cinema in Dar es Salaam. Another interesting experiment now being carried out is in the use of puppetry in educational propaganda. The Information Office cinema has been equipped for use as a puppet theatre.

242. Archæology

There are no archæological expeditions working in the territory at present. During the year a reconnaissance of a number of interesting pre-historic (bushmen) rock paintings in the Kondoa district was undertaken, and preparations were made for a more detailed examination.

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 under the Ordinance and declared to be a protected monument, and also empowers the Governor to declare "reserved areas" in which cultivation, building, felling of timber, mining operations and excavations are prohibited except under special permit. Various "protected monuments" and "reserved areas" have been declared under the Ordinance. The National Parks Ordinance, which was passed during the year, also contains provisions for the preservation of objects of archæological interest.

243. Preservation of Flora and Fauna

Provisions for the preservation and protection of living species of flora and fauna are contained in the Forest, the Game, and the National Parks Ordinances and the various regulations thereunder. A number of game reserves and one national park—the Serengeti National Park, covering an area of 5,000 square miles eminently suitable for the preservation of game—have been declared. The National Parks Ordinance (No. 7 of 1948) provides for the establishment, control and management of national parks and for the preservation therein of wild animal life, wild vegetation, and objects of geological, prehistoric, archæological, historical and other scientific interest.

The only public museum of a general character is the King George V Memorial Museum at Dar es Salaam, controlled by a Board of Trustees and supported partly by public subscription and partly by Government subvention. It contains a library, and sections for ornithological and geological specimens and for indigenous arts and crafts. Special exhibitions have been held from time to time. There are small private museum collections to be found in different parts of the territory. At Dodoma there is an excellent geological museum maintained by the Geological Division of the Department of Lands and Mines, and the Game Department has a collection of trophies and other articles of interest.

PUBLICATIONS

244. Legislation

COPIES OF THE ORDINANCES enacted during the year under review, with an appendix containing all proclamations, rules, regulations, orders and Government notices, have been supplied to members of the Trusteeship Council and to the Librarian of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations Secretariat.

RESEARCH

245. Local Facilities, etc.

THE EAST AFRICAN Research Services, which include agricultural, cinchona, fishery, industrial, insecticide, medical, tsetse and trypanosomiasis, and veterinary research, cover on an inter-territorial basis most of the work in which this territory is interested, but the following is an account of research work undertaken locally:—

(a) *Basic Services.*

(i) *Land Surveys.*

Triangulation: Previous to 1947, the territory was partially covered by chains of geodetic triangulation amounting to 2,200 miles in length, enabling topographic and cadastral surveys to be co-ordinated on a correct geographical basis. During 1947 a commencement was made with a local chain of secondary standard in the Southern Province, in order to provide a number of fixed points in an area which shows signs of rapid development. Progress during the dry season consisted in a reconnaissance of a chain about 150 miles long, the measurement of a base and a base extension figure, and observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth. In 1948 this project had to be discontinued owing to lack of staff and other more urgent surveys. It is hoped to resume it in 1949.

Topography: Up to the beginning of 1948, about 47,400 square miles of the territory had been topographically surveyed. During the year, further surveys were carried out near Mpwapwa and Kongwa, the area completed being about 1,840 square miles, bringing the total up to 49,240 square miles. The survey of a quarter degree sheet in the Lake Province is also in hand.

In addition to this departmental work, the Directorate of Colonial Surveys maintained a party in the area previously covered by air photographs, south of the Tabora-Kigoma railway. This party was engaged in fixing control for mapping from the air photographs. The R.A.F. photographed about 19,000 square miles to the east of Lake Nyasa. Cloudy weather hindered progress. The total area now photographed by the R.A.F. is about 53,000 square miles and a further programme is planned for 1949. Preliminary plot sheets of some of the area photographed in 1947 have now been issued.

Cadastral Survey: The need for township development has resulted in most of the survey staff being concentrated on the contour survey of various townships in order to enable plans for future development to be drawn up. In Dar es Salaam, Moshi and the new township of Mikindani, large areas were surveyed. These contour surveys enabled a layout to be designed for certain township areas and plots to be demarcated on the ground.

The demand for plots continues very high. With the projected establishment of a Town Planning Division in 1949, and the continued progress of the contour survey of townships, the demarcation of township plots will continue to be one of the major tasks of the Survey Division.

In view of the amount of work undertaken in townships, progress in the survey of estates was limited, a total of 48, with an acreage of 62,090, being completed.

Map Reproduction:—Map reproduction has been largely confined to the reprinting of existing sheets of the territory, some of them in new and revised editions. Twenty-three sheets of the new edition of the Tanganyika Atlas formed the major printing work of the year.

(ii) Geological Survey

The Geological Division of the Department of Lands and Mines, with headquarters at Dodoma, had an authorised establishment in 1948 of ten Geologists, two Metallurgists and one Geological Draughtsman. Provision for increases in establishment has been made in the estimates for 1949. Details of the work undertaken during the year under review are given in Section 81 of this report.

In regard to future plans, the general order of priority for areas to be geologically surveyed will be as follows:—

- (a) Coalfield areas.
- (b) Extension of known mineral areas.
- (c) Areas of likely mineral potentialities.
- (d) Areas in vicinity of main communications, both existing and projected.

It is proposed that during 1949 the present staff of geologists, together with any others who may be appointed during the year, should be engaged in mapping, or investigating in detail, the following:

(i) Known coalfields:

- (a) Mhukuru—drilling.
 - (b) Kitiwaka—Mchuchuma—mapping and drilling.
 - (c) Ngaka—mapping and drilling.
 - (d) Galula—Mbosi—mapping.
- all on a scale of 1 : 50,000.

(ii) Regional or area mapping in known mineral areas:

- (a) Nzega.
 - (b) Njombe.
- all on a scale of 1 : 125,000.

(iii) Regional and reconnaissance mapping in areas where mineral occurrences probably exist:

- (a) Songea and Southern Tunduru.
 - (b) Great North Road and Lake Natron neighbourhood.
 - (c) North West of Lake Rukwa.
 - (d) North Songea and South Ulanga.
 - (e) South East Mbeya and South West Ufipa.
- all on a scale of 1 : 250,000.

The mapping under (iii) above is part of the programme for which a grant has been made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, and to which reference was made in Section 37 of this report.

- (iv) Engineering geological surveys in connection with road construction, and surveys of minor areas of economic importance will be undertaken.

(iii) *Demographic Statistics*

Mention has been made in Section 196 of the population census taken during the year. The preliminary results are given in Statistical Appendix I. The final analyses of the results of the census of the indigenous population, both general and special, are not yet available. Reference has also been made elsewhere in this report to the survey and research being undertaken in connexion with the Sukumaland Development Scheme. Statistical research work is carried out in collaboration with the East African Directorate of Statistics.

(b) *Technological Research*

(i) *Medical*

An account of the medical research programme has already been given in Section 171 of this report. During the year technological research has continued as follows:

- (a) Human trypanosomiasis at Tinde, Lake Province.
 (b) Tuberculosis among the indigenous population at Kibongoto, Northern Province.
 (c) Malaria at Dar es Salaam, Eastern Province, and Muheza, Tanga Province.

The Tinde laboratory was established some years ago to investigate the possible identity of *T. brucei* and *T. rhodesiense*. A strain of trypanosomes from a human case has been maintained there by passage through fly, animals and human volunteers, and a close watch has been kept for changes of pathogenicity. Recent work, in which interesting and important developments have taken place during the year under review, has included studies on the life cycle of the trypanosome and infected tsetse and the possibility of producing an immunity phase in human beings. The laboratory is part of the Inter-territorial Trypanosomiasis Research Scheme and is staffed by two Medical Officers and a Chemist.

A central hospital and a widespread chain of dispensaries have been established on the slopes of Kilimanjaro to study tuberculosis among the Chagga where the incidence of the disease is high. Treatment of cases is undertaken at the central hospital and the patients, after discharge, are kept under observation through the dispensary system. The dispensaries are also used to trace contacts and search for new cases.

The work is in charge of a medical specialist, assisted by specially qualified staff. An Indian assistant surgeon, who has now completed his studies in the United Kingdom, under the scholarship awarded to him by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and has taken his degree, is on his way back to the territory to take up work at Kibongoto.

Muheza is the headquarters of the Inter-territorial Malarilogoist and here all laboratory work and the training of staff are undertaken. Surveys of stragetic areas, mainly in townships and on the larger estates, have continued and experimental work with new insecticides and malarial prophylactic drugs is being carried out.

Research and experiments in methods of combating the tsetse fly have been conducted for many years by a team of scientists at Shinyanga in the Lake Province. This work now forms part of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research Services.

Financial assistance in these research programmes has been provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

The medical survey unit in Sukumaland, the research work on the bionomics of *A. Gambiae*, and the filariasis research unit, all mentioned in Section 171 of this report, have been under the aegis of the Colonial Medical Research Council.

A medical science group, working in collaboration with the University of California's Palaeontological Expedition to Africa, travelled through the western part of the territory during the year.

(ii) *Agricultural*

Local facilities for agricultural research are provided at various stations situated throughout the territory, according to the needs of important crops or local conditions.

The following is a summary of recent developments and future plans:—

Lake Province:

- (i) Ukiriguru Experiment Station, near Mwanza. Work at this station, the headquarters of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation staff in the territory, is devoted to cotton experimental work, staple food crops, fertilizer trials and soil management. Considerable development work was undertaken and an extensive building programme is in hand. Three hundred and fifty acres of land recently added to the farm will greatly add to its effectiveness. The African Agricultural Training School is located on this farm.
- (ii) Lubaga sub-station, Shinyanga, continued as a sub-station of Ukiriguru with work on cotton, food crops, soil management, grassing and fertilizer experiments. The experimental aspect is under the supervision of the Agricultural Officer, Shinyanga, and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation officers, Ukiriguru.

Western Province:

- (i) Mwanhala, near Nzega.
- (ii) Tumbi, near Tabora.

While not in the strict sense experimental stations these two farms serve the purpose of agricultural development centres and seed farms. Development work on these two centres was continued and included erection of buildings, clearing land, road making, and dam building. Experiments to investigate the problems of soil fertility and demonstrations to show the methods the indigenous cultivators can adopt to maintain fertility were continued. Seed production for distribution is an important phase of activities and the farms act as a supply centre for the resale of agricultural tools and implements.

Southern Highlands Province :

- (i) Mbosi Coffee Sub-station. Coffee variety trials are in progress. This sub-station of the Coffee Research and Experiment Station (Northern Province) serves the Southern Highlands coffee areas. It is managed by a local African staff working under the supervision of the Chief Scientific Officer.
- (ii) Trial plots to determine the possibilities of flax and wheat are in progress.

Eastern Province :

- (i) Ilonga Experiment Station. Development work at this station continued during the year. Building has progressed slowly on account of lack of materials but one hundred and twenty acres of new clearing was planted. An officer of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation is in charge of the station and experimental work consisted of variety and strain trials. Entomological problems figure very largely in the programme of research and continuous records of the principal pests were taken throughout the season.
- (ii) Morogoro Farm. The object of this farm is the maintenance of varieties of crops such as cassava, sweet potatoes, short term sorghums and bananas, to provide ocular demonstrations of improved cultural methods and for the sale and distribution of planting material. Besides seeds of food and economic crops, over six thousand plants were supplied from the fruit tree and ornamental nurseries. Experimental works in progress are cassava variety trials and an alternate husbandry trial comprising three years arable followed by three years under grass.

Tanga Province :

- (i) The Sisal Experiment Station. This station, staffed and operated by the Department of Agriculture, is financed by the sisal industry. In addition and complementary to the large series of experimental works in progress there are a number of external trials conducted on individual estates representative of the various sisal areas of the territory.
- (ii) The East African Agricultural Research Institute, Amani, where general agricultural research is undertaken.
- (iii) Lushoto Farm. Potato varieties received from the Scottish Society for Research in Plant Breeding were tested to isolate a variety or varieties which show immunity or at least a high resistance to Irish Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*).

Northern Province :

The Coffee Research and Experiment Station, Lyamungu. The coffee industry contributes to the expense of this station which was established by means of a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Its activities are directed by the Chief Scientific Officer of the Agricultural Department. The departmental Plant Pathologist resides on this station where also he has his laboratories. Facilities on this station for research, in addition to coffee grown on a plantation scale, include up to date propagating equipment, pathological, entomological and chemical laboratories.

Southern Province :

Mahiwa Rice Station. Variety and spacing trials were carried out. Development work in progress included building grain storage bins and labourers' houses.

External assistance and advice in dealing with research problems are provided by various bodies and institutions including the Colonial Office Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research and its sub-committees; the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux; and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

(iii) *Industrial*

Limited research work in connexion with soil samples, local building materials, etc., has continued but general industrial research is conducted on an inter-territorial basis by the East African Industrial Research Service.

Use is also made of the services of research organisations in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, such as, for example, the Imperial Institute, and subventions to the funds of certain organisations are made from the public funds of the territory.

(c) *Sociological Research*

No large-scale programmes of fundamental sociological research in regard to such matters as economics and law have yet been undertaken. Localized social surveys have been carried out from time to time in different parts of the territory and reference has been made to this aspect of certain regional development schemes.

No separate department of anthropology is maintained by the territory, but funds have been provided for anthropological research and an anthropologist of many years' practical experience has been employed. His work, carried out under the direction of the Secretary for African Affairs, has been widely spread over the territory and his services have been largely used in connexion with particular administrative or other problems. He has recently been engaged on a study of tribal law and custom in Sukumaland where it is desired to secure uniformity in this respect throughout the whole area covered by the many tribal units included in the Federation. It is intended to increase the staff of anthropologists as suitable candidates become available and provision has been made for two appointments on the territory's permanent establishment in 1949.

Research work of an anthropological nature has been carried out from time to time in different parts of the territory by administrative and other officers.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

246. Trusteeship Council and General Assembly

IN LAST YEAR'S REPORT reference was made to the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council regarding the repatriation of German nationals. In the few cases which have come up for consideration during the year under review the Council's recommendations in regard to general policy have continued to be observed.

As regards the general administration of the territory full note has been taken of the conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly arising out of the sessions held during the year. As far as has been possible in the time available they have been given full consideration by the Administering Authority and the local Administration. In this present report an endeavour has been made to show the extent to which the action taking place

is in accord with the recommendations made, and information requested on specific matters has been included.

In particular, information concerning the observations and recommendations relating to Tanganyika recorded in the Report to the General Assembly on the second and third sessions of the Council will be found in the sections indicated below.

(1) *Inter-Territorial Organisation*

The Administering authority has stated fully, in the report for 1947 and elsewhere, the reasons for the administration on an inter-territorial basis of specified departments and services which are by their nature inter-territorial. The steps taken during 1948 to give practical effect to this policy are recorded in Section 17.

(2) *Political advancement*

The Administering Authority fully recognises the need to foster participation of the indigenous inhabitants in political development, to stimulate their political education and to encourage their participation in local administration, and in sections 25 and 27 an account is given of the steady progress in these matters which has been achieved during the year under review.

(3) *Economic advancement*

As requested by the Council, a report on the progress of the Groundnuts Scheme has been included in section 36. It will be seen from this section that the Administering Authority is confident that its policy in this matter will not in any way adversely affect the preservation of adequate land resources for the needs of the indigenous inhabitants. On the contrary, the successful development of this scheme can only result in a substantial increase in the land resources available to meet their needs.

It is the accepted policy of the Administering Authority to establish local industries based on local resources to produce consumer goods for the indigenous population. The present position is outlined in sections 107 to 109.

The Council's suggestions on the subject of taxation are examined in section 59.

(4) *Social advancement*

The Administering Authority entirely endorses the Council's comments that there should be no discrimination against the indigenous inhabitants and has commented in this sense in section 166.

As is indicated in section 150 (i) the regulations governing the employment of young persons and children are most precise, and while it is not considered practicable at this stage to abolish completely the employment of children, their regular employment is reduced to a minimum, and abolition is accepted as the objective to be aimed at.

The need for an expansion in the public health services and for increased financial provisions for this purpose is fully recognised by the Administering Authority, and the progress which has been made during the year and over the past decade is provided, as requested by the Council, in section 169.

The transition from a subsistence economy to a money economy has not yet reached a stage when any very drastic increases in wages are possible or even desirable. The *substantial* increase suggested by the Council will be possible only as development plans progress. Nevertheless, sections 47 and 131 record a general increase in wages levels and an improvement in the standards of living during the year.

(5) *Educational advancement*

The Administering Authority is fully conscious of the inadequacy of the present educational facilities, and of the need for increased financial provision for their expansion. Section 221 indicates the increases in educational staff and in financial provision which it has been possible to make during the year and over the past decade. The school building programme is outlined in section 223. The work which is being done to increase facilities for adult education and to eradicate illiteracy is described in sections 234 and 235.

(6) *General*

It will be seen that many of the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council relating to social and educational advance fully accord with the policy of the Administering Authority and vigorous steps are being taken to carry them out. The retarding factor is the revenue of the country, which limits the immediate expansion, on any spectacular scale, of education and health services. A steady increase in the financial resources of the territory is consequently the constant preoccupation of the Administration, equally with the provision of increased social services for which those resources can be used. Temporary assistance is being received under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, but it is essential that the wealth of the territory be built up to pay for the much needed expansion of social services from its own revenues in order that economic independence can be assured.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

247. *Résumé of Events and Assessment of Progress*

BY MOST of the inhabitants of the territory the year under review will doubtless be remembered chiefly as a period during which they continued to enjoy the blessings of peace and comparative plenty. Secure in the enjoyment of their personal freedoms they have been at liberty to choose their own way of life and to follow the dictates of their individual consciences. Expanding trade, good harvests and good prices for all primary produce, a general improvement in wage rates and a more plentiful supply of consumer goods have brought benefits to all, while freedom from internal disturbances or other untoward happenings has left the peoples of the territory free to take advantage of these benefits and to devote their energies to their own pursuits.

The year 1947 was described as a period of planning and preparation rather than of outstanding achievement in any particular field. It cannot be claimed that 1948 has been a year of spectacular developments, but it has seen the territory well set on the road of progress to which all the planning and preparation of previous years have been directed. Shortage of staff, particularly of trained and skilled men, is still an impediment and supplies of certain essential materials are not yet sufficient to meet all demands, but there has been a decided improvement and the effects of the long years of war are gradually being overcome. This has enabled a real start to be made on the territory's development programme. In all aspects of this programme—development of natural resources, improvements in communications, expansion of social services, township development, housing and other building projects—some progress can be recorded. In none of them can it be claimed that much more than a start on the long road to full development has yet been made. At this stage in the territory's evolution, the rate of progress in those spheres of development in which the indigenous peoples must play their part may not be rapid. Indeed, to those whose experience is confined to conditions

in more advanced and developed countries it may seem unduly slow. Slowness of progress, however, is not a strange phenomenon for a young country where the bulk of the population still consists of peasant agriculturalists, many of them sparsely scattered over wide areas. Such conditions do not lend themselves to rapid development, but the all-important consideration at this stage is that such progress as is achieved should be based on the sure foundation of an intelligent and willing co-operation on the part of the people affected. Only thus can lasting benefits be secured.

Although the horizon is steadily widening, the interests of the great majority of the indigenous population are still largely confined to purely local and domestic matters. Favourable weather conditions, an adequate supply of food for themselves and for their flocks and herds, and the means of obtaining their other limited, essential requirements, are to them the things that really matter. Family, village, and tribal affairs are still of far greater moment than happenings in the outside world or the politics of great nations.

Nevertheless the signs of an awakening political consciousness are becoming increasingly apparent. In most of the rural areas it is still circumscribed but the increasing interest being taken by the younger generation in local government affairs is significant and important. Reference has been made in this report to advances in the establishment of representative tribal councils. Now that the principle has been generally accepted and established the way is clear for the more rapid development of representative local government bodies. A sense of responsibility in local tribal affairs is the first step towards an interest and acceptance of responsibility in inter-tribal and territorial affairs. Some of the native authorities already have this wider vision, but as regards the indigenous population generally the display of any real interest in extra-tribal affairs and politics is at present largely confined to those who have forsaken rural life and occupations for those of the towns. Among such will be found many who do not hesitate to express their personal views and opinions, but they cannot at this stage be regarded as truly representative of the great mass of the people.

Turning from local matters to world events, the year under review has unfortunately brought little to ease the minds of those who are able to take an intelligent interest in the conduct of affairs in the world at large. The apparent lack of harmony in those high quarters to which the less advanced peoples have looked for an assurance of their safety still gives rise to feelings of uncertainty and insecurity in the minds of even the most sophisticated. To those who are now only beginning to realize that they form part of a world-wide inter-dependent community the picture is confusing and bewildering. The visit during the year of a United Nations Mission aroused much interest in those parts of the territory through which the Mission passed, and brought home to those able to appreciate the significance of such an event a realization of the close interest of the other nations of the world in the affairs of the territory. But not even these representatives of the great organisation of the United Nations could find answers to all the questions agitating the minds of thinking members of the indigenous population of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika.

Within the boundaries of the territory life has proceeded smoothly. Strivings after better things, the urge for greater speed in the development of education and other social services, the desire for improvement in standards of living are all making themselves felt and with an increasing demand for their satisfaction. At the same time, however, while there is an appreciation of the difficulties to be overcome there is a general feeling of confidence that ways and means will be found. In all sections of the community is to be found a faith in the future of the territory, in its potential wealth and in its certain progress towards full social,

economic and political development. There are indeed many who do not hesitate to express their belief that Tanganyika has the opportunity of setting a great example and of showing what can be achieved in material progress and general contentment of life by the combined and co-operative efforts of its different races and nationalities.

APPENDIX I

Population

Notes :

- (i) The following table gives the population figures from the 1931 census, the estimated figures for the years 1944-1947, the non-native figures from the 1948 census and the preliminary estimates of native population from the 1948 census. The native estimates for 1943-1947 which have been compiled mainly from house and poll tax figures have not been adjusted although they are shown by the 1948 census to have been too low.
- (ii) Reliable figures of birth and mortality rates, mean expectation

of life and distribution by occupation and educational levels are not yet available.

- (iii) A population map, based on the 1948 census, is in the course of preparation.
- (iv) There has been no significant migration of population, other than local re-distribution in connexion with development and rehabilitation schemes.
- (v) The figures for Europeans include refugees temporarily residing in the Territory.

Province and land area in square miles	Race	1931		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Central 36,410	Europeans	356	146	317	481	386	468	345	476	951	1,104	839	562
	Asians	1,394	834	1,920	1,595	2,374	1,993	2,306	1,970	2,589	2,161	2,363	1,874
	Africans	276,906	302,716	269,548	286,938	289,076	306,101	300,365	319,400	319,694	322,285	384,000	423,000
	Totals and number of persons per square mile	278,746 (16.0)	303,696	271,785 (15.6)	289,014	291,836 (16.4)	308,562	303,016 (17.1)	321,846	323,234 (17.8)	325,550	387,202 (22.3)	425,436
Eastern 42,094	Europeans	1,624	811	1,181	948	1,051	636	1,324	864	1,324	865	1,473	1,102
	Asians	7,979	5,158	9,921	7,332	9,642	7,129	12,904	10,400	12,904	10,400	12,259	9,711
	Africans	266,264	259,775	317,257	332,684	322,625	336,104	321,000	331,350	321,600	351,350	447,000	465,000
	Totals and number of persons per square mile	275,867 (12.8)	265,744	328,358 (15.9)	340,964	333,318 (16.0)	343,869	335,828 (16.0)	342,614	335,828 (16.6)	362,615	460,732 (22.2)	475,813

Lake 39,134	<i>Europeans</i>	305	153	410	221	405	210	433	218	401	281	538	348
	<i>Asians</i>	2,096	1,266	3,991	3,101	4,248	3,127	4,524	3,205	4,678	3,504	4,697	3,721
	<i>Africans</i>	601,592	644,481	783,947	816,046	784,027	794,276	790,532	806,336	807,596	853,581	777,000	872,000
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	603,993	645,900	788,348	819,368	788,680	797,613	795,489	809,779	812,765	857,166	782,235	876,069
		(31.9)		(41.0)		(40.5)		(41.0)		(42.6)		(42.3)	
Northern 32,165	<i>Europeans</i>	1,047	703	1,937	3,584	1,254	2,762	1,830	3,659	1,815	4,126	2,198	3,764
	<i>Asians</i>	1,181	632	2,066	1,577	2,021	1,550	2,616	1,800	2,673	1,855	2,892	2,318
	<i>Africans</i>	170,586	173,612	203,100	204,900	205,150	206,100	206,100	207,300	207,100	208,300	289,000	286,000
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	172,814	174,947	207,103	210,061	208,435	210,412	210,546	212,759	211,588	214,281	294,090	292,082
		(10.8)		(12.9)		(13.0)		(13.1)		(13.2)		(18.2)	
Southern 55,223	<i>Europeans</i>	185	129	261	175	242	159	259	186	451	199	518	215
	<i>Asians</i>	979	693	1,064	838	1,070	856	1,081	866	1,526	1,240	1,572	1,294
	<i>Africans</i>	306,391	330,174	278,273	312,553	272,382	295,720	281,541	310,768	300,542	354,639	423,000	466,000
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	307,555	330,996	279,598	313,566	273,694	296,735	282,881	311,820	302,519	356,078	425,090	467,509
		(11.5)		(10.7)		(10.3)		(10.7)		(12.0)		(16.1)	
Southern Highlands 45,472	<i>Europeans</i>	578	354	985	1,624	1,184	1,997	581	432	1,248	2,204	973	1,279
	<i>Asians</i>	227	402	1,457	970	1,482	1,000	1,537	1,277	1,532	1,271	1,543	1,202
	<i>Africans</i>	216,662	275,249	253,000	291,500	253,200	291,700	262,500	298,500	262,500	298,500	404,000	457,000
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	217,467	276,005	255,442	294,094	255,866	294,697	264,618	300,209	265,280	301,975	406,516	459,481
		(10.8)		(12.0)		(12.1)		(12.4)		(12.5)		(19.0)	
Tanga 13,803	<i>Europeans</i>	681	478	698	449	717	448	530	495	530	495	754	628
	<i>Asians</i>	2,766	3,227	3,918	3,453	5,441	4,710	5,643	4,803	5,643	4,803	4,808	3,843
	<i>Africans</i>	189,314	166,600	201,973	180,350	212,940	194,720	220,029	197,436	220,029	197,436	210,000	171,000
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	192,761	170,305	206,589	184,252	219,098	199,878	226,202	202,734	226,202	202,734	215,562	175,471
		(26.3)		(28.3)		(30.3)		(31.1)		(31.1)		(28.3)	
Western 78,405	<i>Europeans</i>	450	228	2,647	194	2,621	177	351	153	523	276	555	299
	<i>Asians</i>	2,558	1,314	1,950	1,405	2,148	1,601	2,269	1,835	3,002	2,379	3,082	2,333
	<i>Africans</i>	400,411	441,817	317,700	387,300	323,670	393,600	328,670	398,850	363,089	449,969	437,000	493,000
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	403,419	443,359	322,297	388,899	328,439	395,378	331,290	400,838	366,614	452,624	440,637	495,632
		(10.8)		(9.0)		(9.2)		(9.3)		(10.4)		(11.9)	

APPENDIX I: POPULATION: *continued*

Province and land area in square miles	Race	1931		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Territorial Totals 342,706	Europeans, etc.	5,226	3,002	8,436	7,676	7,870	6,857	5,653	6,503	7,333	9,550	7,818	9,197
	Asians	19,180	13,526	26,287	20,271	28,426	21,966	32,880	26,156	34,547	27,413	33,216	36,296
	Africans	2,428,216	2,594,424	2,624,798	2,812,271	2,665,070	2,818,321	2,711,337	2,869,940	2,802,150	3,036,060	3,371,000	3,633,000
	Totals and number of persons per square mile	2,452,622	2,610,952	2,659,521	2,810,218	2,699,366	2,847,144	2,749,870	2,902,599	2,844,030	3,073,023	3,412,064	3,667,493
		(14.7)		(16.0)		(16.4)		(16.4)		(17.2)		(20.6)	
		5,063,574		5,499,739		5,546,510		5,652,469		5,917,053		7,079,557	

APPENDIX II

Administrative Structure of Government

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 1948 and the number of positions in each category according to race and sex.

In most cases the salaries of the positions shown in this list are on an incremental scale and the majority of the staff employed in a clerical or similar capacity are also graded. No attempt has been made to include in this list the details of salaries, full particulars of which will be found in the Territorial estimates.

Note: (F) indicates positions held by women.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Governor</i>	Governor	1	—	—
	Private Secretary	1	—	—
	Assistant Private Secretary	1 (F)	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Housekeeper	1 (F)	—	—
	Clerk	—	—	1
	Housekeeper at Governor's Lodge	—	—	1
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3
<i>Accountant General</i>	Accountant General	1	—	—
	Assistant Account General	1	—	—
	Senior Accountants, Accountants and Assistant Accountants	20	—	—
	Revenue Officers	8	—	—
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—
	Hollerith Operator	—	1	—
	Chief Book-keeper, Chief Cashier and Office Assistant	—	3	—
	Clerks	—	60	9
	Machine Operators	—	—	2
	<i>Agriculture</i>	Director	1	—
Deputy Director		1	—	—
Senior Research Officer		2	—	—
Entomologists		4	—	—
Plant Pathologist		1	—	—
Chemist		1	—	—
Botanists		2	—	—
Senior Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Officers		54	—	—
Plant Physiologist		1	—	—
Geneticist		1	—	—
Tobacco Officer		1	—	—
Tobacco Adviser		1	—	—
Assistant Tobacco Adviser		1	—	—
Beeswax Officer		1	—	—
Fisheries Officers		2	—	—
Senior Agricultural Assistants and Agricultural Assistants		57	—	5

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	
<i>Agriculture (cont.)</i>	Executive Officers, District Production Committee	2	—	—	
	Entomologists' Assistant	1	—	—	
	Crop Supervisors	12	—	—	
	Temporary Scientific Assistant	1 (F)	—	—	
	Office Superintendents	2	—	—	
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—	
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	
	Clerks	—	15	56	
	Coffee Grading Assistants	—	—	9	
	Recorders	—	—	110	
	Experiment Surveyor	1	—	—	
	Artizans	—	1	15	
	Instructors	—	—	685	
	Teachers	—	—	7	
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	30	
	Overseers	—	—	52	
	Staff, Sisal Experimental Station	—	—	16	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	21	
	Indian Headmaster and Assistant Master (Agricultural Training School)	—	2	—	
	<i>Audit</i>	Director	1	—	—
		Deputy Director	1	—	—
		Senior Auditors, Auditors and Assistant Auditors	9	—	—
		Chief Examiner and Examiners of Accounts	—	3	—
Clerks		—	33	1	
<i>Government Chemist</i>	Government Chemist	1	—	—	
	Chemists	3	—	—	
	Stenographers	1 (F)	—	—	
	Assistant Chemists	—	1	2	
	Chemical Assistants	—	—	8	
	Clerks	—	—	2	
<i>Custodian of Enemy Property</i>	Laboratory Attendants	—	—	3	
	Custodian	1	—	—	
	Deputy Custodian	1	—	—	
	Senior Assistant Custodian, Assistant Custodian and Temporary Assistant Custodians	8	—	—	
	Chief Accountant, Assistant Chief Accountant and Accountants	5	—	—	
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Book-keeper	1 (F)	—	—	
	Stenographers	6 (F)	—	—	
	Inspectors of Plantations	2	—	—	
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	
	Clerks	—	33	7	
	Motor Driver	—	—	1	
	<i>Customs</i>	Comptroller of Customs	1	—	—
Assistant Comptroller of Customs		1	—	—	
Senior Collector and Collectors of Customs		8	—	—	

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African
<i>Customs (cont.)</i>	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Examining Officers	—	4	—
	Clerks	—	104	35
	Preventive Force Inspector	—	1	—
<i>Economic Control</i>	Director of Economic Control	1	—	—
	Assistant Director of Economic Control	1	—	—
	Secretary	1	—	—
	Control Officers	19(3F)	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Accountant and Assistant Accountant	2	—	—
	Stenographers and Typists	7 (F)	—	—
	Assistant Price Inspectors	—	2	2
	Clerks	9 (F)	22	9
<i>Education</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Deputy Director	1	—	—
	Assistant Director	1	—	—
	Chief Inspector	1	—	—
	Mass Education Officer	1	—	—
	Senior Education Officers, Education Officers and Temporary Education Officers	50	—	—
	Superintendent of Technical Education	1	—	—
	Senior Woman Education Officer and Women Education Officers	18 (F)	—	—
	Supervisor of School Buildings	1	—	—
	Headmasters, Masters and Assistant Master	8	—	—
	Mistresses	19 (F)	—	—
	Senior Matrons and Assistant Matrons	11 (F)	—	—
	Nurses, European Schools	2 (F)	—	—
	Housekeepers, European Schools	2 (F)	—	—
	Secretaries, European Schools	2	—	—
	Pupil Teachers	2 (F)	—	—
	Office Superintendents	2	—	—
	Senior Industrial Instructors and Industrial Instructors	10	—	—
	Clerical Instructors	2	—	—
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—
	Indian Headmasters and Assistant Masters	—	75 (8F)	—
	Indian Inspectors	—	2	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	13	49
	Storekeeper	—	—	1
	African Industrial Instructors	—	—	54
	African Teachers	—	—	995 (M)
				110 (F)
				6
				6
				9
				1
				16
<i>Forests</i>	Conservator of Forests	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant Conservator and Assistant Conservators	18	—	—

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Forests (cont.)</i>	Utilization Officer	1	—	—
	Silviculturist	1	—	—
	Working Plan Officer	1	—	—
	Senior Foresters and Foresters	16	—	—
	Clerks	—	2	34
	Surveyors	—	—	3
	Herbarium Assistant	—	—	1
	Forest Rangers, Forest Guards and Probationary Forest Rangers	—	—	269
	Patrolmen	—	—	76
	Motor Drivers	—	—	8
Motor-Boat Driver	—	—	1	
<i>Game</i>	Game Warden	1	—	—
	Senior Game Rangers, Game Rangers and Temporary Game Ranger	9	—	—
	Warden Serengeti National Park	1	—	—
	Clerks	—	1	4
	Game Scouts	—	—	260
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3
<i>Information</i>	Information Officer	1	—	—
	Officer in Charge Mobile Cinema and Equipment	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Editorial Staff	—	1	2
	Clerks	—	—	2
	Broadcasting Staff	—	—	3
<i>Judicial</i>	Chief Justice	1	—	—
	Puisne Judges	4	—	—
	Resident Magistrates	13	—	—
	Registrar and Deputy Registrar	2	—	—
	Legal Office Assistants	—	3	—
	Legal Clerks and Interpreters	—	25	16
	—	—	—	—
<i>Labour</i>	Labour Commissioner	1	—	—
	Deputy Labour Commissioners	2	—	—
	Chief Factory Inspector and Factory Inspector	2	—	—
	Government Employees Wel- fare Officer	1	—	—
	Labour Officers	18	—	—
	Electrical Engineer and Assistant Electrical Engineer	2	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Stenographers	4 (F)	—	—
	Clerks	—	12	60
	Motor Driver	—	—	22
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1
	Assistant Electrical Inspector	—	1	—
	African Labour Inspectors	—	—	4
	Labour Sanitary Assistants	—	—	7
	African Linesman	—	—	1
	Overseers/Dressers	—	—	28
	Principal	1	—	—
	Chief Instructor	1	—	—
	Senior Instructor and Instructors	12	—	34
	Administrative Assistant	1	—	—

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Labour (cont.)</i>	Educational Officer	1	—	—
	Educational/Welfare Officers	2	—	—
	Accountant/Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Woman Welfare Worker	1 (F)	—	—
	African Dressers	—	—	2
	African Storemen	—	—	2
	African Drill Instructors	—	—	2
<i>Lands, Mines and Civil Aviation</i>	Mining Consultant	1	—	—
	Director	1	—	—
	Secretary and Assistant Secretary	2 (1 F)	—	—
	Office Superintendents	2	—	—
	Stenographers	4 (F)	—	—
	Chief Inspector, Senior Inspectors and Inspectors of Mines	10	—	—
	Senior Beacon-Inspectors Beacon-Inspectors and Sub-Beacon Inspector	4	1	—
	Chief Geologist and Geologists	10	—	—
	Metallurgists	2	—	—
	Geological Draughtsman	1	—	—
	Apprentice Assayer	1	—	—
	Laboratory Assistant and Mechanic	1	—	—
	Storekeeper and Clerk	1	—	—
	Land Officer and Assistant Land Officers	5	—	—
	Land Assistants	3	—	—
	Land Rangers	4	—	—
	Land Settlement Officer (Field Section)	1	—	—
	Valuers	2	—	—
	Field Supervisors and Assistant Field Supervisors	3	—	—
	Chief Surveyor, Senior Surveyors, Surveyors and Junior Surveyors	27	—	—
	Chief Draughtsman, Draughtsmen, and Junior Draughtsmen	12	3	1
	Lithographer and Junior Lithographer	2	—	—
	Photographer and Junior photographer	2	—	—
	Chief Computer, Computers and Junior Computers	4	—	—
	Lithographic Draughtsman	—	1	—
	Registrar-General and Assistant Registrar-General	4	—	—
	Registry Superintendent and Assistant Registry Superintendent	2	—	—
	Registry Assistant	—	1	—
	Registrar's Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	2	33	21
	Office Assistants	—	3	—
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1
	Night Watchmen	—	—	2
Motor Drivers	—	—	26	
Tracers	—	—	5	
Field Assistants	—	—	15	

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Lands, Mines and Civil Aviation (cont.)</i>	Mines Statistical Assistant ...	—	1	—
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	6
	Artisans	—	—	17
	Survey Records Assistant	—	1	—
	Survey Chainmen	—	—	60
	Headmen	—	—	5
	Chief Aviation Officer	1	—	—
	Senior Pilot and Pilot	2	—	—
	Senior Engineer and Engineer	2	—	—
	Asian Mechanic	—	1	—
<i>Legal</i>	Attorney General	1	—	—
	Solicitor General	1	—	—
	Legal Draftsman	1	—	—
	Crown Counsel	4	—	—
	Legal Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	4	—
<i>Legislative and Executive Councils</i>	Reporters	2 (F)	—	—
	Secretary/Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
<i>Medical</i>	Director of Medical Services	1	—	—
	Deputy Director of Medical Services	1	—	—
	Assistant Director of Medical Services	1	—	—
	Secretary	1	—	—
	Senior Medical Officers, Medical Officers and Temporary Medical Officers	63	—	—
	Leprosy Specialist	1	—	—
	Specialists	8	—	—
	Women Medical Officers	4 (F)	—	—
	Senior Pathologist and Pathologist	2	—	—
	Senior Dental Surgeon and Dental Surgeons	4	—	—
	Biologists	2	—	—
	Matron-in-Chief and Matrons	4 (F)	—	—
	Senior Health Visitors and Health Visitors	16 (F)	—	—
	Senior Nursing Sisters, Nursing Sisters and Sister Tutors	69 (F)	—	—
	Sister Housekeeper	1 (F)	—	—
	Nurse, T.B. Hospital	1 (F)	—	—
	Physio-Therapists	3 (F)	—	—
	Radiographer	1	—	—
	Radiological Technician	1	—	—
	Night Superintendent	1	—	—
	Stewards	3	—	—
	Woman Nutrition Officer	1 (F)	—	—
	Laboratory Superintendents	3	—	—
	Chief Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—
	Hospital Secretary—European Hospital	1 (F)	—	—
	Librarian	1 (F)	—	—
	Pharmacist and Assistant Pharmacists	6	—	—
	Stores Accountant	1	—	—
	Medical Instructor	1	—	—
	Chief Male Mental Nurse and Male Mental Nurses	4	—	—

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African
<i>Medical (contd.)</i>	Female Mental Nurses	4 (F)	—	—
	Chief Health Inspector, Senior Health Inspectors & Health Inspectors	36	—	—
	Women Administrative Assistants	4 (F)	—	—
	Research Officer (Malarial Research)	1	—	—
	Malarial Field Assistants	3	—	—
	Dental Mechanics	2	—	—
	Industrial Instructor, T.B. Hospital	1	—	—
	X-Ray Photographic Assistant	—	1	—
	Senior Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	—	20	—
	Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons	—	45	—
	African Assistant Medical Officers	—	—	6
	Supervisor, Infectious Diseases Hospital	—	1	—
	Senior Compounders and Compounders	—	13	—
	Mechanic	—	1	—
	Supervisor of Water Pumping Apparatus, Muheza	—	—	1
	Male Nurses	—	2	—
	Female Nurse	—	1 (F)	—
	Assistant Nurses	—	15 (F)	—
	Stores Assistant	—	2	3
	Office Assistant	—	2	—
	Clerks	—	32	89
	Supervisors, Anti-Mosquito Measures	—	7	—
	Hospital Assistants	—	—	142
	Pharmaceutic Assistants	—	—	7
	Physio-Therapy Assistants	—	—	4
	Dental Assistants	—	—	6
	African Assistant Health Inspector	—	—	1
	Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	140
	Nursing Auxiliaries	—	—	100
	Motor Drivers	—	—	33
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	44
	Handicraft Instructor, Mental Hospital, Dodoma	—	—	1
	Telephone Operators	—	—	9
<i>Police</i>	Commissioner	1	—	—
	Deputy Commissioner	1	—	—
	Principal Immigration Officer	1	—	—
	Senior Superintendents, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	83	—	—
	Chief Inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors	7	—	—
	Inspector of Weights and Measures	1	—	—
	Officer for Special Duties	1	—	—
	Stenographers	6 (F)	—	—
	Sub-Inspectors	—	38	34
	Police Ranks (Non-Commissioned Officers and Men)	—	—	2,237
	Office Assistants	—	3	—

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	
<i>Police (cont.)</i>	Clerks	—	37	26	
	Armourer and Assistant Armourers	—	1	2	
	Telephone Operators	—	—	15	
	Carpenter	—	—	1	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	53	
<i>Posts and Telegraphs</i>	Regional Director	1	—	—	
	Senior Postmasters and Postmasters	12	4	—	
	Wireless Officers	2	—	—	
	Storekeeper	1	—	—	
	Telephonists	5 (F)	3 (F)	—	
	Clerks	1	87	—	
	Postal Clerks and Telegraphists	—	—	351	
	Divisional Engineer	1	—	—	
	Assistant Engineers	3	—	—	
	Supervising Technicians	2	—	—	
	Inspecting Technicians and Technicians	16	—	—	
	Sub-Draughtsman	—	2	—	
	Tracer	—	—	1	
	Inspector and Sub-Inspectors	—	7	—	
	Artisans	—	2	18	
	Learners (Technical)	—	2	—	
	Linemen	—	9	243	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	13	
	<i>Printing and Stationery</i>	Government Printer	1	—	—
Press Superintendent, Assistant Superintendents and Junior Assistant Superintendents		9	—	—	
Press Engineer		1	—	—	
Monotype Attendant		1	—	—	
European Apprentice		1	—	—	
Copy Holder		—	1	—	
Clerks		—	7	2	
Linotype Operator in Charge		—	1	—	
Operators and Learner Operators		—	3	1	
Mechanic		—	1	—	
Artizans		—	—	31	
<i>Prisons</i>		Commissioner	1	—	—
		Assistant Commissioner	1	—	—
	Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	16	—	—	
	Superintendent, Approved School	1	—	—	
	Matron, Approved School	1 (F)	—	—	
	Industrial Instructor	1	—	—	
	Public Executioner and Assistant Public Executioner	—	—	2	
	Chief Warders and Warders	—	9	727	
	Wardresses	—	—	6 (F)	
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	
	Clerks	—	11	17	
	Instructors	—	4	33	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4	
<i>Provincial Administration</i>	Provincial Commissioners	9	—	—	
	Deputy Provincial Commissioners	10	—	—	

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>	
<i>Provincial Administration (contd.)</i>	District Officers, Assistant District Officers and Cadets	171	—	—	
	Settlement Officers	5	—	—	
	Women Administrative Assistants	15 (F)	—	—	
	District Foremen	25	—	—	
	Labour Supervisors	1	2	2	
	Stenographer	2 (F)	—	—	
	Office Assistants	—	8	—	
	Assistant Sub-Accountants	—	5	—	
	Cashiers and Clerks	—	68	242	
	Tax Clerks	—	—	409	
	Market-Masters, etc.....	—	4	56	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	62	
	Driver Mechanic	—	—	1	
	Liwalis, Khadis, Akidas, etc.	—	—	133	
	Registrar of Co-operative Societies	1*	—	—	
	Co-operative Adviser	1	—	—	
	Co-operative Organizers	2	—	—	
	Social Welfare Organizer	1	—	—	
	Probation Officer and Urban Welfare Worker	1	—	—	
	Welfare Officers and Assistant Welfare Officers	3	—	4	
	Woman Welfare Officer	1 (F)	—	—	
	Assistant Librarian	—	—	1	
	<i>Public Works Department</i>	Director	1	—	—
		Deputy Director	1	—	—
Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers		27	—	—	
Mechanical Engineer & Assistant Mechanical Engineer...		2	—	—	
Architect and Assistant Architect		2	—	—	
Architectural Assistants		2	—	—	
Senior Quantity Surveyor, Quantity Surveyor and Assistant Quantity Surveyor		3	—	—	
Secretary		1	—	—	
Office Superintendent and Assistant Office Superintendents		10	—	—	
Stenographer		2 (F)	—	—	
Workshop Superintendent		1	—	—	
Workshop Inspector		1	—	—	
Water Supply Superintendent		1	—	—	
Water Supply Inspectors		2	—	—	
Building Superintendents		2	—	—	
Building Inspectors		28	—	—	
Building Foremen		4	—	—	
Road Superintendents		2	—	—	
Road Inspectors		15	—	—	
Road Foremen		25	—	—	
Mechanical Superintendent		1	—	—	
Mechanical Inspectors		9	—	—	
Mechanical Foremen		3	—	—	
Motor Transport Superintendent and Assistant Motor Transport Superintendent		2	—	—	
Draughtsmen		—	3	—	
Office Assistants		—	2	—	

* Not included in total

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	
<i>Public Works Department (contd.)</i>	Cashier and Clerks	—	45	30	
	Artisans	—	44	46	
	Timekeepers and Tally Clerks	—	4	26	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	45	
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	
<i>Secretariat</i>	Chief Secretary	1	—	—	
	Attorney General and Member for Law and Order	1*	—	—	
	Financial Secretary and Mem- ber for Finance, Trade and Economics	1	—	—	
	Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	—	—	
	Member for Lands and Mines Member for Labour, Educa- tion and Social Welfare	1*	—	—	
	Secretary for African Affairs	1	—	—	
	Co-ordinating Secretary	1	—	—	
	Political Liaison Officer	1	—	—	
	Deputy Financial Secretary	1	—	—	
	Assistant Chief Secretaries	5	—	—	
	Native Courts Advisor	1	—	—	
	Secretaries (seconded from Provincial Administration)	9*	—	—	
	Establishment Officer	1	—	—	
	Government Employees Wel- fare Officer (seconded from Labour)	1*	—	—	
	Chief Office Superintendent and Office Superintendent	2	—	—	
	Superintendent Registration Branch	1	—	—	
	Assistant Superintendent, Registration Branch	—	1	—	
	Assistant Superintendent, Correspondence Branch	—	1	—	
	Establishment Assistants	—	5	—	
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	
	Stenographers	9 (F)	—	—	
	Clerks	—	20	8	
	<i>Township Authorities</i>	Municipal Secretaries	2	—	—
		Municipal Engineer	1	—	—
		Municipal Treasurer	1	—	—
		Executive Officers	3	—	—
Building Inspector, Tempora- rary Building Inspectors and Assistant Building Inspec- tors		2	1	6	
Stenographers		2 (F)	—	—	
Cashiers and Clerks		1	19	15	
Field Assistant		1	—	—	
Senior Labour Supervisor and Labour Supervisors		—	2	9	
Field Supervisors		—	7	1	
Foreman Gardener		—	1	—	
Roller Drivers		—	2	—	
Timekeeper and Tally Clerks		—	—	3	
Water Meter Readers		—	—	7	
Tax Clerks		—	—	6	
Market Masters, etc.		—	2	41	
Fire Officer		1	—	—	

* Not included in total.

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Township Authorities</i> (cont.)	Firemasters	—	2	—
	Asian Mechanic (Fire Brigade)	—	1	—
	Head Fireman and Firemen	—	—	55
	Motor Drivers	—	—	45
	Township Foreman	7	—	—
	Woman Assistant (Tanga Milk Depot)	1 (F)	—	—
	Artisans (Water Supply, etc.)	—	7	28
	Anti-Mosquito Supervisor	—	1	—
	Head-man Dresser (Pauper Camp)	—	—	1
<i>Tsetse—Survey and Reclamation</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Survey Entomologist	1	—	—
	Assistant Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Provincial Tsetse Officers	4	—	—
	Provincial Tsetse Assistants	4	—	—
	Clerks	—	1	7
	Motor Drivers	—	—	6
	Tracer	—	—	1
	Artizan	—	—	1
	Senior African Assistant	—	—	1
<i>Veterinary</i>	Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—
	Deputy Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—
	Chief Veterinary Research Officer	1	—	—
	Veterinary Research Officers	2	—	—
	Senior Veterinary Officers and Veterinary Officers	22	—	—
	Pasteur Research Officers	3	—	—
	Chemist	1	—	—
	Senior Livestock Officers and Livestock Officers	10	—	—
	Senior Assistant Livestock Officer and Assistant Livestock Officers	16	—	—
	Livestock Marketing Officers	7	—	—
	Stock Inspectors and Junior Stock Inspectors	17	—	—
	European Assistants (Stock Routes)	2	—	—
	Laboratory Assistant	1	—	—
	Hide Improvement Officers	6	—	—
	Ghee Grading Officer	1	—	—
	European Supervisors (Ghee Industry)	2	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Stenographers	4 (F)	—	—
	Mechanic	1	—	—
	Assistant Dairy Supervisor	1	—	—
	Temporary Librarian	1 (F)	—	—
	Poultry Superintendent	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	11	22
	Artizans	—	2	7
	Overseer	—	1	—
	African Assistant Veterinary Officers	—	—	3
	African Veterinary Assistants	—	—	30
	African Animal Husbandry Assistants	—	—	11
	African Pasture Assistants	—	—	2

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Veterinary (contd.)</i>	Veterinary Guards and Scouts	—	—	456
	Motor Drivers	—	—	17
	Hide Graders	—	—	60
	Ghee Instructors, etc.	—	—	42
<i>Water Development</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Superintending Engineer	1	—	—
	Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers	7	—	—
	Engineering Geologist	1	—	—
	Geologist	1	—	—
	Engineering Hydrologists	3	—	—
	Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
	Senior Drill Foreman and Drill Foremen	9	—	—
	Mechanic i/c Workshop	1	—	—
	Assistant Accountant	1	—	—
	Draughtsman	1	—	—
	Senior Inspector of Works and Inspectors of Works	3	—	—
	Water Bailiffs	2	—	—
	Accountant Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Statistics Clerk	1	—	—
	Works Foremen	10	—	—
	Junior Engineering Assistants	3	—	—
	Clerks	—	6	6
	Artisans	—	—	6
Tractor Drivers	—	—	5	
Motor Drivers	—	—	15	
<i>Township Development—Town Planning Unit</i>	Local Government Engineer	1	—	—
	Executive Engineer	1	—	—
	Architectural Assistant	1	—	—
	Engineering Surveyors	2	—	—
	Survey Assistants	2	—	—
	Draughtsman	—	1	—
<i>Development Commission</i>	Deputy Chairman	1*	—	—
	Secretary	1	—	—
	Woman Administrative Assistant	1 (F)	—	—
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—
	Examiner of Accountants	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	6	29
	Development Officers	5	—	—
	Field Officers	7	—	—
	Field Assistants	2	—	—
	Mechanic and Assistant Mechanic	2	—	—
	Storekeepers	—	—	2
	Motor Drivers	—	—	15
	African Assistant Engineers	—	—	2
<i>War Revenue (Income Tax)</i>	Regional Commissioner	1	—	—
	Assistant Commissioner	1	—	—
	Assessors	5	—	—
	Tax Officers	2	—	—
	Clerks	9 (F)	—	—
Total (exclusive of Railways)		1,755	1,138	9,775

* Not included in Total.

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*
 RAILWAYS (EXCLUSIVE OF ARTISANS, AFRICAN LOCOMOTIVE
 STAFF, BOAT CREWS, ETC.)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
(A) <i>Maintenance of Ways and Works</i>	Chief Engineer	1	—	—
	District Engineers	3	—	—
	Assistant Engineers	9	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Clerks	1	15	18
	Surveyor, Class I	—	1	—
	Draughtsmen	—	2	9
	Driver Mechanics for Motor Trolleys	—	—	4
	Permanent Way Inspectors	11	10	3
	Sub Permanent Way Inspectors	—	1	48
	Inspector of Works, Special Grade	1	—	—
	Inspectors of Works (Grade I and II)	5	—	—
	Saw Mill Foreman	1	—	—
	Overseers	—	11	8
	Motor Car Drivers	—	—	3
	Conservancy Foremen	—	—	7
(B) & (C) <i>Locomotive</i>	Chief Mechanical Engineer...	1	—	—
	District Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
	Assistant Mechanical Engineers	6	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Senior Office Assistant	1	—	—
	Office Assistant	1	—	—
	Clerks	—	30	36
	Tracer	—	—	1
	Foremen, Special Grade	2	—	—
	Foremen (Grade I and II)	27	—	—
	Labour Overseer	1	—	—
	Mechanical Inspector	1	—	—
	Boiler Inspector	1	—	—
	Senior Locomotive Inspector	1	—	—
	Carriage and Wagon Inspector	1	—	—
	Locomotive Inspector	1	—	—
Engine Drivers	6	25	47	
Supervisor, Wood Fuel	1	—	—	
(D) <i>Traffic</i>	Traffic Manager	1	—	—
	Traffic Superintendents	2	—	—
	Senior Assistant Traffic Superintendent	1	—	—
	Assistant Traffic Superintendents	3	—	—
	Traffic Inspectors, Special Grade	4	—	—
	Traffic Inspectors	4	—	—
	Clerks	—	27	8
	Stationmasters and Station Clerks	11	114	188
	Yard Foremen	—	—	7
	Guards	—	37	52
	(E) <i>Management, Accounts, Audit and Stores</i>	General Manager	1	—
Administrative Assistant to General Manager		1	—	—
General Manager		1	—	—

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African
(E) <i>Management, Accounts, Audit and Stores (cont.)</i>	Office Assistant	1	—	—
	Chief Accountant	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant Accountant	1	—	—
	Assistant Accountants	3	—	—
	Accounting Assistants (Grade I and II)	7	—	—
	Stock Verifiers	—	2	—
	Cashiers	—	2	—
	Clerks and Stores Warders.....	—	101	33
	Assistant Tellers	—	—	2
	Compositors	—	—	3
	Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Senior Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Sub-Storekeepers (Class I, II and III)	7	—	—
Motor Drivers	—	—	6	
(F) <i>Water Transport Services</i>	Engineroom Assistants	—	2	1
	Mates	—	1	1
	Boatswains	—	—	2
	Clerks	—	1	5
(H) <i>Road Services</i>	Assistant Traffic Superintendent	1	—	—
	Inspector	1	—	—
	Assistant Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
	Foremen (Grade I and II) ...	8	—	—
	Station Masters and Station Clerks	—	3	—
	Clerks	—	21	40
	Drivers	—	—	150
(K) <i>Catering Services</i>	Catering Superintendent	1	—	—
	Clerks, Stewards and Cooks ...	—	10	6
(B) <i>Marine Working</i>	Marine Superintendent	1	—	—
	Senior Marine Officers	3	—	—
	Marine Officers	5	—	—
	Senior Marine Engineer	1	—	—
	Marine Engineers	3	—	—
	Dockyard Foreman	1	—	—
	Foremen, (Grade I)	3	—	—
	Clerks	—	10	13
	Timekeeper	—	—	1
	Harbour Inspectors	—	—	2
	Mate	—	1	—
	Engineroom Assistants	—	1	2
	Boatswains	—	—	2
	Ship's Carpenter	—	1	—
	Quartermasters	—	—	4
Ship's Greasers	—	—	3	
(C) <i>Maintenance of Mechanical Plant</i>	Wharf Crane Supervisor	1	—	—
(D) <i>Shore Working</i>	Wharfmaster	1	—	—
	Station Masters and Station Clerks	—	5	—
	Clerks	—	5	24
	Yard Foremen	—	—	3

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
(E) <i>Ports Accountants</i>	Port Accountants	2	—	—
	Accounting Assistant (Grade I)	1	—	—
	Clerks	—	12	—
	Railways Total	172	451	742
	TOTALS	1,927	1,589	10,517

APPENDIX III

Justice and Penal Administration

(A) PRINCIPAL OFFENCES FOR WHICH INDIVIDUALS WERE CHARGED OR CONVICTED DURING 1948 AND THE PENALTIES IMPOSED

(1) Before the High Court :

NATURE OF CRIME	Total number charged	SEX		Not tried (nolle prosequi etc.)	Found insane before trial	Ac- quitted	Con- victed	SENTENCES					
		Male	Female					Death	Imprison- ment	Corporal punish- ment with or without imprison- ment or fine or both	Fine	Bound over or other- wise disposed of	Both fine and imprison- ment
1. Murder of wife or concubine	22	22	—	1	—	5	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
Murder of child	10	1	9	7	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—
Murder other than of wife, concubine or child	135	124	11	33	3	41	58	55	—	—	—	3	—
Manslaughter	211	208	3	25	2	11	173	—	170	—	2	1	—
2. Attempted Murder	17	17	—	3	—	5	9	—	8	—	—	1	—
Rape	18	18	—	1	—	2	15	—	8	7	—	—	—
Unnatural crime	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	38	38	—	4	—	5	29	—	29	—	—	—	—
3. Offences against property with violence to the person	62	62	—	6	—	6	50	—	36	14	—	—	—
Other offences against property	93	90	3	8	—	9	76	—	71	—	—	1	4
4. Other crimes	90	89	1	25	—	32	33	—	27	—	2	2	2
TOTAL	700	673	27	113	5	116	466	72	352	22	4	10	6

(2) *In the Subordinate Courts.*

NATURE OF CRIME	Total number charged	SEX		Discharged		Committed for trial	Convicted	SENTENCES							Death	
		Male	Female	For insufficiency of prosecution evidence	On the merits of the case			Imprisonment	Corporal punishment	Fine	Bound over or otherwise disposed of	Imprisonment in lieu of fine	Both Fine and Imprisonment	Corporal punishment with fine or imprisonment or both		
1. Homicide (including attempts,)	480	464	16	98	19	362	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Other offences against the person	1,941	1,904	37	183	215	34	1,509	663	33	86	135	452	52	88	—	—
3. Malicious injuries to property	300	290	10	72	35	13	180	109	5	2	16	26	21	1	—	—
Other offences against property	7,818	7,758	60	779	608	137	6,294	4,729	223	37	319	666	258	62	—	—
4. Other offences	12,615	12,291	324	1,045	726	74	10,470	2,610	73	2,894	320	4,727	145	1	—	—
TOTAL	23,154	22,707	447	2,177	1,603	620	18,754	8,111	334	3,019	790	5,871	476	152	—	1

APPENDIX III: JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION: *continued*

Notes:

- (a) Two hundred and forty three persons committed for trial before the High Court before the 1st January, 1948, were dealt with during the year. The case against one person found insane before trial in 1947 was dealt with during the year on being found fit to plead.
- (b) Table (1) does not include figures in respect of two hundred and one persons committed for trial before the 31st December, 1948, whose trials were still pending at that date.
Fifteen of the total number of persons committed for trial were subsequently returned to the Subordinate Courts for trial; three under section 13 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1945, in extended jurisdiction and twelve in original jurisdiction.
Fifty two informations were filed in respect of charges additional to those on which accused were committed.
- (c) Of the total of 73 persons sentenced to death during the year 31 were executed. 4 sentences were quashed on appeal; 5 convictions were altered on appeal; 22 sentences were commuted by the Governor in Council; 11 appeals were pending at the end of the year.
- (d) Of the sentences of corporal punishment passed in the Subordinate Courts 12 were quashed by the High Court; 2 sentences were not executed, as the accused were medically unfit; 323 of those sentenced were juveniles.
- (e) In the tribal areas most of the less serious offences are tried in the native courts. Final figures for 1948 are not yet collated but figures for 1947 were as follows:

Total number of cases of a criminal nature	....	....	52,173
Total number of cases of a civil nature	....	....	52,982

APPENDIX III: JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION: *continued*

(B) TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO EACH PRISON FOR PENAL IMPRISONMENT, ACCORDING TO SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP, AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES, NUMBER OF CELLS AND WARDS, AND THE NUMBER OF CUBIC FEET OF SPACE ALLOTTED TO EACH PRISONER DURING HOURS OF SLEEP

(i) Prisons :

Prison	Total number committed for penal imprisonment			Ethnic Group				Average number of inmates	Number of cells	Number of wards	Cubic capacity during hours of sleep for each prisoner
	Males	Females	Juveniles	Europeans	Asians	AFRICANS					
						Tangan-yika	Others				
Dodoma	969	23	—	6	17	899	70	602.9	—	29	236
Singida	298	12	—	—	2	308	—	78.6	—	13	300
Kondoa-Irangi	142	13	—	—	—	154	1	39.4	1	8	300
Msasani	1,040	26	—	1	24	1,014	27	560.0	—	31	200
Mafia	40	—	—	—	—	40	—	10.2	—	3	300
Bagamoyo	83	—	—	—	3	80	—	29.0	1	3	300
Utete	55	—	—	—	4	51	—	11.1	—	15	300
Morogoro	302	7	—	—	—	285	24	78.3	36	6	261
Kingolwira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,119.4	4	71	250
Kilosa	181	1	—	—	1	163	18	35.2	1	4	300
Mahenge	93	10	—	—	—	102	1	23.4	1	4	300
Iringa	202	8	—	—	1	204	5	76.4	—	9	231
Njombe	63	8	—	—	—	71	—	17.9	—	3	300
Tukuyu	93	3	—	—	1	94	—	133.2	4	5	250
Mbeya	168	2	—	—	—	156	14	31.2	—	2	170
Mwanza	542	22	—	—	10	503	51	338.7	—	21	300
Musoma	374	25	—	—	1	363	35	159.8	2	12	292
Maswa	172	1	—	—	—	173	—	29.5	—	4	200
Shinyanga	600	24	6	1	6	612	11	51.6	3	3	236
Ngudu	149	3	—	—	—	151	1	34.3	—	4	300
Bukoba	542	22	—	—	1	520	43	287.1	13	12	255
Carried forward	6,108	210	6	8	71	5,943	301	3,747.2			

APPENDIX III: JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION: *continued*

 (i) *Prisons : continued*

Prison	Total number committed for penal imprisonment			Ethnic Group				Average number of inmates	Number of cells	Number of wards	Cubic capacity during hours of sleep for each prisoner
	Males	Females	Juveniles	Europeans	Asians	AFRICANS					
						Tangan- yika	Others				
Brought forward	6,108	210	6	8	71	5,943	301	3,747.2			
Biharamulo.....	32	2	—	—	—	34	—	7.3	—	4	300
Ngara	18	1	—	—	—	19	—	3.2	—	3	300
Lindi	333	3	1	1	3	333	—	107.6	—	17	300
Mikindani	135	2	—	—	1	126	10	27.4	—	4	250
Masasi	117	4	—	—	—	121	—	14.9	—	2	300
Newala	84	—	—	—	—	84	—	17.0	—	4	266
Tunduru	59	—	—	—	—	59	—	10.1	—	2	300
Kilwa	87	—	—	—	1	85	1	20.3	—	8	300
Liwale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	300
Songea	92	5	—	—	—	89	8	21.5	—	4	300
Arusha	983	25	—	2	13	946	47	150.0	—	15	191
Mbulu	264	3	—	—	—	264	3	43.0	8	4	300
Loliondo	22	—	—	—	—	18	4	5.0	—	2	300
Moshi	844	9	1	—	2	784	68	190.3	—	15	283
Tanga	293	3	—	2	15	242	37	498.3	4	46	273
Pangani	41	—	—	—	—	39	2	12.4	—	6	300
Lushoto	101	3	—	—	—	104	—	26.7	—	5	300
Korogwe	190	1	—	—	1	152	38	28.9	—	5	175
Tabora	520	34	—	—	10	528	16	571.2	—	35	291
Kahama	245	11	—	—	3	248	5	41.7	5	1	230
Nzega	304	3	—	—	—	307	—	36.5	—	4	200
Kigoma	277	16	—	—	2	241	50	54.3	8	10	300
Kasulu	299	8	—	—	5	301	1	41.7	—	5	171
Sumbawanga	36	—	—	—	3	32	1	11.3	—	5	300
Kibondo	121	2	—	—	2	102	19	13.5	—	—	—
TOTAL	11,605	345	8	13	132	11,201	611	5,701.3			

APPENDIX III: JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION: *continued*

(ii) *Approved School* :

Number of persons admitted 1948 : 30

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
30	—

Ethnic Group

Africans :	Tanganyika	....	....	....	....	....	25
	Congo	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Portuguese East Africa	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Sudan	....	....	....	....	....	1
Others	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							—
							30
							—

Daily average number of inmates during 1948	....	....	....	....	115.7
Number of dormitories	....	....	....	....	10
Cubic feet of space allotted to each inmate during hours of sleep	....	....	....	....	300

D. Dietary Scale for Prisoners :

Note : There are three scales of diet laid down for prisoners and the Prison Rules, 1933, prescribe that every prisoner shall receive the diet specified in the scale which is suitable to his mode of life when at large.

Scale I

	<i>Ozs.</i>		<i>Ozs.</i>
Wheaten, maize or oat meal (<i>a</i>)	3	Butter (<i>g</i>)	2
Sugar (<i>b</i>)	2	Milk (unskimmed)	15
Bread (<i>c</i>)	16	Tea (<i>h</i>)	$\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetables, pulses and fruits (<i>d</i>)	8	Salt	$\frac{1}{8}$
Potatoes (<i>e</i>)	8	Spices (pepper, mustard)....	'02
Meat, fresh without bones (<i>f</i>)	6		

Penal Diet : 1 lb. wholemeal bread and water *ad libitum*.

Notes :

- (a) Meal : Maize, eleusine (ulezi) or Kenya oatmeal or a mixture of these.
- (b) Sugar : $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. jam, marmalade or treacle, or 1 oz. of honey may be substituted for 1 oz. of sugar.
- (c) Flour or bread : Part of each may be drawn. 12 oz. flour equivalent to 16 oz. 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 limes as ordered

APPENDIX III: JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION: *continued*

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 should be made.

- (e) Potatoes: May be sweet or ordinary. Ordinary preferred unless wholemeal bread 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 oz. 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	Potatoes	4
Rice (b) or wheat flour	14	Vegetables	4
Sugar	1	Fruit	4
Milk	5	Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ghee	1	Curry Powder or Spices	$\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetable Oil (c)	1	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dhall	2	Calcium (f)	0.1
		Tea	$\frac{1}{4}$

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 4 ozs. of fresh meat (beef, mutton or goat) shall be issued in lieu of dhall to those prisoners who eat meat (d).

Penal diet: 12 ozs. rice and water *ad libitum*.

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 oz. fresh fish may be substituted for 4 oz. meat. 2 oz. cheese may be substituted for 4 oz. 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)

	<i>Ozs.</i>		<i>Ozs.</i>
Maize (b) (c)	24	Meat without bone (f)	8
Beans	4	per week in lieu of 2 ozs.	
Palm Oil or ghce (d)	$\frac{1}{2}$	of the beans	
Green vegetables (e)	4	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Groundnuts	2		
Sweet potatoes or fruit (e)	4	Penal diet : 12 oz. maize daily	
		and water <i>ad libitum</i> .	

Notes :

- (a) Remand prisoners who do not elect to do domestic labour inside the prison will receive only three-quarters of the allowance above.
- (b) Maize may be whole maize or meal. If meal is machine-ground it must be freshly prepared.
- (c) Millet should be issued in place of maize on two days in the week.
- (d) Palm oil is preferred.
- (e) Vegetables and fruits : Green vegetables include carrots and cabbage, native spinach, baobab leaves, leaves of cassava, beans and sweet potatoes. Fruit includes tomatoes, oranges, pawpaw, mangoes and bananas. Failing green vegetables or fruit, half the bean ration must consist of germinated beans.
- (f) Meat : 8 ozs. without bone (bone to be allowed for at the rate of one-quarter of the gross weight) may be replaced by 6 oz. dried fish (including bone) or 12 oz. fresh fish or 3 oz. dried sprats (dagaa). The meat may be issued in quantities of 4 oz. twice weekly.

APPENDIX IV

Public Finance

COMPARATIVE TABLES SHOWING DETAILED ITEMS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OVER A PERIOD OF SEVEN YEARS

(a) Revenue

Territorial Account

<i>Heads of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1. Customs and Excise	£ 1,049,267	£ 1,210,748	£ 1,374,551	£ 1,759,378	£ 2,373,477	£ 1,821,000	£ 2,861,000
2. Licences, Taxes, etc.	1,367,166	1,551,384	1,606,917	1,697,729	1,956,729	2,065,315	2,125,020
3. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	177,502	202,043	217,284	227,238	249,591	269,705	331,955
4. Reimbursements	582,493	651,939	896,198	446,825	395,630	118,020	86,060
5. Revenue from Government Property	181,756	196,460	245,584	338,502	286,619	353,750	471,950
6. Miscellaneous	128,851	99,742	103,218	171,631	167,798	115,800	173,650
7. Interest	47,615	47,029	50,709	54,651	75,727	67,100	89,616
8. Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme	26,877	25,946	26,023	29,454	32,191	30,000	45,000
9. Land Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	149,900
10. Posts and Telegraphs	120,476	140,392	162,765	183,517	209,704	202,040	—
11. Food Subsidization Cess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Land Sales	1,992	293	608	922	649	—	—
13. War Risks Insurance Fund Balance	—	—	—	36,087	—	—	—

14. Grant from Imperial Funds	—	£ 5,327	£ 6,348	£ 5,369	£	£	£	
15. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants....	45,771	76,094	78,260	150,433	28,681	—	—	
16. Agricultural Development Fund	—	—	—	45,025	—	—	—	
Total Revenue on Territorial Account	3,729,766	4,207,397	4,768,465	5,146,761	5,776,796	5,042,730	6,334,151	
			Development Plan Account					
1. Approved Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	—	—	—	—	135,049	712,825	1,321,059	
2. Development Plan Reserve	—	—	—	—	—	510,000	496,343	
3. Funds in Anticipation of Loan	—	—	—	—	—	250,000	597,000	
4. Contribution from Agricultural Development Fund	—	—	—	—	100,887	322,406	372,901	
5. Contribution from Native Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	1,133	—	
6. Contribution for Land Bank	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	
Total Revenue on Development Plan Account	—	—	—	—	235,936	1,796,464	2,787,303	
Total Revenue (Territorial and Development Plan Accounts)	3,729,766	4,207,397	4,768,465	5,146,761	6,012,732	6,839,194	9,121,454	

APPENDIX IV: PUBLIC FINANCE: *continued*

(b) Expenditure

Territorial Account

242

Heads of Expenditure	Actual					Estimates	
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Public Debt	134,888	134,888	134,887	134,888	134,890	141,430	131,455
2. Pensions and Gratuities	159,803	178,889	183,417	212,644	222,440	248,100	267,050
3. Governor	10,800	9,588	11,947	11,427	11,290	12,860	15,580
4. Accountant General	15,847	15,870	16,722	18,646	21,610	27,760	50,035
5. Agriculture	94,841	118,671	138,030	149,635	203,050	215,090	264,120
6. Audit	11,940	12,376	12,793	12,781	15,580	16,000	23,390
7. Custodian of Enemy Property	23,959	28,613	30,768	35,683	35,050	36,545	41,455
8. Customs	61,414	42,657	73,242	72,883	68,180	71,315	87,500
9. Defence	162,928	150,583	141,896	123,930	123,240	123,000	234,300
10. Development Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
11. East Africa High Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	223,850
12. Economic Control	23,365	31,719	30,410	22,873	16,250	26,370	45,390
13. Education	155,182	189,639	235,214	290,284	359,160	362,420	384,565
14. Forests and Timber Control	20,935	29,913	32,231	29,743	36,190	39,180	56,230
15. Game	11,134	14,774	15,365	17,415	18,840	23,510	40,310
16. Government Chemist	—	—	—	—	—	5,325	8,415
17. Immigration	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,830
18. Information Office	2,309	5,227	12,150	4,373	4,080	5,060	10,360
19. Judicial	28,393	29,953	30,230	34,327	36,490	38,325	56,740
20. Labour	119,328	53,630	74,428	98,138	46,840	37,240	57,760
21. Lands, Mines and Civil Aviation	44,250	63,583	65,506	87,238	93,265	123,850	158,100
22. Legal	6,863	6,763	7,282	8,296	11,080	11,170	27,170
23. Legislative and Executive Councils	586	755	1,006	1,846	2,550	3,020	9,430
24. Loans from Territory Funds	107,092	36,258	124,312	69,486	47,600	43,350	152,100
25. Medical	276,788	345,199	366,087	390,469	391,070	400,600	593,400

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
26. Miscellaneous Services	332,248	213,665	198,031	233,028	151,700	187,400	274,740
27. Native Administrations	171,713	181,352	193,988	235,268	229,200	272,100	294,930
28. Police	133,659	132,092	126,062	135,233	160,250	168,430	328,400
29. Printing and Stationery	17,705	20,350	26,437	26,772	34,810	48,230	71,300
30. Prisons	56,392	70,444	74,911	87,075	84,340	100,425	176,425
31. Provincial Administration	206,242	210,369	234,230	246,541	274,025	314,780	432,890
32. Public Works Department	58,020	60,390	69,103	77,189	97,400	100,610	142,085
33. Public Works Recurrent	137,459	183,691	214,907	213,000	238,690	283,350	355,020
34. Public Works Extraordinary	116,661	222,447	289,677	166,817	141,860	199,750	217,500
35. Secretariat	18,890	19,320	23,087	28,182	29,710	46,990	64,620
36. Social Welfare and Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,975
37. Subsidization and Temporary Bonus	—	296,596	255,392	268,338	622,000	336,500	32,100
38. Subventions	50,211	72,040	113,320	69,716	65,130	170,270	324,243
39. Township Authorities	38,006	54,973	93,956	91,530	109,920	125,240	96,990
40. Tsetse	22,193	37,363	67,505	30,259	35,920	31,790	26,910
41. Veterinary	81,106	100,101	113,237	100,025	109,990	125,010	225,640
42. Water Development	—	—	6,894	12,730	—	—	1
43. Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	—	—	18,494	21,608	26,000	28,000	33,500
44. Contribution to Development Plan	—	—	—	—	176,140	260,000	260,000
45. Posts and Telegraphs	93,250	105,604	107,981	127,602	137,120	195,860	—
46. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	—	—	—	153,268	—	—	—
47. Agricultural Development Fund	—	—	—	45,025	—	—	—
48. Cereals Pool Reserve	—	—	100,000	75,000	—	—	—
49. Capital Contribution to Makerere College Reserve	—	—	—	15,000	—	—	—
50. Development Plan Reserve	—	—	—	250,000	—	—	—
51. Purchase of Government Unallocated Stores	—	—	45,000	—	—	—	—
52. Reserve Fund	50,000	50,000	—	—	—	—	—
53. Aliens	595,546	604,120	571,029	534,785	551,950	—	—
54. Aviation	60,485	34,254	60,103	57,487	41,640	—	—
55. Censorship Department	3,432	3,330	2,582	819	—	—	—
56. War Revenue (Income Tax)	9,179	8,890	12,409	11,141	16,080	19,620	—
Total Expenditure on Territorial Account Carried Forward	3,725,042	4,180,939	4,756,258	5,140,443	5,232,620	5,025,875	6,322,805

APPENDIX IV: PUBLIC FINANCE (b) EXPENDITURE: *continued*

Heads of Expenditure	Actual					Estimates	
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Brought Forward	£ 3,725,042	£ 4,180,939	£ 4,756,258	£ 5,140,443	£ 5,232,620	£ 5,025,875	£ 6,322,805
Development Plan Account							
1. Conservation and Development of Natural Resources	—	—	—	—	488,400	627,363	711,811
2. Communications	—	—	—	—	33,070	608,000	1,025,000
3. Social Services	—	—	—	—	178,800	194,986	423,522
4. Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	51,850	348,570	626,970
5. Development Commission	—	—	—	—	—	17,545	
Total Expenditure on Development Plan Account	—	—	—	—	752,120	1,796,464	2,787,303
Loan Account							
1. Guaranteed Loan 1951/71—General Account	16,430	11,774	17,130	1,829	760	365	375
Total Expenditure (Territorial, Development Plan and Loan Accounts)	3,741,472	4,192,713	4,773,388	5,142,272	5,985,500	6,822,704	9,110,483

APPENDIX IV: PUBLIC FINANCE: continued
Comparative Table

	Revenue (£ 000's)																	Expenditure (£ 000's)										Capital Position (£ 000's)									
	Taxes																	Licences and Fees	% of all Revenue	Income from Government property etc.	% of Total Revenue	Total Revenue	Admini- strative	% of Total Expendi- ture	Economic	% of Total Expendi- ture	Social	% of Total Expendi- ture	Total	Loans	Reserves	Debt Charges paid out of					
	Direct							Indirect																								Reserves as % of Loans	Government Revenue	Railway Revenue	Total	Total as % of Loans	
	Income & Non-Native Poll	% of all Taxes	Native Poll Tax	% of all Taxes	Others	% of all Taxes	Total	% of all Taxes	Customs	% of all Taxes	Excise	% of all Taxes	Others	% of all Taxes	Total	% of all Taxes	Total Taxes																				All Taxes as % of Total Revenue
1944 Actuals	516	20.0	689	26.8	97	3.7	1,302	50.6	901	35.0	308	11.9	58	2.2	1,267	49.3	2,569	61.0	516	12.2	355	8.4	4,207	2,919	69.6	723	17.2	551	13.1	4,193	7,556	3,714	49.15	135	305	440	5.82
1945 Actuals	542	19.8	723	26.4	29	1.0	1,294	47.3	1,013	37.0	359	13.1	68	2.4	1,410	52.6	2,734	57.3	604	12.6	415	8.8	4,768	3,294	69.0	853	17.8	626	13.1	4,773	7,556	4,166	55.13	135	305	440	5.82
1946 Actuals	578	18.0	771	24.0	35	1.0	1,384	43.1	1,336	41.6	421	13.1	67	2.0	1,824	56.8	3,208	62.3	632	12.2	582	11.3	5,147	3,558	69.2	796	15.5	788	15.3	5,142	7,556	5,072	67.12	135	305	440	5.82
1947 Actuals	715	17.8	806	20.1	46	1.1	1,567	39.1	1,927	48.2	446	11.1	60	1.5	2,433	60.8	4,000	69.2	760	13.1	552	9.5	5,777	3,782	66.8	1,108	19.7	775	13.7	5,665	6,887	4,586	66.59	131	304	435	6.32
1948 Estimates	765	21.2	840	23.6	46	1.2	1,651	46.5	1,345	37.9	476	13.4	75	2.1	1,896	53.4	3,547	70.3	790	15.6	556	11.2	5,042	2,877	57.3	1,327	26.4	821	16.3	5,025	4,757	4,041	84.95	141	308	449	9.44
1949 Estimates	807*	17.2	910	19.4	40	1.0	1,757	37.5	2,385	50.8	476	10.1	72	1.5	2,933	62.5	4,690	74.0	603	9.5	762	12.0	6,334	3,746	59.2	1,311	20.7	1,266	20.0	6,323	4,694	3,954	84.23	131	183	314	6.69

* Includes Taxes Education.

a Municipal, Estate duty, Companies Nominal Capital.

b Taxes on Salt and Sugar, Cattle Sales Taxes.

c Licences, Fees and Receipts for Specific Services, Posts and Telegraphs, Stamp Duties, Cesses on Cotton, Coffee, Sisal Hemp, Tea and Pyrethrum.

d Revenue from Government Property, Miscellaneous, Interest, Fines and Forfeitures.

e All items included.

f All expenditure except economic and social.

g Public Debt, Agriculture, Economic Control, Forest, Game, Lands, Mines and Civil Aviation, Post and Telegraphs, Transport, Veterinary, Contribution to Development Budget, Co-operative Development, (Provincial Administration) and economic items within subventions.

h Education, Labour, Medical, Social Welfare (Provincial Administration) and social items within subventions.

APPENDIX V

Taxation

Tables showing rates of direct taxes in 1948

NATIVE HOUSE AND POLL TAX

<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Rate (Annual) Shs. cts.</i>	<i>Rebate payable to Native Treasuries (when applicable) Shs. cts.</i>
<i>Central</i>	Dodoma Singida, Mpwapwa	11·00	3·50
	Kondoa	11·00	4·00
<i>Eastern</i>	Bagamoyo, Morogoro Uzaramo	11·00	3·50
	Kilosa	12·00	4·50
	Rufiji :		
	Mafia Area	10·00	3·00
	Kichi-Matumbi	8·00	2·00
	Rest of District	11·00	3·50
	Ulanga	8·00	2·50
<i>Lake</i>	Biharamulo	8·00	4·00
	Ngara	8·00	3·50
	Bukoba :		
	Karagwe Area	13·00	6·00
	Rest of District	15·00	7·00
	Migratory Congo Natives not liable to House Tax	7·00	3·00
	Kwimba, Maswa, Musoma, North Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga	13·00	5·00
<i>Northern</i>	Arusha	14·00	5·00
	Plural wives	12·00	3·00
	Masai :		
	Sonjo Natives	9·00	5·00
	Alien Natives	15·00	5·00
	Rest of District	15·00	5·00
	Plural wives	15·00	5·00
	Mbulu :		
	Ufiome and Mbugwe Areas	10·00	2·50
	Rest of District	12·00	3·00
	Moshi	10·00	Rebate assimilated into local rate.
<i>Southern</i>	Lindi, Mikindani, Songea	9·00	3·25
	Newala	9·00	3·75
	Masasi	9·00	3·75
	Kilwa	8·00	3·25
	Tunduru	8·00	3·25
<i>Southern Highlands</i>	Iringa, Mbeya, Rungwe	11·00	3·75
	Chunya :		
	Ukumbu and Kipembawe Areas	7·50	3·00
	Rest of District	11·00	3·75
	Njombe :		
South Upangwa Area	7·50	3·00	
Rest of District	11·00	3·75	
<i>Tanga</i>	Tanga, Korogwe, Pangani, Pare	12·00	4·50

APPENDIX V: TAXATION: *continued*

<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Rate (Annual) Shs. cts.</i>	<i>Rebate payable to Native Treasuries (when applicable) Shs. cts.</i>
<i>Western</i>	Kahama :		
	Ukamba and Kahama Areas	12·00	4·50
	Runzewe and Uyovu Areas	8·00	3·00
	Rest of District	10·00	4·00
	Buha	8·00	3·00
	Ufipa	8·00	3·50
	Mpanda :		
	Ukonongo and Ubende Areas	10·00	3·00
	Rest of District	8·00	3·00
	Nzega	12·00	4·50
	Kigoma :		
	Tongwe Area	10·00	2·50
	Uvinza and Luichi Areas	11·00	3·50
	Tabora :		
	Kiwere, Uyowa and Ushetu Areas	10·00	3·00
Rest of District	11·00	3·50	

Note : Most townships are outside the jurisdiction of Native Authorities and no rebate is payable to Native Treasuries.

NON-NATIVE POLL TAX

Income up to and including £100 per annum	Shs. 40/-
Exceeding £100 per annum, but not exceeding £200 per annum	Shs. 60/-
Exceeding £200 per annum	Shs. 100/-

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

MUNICIPAL HOUSE TAX

<i>Province</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Percentage of Net Annual Value</i>
Central	Dodoma	3
	Bagamoyo	1½
Eastern	Dar es Salaam	5
	Kilosa	3
	Kimamba	3
	Morogoro	4½
	Iringa	3½
Southern Highlands	Tukuyu	2½
	Mbeya	2½
	Chunya	2½
	Bukoba	5
Lake	Mwanza	5
	Musoma	3
	Shinyanga	3
	Kilwa Kivinje	2½
Southern	Lindi	3
	Mikindani	2½
	Songea	2½
Northern	Arusha	5
	Moshi	5

APPENDIX V: TAXATION: *continued*

MUNICIPAL HOUSE TAX (<i>cont.</i>)		
<i>Province</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Percentage of Net Annual Value</i>
Tanga	Korogwe	3
	Lushoto	3
	Pangani	3
	Tanga	6
Western	Kahama	3
	Kigoma	3
	Tabora	5

INCOME TAX RATES

Resident Individuals

First £250 of chargeable income at the rate of Shs. 2/-. Where the chargeable income exceeds £250, upon the whole of the chargeable income at the rate of Shs. 2/- in the pound with the addition of one-eighth of a cent for every pound of chargeable income in excess of £250 with a maximum rate of Shs. 5/-.

Where total income exceeds £3,000 a surtax of Shs. 4/- plus one-twentieth of a cent for every pound in excess of £3,000 with a maximum of Shs. 7/50 in the pound.

Non-Resident Individuals

Where chargeable income does not exceed £750 at the rate of Shs. 2/- in the pound. Where the chargeable income exceeds £750 upon the whole of the chargeable income Shs. 2/- in the pound plus one-eighth of a cent for every pound of chargeable income in excess of £750 with a maximum of Shs. 5/-.

Surtax as for residents.

Limited Companies

Shs. 4/- in the pound.

The income of individuals is subject to their personal allowances.

APPENDIX VI

Trade

Tables showing total volume of trade :

(1) IMPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	164,223	189,854	221,700	71,628	147,691
Re-exports	52,438	110,420	103,000	72,885	23,580

(2) IMPORTS

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	£	£	£	£	£
Trade Imports	4,279,427	4,844,542	6,043,964	7,504,819	12,841,644
Government Imports	345,360	794,839	700,363	618,056	882,281
Total Imports	<u>4,624,787</u>	<u>5,639,381</u>	<u>6,744,327</u>	<u>8,122,875</u>	<u>13,723,925</u>

(3) EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	£	£	£	£	£
Domestic Exports	6,012,337	7,430,149	8,163,156	8,880,398	11,147,887
Re-exports	348,623	294,152	358,639	406,666	432,310
Total Exports	<u>6,360,960</u>	<u>7,724,301</u>	<u>8,521,795</u>	<u>9,287,064</u>	<u>11,580,197</u>

Note : Final figures for the year 1948 are not yet available.

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(A) PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS, DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 AND 1947

Articles	Quantities					Values				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
<i>Class I. Food, Drink and Tobacco</i>						£	£	£	£	£
Pulse ton	815	1,420	1,979	5,318	1,039	13,321	15,643	22,832	86,322	9,726
Maize "	1,438	2,680	17,705	28,568	5,275	8,958	20,111	152,745	307,575	69,973
Other grain "	1,563	12,154	4,585	10,726	3,020	17,684	180,240	97,783	199,708	62,868
Meal and flour "	3,821	5,250	2,754	7,821	4,276	71,796	98,868	57,059	127,510	75,501
Bacon and ham cwt.	688	850	1,307	1,546	1,516	5,398	7,064	11,070	13,581	13,356
Meat, tinned, canned etc. "	234	386	588	524	1,643	1,767	3,291	4,293	3,553	8,676
Confectionery "	1,199	2,112	1,103	1,614	4,180	8,728	14,556	8,776	15,028	50,616
Fruits and vegetables val.	—	—	—	—	—	18,356	29,001	45,403	82,442	69,473
Hops cwt.	106	112	8	29	133	5,504	3,147	307	755	4,105
Jams, jellies, etc. "	1,460	2,952	1,750	1,798	3,824	5,245	10,208	7,408	7,984	16,564
Sugar "	71,015	53,556	51,096	49,925	70,806	57,773	45,212	43,776	53,578	79,954
Tea "	2,147	2,035	3,231	4,765	5,346	16,917	16,051	25,695	37,875	47,466
Butter and cheese "	1,448	1,980	2,670	3,773	3,998	11,362	13,496	18,792	27,638	33,435
Fish, preserved and salted "	11,330	12,454	9,523	10,798	13,805	12,866	36,664	23,010	21,371	42,199
Milk, condensed "	3,026	4,495	4,283	3,404	8,005	14,542	21,478	24,019	18,485	52,589
Fats, cooking, n.e.s. "	3,003	3,549	2,249	1,434	1,883	7,465	10,663	7,550	7,663	11,544
Sauces, spices, etc. val.	—	—	—	—	—	13,488	12,593	30,590	33,216	32,315
Provision, prepared or preserved "	—	—	—	—	—	16,053	16,928	11,248	26,176	33,036
Ale, beer, etc. l gal.	30,583	37,564	51,614	63,020	72,428	14,392	18,610	26,194	31,737	36,563
Spirits Prf. & l gal.	11,342	21,417	29,217	33,211	44,676	20,274	35,730	51,232	62,413	87,511
Wines l gal.	13,696	30,879	19,930	15,616	23,515	12,627	28,656	16,450	18,322	31,391
Cigarettes lb.	409,268	510,723	649,484	717,920	747,098	342,457	422,740	565,102	604,981	602,964
Other manufactured tobacco "	9,022	7,485	7,227	7,522	14,498	4,182	3,691	3,336	3,720	6,711
Other articles val.	—	—	—	—	—	21,371	30,787	48,176	78,638	79,520
TOTAL CLASS I	—	—	—	—	—	722,526	1,095,428	1,302,836	1,871,271	1,558,056

Class II. Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured

Hides and skins val.	—	—	—	—	—	79,213	63,149	33,057	68,588	80,685
Coal ton	11,989	25,375	28,314	20,930	35,424	39,426	81,595	85,644	82,915	129,972
Seeds, nuts, kernels and vegetable oil ... cwt.	9,540	5,948	7,559	1,253	2,782	18,487	13,088	17,328	6,116	9,015
Wood and timber cu. ft.	16,035	18,595	26,157	69,373	72,940	2,414	4,414	7,687	11,023	23,431
Ivory cwt.	501	878	62	588	214	16,982	41,397	3,831	43,021	14,630
Seeds, miscellaneous, agricultural val.	—	—	—	—	—	5,428	9,773	13,212	4,930	156,544
Other articles "	—	—	—	—	—	16,425	22,830	25,048	74,260	34,909

TOTAL CLASS II

Class III. Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured

Cement ton	5,100	6,799	17,804	16,130	32,640	48,084	43,285	110,130	101,016	228,645
Earthenware and glassware val.	—	—	—	—	—	17,680	42,559	39,064	112,851	184,908
Galvanized sheets ton	58	35	549	767	943	2,589	1,392	17,869	30,687	47,917
Other iron and steel manufactures "	2,265	2,952	7,056	5,359	17,022	68,623	108,420	270,562	265,156	755,851
Instruments and tools val.	—	—	—	—	—	73,800	119,401	130,528	202,129	314,539
Electrical goods "	—	—	—	—	—	52,033	53,315	65,822	187,590	271,384
Machinery, other than electrical "	—	—	—	—	—	162,502	205,155	286,802	417,398	790,131
Wooden manufactures "	—	—	—	—	—	4,708	15,316	12,245	20,236	28,826
Cotton piece goods :—										
Grey unbleached ... L.yd.	9,265,947	8,380,104	12,874,185	9,087,065	10,231,628	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	9,570,653	8,783,109	13,611,471	9,631,706	11,565,389	570,655	496,494	606,665	418,756	691,560
White bleached ... L.yd.	2,140,521	1,806,344	5,115,880	2,349,726	2,461,657	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	2,067,865	1,804,891	5,467,292	2,335,541	2,734,568	142,217	117,473	317,373	160,151	225,956
Printed khangas ... L.yd.	407,782	625,428	810,440	2,418,082	2,154,133	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	512,026	789,120	1,027,143	3,079,807	2,720,972	22,897	41,205	54,080	170,053	164,356
Printed, other ... L.yd.	2,130,739	2,747,279	1,659,759	3,418,274	5,243,704	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	2,117,401	3,599,523	1,597,333	3,874,623	6,328,286	136,325	193,089	108,128	281,072	534,117
Dyed in the piece ... L.yd.	3,820,672	6,649,846	8,705,344	7,126,854	4,393,019	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	3,914,431	6,902,815	9,183,662	7,567,699	4,307,118	293,034	517,007	627,721	489,325	373,417
Coloured ... L.yd.	8,886,238	5,019,930	3,812,938	1,971,825	2,456,957	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	8,948,942	5,076,672	3,697,798	2,078,060	2,531,216	589,784	332,242	212,566	134,197	226,739

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(A) PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS, DURING
THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 AND 1947: *continued*

Articles	Quantities					Values				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Artificial silk piece goods						£	£	£	£	£
L.yd.	87,355	29,349	91,267	212,491	355,199	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	80,867	29,737	95,826	221,468	376,543	9,869	6,121	20,122	38,494	74,952
Jute bags and sacks	169,297	136,448	87,857	114,295	234,846	84,006	107,739	61,045	69,083	216,772
Other textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	273,173	272,470	274,523	430,882	603,238
Apparel, clothing and underwear	—	—	—	—	—	88,566	124,656	134,383	200,814	293,383
Drugs and chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	108,793	170,345	143,735	224,601	117,263
Detonators and fuses	—	—	—	—	—	6,553	4,138	4,884	7,296	8,541
Matches	38,423	32,659	26,422	179,920	109,568	11,846	11,015	9,938	58,714	36,917
Paints and colours	2,780	3,708	5,477	11,024	9,722	12,544	17,740	25,051	53,636	54,585
Kerosene	1,787,724	2,072,608	2,484,394	2,563,672	2,698,889	78,782	85,464	103,581	88,846	106,761
Motor spirit	3,763,666	4,619,977	5,375,009	5,677,681	8,642,222	201,771	248,766	247,488	233,081	369,434
Other oils, fats, wax and grease manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	157,953	186,343	175,076	213,873	346,610
Leather, dressed	243	534	532	1,067	835	6,920	10,270	8,974	18,940	15,344
Paper and cardboard manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	43,002	58,620	70,974	100,609	123,499
Vehicles, including aircraft, railway rolling stock and ships, and parts thereof	—	—	—	—	—	148,240	271,679	639,601	422,538	2,809,279
Transmission hose	—	—	—	—	—	5,075	1,855	2,438	3,323	4,012
Tyres and tubes	4,675	4,565	6,130	6,849	12,144	79,241	91,577	119,990	122,993	207,758
Stationery other than paper	—	—	—	—	—	8,403	13,761	11,967	21,350	30,413
Transmission belts and belting	394	498	482	471	735	9,589	14,216	13,505	11,309	21,440

Parcel post val.	—	—	—	—	—	105,893	135,873	172,786	273,348	256,708
Other articles "	—	—	—	—	—	97,354	186,107	159,298	375,227	1,179,890
TOTAL CLASS III	—	—	—	—	—	3,722,515	4,305,108	5,252,914	5,959,574	11,715,145
<i>Class IV. Animals, Living, not for Food</i>										
Animals, living, not for food val.	—	—	—	—	—	1,373	2,599	2,760	1,177	1,538
TOTAL CLASS IV	—	—	—	—	—	1,373	2,599	2,760	1,177	1,538
<i>Class V. Bullion and Specie</i>										
Bullion val.	—	—	—	—	—	—	824	1,645	—	—
Specie "	—	—	—	—	—	164,223	189,030	220,055	71,628	147,691
TOTAL CLASS V	—	—	—	—	—	164,223	189,854	221,700	71,628	147,691
TOTAL IMPORTS £	—	—	—	—	—	4,789,010	5,829,235	6,966,027	8,194,503	13,871,616

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(A) PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 AND 1947

Articles	Quantities					Values				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
<i>Class I. Food, Drink and Tobacco</i>										
Pulse ton	511	411	2,722	1,036	11,182	£ 10,029	£ 7,886	£ 43,398	£ 19,127	£ 211,476
Rice "	4,673	4,494	2,171	70	2,615	66,182	75,562	37,679	1,267	55,624
Other grain "	2,883	3,491	8,335	649	7,672	32,577	43,602	113,573	5,861	109,547
Oilseed cake "	3,462	4,088	3,061	3,097	3,388	12,384	21,050	20,679	37,513	52,665
Coffee "	10,898	15,561	14,441	10,021	13,858	553,741	852,332	896,301	675,580	976,741
Cattle No.	96,508	70,479	56,944	36,505	14,508	241,712	198,932	160,194	90,832	37,429
Cashew nuts cwt.	282	14,754	53,379	63,465	25,614	154	5,746	43,958	70,446	28,578
Onions "	37,918	40,134	36,989	38,495	35,074	41,210	42,904	38,315	46,244	39,158
Sugar "	36,258	85,862	22,608	6,307	16,757	34,870	70,737	19,996	6,764	20,278
Tea "	10,056	6,565	8,002	12,507	8,915	69,560	45,358	51,031	78,426	65,499
Fish "	11,861	6,111	20,502	24,376	27,513	23,387	16,912	57,161	86,727	87,980
Ghee "	15,006	7,990	4,980	6,539	881	67,431	34,847	24,981	36,254	3,887
Honey "	17,355	3,482	3,045	1,701	2,363	31,348	6,430	6,593	4,078	7,242
Fats, cooking, including substitutes for ghee and butter "	13,291	24,935	12,993	15,655	1,427	35,913	69,742	38,808	48,903	4,735
Salt ton	3,818	3,662	2,648	3,427	3,110	28,563	28,706	20,892	27,006	24,880
Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc. I. gal.	39,049	45,003	52,183	58,273	47,803	15,684	18,088	21,174	24,051	19,416
Tobacco (all forms) lb.	2,356,564	2,512,321	2,218,714	2,077,865	1,497,601	254,083	203,229	120,518	97,837	84,673
Other articles val.	—	—	—	—	—	57,408	72,864	70,378	48,265	102,133
TOTAL CLASS I	—	—	—	—	—	1,576,836	1,814,927	1,785,629	1,405,181	1,931,941
<i>Class II. Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured</i>										
Diamonds carat	52,999	90,067	115,620	119,446	92,229	154,824	306,306	638,383	981,833	629,589
Tin ore ton	218	170	187	181	129	44,569	36,441	41,218	47,271	38,029

Sisal hemp and tow .. cental	156,856	133,146	101,107	88,664	157,807	621,079	563,379	752,111	576,310	782,879
Hides..... .. ton	96,598	111,848	110,637	111,521	95,856	2,118,127	2,962,729	3,068,744	3,916,405	5,469,443
Skins, sheep and goat score	2,023	2,408	1,800	2,589	3,416	141,333	169,305	125,050	205,503	367,789
Leopard skins .. No.	23,732	34,719	43,434	70,350	89,480	21,889	29,275	45,244	90,521	149,509
Cotton seeds... .. ton	810	1,515	655	433	301	3,013	12,773	7,434	5,506	3,322
Sesame ton	8,503	5,002	877	5,478	5,664	21,526	15,594	1,757	22,319	22,388
Copra "	3,180	1,712	1,441	929	493	45,236	24,420	20,168	15,703	10,303
Groundnuts "	2,816	1,368	5	312	40	44,199	22,211	90	6,371	700
Seed and vegetable oils .. "	1,752	627	955	475	3,534	27,956	9,918	15,114	7,736	95,067
Bees-wax "	1,056	983	1,801	1,010	943	50,599	47,569	74,850	54,755	69,711
Gum "	586	627	795	732	410	102,603	110,276	132,297	180,733	131,136
Rubber cental	390	2,567	1,712	1,540	1,554	21,916	114,657	107,274	91,962	85,583
Mangrove poles .. score	10,193	29,442	52,272	22,821	1,098	51,284	173,077	303,851	205,580	8,886
Other wood and timber cu.ft.	2,437	7,302	8,691	13,799	16,446	1,869	5,880	6,782	9,008	9,724
Bark for tanning .. ton	452,251	538,763	476,384	426,819	590,185	83,562	110,209	92,852	111,486	195,423
Ivory cwt.	3,205	5,100	4,998	5,669	3,856	27,828	49,598	54,225	62,106	43,457
Kapok ton	221	663	461	1,262	916	14,410	45,676	29,359	97,650	65,387
Crude papain cwt.	229	217	140	320	235	13,501	15,147	9,723	30,564	31,454
Pyrethrum "	781	1,286	2,024	1,996	2,179	47,369	73,818	113,598	186,198	306,485
Other articles val.	6,125	7,923	13,940	13,369	4,821	36,292	51,662	93,560	86,538	27,019
	—	—	—	—	—	64,654	128,051	147,817	146,154	158,192
TOTAL CLASS II	—	—	—	—	—	3,762,638	5,077,971	5,881,501	6,947,212	8,701,475
<i>Class III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured</i>										
Boots and shoes Doz. prs.	2,603	974	396	568	265	7,027	3,220	1,212	2,564	791
Perfumed and essential oils ton	15	4	10	14	5	10,794	6,218	14,043	19,119	8,724
Soap cwt.	2,345	12,204	921	21,194	7,986	5,155	26,830	2,453	45,748	34,690
Leather "	2,141	2,666	1,967	1,158	1,560	19,238	19,106	18,006	14,158	24,824
Parcel post val.	—	—	—	—	—	2,840	3,682	2,493	2,781	3,367
Other articles "	—	—	—	—	—	18,196	14,225	18,861	19,515	21,884
TOTAL CLASS III	—	—	—	—	—	63,250	73,408	57,068	103,885	94,280
<i>Class IV. Animals, Living, not for food</i>										
Animals, living, not for food No.	85	5,456	98	338	462	24	1,384	751	1,720	8,435
TOTAL CLASS IV	—	—	—	—	—	24	1,384	751	1,720	8,435

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(A) PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS, DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 AND 1947

Articles	Quantities					Values				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
<i>Class V. Bullion and Specie</i>										
Gold .... ..F.Oz.	—	—	50,568	48,427	47,317	609,589	462,459	435,518	417,677	408,114
Silver.... ..F.Oz.	—	—	21,377	21,179	20,794	—	—	2,689	4,723	3,642
TOTAL CLASS V	—	—	—	—	—	609,589	462,459	438,207	422,400	411,756
TOTAL EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE £	—	—	—	—	—	6,012,337	7,430,194	8,163,156	8,880,398	11,147,887

(A) PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED FROM TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS, DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 AND 1947

Articles	Quantities					Values				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
<i>Class I. Food, Drink and Tobacco</i>						£	£	£	£	£
Grain and pulse ton	21	136	42	36	17	330	2,201	1,080	888	342
Meal and flour "	22	25	41	63	220	478	589	949	1,423	4,079
Jams and Jellies cwt.	2	227	—	29	1	5	1,057	—	253	6
Sugar and jaggery "	521	1,100	—	118	509	452	894	—	126	532
Tea "	45	96	262	339	528	350	690	2,037	2,634	6,152
Fish, canned, etc. "	—	152	95	2	152	—	1,379	1,081	34	685
Spirits I.&P.gal.	18	176	19	93	433	36	237	35	227	824
Cigarettes, cigars, etc. lb.	1,604	8,864	5,225	2,721	8,522	1,240	3,898	1,867	1,750	4,277
Tobacco and manufactures thereof ..	107	518	177	58	353	51	289	82	101	112
Other articles val.	—	—	—	—	—	1,556	2,972	5,900	19,688	5,876
TOTAL CLASS I	—	—	—	—	—	4,498	14,206	13,031	27,124	22,885
<i>Class II. Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured</i>										
Hides and skins val.	—	—	—	—	—	108,145	54,183	118,525	62,106	69,175
Ivory, elephant cwt.	239	301	639	613	378	11,560	13,541	31,619	32,240	17,829
Other articles val.	—	—	—	—	—	487	5,429	5,706	37,742	17,792
TOTAL CLASS II	—	—	—	—	—	120,232	73,153	155,850	132,088	104,796
<i>Class III. Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured</i>										
Earthenware, stone-ware and glassware val.	—	—	—	—	—	1,752	749	529	569	3,649
Iron and steel manufactures ton	172	24	121	157	128	5,553	2,251	3,184	6,108	7,031
Implements and tools val.	—	—	—	—	—	907	1,476	291	1,777	995

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(A) PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED FROM TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS, DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 AND 1947: *continued.*

Articles	Quantities					Values				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	7,044	3,056	4,420	4,461	4,195
Machinery other than electrical	—	—	—	—	—	16,895	10,763	8,060	16,013	16,482
Wooden manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	346	636	175	371	167
Cotton piece goods:—										
Grey unbleached L.yd.	164,800	93,606	6,569	15,668	17,856	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	157,059	106,229	7,514	15,510	17,723	10,648	6,814	372	645	856
White bleached L.yd.	49,390	5,475	86,551	22,828	7,923	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	45,344	4,652	76,498	21,719	6,963	3,530	608	6,937	1,999	452
Printed khangas L.yd.	49	—	90	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	55	—	150	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Printed, other L.yd.	40,580	58,081	4,586	1,405	148	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	31,577	50,700	5,087	1,899	157	1,644	3,872	388	139	24
Dyed in the piece L.yd.	219,600	81,215	141,670	11,536	12,204	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	176,917	77,849	129,736	11,556	10,915	11,296	5,829	10,209	883	1,291
Coloured L.yd.	77,929	47,007	7,234	126	310	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	88,538	47,604	5,949	114	411	5,603	3,850	699	25	104
Artificial silk piece goods L.yd.	18,721	2,907	2,914	966	3,702	—	—	—	—	—
Sq.yd.	17,818	3,077	3,186	904	3,937	854	215	1,788	331	936
Jute bags and sacks doz.	36,701	15,768	16,980	6,320	2,245	24,147	10,440	12,671	4,660	1,542
Bags and sacks, sisal	58,528	26,662	10,560	12,608	1,003	29,497	16,796	6,133	8,314	1,725
Other textile manufactures val.	—	—	—	—	—	9,465	11,742	10,145	12,192	1,558
Apparel, clothing and underwear	—	—	—	—	—	3,209	6,764	2,758	16,405	4,516
Cinematograph films developed 100 L.ft.	53,525	73,978	70,113	105,152	321,728	21,575	51,268	45,648	63,427	75,054
Drugs and chemicals val.	—	—	—	—	—	2,502	1,713	4,064	3,154	4,507
Kerosene I.gal.	19,900	20,844	17,560	23,360	18,984	957	876	581	1,445	1,166
Motor spirit	126,600	234,324	170,840	170,344	437,618	8,466	13,117	9,969	10,303	26,977

Other oils, fats and greases val.	—	—	—	—	—	1,740	5,214	2,730	5,637	6,421
Paper and cardboard manufactures "	—	—	—	—	—	2,589	3,198	2,384	8,539	3,866
Vehicles, incl. aircraft, rly. rolling stock, ships, and parts thereof val.	—	—	—	—	—	31,181	18,187	22,197	33,002	47,763
Tyres & tubes, rubber cwt.	43	9	11	27	109	744	206	318	567	2,559
Parcel post val.	—	—	—	—	—	7,258	11,964	12,125	16,598	12,266
Other articles "	—	—	—	—	—	14,469	15,139	20,975	29,890	78,511
TOTAL CLASS III	—	—	—	—	—	223,873	206,743	189,758	247,454	304,614
<i>Class IV. Animals, Living, not for Food</i>										
Animals, living, not for food No.	19	1	—	—	2	20	50	—	—	15
TOTAL CLASS IV	—	—	—	—	—	20	50	—	—	15
<i>Class V. Bullion and Specie</i>										
Bullion and specie val.	—	—	—	—	—	52,438	110,420	103,000	72,885	23,580
TOTAL CLASS V	—	—	—	—	—	52,438	110,420	103,000	72,885	23,580
TOTAL RE-EXPORTS £	—	—	—	—	—	401,061	404,572	461,639	479,551	455,890

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(B) IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY VALUE AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN SHOWING PERCENTAGE EACH IMPORT BEARS TO THE VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS

Country	Percentage of Import Trade			Main items, with 1946 and 1947 values	1946	1947
	1945	1946	1947			
United Kingdom	20.9	32.0	32.0		£	£
1944: 18.6				Iron and steel manufactures	215,348	530,921
				Machines and machinery, other than electrical	310,516	452,035
				Cotton piece goods	323,487	365,611
				Motor lorries and parts thereof	62,116	255,432
				Electrical machinery goods and apparatus other, n.e.s.	177,297	253,022
				Tractors and parts thereof	13,337	158,499
				Cement, building	56,850	154,182
				Railway locomotives	22,829	152,951
				Motor cars and parts thereof	67,586	121,029
				Medicines and drugs	77,329	74,303
				Tyres, motor vehicles, other	47,020	69,686
				Stationery	52,348	66,429
				Cycles, pedal, complete	16,079	50,672
				Hoes	43,968	46,795
				Tents, tarpaulins, etc.	11,434	42,922
				Paints, colours and varnishes	44,883	42,234
				Artisans' tools	18,687	38,632
				Artificial silk piece goods	27,621	36,524
				Railway rolling stock, parts and accessories, thereof	25,956	33,426
				Thread Cotton	44,041	32,819
				Cigarettes	20,900	26,884
				Whisky	18,325	19,292
				Cotton manufactures	18,702	18,966
				Agricultural and horticultural tools, other	18,738	17,983
				Mosquito nets and netting	10,518	17,921
				Boots and shoes	13,774	16,984
				Lubricating oil	10,654	15,781
				Matchets	10,330	15,207
				Locks and fittings	19,346	14,416
				Sail cloth and canvas	11,436	13,773
				Biscuits	12,012	10,809
				Chemical and Pharmaceutical products	13,296	13,802
				Sodium hydrate (Caustic soda)	9,892	10,134
					12,326	12,326

				Gross Total		2,599,000	4,397,000
British India	1944: 35.3	25.6	20.0	11.8	Cotton piece goods	1,083,455	852,084
					Jute bags and sacks	69,083	216,772
					Blankets, cotton	116,427	170,881
					Apparel, wearing	34,992	51,683
					Vests and singlets	19,160	31,775
					Bagging and sacking in the piece (Jute)	9,918	24,253
					Sauces, spices, etc.	21,973	18,982
					Cement, building	7,856	18,372
					Tiles, roofing	31,105	16,533
					Cinematograph films, developed	20,790	15,649
					Thread, cotton	7,650	11,795
					Leather manufactures, other	7,665	6,371
					Locks and fittings	9,258	1,388
Kenya and Uganda	1944: 16.1	18.2	20.2	11.0	Cigarettes	583,760	575,851
					Sugar, unrefined	53,472	79,885
					Maize	194,681	69,973
					Hides (sun and shade-dried)	25,903	57,625
					Tea	37,855	47,427
					Boots and shoes	45,454	43,856
					Wheat meal and flour	53,504	33,829
					Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc.	31,459	30,465
					Other meal and flour	28,314	28,021
					Sisal bags, and sacks	19,793	28,311
					Butter, fresh	18,997	22,120
					Wheat	29,486	14,322
					Bacon and ham	13,424	13,136
					Leather, dressed	12,711	12,123
					Potatoes	37,647	9,604
					Pulse, other	44,225	7,505
					Millet (Mtama)	23,568	14,115
					Cotton, raw	13,855	4,693
					Millet, other	54,970	8,644
Other grain (Whimbi)	31,723	2,207					
					Gross Total	1,641,000	1,504,000

In parts B and C of this Appendix the totals are gross and include a number of items not shown in the table.

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(B) IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY VALUE AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN SHOWING PERCENTAGE EACH IMPORT BEARS TO THE VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS: *continued*

Country	Percentage of Import Trade			Main items, with 1946 and 1947 values	1946	1947
	1945	1946	1947			
Union of South Africa	5.9	5.1	4.7	Coal	£ 82,915	£ 129,972
1944: 7.2				Tyres, motor vehicles, other	57,188	68,159
				Machines and machinery, other than electrical	—	64,548
				Hoes	25,026	42,626
				Brandy	18,262	17,648
				Confectionery	7,507	13,205
				Fruits, fresh and green	10,007	9,600
				Boots and shoes	21,003	8,406
				Still wines, in bottles	6,995	4,819
				Medicines and drugs	8,751	4,496
				Blankets and rugs, woollen	6,985	1,681
				Polishes, cleansing	9,633	1,436
				Cement, building	36,238	43
				Gross Total	412,000	637,000
Other British Possessions	3.5	3.2	4.6	Motor cars and parts thereof (Canada)	£ 23,082	£ 111,425
1944: 5.6				Motor lorries and parts thereof (Canada)	31,576	74,929
				Motor spirit (Bahrein)	23,777	39,164
				Machines and machinery other than electrical (Canada)	—	32,479
				Gas oil (Bahrein)	16,332	31,935
				Kerosene oil (Bahrein)	11,390	30,213
				Ivory (Northern Rhodesia)	35,299	156
				Copra (Zanzibar)	19,026	—
				Gross Total	258,000	632,000
Total British Empire	74.1	80.5	64.1		£ 6,533,000	£ 8,788,000
1944: 82.8						

1944: 9·0

19·4

8·1

22·3

Tractors and parts thereof
 Cotton piece goods
 Motor cars and parts thereof
 Lubricating oil
 Machines and machinery other than electrical
 Motor lorries and parts thereof
 Aluminium sheets
 Agricultural seeds
 Cinematograph films, developed
 Milk, condensed (full cream)
 Malt
 Galvanized sheets, corrugated
 Pipes, tubes and fittings therefor
 Holloware, enamelled

54,637 1,263,895
 219,589 810,355
 26,315 191,684
 67,281 160,263
 61,121 150,288
 35,506 103,590
 — 73,895
 55 48,771
 16,036 24,251
 18,349 22,568
 7,626 5,484
 7,998 5,050
 26,231 3
 15,037 —

Gross Total 656,000 3,065,000

Iran

1944: 5·5

4·9

4·1

3·3

Motor spirit
 Kerosene oil
 Gas oil
 Diesel oil
 Fuel oil

£ 323,545
 208,906 75,183
 77,348 41,531
 19,973 11,984
 14,785 2,837
 7,530

Gross Total 332,000 460,000

Belgian Possessions

1944:—1·2

0·5

1·9

2·6

Other meal and flour
 Ivory
 Wheat
 Pulse, other
 Chillies
 Millet
 Cotton piece goods
 Provision, other
 Palm oil

£ 11,740
 34,932 12,694
 7,472 3,125
 41,859 1,238
 — 585
 46,028 570
 15,120 188
 7,804 40
 245 —

Gross Total 158,000 32,000

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(B) IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY VALUE AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND PERCENTAGE EACH IMPORT BEARS
TO VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS: *continued*

Country	Percentage of Import Trade			Main items, with 1946 and 1947 values	1946	1947
	1945	1946	1947			
*Other Foreign Countries 1944: 1.3	1.0	4.9	7.5	Iron and steel manufactures (Belgium) Cotton piece goods (Japan) Blankets, cotton (Belgium) Cement (Belgium) Machines and machinery other than electrical (Holland) Cotton piece goods (Holland) Brandy (France) Artificial silk (Rayon) piece goods (Italy) Fish dried or salted (Arabia) Cotton piece goods (Belgium) Blankets, cotton (Italy) Woollen piece goods (Italy) Galvanized sheets, corrugated (Belgium) Dates (Arabia) Malt (Argentina) Matches (Sweden) Paints, colours and varnishes (Belgium) Matches (Italy) Blankets and rugs, woollen (Italy) Locks and fittings (Sweden) Maize (Argentina)	£ 2,118 — 39,623 — — 11,322 11,851 9,767 18,144 77 18,127 12,347 7,003 8,780 4,677 11,579 4,401 35,688 9,284 2,141 112,000	£ 107,923 98,281 69,573 51,966 48,268 36,167 31,176 27,358 23,098 22,240 21,107 18,222 13,309 11,926 11,100 9,900 7,104 6,546 2,655 1,454
				Gross Total	401,000	619,563
Total Foreign Countries 1944: 17.0	25.8	19.0	35.7		1,548,000	4,915,000
Occupied Enemy Territory 1944: 0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	Hides, sun and shade-dried (Italian Somaliland).....	38,757	19,159
				Gross Total	42,000	21,000

* Includes: Belgium £352,620; Holland £298,172; Italy £189,697; Japan £98,498; France £97,052; Portugal £5,207; Germany £3,050.

(C) EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY VALUE AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, SHOWING PERCENTAGE EACH EXPORT BEARS TO THE VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS

Country	Percentage of Export Trade			Main items, with 1946 and 1947 values	1946	1947
	1945	1946	1947			
United Kingdom 1944: 27.9	35.4	48.2	43.1	Sisal	£ 2,490,194	£ 3,228,686
				Diamonds	981,833	629,589
				Hides	153,853	307,763
				Bees-wax	178,140	128,513
				Skins, sheep and goat	63,272	109,115
				Cotton, raw	76,321	72,349
				Mica sheet	53,805	54,560
				Groundnuts	7,736	53,837
				Tobacco, unmanufactured	35,680	41,137
				Tin ore	47,271	38,029
				Oil seeds, other	12,402	18,286
				Cotton seed	22,151	17,273
				Tea	78,275	7,390
				Lemon grass oil	9,383	4,853
				Ghee	8,873	3,273
				Gum, copal	9,413	2,488
				Pyrethrum	20,041	—
			Gross Total	4,285,000	4,806,000	
Kenya and Uganda 1944: 25.4	22.0	17.1	19.4	*Coffee	£ 657,439	£ 963,699
				*Sisal	623	250,764
				*Papain	149,299	185,224
				Pulse, other	16,938	104,816
				Hides	49,053	55,098
				Coconut oil	36,345	52,894
				Fish, dried, pickled, or salted	67,164	44,000
				Rice	35	41,729
Tobacco, unmanufactured	38,591	39,454				
			Carried Forward	1,015,487	1,737,678	

* For exportation overseas

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(c) EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY VALUE AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, SHOWING PERCENTAGE EACH EXPORT BEARS TO THE VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS: *continued*

Country	Percentage of Export Trade			Main items, with 1946 and 1947 values	1946	1947
	1945	1946	1947			
Kenya and Uganda (cont.)				Brought forward	£ 1,015,487	£ 1,737,678
				Groundnuts	—	34,147
				Onions	37,565	32,819
				Cattle for slaughter	86,081	31,791
				*Ivory	24,987	32,498
				*Cotton, raw	34,921	25,240
				*Pyrethrum	34,542	24,266
				Leather, dressed	14,158	24,386
				Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc.	17,383	14,799
				Skins (sheep and goat)	941	12,967
				Podocarpus timber	8,213	11,474
				Seeds, miscellaneous agricultural	24,994	10,088
				Sugar, unrefined	6,692	10,246
				Fruits, fresh	6,786	9,322
				*Gum, arabic	7,191	4,456
				Fats, cooking, n.e.s., including substitutes for ghee and butter	48,256	4,307
				Medicines and drugs	6,342	3,000
				*Gum, copal	12,740	2,741
				Mvule (Iroko)	6,184	1,599
				Ghee	18,065	247
			Gross Total	1,516,000	2,160,000	
British India	9.8	5.1	7.2	Cotton, raw	£ 264,980	£ 570,083
				Grain and pulse	—	77,488
				Gum, arabic	53,340	59,786
				Sisal	—	49,691

* For exportation overseas.

					Skins (sheep and goat)	2,753	8,262
					Shells, marine	7,989	5,232
					Gum, copal	4,170	4,729
					Ivory	37,451	1,483
					Gross Total	446,000	805,000
						£	£
<i>Union of South Africa</i>	10.3	9.0	6.2		Gold	417,677	408,114
1944: 11.5					Sisal	88,549	193,319
					Soap	—	18,115
					Coconut cake	28,805	13,718
					Grain and pulse	—	13,064
					Coffee	14,419	12,040
					Timber	6,804	11,918
					Seeds, miscellaneous	—	8,131
					Silver	4,696	3,642
					Copra	—	700
					Rubber	197,083	—
					Pyrethrum	31,955	—
					Gross Total	803,000	692,000
						£	£
<i>Zanzibar</i>	1.5	1.2	1.3		Pulse, other	1,535	34,607
1944: 1.9					Ivory	29,073	28,787
					Timber	5,037	14,646
					Rice	1,198	13,321
					Groundnuts	—	7,083
					Sheep and Goats for slaughter	3,874	5,890
					Cattle for slaughter	4,751	5,638
					Onions	8,549	5,258
					Coconut oil	3,087	5,207
					Carried forward	57,104	120,437

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(C) EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY VALUE AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, SHOWING PERCENTAGE EACH EXPORT BEARS TO THE VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS: *continued*

Country	Percentage of Export Trade			Main items, with 1946 and 1947 values	1946	1947
	1945	1946	1947			
Zanzibar (cont.)				Brought forward	£ 57,104	£ 120,437
				Sesame seed	4,152	4,172
				Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc.	3,934	3,713
				Beche-de-mer	366	1,403
				Other meal and flour	7,308	1,003
				Mangrove poles	7,388	514
				Soap, common	16,747	—
				Ghee	9,172	—
				Gross Total	108,000	147,000
				Other British Possessions	2.1	12.5
1944: 4.3						
				Sisal (Canada)	£ 728,182	£ 1,344,676
				Sisal (Australia)	337,078	343,516
				Tea (Canada)	—	34,328
				Sisal (New Zealand)	3,770	15,309
				Sugar (Ceylon)	—	9,663
				Sisal (Palestine)	—	4,735
				Coconut oil (Aden)	8,795	3,888
				Salt, common (Northern Rhodesia)	2,280	2,069
				Tobacco, unmanufactured (Aden)	8,077	—
				Tobacco unmanufactured (Cyprus)	3,814	—
				Sesame seed (Aden)	7,086	—
				Bees-wax (Australia)	1,920	—
				Other seed and vegetable oil (Palestine)	2,450	—
				Gross Total	1,115,000	1,783,000
Total British Empire	81.1	93.1	93.2		8,268,000	10,393,000
1944: 81.7						

<i>United States of America</i> 1944: 15.9	1.8	2.1	Papain	33,665	117,741	
			Sisal	268,002	38,741	
			Mangrove bark	54,545	32,170	
			Tea	—	13,703	
			Skins (sheep and goat)	20,663	13,651	
			Colombo root	1,274	3,976	
			Leopard skins	4,208	2,229	
			Raffia fibre	4,320	2,200	
			Ivory	4,569	1,312	
			Ebony wood	8,148	1,107	
			Kapok	4,457	348	
			Bees-wax	6,713	—	
			Gross Total			417,000	235,000
<i>Belgian Possessions</i> 1944: 0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	£	£	
				Fish, dried, pickled, etc.	19,083	38,678
				Salt, common	24,726	22,805
Gross Total			45,000	63,000		
<i>Other Foreign Countries</i> 1944: 2.0	1.5	1.5	4.0	£	£	
				Timber, hewn and sawn (Egypt)	10,357	48,089
				Timber, hewn and sawn (Suez)	10,239	37,869
				Grain and pulse (France)	—	28,748
				Grain and pulse (Belgium)	—	18,519
				Other meal and flour (France)	—	16,993
				Coconut cake (Holland)	—	16,899
				Other meal and flour (Belgium)	—	16,729
				Coconut cake (Belgium)	—	16,103
				Skins (sheep and goat) (France)	1,500	—
				Kapok (Holland)	8,207	12,039
				Mangrove bark (Belgium)	4,515	3,860
				Kapok (Belgium)	10,534	3,187
				Tobacco, unmanufactured (Egypt)	2,896	461
				Wooden sleepers (Suez)	26,529	—
				Soap, common (French Possessions)	17,875	—
Coconut cake (Portuguese Possessions)	5,622	—				
Rubber (Turkey)	4,441	—				
Carried Forward			102,715	217,496		

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(C) EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY VALUE AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, SHOWING PERCENTAGE EACH EXPORT BEARS TO THE VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS: *continued*

Country	Percentage of Export Trade			Main items, with 1946 and 1947 values	1946	1947
	1945	1946	1947			
<i>Other Foreign Countries (cont.)</i>				Brought Forward	£ 102,715	£ 217,496
				Honey (Norway)	2,489	—
				Bees-wax (Holland)	1,899	—
				Gross Total	134,000	442,000
<i>Total Foreign Countries</i>	18.9	6.8	6.7		596,000	740,000
1944: 18.3					£ 6,423	£ 14,618
<i>Occupied Enemy Territory</i>	—	0.1	0.1	Soap, common	4,004	325
1944:				Tobacco, unmanufactured		
				Gross Total	10,000	15,000
<i>Middle East</i>	—	—	—	Raffia fibre	£ 600	£ —
1944:				Gross Total	600	—

270

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(D) (i) : DETAILS OF RE-EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA TERRITORY TO EACH COUNTRY BY CLASSES DURING THE YEARS

1946 AND 1947

Countries of consignment	CLASS I		CLASS II		CLASS III		CLASS IV		Total Merchandise		CLASS V		Total Re-exports (Including Bullion and Specie)	
	Food, Drink and Tobacco		Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured		Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured		Animals, living, not for food				Bullion and Specie			
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
United Kingdom ..	£ 1,130	£ 356	£ 25,221	£ 52,957	£ 1,837	£ 4,180	£ ..	£ ..	£ 28,188	£ 57,493	£ ..	£ ..	£ 28,188	£ 57,493
<i>Other Parts of British Empire :</i>														
Zanzibar	723	1,903	6,846	..	29,463	33,298	..	..	37,032	35,201	5,792	..	42,824	35,201
Kenya and Uganda ..	8,116	5,860	11,037	4,933	176,308	178,488	..	15	195,461	189,296	66,800	22,823	262,261	212,119
British India .. ..	..	..	33,888	11,971	759	1,804	..	..	34,647	13,775	..	..	34,647	13,775
Union of South Africa ..	675	1,622	..	38	9,001	14,947	..	..	9,676	16,607	293	..	9,969	16,607
Other British Possessions	3,164	1,064	7,384	6,751	13,657	32,125	..	..	24,205	39,940	..	757	24,205	40,697
Total Other Parts of British Empire	12,678	10,449	59,155	23,693	229,188	260,662	..	15	301,021	294,819	72,885	23,580	373,906	318,399
Total British Empire	13,808	10,805	84,376	76,650	231,025	264,842	..	15	329,209	352,312	72,885	23,580	402,094	375,892
<i>Foreign Countries :</i>														
United States of America	6,525	..	19,934	8,655	894	27	..	..	27,353	8,682	..	..	27,353	8,682
France .. ..	..	..	..	218	..	..	..	..	..	218	..	..	..	218
Belgium	1	3,345	578	2,519	..	225	..	..	579	6,089	..	..	579	6,089
Holland	5	6	6,151	5,905	11	20	..	..	6,167	5,931	..	..	6,167	5,931
Italy .. ..	..	..	..	5,148	..	15	..	..	..	5,163	..	..	..	5,163
Belgian Possessions ..	6,784	8,178	285	5,701	12,987	37,138	..	..	20,056	51,017	..	..	20,056	51,017
Portuguese Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	336	2,297	..	..	336	2,297	..	..	336	2,297
Other Foreign Countries	1	551	514	..	132	50	..	..	647	601	..	..	647	601
Total Foreign Countries ..	13,316	12,080	27,462	28,146	14,360	39,772	..	..	55,138	79,998	..	..	55,138	79,998
Occupied Enemy Territory	..	..	..	..	2,069	..	..	..	2,069	..	..	..	2,069	..
Middle East .. ..	..	..	20,250	..	..	..	..	..	20,250	..	..	..	20,250	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	27,124	22,885	132,088	104,796	247,454	304,614	..	15	406,666	432,310	72,885	23,580	479,551	455,890

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(D) (ii): DETAILS OF TRANSIT TRADE THROUGH TANGANYIKA TERRITORY TO COUNTRIES BY CLASSES DURING THE YEARS 1946 AND 1947 (EXCLUDING GOODS THROUGH BELGIAN LEASED SITES TO BELGIAN CONGO)

Countries of consignment	CLASS I		CLASS II		CLASS III		CLASS IV		CLASS V		Total Merchandise	
	Food, Drink and Tobacco		Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured		Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured		Animals, living, not for food		Bullion and Specie		1946	1947
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	£	£
United Kingdom	£ 70,225	£ 157,144	£ 2,257	£ 1,825	£ ..	£ 1,404	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 72,483	£ 160,673
<i>Other Parts of British Empire:</i>												
Zanzibar	27,960	16,224	22,899	10,405	150	..	..	..	..	..	51,009	26,629
Kenya and Uganda	40,703	18,472	18,617	24,638	2,391	2,381	..	..	..	..	61,711	45,404
British India	717	14,410	156,055	934	..	..	..	..	..	..	156,772	15,344
Union of South Africa	7,555	5,145	25,211	21,561	..	1,005	..	..	..	..	32,766	27,711
Other British Possessions ..	23,542	10,203	2,884	6,342	7,160	7,971	..	..	..	..	33,586	24,516
Total Other Parts of British Empire ..	100,477	64,454	225,666	63,880	9,701	11,360	..	..	..	..	335,844	139,694
Total British Empire	170,703	221,898	227,923	65,705	9,701	12,764	..	..	..	..	408,327	300,367
<i>Foreign Countries:</i>												
United States of America ..	1,530	226,837	223,377	136,086	..	125	..	..	..	..	224,907	363,048
Belgium	37,036	95,621	8,501	80,092	2,164	2,874	..	..	..	..	47,701	178,587
Holland .. ..	..	2	5	5,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5,618
France .. ..	..	2,364	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	2,389
Italy .. ..	..	300	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	345
Belgian Possessions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	782	..	..	..	..	..	782
Portuguese Possessions .. ..	..	3,866	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3,871
Other Foreign Countries ..	346	5,129	1,500	5,351	1,303	14	..	..	..	..	3,149	10,494
Total Foreign Countries	38,912	334,119	233,383	227,145	3,467	3,870	..	..	..	..	275,762	565,134
Middle East .. ..	..	6,799	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,799
GRAND TOTAL	209,615	562,815	461,306	292,850	13,168	16,634	..	..	..	..	684,089	872,300

NOTE: There is no transit duty in Tanganyika Territory.

APPENDIX VII

Enterprises and Business Organisations

(A) NUMBER OF INCORPORATED INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS
AND ENTERPRISES :

Urban Areas

366

Rural Areas

89

(B) CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :

<i>Nature of Society</i>	<i>Number of Societies</i>				<i>Membership</i>	
	<i>African</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>All Races</i>		
Consumers	—	1	2	—	European	2,573
					Asian	?
Agricultural Trading (Combining bulk marketing, purchase of agricultural requirements, etc.)	60	—	—	2	African	51,798
					European	211
					Asian	8
Credit	—	5	—	—	Asian	2,650
Retailers (Bulk purchase and distribution)	5	—	—	—	African	539
Butchers	1	—	—	—	African	63
Road Transport	1	—	—	—	African	52
TOTAL	67	6	2	2	African	52,452
					Asian	2,658
					European	2,784
						57,894

APPENDIX VIII

Housing

- (A) NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN TOWNSHIPS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER LIVING ROOM :

<i>Approximate number of dwellings (in hundreds)</i>	<i>Estimated average number of persons per living room</i>
239.5	2-3

Note : The above figures include all types of houses. There is a shortage of houses in all urban areas, particularly in the coastal towns of Dar es Salaam and Tanga. In both these towns there is always a fluid element in the population—visitors, passengers in transit and persons seeking employment—and the position in regard to housing accommodation fluctuates.

- (B) APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DWELLINGS COMMENCED AND COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR IN TOWNSHIPS :

<i>No. of dwellings commenced</i>	<i>No. of dwellings completed</i>
1,800	1,320

APPENDIX IX

Production

(A) AGRICULTURE

(1) TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED ACREAGE DEVOTED TO PRINCIPAL CROPS AND TOTAL PRODUCTION OF EACH CROP BY QUANTITY AND VALUE :

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Number of acres under cultivation</i>	<i>Gross quantity of produce for local consumption and export</i>	<i>Value</i>
Maize, millet and sorghum	2,947,200	Tons 760,790	£ 5,705,925
Root crops (cassava and sweet potato)	824,600	1,101,500	4,405,000
Beans and pulses	697,650	105,000	1,417,500
Sisal	398,980	120,667	9,737,826
Bananas	398,000	1,980,000	5,940,000
Groundnuts	152,700	16,750	293,125
Seed Cotton	137,700	59,703	1,542,278
Rice	124,500	49,200	1,082,400
Coffee	96,800	15,870	1,110,900
Copra	84,500	9,363	163,853
Sesame	46,350	7,180	125,140
Wheat	38,825	4,269	75,832
Tobacco	12,359	1,972	307,632
Papain	9,600	121	135,360
Fruits and vegetables	9,120	12,929	193,935
Tea	8,313	665	83,125
Sugar (including jaggery)	6,600	7,955	143,190
Pyrethrum	2,300	260	33,280
TOTAL	5,996,097	4,254,194	32,496,301

(2) TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK :

Cattle	6,350,137
Sheep	2,315,980
Goats	3,267,574
Pigs	9,949
Donkeys	117,445
Mules	86
Horses	162

APPENDIX IX: *contd.*

(B) MINES

(1) PRINCIPAL MINERALS EXPLOITED

(Provisional Export Figures)

Mineral	Unit	1947		1948	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold (unrefined bullion)	ozs.	84,700·00	411,756	99,858·00	501,362
Auriferous concentrates	L.T.	1·00	340	0·54	123
Diamonds	Cts.	92,229·00	629,589	148,169·00	1,053,058
Tin Ore	L.T.	129·14	38,029	13,245·00	51,973
Salt	L.T.	3,123·49	24,921	2,937·42	25,682
Mica Sheet	L.T.	69·66	57,856	71·98	60,521
Kaolin	L.T.	163·87	2,133	101·50	1,115
Beryllium Ore	L.T.	—	—	1·50	73
Tungsten Ore	L.T.	—	—	0·63	214

Ozs. ... Troy ounces

Cts. ... Metric carats

L.T. ... Long Tons.

(2) NUMBER OF MINES, NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED, AND OUTPUT PER WORKER

(In the absence of a definition of the word "mine" the number of areas held under mining title for the principal minerals exploited has been utilised in the following table.)

Mineral	Number of leases and claims*	Number of workers employed†	Quantity of mineral exploited per worker per annum
Gold	464	7,777	12·84 ozs. (bullion)
Diamonds	15	3,217	46·05 cts
Tin	99	1,267	0·10 L.T.
Salt	14	784	3·75 L.T.
Mica	69	1,088	0·066 L.T. (prepared mica)

* As at 31st December, 1948.

† Monthly average, January-September, 1948.

Note: This table must be regarded as approximate only. Final statistics for the year are not yet available.

(C) NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION

Industry	No. of Establishments	EMPLOYEES (1)					PRODUCTION	
		European	Asian	African			Quantity	Value £
				Male	Female	Total		
Sisal	145	280	375	115,200	7,050	122,250	120,667 tons	9,737,826
Coffee (2)	10	4	11	430	200	630	15,870 „	1,110,900
Sugar Refining	2	2	19	370	50	420	6,245 „	118,275
Sugar Milling	18	5	15	90	—	90	1,710 „	28,280
Cotton (3)	22	8	77	3,500	120	3,620	59,703 „	1,542,278
Tea	4	30	34	6,300	800	7,100	665 „	83,125
Tobacco (4)	3	5	23	790	180	980	1,972 „	307,632
Tanning (5)	5	—	12	210	—	210	—	—
Rice Milling Flour Milling	40 } (6)	—	63	750	10	760	—	—
Oil Milling	42	—	43	320	—	320	—	—
Saw Milling	23	7	35	2,120	—	2,120		
Soap Factories	21	—	18	230	—	230		

Notes :

(1) The figures given are estimates of the average numbers employed. Europeans and Asians in Supervisory capacities are not always engaged wholly in one particular activity or industry. In the case of sisal the figures of non-indigenous employees do not include contractors, recruiting agents and others indirectly concerned with the industry.

(2) Processing—cleaning and curing—establishments. Figures in last two columns are of the total coffee crop.

(3) Cotton ginneries. Production figures are of seed cotton.

(4) Figures in last two columns refer to total crop production. Complete returns of output of tobacco curing establishments not available.

(5) Complete returns of leather production not available. The largest establishment produced 204,802 kgs. of finished leather, valued at £47,570.

(6) In a number of cases operations are conducted on the same premises. Complete returns of output of mills not available. Estimates of total crop production are given in Appendix IX (A).

(7) Complete returns not available.

APPENDIX IX: PRODUCTION: *continued*

(D) DETAILS IN RESPECT OF FISHING VESSELS, QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FISH AND SHELL ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

The fishing industry is largely in the hands of individual African fishermen and there is no uniform method of licensing their small craft. The following table gives the number of licensed fishing vessels:

Dhows—over 10 tons	....	2
„ —under 10 tons...	....	22
Motor-boats	....	3
Tonnage not specified	....	60

APPENDIX X

Labour

Note :— The figures in this appendix relate to indigenous workers only ; statistics are not available in regard to other workers. Certain errors which appeared in the 1947 Report have been corrected.

A. (1) TABLE I. NUMBER IN EMPLOYMENT IN 1944, 1945, 1947 AND 1948. (NO CENSUS WAS TAKEN IN 1943 OR 1946)

279

Year	Basis of Calculation	Number of Manual Workers in Regular Employment (a)														Grand total of columns (15), (16) and (17)	
		Sisal	Rubber	Essential Foodstuffs	Agriculture other than (3), (4) and (5)	Trade, Transport and industries	Mining	Timber production	Public service	East African Railways and Harbours	Domestic and personal service	Miscellaneous	Unclassified late returns	Total of columns (3) to (14)	Non-manual workers		Casual workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1944	Labour Census 19. 4.'44	97,375	17,344	24,879	30,884	14,618	20,884	11,578	56,685		24,300	21,895	—	320,442	(b)	(b)	320,442
1945	Labour Census 15. 2.'45	102,478	21,235	23,364	40,144	14,087	17,560	14,982	64,766		25,000	18,584	—	342,200	(b)	3,083	345,283
1947	Labour Census 20. 2.'47	104,277	—	25,094	46,267	13,265	16,990	9,983	60,037		25,500	21,291	1,829	324,533	23,883	10,708	359,124
1948	Estimated. 31.12.'48 as at .. (c)	120,000	—	91,000 (d)	20,000	16,000	7,500	45,000	20,000 (e)		30,000	16,000	—	365,500	20,000	10,000	395,500

(Above figures are of the number on the strength of the various concerns on the dates stated; the number actually working on those days was considerably less. The average percentage at work on 20.2.1947 was :—all undertakings (except public and domestic service)—75 % ; public services—92 % ; domestic service (estimated)—100%. No similar statistics are available for 1948, but it is not thought that any considerable alteration has taken place).

Notes : (a) Includes women and children.

(b) Included under columns (3) to (15).

(c) No labour Census was taken in 1948 in view of the territorial African census which was taken in August. The results of this census are not to hand at the time of rendering this report, and no more than an estimate of the approximate numbers of indigenous workers in employment at the end of the year can be quoted.

(d) Includes groundnut scheme.

(e) Includes workers employed by contractors on railway construction.

APPENDIX X: LABOUR: *continued*

TABLE II. NUMBER OF WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT IN 1944, 1945, 1947 AND 1948. (NO CENSUS WAS TAKEN IN 1943 OR 1946)

Year (1)	Sisal (2)	Agriculture other than sisal (3)	Trade, transport and industries (4)	Mining (5)	Timber production (6)	Public services (7)	East African Railways and Harbours (8)	Domestic and personal service (9)	Miscellaneous (10)	Unclassified late returns (11)	Total of columns (2) to (11) (12)	Casual workers (13)
1944 (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	5,818	2,030	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,624	—	11,472	(c)
1947	6,497	3,433	485	110	17	602	(b)	Not known (b)	389	90	11,623	924
1948	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	—	11,000	(b)

Notes: (a) No details available. It was estimated that there were approximately 20,000 women and juveniles in employment in 1944.
 (b) No separate details will be available until the publication of the territorial census taken in August, 1948.
 The total estimated number is shown in the figure given in column (12).
 (c) No details available

TABLE III. NUMBER OF JUVENILES IN EMPLOYMENT IN 1944, 1945, 1947 AND 1948. (NO CENSUS WAS TAKEN IN 1943 OR 1946)

Year (1)	Sisal (2)	Agriculture other than sisal (3)	Trade, transport and industries (4)	Mining (5)	Timber production (6)	Public services (7)	East African Railways and Harbours (8)	Domestic and personal service (9)	Miscellaneous (10)	Unclassified late returns (11)	Total of columns (2) to (11) (12)	Casual workers (13)
1944 (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	7,174	5,723	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	9,027	—	21,924	(c)
1947	8,756	13,351	428	385	213	379	(b)	Not known (b)	979	42	24,533	1,315
1948	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	—	22,000	(b)

Notes: (a) No details available. See note (a) under Table II.

(b) No separate details will be available until the publication of the territorial census taken in August, 1948.
The total estimated number is shown in the figure given in column (12).

(c) No details available.

(2) *Number of Indigenous Workers on Attested Contract for the years 1943-1948.*

1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
10,153	13,858	17,295	22,086	18,000 (a)	26,000 (b)

(a) Estimated as at 31.12.1947.

(b) Estimated as at 31.12.1948.

These workers are normally employed at a distance from their homes and are normally absent for a period of from nine to twelve months.

APPENDIX X: LABOUR: *continued*

(3) (4) TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES PAID TO INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES AND HOURS OF WORK, WITH SPECIMEN EXAMPLES IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Average Wages</i>	<i>Unit of Computation</i>	<i>Average number of hours worked per week.</i>
Agricultural undertakings	Sisal	Throughout Territory	Cutters Cleaners & weeders Production	Shs. 21/- + 5/- bonus (a) 15/- + 2/50 „ (a) 21/- + 5/- „ (a)	30 tasks to be completed in 42 days	48-50 42-46 42-46
	Groundnut Scheme	Central & Western Provinces	Unskilled	15/- + 3/- bonus (a) Learners 20/- to 100/- according to Educational Standard	Month of 26 days	44 hours on time basis less if on task work
			Skilled and semi-skilled	Skilled 50/- upwards according to Group in accordance with scales laid down by trade testing syllabus (c)	„	„
		Southern Province	Unskilled Skilled and semi-skilled	Cts. 70 per day (b) As for Central and Western Provinces (c)	„ „	„ „
	General	Throughout Territory	Unskilled Semi-skilled Skilled	12/- to 18/- (a) 15/- to 21/- (a) 45/- to 120/- (a)	30 tasks „ „	Varies from 20-40
Trade, transport and Industrial Establishment	General	Throughout Territory	Unskilled Semi-skilled Skilled	15/- to 18/- (d) 35/- to 60/- (d) 45/- to 120/- (d)	Usually 30 tasks	44-48
	Port Industry	Dar-es-Salaam	Skilled and semi-skilled Unskilled	90/- to 130/- with overtime (d) 3/50 to 4/75 full shift 2/20 to 3/- half shift with overtime (d)	Month Day	45-48

Timber Production	General	Throughout Territory	Unskilled	20/- to 35/-	(a)	30 tasks	44-48
			Semi-skilled	30/- to 40/-	(a)		
Mining	Gold	Mwanza (a large gold mine)	Underground	26/- (minimum)	(a)	30 tasks	48
			Surface	17/-	(a)		
	Diamond	Shinyanga (a large diamond mine)	Other skilled	30/- to 45/- (minimum)	(a)	30 tasks	48
			Underground	25/- to 40/-	(a)		
	Lead	Western Province	Unskilled	Surface	15/-	30 tasks	48
Underground				18/-			
	General	Other mines and areas throughout Territory	Semi-skilled	After 90 days work a bonus of 10/- and a blanket.		30 tasks	44-48
				Skilled	27/- to 30/-			(a)
Domestic and personal servants	General	Throughout Territory	Cooks	After 300 days a bonus of 30/-		Month	44-48
				House boys	27/- to 30/-			(a)
				Some earn 80/- in bonus per month			
				50/- to 80/-	(a)		
				15/- to 21/-	(a)		
				27/- to 30/-	(a)		
				50/- to 80/-	(a)		
				90/- to 120/-	(d)		
				25/- to 90/-	(d)		
				45/- to 80/-	(d)		
				50/- to 120/-	(d)		

APPENDIX X: LABOUR: *continued*

Wage rates vary to a large extent according to localities.

- Notes: (a) Rations issued in addition. If rations are not issued wage rates are increased proportionately.
 (b) If rations are not issued in kind a daily allowance of Cents 30 is paid in lieu.
 (c) Rations are not issued to workers in receipt of a salary of Shs. 140/- per month or over.
 (d) Rations are not normally issued.

(5) Details of average weekly earnings are not available.

(6) *Ration Scales*

The Master and Native Servants (Proper Feeding) Regulations, 1944, (Government Notice No. 325 of 1944) prescribes that when rations are provided as part of the remuneration the scale for an adult male shall consist of foodstuffs yielding not less than 3,500 calories as an average gross daily issue which shall include all the following constituents in not less than the quantities shown for each:

Fat	50 grammes.
Protein	100 grammes of which 10 per cent. shall consist of animal origin.
Carbohydrates	500 grammes.
Salt	15 grammes.
Iron	20 miligrams.
Vitamin A	3,000 International units.
Vitamin B ₁	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 vegetable	4 ozs. per week.
Salt	4 ozs. per week.

(For adult females and children the ration scale must consist of not less than 80% of the calories and constituent quantities listed above).

The value of a typical ration shown above is now Approximately Shs. 15/- per month.

Employers are required by the Master and Native Servants Ordinance to provide rations according to the scale shown above at their own expense to all servants unless the contract of service provides otherwise 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.

(7) *Housing*

Employers are required to provide their workers with housing (and the requisite sanitary accommodation) when the latter 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. Minimum standards of housing (and of sanitary accommodation) have been adequately prescribed by the Master and Native Servants (General Care) Regulations 1947, (Government Notice No. 87 of 1947) which cover all employers of labour including Government.

(8) *Medical Treatment*

The Master and Native Servants (Medical Care) Regulations, 1947, (Government Notice No. 153 of 1947 as subsequently amended) prescribe the following minimum standards for all employers with ten or more workers including Government. They must provide medicines and first aid equipment according to prescribed scales; take all reasonable measures to provide skilled medical attendance and treatment if necessary; transport the worker to the nearest hospital, if required; and, if directed to do so in writing by the prescribed authority, provide facilities for the treatment of both in-patients and out-patients in accordance with the directions of the Director of Medical Services when they employ one hundred or more workers at any one place of employment or at two or more such places which are in close proximity. Failure to do so constitutes an offence. The Master and Native Servants (Written Contracts) Ordinance No. 28 of 1942 requires the medical examination of all attested labour normally prior to departure to the place of employment and provides for further medical examination if considered necessary.

(9) TABLE I—NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS TO INDIGENOUS WORKERS FOR THE YEAR 1948

Province	No. of Accidents	Nature of Employment	Number Injured			
			Total	Fatal	Major	Minor
Central	152	Electricity, machinery, transport, etc.	152	4	47	101
Eastern	130	Sisal, transport, wharf, building, industrial establishment, etc.	131	14	33	84
Lake	22	Sisal, machinery, industrial establishment, saw-milling, etc.	22	2	9	11
Northern	79	Sisal, saw-milling, transport, agricultural undertaking, etc.	79	20	13	46
Southern	129	Sisal, machinery, transport, etc.	129	16	36	77
Southern Highlands	18	Agricultural undertaking, saw-milling, etc.	21	4	4	13
Tanga	156	Sisal, wharf, saw-milling, electricity, transport, etc.	158	24	46	88
Western	43	Sisal, machinery, etc.	43	2	13	28
TOTAL	729		735	86	201	448

APPENDIX X: LABOUR: *continued*

TABLE II—CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1948

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>Lake</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>S. H'lands</i>	<i>Tanga</i>	<i>Western</i>	<i>Total</i>
Machinery	15	38	16	14	20	1	40	29	173
Transport	70	55	3	35	42	3	65	4	277
Explosive and fire	9	—	1	6	9	2	2	1	30
Poison, hot or corrosive substance	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	5
Electricity	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	7
Fall of persons	7	9	1	5	—	1	11	2	36
Fall of grounds, trees, etc.	6	1	1	4	—	4	4	—	20
Animals	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	43	25	—	11	57	6	31	7	180
TOTAL	152	130	22	79	129	18	156	43	729

286

TABLE III—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1943/'48

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Accidents</i>	<i>Number Injured</i>			
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Major</i>	<i>Minor</i>
1943	293	293	19	27	247
1944	412	412	43	30	339
1945	484	494	53	58	383
1946	438	468	76	102	290
1947	616	616	75	70	471
1948	729	735	86	201	448

TABLE IV—CLASSIFICATION OF ABOVE ACCIDENTS

<i>Classification</i>	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Machinery	98	101	110	117	120	173
Transport	119	177	164	170	141	277
Explosive and fire	—	5	11	11	6	30
Poison, hot or corrosive Substance	—	1	—	5	2	5
Electricity	—	1	—	2	4	7
Fall of persons	12	9	21	27	9	36
Fall of grounds, trees, etc.	1	7	23	18	59	20
Animals	8	4	—	5	8	1
Miscellaneous	55	107	155	83	267	180
TOTAL	293	412	484	438	616	729

(10) *Number of cases of illness and deaths due to Occupational disease in 1948.*

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Illness</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cause</i>
Hides and Skins	7 cases of Anthrax	—	—

No cases of silicosis have been diagnosed.

APPENDIX X: LABOUR: *continued*

(11) *Table showing details of Industrial Disputes*

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number of disputes</i>	<i>Number of workers involved in disputes</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Agriculture	1	28	1 day
Mining	1	500	10 days
Timber	1	115	Less than 1 day
Secondary industries	3	644	Less than 1 day
Building	1	53	1 day
Sisal	3	300	2 to 4 days
Transport	1	200	2 days
Wharf	2	100	2 and 13 days

There were in addition a number of disputes of a very minor nature in various parts of the country which were settled either with or without the intervention of Government Officers.

(B) UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

Unemployment in the generally accepted sense does not exist. Taking the Territory as a whole the supply of unskilled labour has during 1948 kept pace with the demand, but skilled and semi-skilled labour is in even shorter supply in most trades than in 1947. Any indigenous worker seeking employment can obtain work, but many prefer to forego any opportunity for paid employment, where the work is distasteful. Unemployment, in the sense that persons may be found seeking work, only occurs in the larger urban areas, due to the influx from rural areas of persons in search of work who have been attracted by the amenities of town life, but facilities exist for them to find employment if they wish to avail themselves of them. At the end of the year there were 4,153 persons on the books of the Labour Exchanges who had not been placed in employment.

APPENDIX XI

Cost of Living

A) TABLE SHOWING 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 (in shillings and cents) at dates shown					
		1st Jan. 1939.	1st Jan. 1944.	1st Jan. 1945.	1st Jan. 1946.	1st March 1947.	30th Sept. 1948.
<i>(a) Africans</i>							
Mixed meal	Kg.	·14	·23	·23	·23	·23	·28
Beans	lb.	·05½	·12	·16	·16	·18	·18
Groundnuts	"	·11	·22	·22	·22	·21	·28
Coconut oil	"	·23	·31	·42	·34	·37	·57
<i>(b) Asians</i>							
Flour (Atta)	lb.	·15	·27	·27	·27	·27	·36
Dhall, Grain	Kg.	·40	1·28	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00
Rajri (Millet)	"	·10	·31	·28	·23	·23	·30
Simsim oil	"	·75	1·20	1·21	1·21	1·01	1·53
Ghee	"	2·00	1·25	1·33	1·37	1·52	2·10
Garlic	"	·50	1·70	1·20	1·20	1·20	2·22
Jaggery	"	·30	·53	·63	·59	·59	·75
<i>(c) European</i>							
Flour (Wheaten)	lb.	·15	·29	·29	·32	·32	·37
Bread	"	·30	·50	·50	·50	·40	·44
Bacon	"	1·75	2·80	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·75
Cheese	"	1·50	1·60	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·17
Lard	"	1·20	1·55	1·75	1·70	1·70	2·20
Coffee	"	1·25	1·50	2·00	2·00	2·00	3·50
<i>(d) European & Asian</i>							
Eggs	each	·03½	·10	·10	·10	·10	·15
Butter	lb.	1·50	1·75	1·95	1·95	2·15	1·55
European potatoes	"	·09	·18	·20	·20	·20	·20
<i>(e) General</i>							
Rice	lb.	·12	·18	·17	·19	·24	·26
Sugar (White)	"	·16	·26	·26	·28	·28	·34
Salt	Kg.	·07	·14	·14	·14	·14	·14
Tea	lb.	1·50	1·90	1·90	1·90	2·10	2·35
Milk (fresh)	Pint	·25	·30	·30	·30	·30	·35
Meat	lb.	·40	·60	·60	·60	·60	·60
Chickens	each	to 1·00	to 2·50	to 2·50	to 3·00	to 3·50	to 3·50
Fish	Weight	to 2·50	to 4·00	to 4·00	to 5·00	to 5·00	to 5·00
Vegetables (mixed)	lb.	·15	·25	not available	·60	·60	·60
Water	4 Gall.	·03	·05	·05	·05	·05	·05*
Charcoal	Bag	1·50	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50	5·00
Kerosene	Gall.	1·03	1·25	1·31	1·31	1·40	1·63
Soap, blue	lb.	·20	·40	·36	·36	·36	·49
" white	"	·30	·45	·40	·39	·41	·53

* The price at the Government Kiosks has remained unchanged at one cent per four gallons of water.

Investigation on a scale detailed enough to show consumption by groups has not yet been undertaken. Consumption groups are not homogeneous racially. Such groups are numerous, varying according to race, religion, tribal tradition and income.

APPENDIX XII

Public Health

(A) TABLE SHOWING MEDICAL PERSONNEL BY CATEGORIES, SEX AND RACE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1948 :

Medical Personnel Categories	European		Asian		African		Totals		Grand Totals
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<i>Registered Medical Practitioners</i>									
(a) Official	50	2	9	—	—	—	59	2	61
(b) Non-official	75*	11	20	2	—	—	95	13	108
<i>Licensed Medical Practitioners</i>									
(a) Official	3	—	48	—	6	—	57	—	57
(b) Non-official	6	—	6	—	—	—	12	—	12
<i>Registered Dentists</i>									
(a) Official	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
(b) Non-official	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
<i>Licensed Midwives</i>									
Certificated Midwives (Non-official)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
<i>Qualified Nurses</i>									
(a) Official :									
(1) General Medical and Health	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	65	65
(2) Mental Nurses	4	5	2	—	—	—	6	5	11
(3) Male Auxiliaries	—	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	30
(4) Others	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
(b) Non-official State Registered	—	139	—	—	—	15	—	154	154
<i>Compounders</i>	—	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	13
<i>Hospital Assistants</i>	—	—	—	—	129	—	129	—	129
<i>Laboratory Assistants</i>	—	—	—	—	33	—	33	—	33
<i>Health Inspectors</i>	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19
<i>Assistant Health Inspectors</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
<i>Sanitary Inspectors</i>	—	—	—	—	101	—	101	—	101
TOTALS	165	228	98	2	300	16	563	246	809

* Of these 23 are employees of the Overseas Food Corporation.

Details of other Medical personnel are not included. For complete details see Statistical Appendix II.

All Government Nurses are State Registered and have the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(B) (1) NUMBER OF HOSPITALS

Year	Section of Population	Government	Mission Private and Industry	Native Authority	Total
1948	European	12	—	—	12
	Non-European	62 (a)	92 (a)	—	154
	Total	74	92	—	166
1947	European	12	—	—	12
	Non-European	52	81	—	133
	Total	64	81	—	154
1946	European	12	—	—	12
	Non-European	52	77	—	129
	Total	64	77	—	141
1945	European	12	—	—	12
	Non-European	50	77	—	127
	Total	62	77	—	139
1944	European	12	—	—	12
	Non-European	50	77	—	127
	Total	62	77	—	139

a) In 1948 figures Government and Mission stations having enough beds to cater for 100 or more in-patients during the year have been counted as hospitals rather than dispensaries.

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(B) (2) NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS

Year	Section of Population	Government	Mission Private and Industry	Native Authority	Total
1948	European	151	—	—	151
	Non-European	4,047	3,432 (x)	—	7,479
	Total (c)	4,198	3,432	—	7,630
1947	European	131	—	—	131
	Non-European	3,866	2,803	—	6,669
	Total	3,997	2,803	—	6,800
1946	European	155	—	—	155
	Non-European	4,310	2,434	—	6,744
	Total	4,465	2,434	—	6,899
1945	European	133	—	—	133
	Non-European	3,876	2,334	—	6,210
	Total	4,009	2,334	—	6,343
1944	European	136	—	—	136
	Non-European	3,132	(y)	—	3,132
	Total	3,268	—	—	3,268

(c) Asian beds have been included in non-European figures though in certain hospitals they are interchangeable with European rather than with African beds.

(x) Mission only, figures for industry will not be available till later in the year.

(y) Figures not available.

(B) (3) NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES—(K)

Year	Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Native Authority	Total
1948	28	304	444	776
1947	70	245	361	676
1946			334	
1945			329	
1944			341	

(K) The position regarding Government Dispensaries has been fluid in recent years owing to the gradual closure or transfer to Native Authorities of Sleeping Sickness dispensaries, the need for which has decreased. Detailed Mission figures were not demanded before 1947.

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(B) (4) NUMBER OF CASES TREATED AT GOVERNMENT AND MISSION HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES AND N.A. DISPENSARIES

Year	Section of Population	Government		Mission (m)		N.A. Out-Patients	Total
		In-Patients	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Out-Patients		
1948	European	2,456	11,923	(m)		—	14,379
	Non-European	64,428	904,983			2,338,441	3,307,852
	Total	66,884	916,906			2,338,441	3,322,231
1947	European	2,185	10,308	163	375	—	13,031
	Non-European	68,184	953,973	40,474	948,918	1,609,096	3,620,645
	Total	70,369	964,281	40,637	949,293	1,609,096	3,633,676
1946	European			—	—	—	
	Non-European	69,901	875,410	22,170	372,885	1,449,641	2,789,007
	Total						
1945	Total	64,978	843,296	(m)	(m)	1,367,864	2,376,138
1944	Total	63,152	857,953	(m)	(m)	1,311,316	2,232,421

(m) Mission figures are in no case complete. Those for 1948 will be available later in the year.

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(B) (5) NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS (d)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Section of Population</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission Private & Industry</i>	<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Total</i>
1948	European	55	92	—	147
	Asian	57	28	—	85
	African	6	—	—	6
	Total	118	120	—	238
1947	European	51	52	—	103
	Asian	50	21	—	71
	African	5	—	—	5
	Total	106	73	—	179
1946	European	53	41	—	94
	Asian	50	20	—	70
	African	4	—	—	4
	Total	107	61	—	168
1945	European	47	48	—	95
	Asian	53	17	—	70
	African	5	—	—	5
	Total	105	65	—	170
1944	European	53	42	—	95
	Asian	46	11	—	57
	African	5	—	—	5
	Total	104	53	—	157

(d) Registered and licensed, actually resident and practising at 31st December each year.

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(B) (6) NUMBER OF NURSES—QUALIFIED (j)

Year	Section of Population	Government	Mission Private & Industry	Native Authority	Total
1948	European	74	139	—	213
	Asian	2	—	—	2
	African	31	15	—	46
	Total	107	154	—	261
1947	European	64	103	—	167
	Asian	2	—	—	2
	African	30	15	—	45
	Total	96	118	—	214
1946	European	63	75	—	138
	Asian	2	—	—	2
	African	— (j)	— (j)	—	—
	Total	65	75	—	140
1945	European	46	—	—	46
	Asian	2	—	—	2
	African	— (j)	(k)	—	—
	Total	48	—	—	48

(j) "Qualified" indicates State Registered, or, in the case of Africans, certificated. The institution of standard examinations for local certification only came fully into force in 1947.

(k) Figures not available.

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(B) (7) NUMBER OF MEDICAL AIDS—QUALIFIED

Year	Section of Population	Government	Mission Private & Industry	Native Authority	(i) Total
1948	European (e)	28	6	—	34
	Asian (f)	13	—	—	13
	African (g)	264	?	534	798
	Total	305	6	534	845
1947	European	23	6	—	29
	Asian	13	—	—	13
	African	267	61	400	728
	Total	303	67	400	770
1946	European	23	—	—	23
	Asian	16	—	—	16
	African	235	(j)	370	605
	Total	274	—	370 (h)	644
1945	European	28	—	—	28
	Asian	17	—	—	17
	African	249	? (j)	365	614
	Total	294	—	365 (h)	659
1944	European	27	—	—	27
	Asian	17	—	—	17
	African	240	? (j)	375	615
	Total	284	—	375 (h)	659

(e) Comprises Health Inspectors, Laboratory Superintendents, Assistant Pharmacists, etc.

(f) Compounders.

(g) Comprises Hospital Assistants, Laboratory Assistants, Sanitary Inspectors, etc.

(h) Approximate figures.

(i) Totals are incomplete owing to lack of detailed mission and industrial figures. These should be available later in the year.

(j) Figures not available.

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(c) (1) TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WARDS, BEDS, DETAILS OF PATIENTS AND QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS:

Hospitals	Number of Wards		Number of Beds		In-Patients		Out-Patients		Qualified Medical Personnel			
	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Medical Officers European	Other Registered and Licensed Personnel		
Arusha European	—	6	—	6	—	160	—	822	}	1	{	—
Arusha Non-European	15	—	106	—	1,371	—	23,251	—				2
Bagamoyo	4	—	40	—	464	—	17,964	28	—	—	1	
Biharamulo	4	—	40	—	386	—	10,001	5	—	—	1	
Bukoba	15	—	149	—	2,354	—	20,910	135	1	—	2	
Chunya European	—	5	—	10	—	50	—	149	—	—	}	1
Chunya Non-European	9	—	31	—	325	—	7,717	—	—	—		1
Dar-es-Salaam European	4	20	10	38	216	904	89	3,473	1	—	1	
Dar-es-Salaam Sewa Haji	27	—	241	—	5,784	—	52,290	—	2	—	6	
Dodoma	16	—	113	—	2,700	6	30,438	410	1	—	2	
Handeni	8	—	16	—	444	—	7,642	—	—	—	—	
Iringa European	—	3	—	5	—	121	—	665	}	1	{	—
Iringa Non-European	8	—	48	—	1,483	—	17,086	—				—
Ikoma	2	—	26	—	274	—	3,515	1	—	—	—	
Kahama	6	—	50	—	408	—	14,145	7	—	—	1	
Kakonko	2	—	10	—	106	—	21,148	—	—	—	—	
Kasanga	2	—	10	—	22	—	7,319	—	—	—	—	
Kasulu	3	—	11	—	287	—	12,094	2	—	—	1	
Kibondo	4	—	22	—	218	—	18,486	25	—	—	—	
Kigoma	8	—	47	—	546	—	11,572	61	1	—	1	
Kilosa	5	—	61	—	1,145	—	15,669	—	1	—	1	
Kondoa-Irangi	9	—	43	—	622	—	22,331	31	—	—	1	
Kilwa	6	—	36	—	315	—	10,999	17	—	—	1	
Korogwe	4	—	71	—	1,910	—	11,380	18	—	—	1	
Kyela	2	—	20	—	366	—	24,426	—	—	—	—	
Kyerwa	3	—	16	—	242	—	5,235	—	—	—	—	
Lindi European	—	3	—	5	—	104	—	738	}	1	{	—
Lindi Non-European	7	—	96	—	1,521	—	23,622	—				—
Liwale	4	—	17	—	191	—	4,427	5	—	—	—	

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(C) (1). TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WARDS, BEDS, DETAILS OF PATIENTS AND QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS—*cont.*

<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Number of Wards</i>		<i>Number of Beds</i>		<i>In-Patients</i>		<i>Out-Patients</i>		<i>Qualified Medical Personnel</i>	
	<i>Non-European</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Non-European</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Non-European</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Non-European</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Medical Officers European</i>	<i>Other Registered and Licensed Personnel</i>
Lushoto	8	—	55	—	524	—	7,007	144	—	1
Mafia	5	—	14	—	148	—	3,188	20	—	1
Mahenge	11	—	57	—	573	—	8,394	18	—	1
Malangali	5	—	43	—	525	—	11,831	1	—	—
Mbeya European	—	6	—	6	—	177	—	345	—	—
Mbeya Non-European	9	—	64	—	1,597	—	25,683	—	1	1
Mbulu	7	—	34	—	760	—	10,816	48	—	1
Manyoni	3	—	22	—	304	—	5,565	—	—	—
Mikindani	3	—	42	—	562	—	8,870	16	—	1
Monduli	4	—	24	—	637	—	3,497	—	1	—
Morogoro European	—	5	—	9	—	106	—	157	—	—
Morogoro Non-European	10	—	166	—	3,224	—	14,563	—	1	1
Moshi European	—	6	—	11	—	209	—	881	1	—
Moshi Non-European	13	—	150	—	3,793	—	25,454	—	1	2
Mpwapwa	3	—	26	—	729	—	15,654	102	—	1
Muheza	9	—	96	—	1,281	—	8,203	107	—	1
Murongo	3	—	14	—	1,086	—	19,065	32	—	—
Musoma European	—	4	—	6	—	32	—	116	—	—
Musoma Non-European	12	—	120	—	1,927	—	19,910	—	1	1
Mwanza European	—	3	—	7	—	92	—	400	—	1
Mwanza Non-European	23	—	212	—	3,388	—	30,235	—	1	2
Ngara	4	—	12	—	400	—	18,718	13	—	—
Ngudu	4	—	16	—	603	—	14,325	8	—	—
Njombe	2	—	18	—	292	—	8,795	—	—	—
Nzega	7	—	46	—	611	—	11,477	21	—	1
Oldeani	—	—	60	3	1,851	61	10,340	530	—	1
Pangani	7	—	26	—	389	—	4,980	—	—	1
Ruvu	1	—	10	—	278	—	5,548	—	—	—
Same	2	—	9	—	224	—	6,624	—	—	—
Shanwa	4	—	34	—	538	—	20,188	—	—	1

Singoa	5	—	54	—	311	—	11,303	—	—	—	1
Songea	6	—	30	—	522	—	13,516	39	—	—	1
Sumbawanga	—	7	—	19	205	—	5,802	—	—	—	—
Tabora European	—	—	—	—	168	150	229	531	1	—	—
Tabora Non-European	14	—	118	—	2,729	—	32,829	—	1	—	2
Tanga European	—	9	—	16	—	272	—	1,607	1	—	—
Tanga Non-European	12	—	275	—	3,788	—	19,595	—	2	—	3
Tukuyu	8	—	81	—	1,513	—	19,924	57	1	—	—
Tunduru	5	—	32	—	187	—	10,538	4	—	—	—
Utete	8	—	37	—	660	—	8,132	16	—	—	1
Uvinza	2	—	6	—	138	—	6,373	—	—	—	—

(C) (1) TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WARDS, BEDS, DETAILS OF PATIENTS AND QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS—*cont.*

Hospitals	Number of Wards		Number of Beds		In-Patients		Out-Patients		Qualified Medical Personnel	
	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Medical Officers European	Other Registered and Licensed Personnel
<i>Mental Hospitals</i>										
Dodoma	—	—	224	10	165	12	2	7	Specialist	—
Lutindi	36	—	150	—	153	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Infectious Diseases</i>										
Dar-es-Salaam	—	—	178	—	578	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Tuberculosis</i>										
Kibongoto	8	—	68	—	1,278	—	3,800	—	Specialist	1

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(c) (2) TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF MISSION HOSPITALS:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Beds, Non- European</i>	<i>Qualified Medical Practit'ners</i>
CENTRAL	Iambi	Augustana Lutheran	40	1
	Kiomboi	" "	87	1
	Ushora	" "	15	
	Mvuuni	Church Missionary Society	66	2
	Kilimatindi	" " "	40	
	Kongwa	" " "	38	
	Buigiri	" " "	10	
	Mpwapwa	" " "	16	
EASTERN	Minaki	Universities Mission to Central Africa	160	1
	Ifakara	Capuchin	45	
	Kwiro	"	22	1
	Sofi	"	16	
	Kilosa	Church Missionary Society	33	
LAKE	Bugufi			
	Mugwanza	Church Missionary Society	30	
	Ndolage	Augustana Lutheran	105	1, licenced
	Sumve	White Fathers	128	
	Kagondo	" "	96	
	Mugana	" "	45	
	Kashozi	" "	37	
	Kagunguli	" "	14	
	Shirati	Mennonite	41	
	Nyabasi	"	15	
Nkolandoto	African Inland Mission	102		
NORTHERN	Machame	Augustana Lutheran	60		1
	Ashira	" "	28	
	Ndareda	Pallotine Fathers	20	1
	Kibosho	Holy Ghost Fathers	36	
	Kilema	" " "	40	
	Rombo	" " "	20	
SOUTHERN	Lulindi	Universities Mission to Central Africa	80	1
	Masasi	Universities Mission to Central Africa	80	1
	Newala	Universities Mission to Central Africa	84	
	Lukwika	Universities Mission to Central Africa	60	
	Mindu	Universities Mission to Central Africa	25	
	Luatala	Universities Mission to Central Africa	20	
	Chidya	Universities Mission to Central Africa	20	
	Peramiho	Benedictine	110	
	Litembo	"	98	
	Ndanda	"	95	
	Nangombo	"	100	2
	Lituli	"	38	
	Mahange	"	50	
	Mpitimbi	"	30	
	Mango	"	50	
Lindu	"	18		

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(c) (2) TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF MISSION HOSPITALS: *continued*

Province	Hospital	Mission	Beds, Non- European	Qualified Medical Practitioners
SOUTHERN	Matamira	Capuchin	24	
	Nyangao	"	40	
	Mnero	"	40	
	Kilima Rondo	"	20	
	Lupaso	"	20	
	Nanyamba	"	20	
	Kigonsera	"	35	
	Kipatimu	"	16	
SOUTHERN SHLANDS	Tosamaganga	Consolata Fathers	42	1, licensed
	Milo	Universities Mission to Central Africa	40	
	Liuli	Universities Mission to Central Africa	30	1
	Manda	Universities Mission to Central Africa	24	
	Elembula	Moravian	15	
	Uwemba	Roman Catholic	28	
NORTHERN	Bumbuli	Augustana Lutheran	120	
	Magila	Universities Mission to Central Africa	42	1
	Korogwe	Universities Mission to Central Africa	50	
	Kideleko	Universities Mission to Central Africa	70	1
	Kwa Mkono	Universities Mission to Central Africa	30	
	Kigongoi	Universities Mission to Central Africa	15	
	Msalabani	Universities Mission to Central Africa	50	
	Tongwe	Universities Mission to Central Africa	12	
	Gare	Holy Ghost Fathers	22	
	NORTHERN	Sikonge	Moravian	60	1
Usoke		"	36	
Kitunda		"	30	
Ujiji		White Fathers	30	
Ndara		" "	20	
Kakonko		" "	20	
Karema		" "	20	
Mulera		" "	15	
Mwaziye		White Fathers	16	
Kibondo		Church Missionary Society	14	

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(D) TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MEDICAL ATTENDANTS AND PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT, NATIVE AUTHORITY AND MISSION DISPENSARIES AND CLINICS, 1948

(a)	Government Dispensaries, Ordinary	11
	Medical Attendants	26
	Patients (first out-patient attendances)	55,601
(b)	Government Dispensaries, Sleeping Sickness	17
	Medical Attendants	19
	Patients (first out-patient attendances)	40,432
(c)	Government Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	8
	Medical attendants :—	
	Medical practitioners (part time)	4
	Qualified nurses	6
	Auxiliary nursing staff	49
	Out-patients : Mothers and children (1st attendances)	12,014
	In-patient deliveries	2,249
(d)	Native Authority dispensaries	444
	Medical attendants	534
	Patients (first out-patient attendances)	2,338,441
(e)	Native Authority Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	5
	Medical attendants	10
	Out-patient attendances	5,818
	Deliveries	2,990
(f)	Mission dispensaries	85
	Medical attendants	100
	Patients (first out-patient attendances)	188,531
(g)	Mission Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	18
	Medical attendants—not differentiated from other staff	
	Patients (first out-patient attendances)	14,428
	Deliveries	2,328

(E) DETAILS OF CASES OF DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITALS OR MEDICAL CENTRES, WITH NUMBERS OF CASES CURED, ETC, ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR INCLUSION IN THIS APPENDIX

(F) TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF QUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS ENGAGED IN MISSIONARY MEDICAL WORK

British — United Kingdom	9
— Australian	2
— Canadian	1
German	3
Italian	1
United States	6
Danish	1

23

APPENDIX XII : PUBLIC HEALTH : *continued*

TABLE SHOWING MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN MEDICAL WORK
AND THE AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Grant</i>
	£
Universities Mission to Central Africa	14,845
Augustana Lutheran Mission (American)	3,430
Church Missionary Society	3,414
Medicine Mission	1,860
Wesleyan Fathers	1,710
Isolata Fathers	—
Methodist Mission	—
Seventh Day Adventist Mission	—
Swedish Mission	981
Swedish Inland Mission	640
Wesleyan Fathers	640
Wesleyan Fathers	600
Wesleyan Fathers	—
Wesleyan Fathers	—
London Missionary Society	—
Scottish Free and Evangelical Missions	—

APPENDIX XIII
Education

1948 FIGURES (APPROXIMATE ONLY)

A (1) TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE TERRITORY, PUPILS ENROLLED, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS										NUMBER OF PUPILS									DAILY ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN									NUMBER OF TEACHERS												
	GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						Others	Grand Total	GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GRAND TOTAL			GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES					
	Total	Male	Female	Aided			Unaided					Total	Male	Female	Aided			Unaided			Total	Male	Female	Aided			Unaided			Total	Male	Female	Aided			Unaided					
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male				Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male				Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male				Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male
African	299(a)	(b)	5	676	(b)	26	219	(b)	(b)	14(e)	1,208	14,825	20,665	5,160	89,681	63,916	25,765	20,354	13,975	6,379	144,860	107,556	37,304	28,943	24,850	4,093	72,000(s)			14,275(s)			1,123(t)	996	127	2,814(u)	2,323	491	246(v)	215	3
Asian	2	2	—	80(c)	—	5	1(c)	—	—	—	83	1,511(l)	1,154	357	9,248(l)	4,999	4,249	15	10	5	10,774	6,163	4,611	1,364	1,039	325	7,390(s)			10(s)			67	59	8	359	212	147	1	—	
European	4	(d)	(d)	9	(d)	(d)	2	(d)	(d)	—	15	610(xm)	297	313	390(m)	210	180	40	20	20	1,040	527	513	584	285	299	335	179	156	36	18	18	28	6	22	25	5	20	3	—	
African	12	8	4(f)	16	13	3(f)	—	—	—	—	28	888(n)	842	46(o)	913(n)	837	43	—	—	—	1,801	1,712	89	876	834	42	853(s)														
Asian	1	1	—	2(k)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	705(n)	593	112	1,958(n)	1,291	667	—	—	—	2,663	1,884	779	647	540	107	1,870(s)														
European	NIL																																								
African	11	7(h)	4(i)	38	19	19(i)	3	3	—	—	52	474	426	48	1,556	1,173	383	109	109	—	2,139	1,708	431	460	414	46	1,396(s)			64(s)											
Asian	NIL																																								
European	NIL																																								
African	6(j)	6	—	8	6	4(k)	2	1	1(k)	—	16	241(p)	241	—	225	174	51	51	33	18	517	448	69	225	225	—	214(s)			71(s)											
Asian	NIL																				82(y)	67	15																		
European	NIL																																								
African												39(q)	39	—							39	39	—																		
Asian												9(r)	7	2							9	7	2																		
European												14(r)	9	5							14	9	5																		

(a) Of these 256 are Native Authority Schools. Mainly co-educational.
 (b) Mainly co-educational.
 (c) Mainly co-educational and includes Goan schools.
 (d) Co-educational.
 (e) Estate Schools. Enrolment figures included in Voluntary Agencies. Figures at present at hand for Sub-Grade (Bush) Schools are approximately 3,400 with an enrolment of 146,000. Further information awaited.
 (f) Secondary standards attached to Girls' Schools.
 (g) Full secondary course. In addition there are 28 primary schools with secondary standards.
 (h) One Grade I, two Full Grade and four part II Grade I Centres.

(i) Attached to Girls' Schools.
 (j) Attached to Secondary Schools.
 (k) Attached to Girls' Schools.
 (l) Includes pupils in primary standards of secondary schools.
 (m) Includes European children in Goan School.
 (n) Includes pupils in secondary standards of primary schools.
 (o) Includes two girls taking Junior Secondary Course in Uganda.
 (p) Includes 44 pupils taking Clerical Course.
 (q) Includes 31 pupils at Makerere College, Kampala.
 (r) Higher Education outside the Territory.
 (s) Estimated figures only.

(t) Includes 40 Europeans.
 (u) Includes approximately 140 Europeans.
 (v) Reliable figures are not available.
 (w) Figures cannot be broken down but approximately 400 teachers, European and African, were teaching in post-primary standards.
 (x) Figures cannot be broken down. Includes 12 Europeans.
 (y) Adult evening classes. (45 are school-age children.)
 (xm) Includes 94 children in Correspondence Course residing outside the Territory

	Population	
	Male	Female
African	1,371,000	3,633,000
Asian	32,816	26,296
European	6,342	4,306
	1,410,158	3,663,602

Figures in respect of voluntary agencies must be regarded as approximate only as returns have not yet been received from all the missions.
 223 European children in Secondary Schools in Kenya have not been included.
 39 Medical students at Minaki have not been included.

APPENDIX XIII: EDUCATION: continued

REVISED 1947 FIGURES

A (2) TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE TERRITORY, NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS										NUMBER OF PUPILS									DAILY ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS									NUMBER OF TEACHERS													
	GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						Others	Grand Total	GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GRAND TOTAL			GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GRAND TOTAL
	Total	Male	Female	Aided			Unaided					Total	Male	Female	Aided			Unaided			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Aided			Unaided			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male				Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male							Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male							Female	Total	Male	Female
African	267(a)	(b)	5	621	(b)	26	190	(b)	(b)	12(d)	1,090	30,830	26,529	4,301	78,612	55,727	22,885	13,689	9,375	4,314	123,131	91,631	31,500	25,885				62,290			9,775						3,910(q)					
Indian	2	2		80	(c)	5	1	(c)	(c)		83	1,665(k)	1,236	429	6,716(k)	3,345	3,371	96	50	46	8,477	4,631	3,846	1,428				5,568			80					353(q)						
European	4	(b)	(b)	8	(b)	(b)					12	520	260	260	262(l)	130	132				782	390	392	470				236								42(q)						
African	10	8	2(e)	12	11	1(e)	1				23	768(m)	753	15(mx)	706(m)	680	26	56	56		1,530	1,515	41	755				662			52					(q)						
Indian	1	1		1(f)	1						2	600(m)	515	85	1,150(m)	671	479					1,750	1,186	564	525				969							(q)						
European	NIL																																			(q)						
African	8	5(g)	3(h)	41	18	23(h)	1				50	461	418	43	1,370	1,074	296	38	38		1,869	1,530	339	444				1,318			38					(q)						
Indian	NIL																																									
European	NIL																																									
African	6(i)	6		7	5	2(j)					13	265(n)	265		187	140	47				452	405	47	256				177								45						
Indian	NIL																																									
European	NIL																																									
African												30(o)	30	—							30	30																				
Indian												11(p)	6	5							11	6	6																			
European												14(p)	9	5							14	9	5																			

Notes: (a) Of these 219 are Native Authority schools. Co-educational.
 (b) Mainly co-educational
 (c) Mainly co-educational and includes Goan Schools.
 (d) Estate schools (number of pupils included in Voluntary Agency total).
 (e) Secondary standards attached to Girls Primary and Boarding Schools.
 (f) Full secondary course. In addition there are secondary standards attached to 28 primary schools.
 (g) Includes two Full Grade and 3 Part II, Grade I, centres.

(h) Teacher Training Centres attached to Girls Primary and Boarding Schools.
 (i) Attached to secondary schools.
 (j) Attached to Girls' Primary and Boarding Schools.
 (k) Includes pupils in primary standards of secondary schools.
 (l) Includes European children in one Goan School.
 (m) Includes secondary pupils in primary schools.
 (mx) Includes one girl taking Junior Secondary Course in Uganda.

(n) Includes 26 pupils taking Clerical Course.
 (o) Includes 24 students at Makerere College, Kampala.
 (p) Outside the Territory.
 (q) Figures cannot be broken down.
 (r) Adult evening classes.

N.B. Excludes 176 children attending secondary schools in Kenya.
 Includes 80 children taking Correspondence Course residing outside the Territory.

Tables A(i) and A(ii) of this Appendix give comparative figures for 1947 and 1948 of the number of schools, pupils and teachers. The following is a summary of certain details in respect of African education for the years 1938, 1947 and 1948:—

Schools.	Government and Native Authority.			Voluntary Agencies, Estates, etc.			Totals.		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
Primary	95	267	299	889(a)	823	909	991	1,090	1,208
Secondary	5	10	12	13	13	16	3	23	28
Teacher Training	1	8	11	19	42	41	19	50	52
Industrial and Vocational	1	6	6	1	7	10	2	13	16
Totals	102	291	328	917	885	976	1,015	1,176	1,304
<i>Pupils.</i>									
Primary	10,225	30,830	34,825	74,793	92,301	110,035	85,018	123,131	144,860
Secondary	38 (b)	768	888	82 (b)	762	913	120	1,530	1,801
Teacher Training	97	461	474	981	1,408	1,665	1,078	1,869	2,139
Industrial, etc.	204	265	241	452	187	276	656	452	517
Higher Education	14	30	39	—	—	—	14	30	39
Totals	10,578	32,354	36,467	76,308	94,658	112,889	86,886	127,012	149,356

Notes: 1. (a) The figure for 1938 includes a number of schools conducted by former German missions and which closed after the outbreak of war.

(b) These figures show only the number of pupils completing the full secondary course. Figures of those taking post-primary courses, preparatory to full secondary education, not available.

2. The above tables do not include:

(i) Departmental vocational training schools—agriculture, forestry, printing, railway administration, veterinary—with 240 students. Particulars of medical training facilities are given in section 175 of this report.

(ii) Industrial training centres. (At the Mgulani training centre 337 were in training on 31.10.48; by the end of the year 1,606 pupils had completed their courses of training. Final figures for non-government training establishments, including that of the Overseas Food Corporation are not available).

(iii) Sub-grade (bush) schools. It is estimated that there are some 4,000 such schools with an enrolment of over 150,000 pupils. (Complete returns for 1948 are not yet available. Returns received to date cover some 3,400 schools with an enrolment of 146,000).

APPENDIX XIII: EDUCATION: *continued*

C. (i) ANALYSIS OF TOTAL FINANCIAL PROVISION 1948
(excluding sundry capital works under Public Works Extraordinary)

	Recurrent			Capital		Totals
	Primary	Secondary, Teacher Training and Vocational	Higher Education in East Africa	Buildings, Building Grants, Equip- ment, etc.	Special Development Expenditure	
	£	£	£	£	£	
African	193,748	145,310	10,820	34,685	88,545	473,108
Asian	59,737	12,495	—	9,720	—	81,952
European	28,771	3,100	—	8,900	—	40,771
TOTALS	£282,256	160,905	10,820	53,305	88,545	595,831

(ii) GRANTS-IN-AID TO ASSISTED SCHOOLS

	Recurrent		Capital	Total
	Primary	Secondary, Teacher Training, Technical and Industrial	Grants for Building, etc.	
	£	£	£	
African	65,030	42,029	16,520	123,579
Asian	25,780	3,750	9,720	39,250
European	3,900	—	3,350	7,250
TOTALS	£94,710	45,779	29,590	170,079

- Notes: (i) The provision made for personal emoluments is shown in section 221 of this report and particulars of teachers' salary scales are given in section 232.
- (ii) A subvention of £1,400 was made to the King George V Memorial Museum, Dar es Salaam.
- (iii) No special funds are allocated for publications. The vernacular paper "Mambo Leo" and "Habari za Leo", and Government educational and other publications are printed by the Government Press.
- (iv) The above tables do not include particulars in respect of departmental vocational training schools for which provision is made in the respective departmental estimates.

APPENDIX XIII: EDUCATION: *continued*

(D) TABLE SHOWING NUMBER, NATIONALITY AND DENOMINATION OF EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE TERRITORY.

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Roman Catholic</i>	<i>Church of England</i>	<i>Moravian</i>	<i>Lutheran</i>	<i>Seventh Day Adventists</i>	<i>Mennonite</i>	<i>Swedish Missions</i>	<i>Africa Inland Mission</i>	<i>Total</i>
British :									
United Kingdom	24	53	1	2	2	—	—	2	84
Australia	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Canada	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
New Zealand	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dutch	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
French	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
German	59	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	63
Irish	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Italian	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Polish	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Swedish	1	—	—	7	—	—	13	—	21
Swiss	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
American, U.S.A.	22	—	—	7	5	1	—	12	47
Total.	234	63	1	19	7	1	13	15	353

APPENDIX XIII : EDUCATION : *continued*

(E) TABLE SHOWING MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATION WORK AND THE AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID PAID DURING 1948.

	<i>Grants-in-Aid</i>		
	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
<i>Roman Catholic :</i>			
White Fathers Mission	18,522	604	19,126
Benedictine Fathers	5,638	—	5,638
Holy Ghost Fathers	12,270	1,520	13,790
Passionist Fathers	517	—	517
Pallotine Fathers	10,370	—	10,370
Capuchin Fathers	5,464	—	5,464
Consolata Fathers	3,009	—	3,009
Pugu Secondary School	—	—	—
<i>Church of England :</i>			
Church Missionary Society	4,155	946	5,101
Universities Mission to Central Africa	29,480	2,650	32,130
<i>Lutheran :</i>			
Augustana Mission	7,449	1,890	9,339
Former Leipzig Mission	2,013	—	2,013
Former Bethal Mission	2,619	154	2,773
Evangelical Lutheran Mission	414	107	521
<i>Moravian :</i>			
Moravian Mission	2,209	321	2,530
<i>Swedish :</i>			
Swedish Free Church	31	—	31
<i>Muslim :</i>			
Muslim Agencies	767	800	1,567
<i>Church Missionary Society & Moravian Mission :</i>			
Alliance School	2,057	255	2,312
<i>Others :</i>			
Assemblies of God	75	—	75
Seventh Day Adventists	—	—	—
Africa Inland Mission	—	—	—
Salvation Army	—	—	—
	<u>107,059</u>	<u>9,247</u>	<u>116,306</u>

Note : The above figures show the allocation to missionary societies on the basis of the provision made in the territorial and development estimates. They do not include the additional grants-in-aid necessitated by the equating of salaries of teachers in voluntary agency schools with those of teachers in Government service, with effect from the 1st January, 1948.

APPENDIX XIV

Native Treasuries

(A) FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF 1948 ESTIMATES

309

PROVINCE	<i>Estimated balance from 1947</i>	ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1948			ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1948			ESTIMATED BALANCE TO 1949
		<i>Share of hut and Poll Tax</i>	<i>Other recurrent revenue</i>	<i>Non recurrent revenue</i>	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>	<i>Other Charges</i>	<i>Extra- ordinary</i>	
Central	£ 70,193	£ 29,952	£ 39,160	£ 3,561	£ 27,578	£ 19,281	£ 33,009	£ 62,998
Eastern	63,461	28,724	18,496	900	24,545	10,841	14,370	61,825
Lake	132,679	91,931	43,618	21,607	80,959	36,620	39,970	132,286
Northern	38,466	31,269	32,548	3,242	32,931	20,942	25,509	26,143
Southern	39,510	29,563	6,046	285	14,821	7,614	7,505	45,464
Southern Highlands	32,080	18,345	15,942	7,326	17,992	12,205	13,681	29,815
Tanga	34,025	23,503	9,253	5,672	18,866	9,966	21,424	22,197
Western	84,571	36,483	37,710	370	31,142	16,674	38,063	73,255
TOTAL	494,985	289,770	202,773	42,963	248,834	134,143	193,531	453,983

SUMMARY

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
Share of Hut and Poll Tax	.....	£ 289,770	Personal Emoluments	.....	£ 248,834
Other Recurrent Revenue	.....	202,773	Other Charges	.....	134,143
Non-Recurrent Revenue	.....	42,963	Extraordinary Expenditure	.....	193,531
	TOTAL	535,506		TOTAL	576,508
Balance from 1947	.....	494,985	Balance to 1949	.....	453,983
	TOTAL	1,030,491		TOTAL	1,030,491

APPENDIX XIV: NATIVE TREASURIES: *continued*

(B) ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1948

PROVINCE	Tribal Administration	Medical and Sanitation	Education	Agriculture	Veterinary	Road and Bridges	Tsetse Reclamation	Water Supply	Forestry	General	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Central	34,887	6,953	6,495	4,093	5,185	1,989	500	1,400	231	*18,135	79,868
Eastern	23,444	7,855	11,369	4,164	—	758	—	389	405	1,372	49,756
Lake	86,948	18,979	22,331	5,627	3,988	4,555	1,898	2,442	1,903	†8,878	157,549
Northern	26,370	4,963	22,337	930	6,058	2,277	1,450	4,813	2,325	7,975	79,498
Southern	15,330	1,747	1,612	517	150	1,534	—	317	153	1,075	22,435
Southern Highlands	20,516	5,862	8,554	3,453	1,207	2,307	—	—	1,374	605	43,878
Tanga	18,718	5,122	13,908	1,180	1,235	1,940	—	313	394	7,446	50,256
Western	41,098	9,865	11,824	3,710	3,699	1,340	3,800	4,785	1,120	4,638	85,879
TOTAL	267,311	61,346	98,430	23,674	21,522	16,700	7,648	14,459	7,905	50,124	569,119

* Includes £15,627 for Rehabilitation and Development.

† Includes £5,621 for Rehabilitation and Development.

**THE
GOVERNOR**

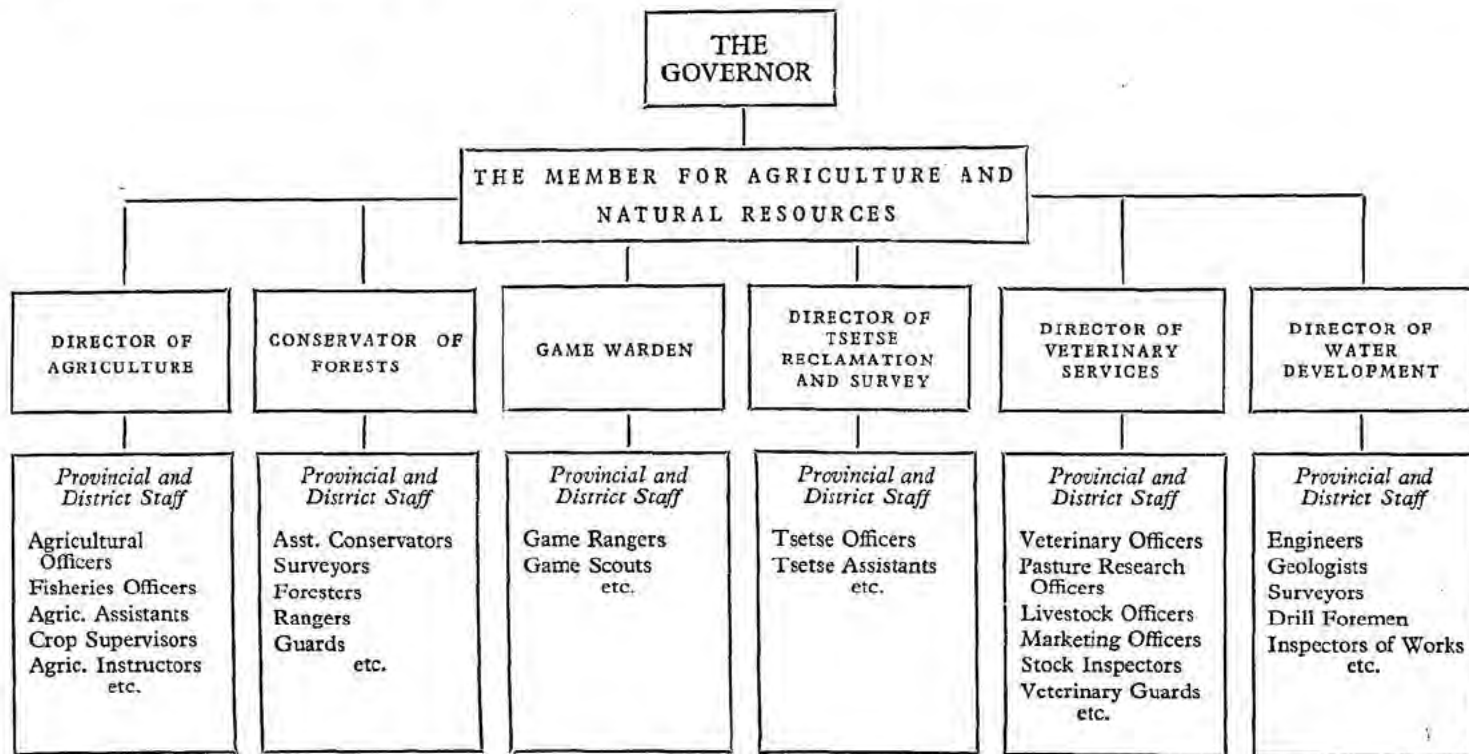
OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chief Secretary	Member for Law and Order	Member for Finance, Trade and Economics	Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources	Member for Lands and Mines	Member for Labour, Education and Social Welfare	Secretary for African Affairs
-----------------	--------------------------	---	--	----------------------------	---	-------------------------------

DEPARTMENTS FOR WHICH RESPONSIBLE AND/OR OTHER FUNCTIONS

Leader for Government in Legislative Council Chairman, Standing Finance Committee Chairman, Development Commission Ceremonial External Affairs Defence Establishment Information Local Government Missions Printing and Publishing Provincial Administration Public Health Public Works	Administration of Justice Legal Adviser to Government Aliens Immigration, Emigration and Repatriation Legislation Naturalisation Police	Accounting Customs and Excise Economics Finance Taxation Posts and Telegraphs Trade, Commerce (including E.C.B. Supplies, Price Control and Rationing) and Industry	Agriculture Fisheries Forests Game Soil Conservation Tsetse Reclamation and Survey Veterinary Water Development	Civil Aviation Geological Survey Lands Land Settlement (including Enemy Property) Mining Registrar-General Surveys	Education and Training Labour Social Welfare Prisons	Chief Adviser on all African Affairs Provincial Administration Disposition.
--	---	---	--	--	---	---

APPENDIX XVI. Diagram Showing Departmental Organization under the Provincial System



APPENDIX XVII

Capital Position

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CAPITAL POSITION OF THE TERRITORY INCLUDING LOANS, DEBTS AND RESERVES
FOR THE PERIOD 1943 TO 1949
(SECTION 52 OF REPORT)

313

Year	Loans					Reserves							
	Loans from Imperial Funds	Guaranteed Loan 1948/68	Guaranteed Loan 1951/71	Tanganyika Loan 1952/72	Total	Reserve Fund	Reserve Fund (R'way Renewals)	General Revenue Balance	Development Plan Reserve	Agricultural Development Fund	Excess Profits Tax Fund	Sinking Funds for redemption of Loans	Total
1943	£ 1,986,144	£ 2,070,000	£ 3,000,000	£ 500,000	£ 7,556,144	£ 150,000	£ 350,000	£ 864,478	—	£ 150,360	£ 156,266	£ 1,456,724	£ 3,127,828
1944	1,986,144	2,070,000	3,000,000	500,000	7,556,144	200,000	350,000	896,349	—	357,276	295,646	1,614,708	3,713,979
1945	1,986,144	2,070,000	3,000,000	500,000	7,556,144	200,000	251,267	905,630	—	606,875	430,843	1,770,272	4,165,887
1946	1,986,144	2,070,000	3,000,000	500,000	7,556,144	200,000	234,535	981,302	250,000	813,328	621,418	1,971,460	5,072,043
1947	1,317,307	2,070,000	3,000,000	500,000	6,887,307	200,000	274,535	961,908	250,000	834,158	592,831	1,472,559	4,585,991
1948	1,256,774	—	3,000,000	500,000	4,756,774	200,000	274,535	978,763*	—	1,117,000*	542,831*	928,000*	4,041,129
1949	1,194,420	—	3,000,000	500,000	4,694,420	200,000	274,535	988,329*	—	1,100,000*	370,000*	1,021,000*	3,953,864

* Estimated

APPENDIX XVIII

Indirect Taxation

Particulars of indirect taxes other than Import, Export or Transit Duties (Section 65 of Report):

(A) EXCISE DUTIES

Article

Beer	....	....	....	....Shs. 120 upon every 36 gallons of wort at a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees and in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity (less 10 per cent. allowance for wastage).
Cigarettes and Cigars	....	....	....	....Shs. 8 per lb.
Tobacco (manufactured)	....	....	....	....Shs. 7 per lb.
Sugar (not including jaggery)	....	....	....	....Shs. 2/24 per cwt.
Tea	....	....	....	....Cts. 15 per lb.

(B) OTHER TAXES

Salt Tax	....	....	....	....On all salt imported, except rock or crushed rock salt in bulk or curing or dairy salt in bulk
				....Shs. 2/50 per 100 lbs. and <i>pro rata.</i>
Sugar Consumption Tax	....	....	....	....On all sugar imported into or manufactured in the Territory....Shs. 3 per 100 lbs. or part thereof.

APPENDIX XIX

Missions

(Section 142 of Report)

INFORMATION REGARDING MISSIONARY SOCIETIES WORKING IN TANGANYIKA

Description of Mission	Local distribution	Number of Missionaries	Nationalities	No. of converts claimed
<i>Roman Catholic</i>				
Propaganda Apostolic of Dar-es- Salaam, Swiss Capuchin Fathers	1 Station : Dar-es- Salaam, Eastern Prov. 1 Station : Kilwa, Southern Prov. 15 Stations : Ulanga, Eastern Prov.	143	1 Austrian 1 German 2 Italian 139 Swiss	39,300
Propaganda Nullius of Pemaniho (Swiss) Benedictine Fathers of Uznach, Switzerland and Benedictine Sisters of Foreign Missions of Tutzing (Bavaria)	21 Stations in Songea Dist., Southern Prov. 6 Stations in Njombe Dist., Southern Highlands Prov. 1 Station in Ulanga, Eastern Prov.	218	2 Austrian 1 French 163 Germans 50 Swiss 1 British 1 U.S.A.	119,200
Benedictine Mission of Ndanda, Lindi	19 Stations in Southern Province 1 Station in Lushoto, Tanga Prov. 1 Station in Dar-es-Salaam, Eastern Prov.	88	1 Austrian 1 British 65 Germans 19 Swiss 2 U.S.A.	28,000
Propaganda Apostolic of Dodoma, Passionist Fathers	6 Stations in Kondoia Dist. 4 Stations in Dodoma Dist., Central Prov.	47	2 Belgian 6 Irish 39 Italians	24,700
Propaganda Apostolic of Iringa, Consolata International College- Institute for the Foreign Missions	14 Stations in the Iringa, Mbeya and part of Njombe Districts, Southern Highlands Prov.	101	101 Italians	27,000

APPENDIX XIX: MISSIONS: *continued*

<i>Description of Mission</i>	<i>Local distribution</i>	<i>Number of Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationalities</i>	<i>No. of converts claim</i>
<i>Roman Catholic (contd.)</i>				
Prefecture Apostolic of Mbulu, Irish Pallotine Fathers	Stations in the Mbulu (Northern Province) and Singida (Central Province) Districts	24	1 Argentine 1 British 22 Irish	7,50
Vicariate Apostolic of Bagamoyo, Holy Ghost Fathers	Stations in Morogoro, Kilosa and Bagamoyo Districts, Eastern Prov.	116	6 British 72 Dutch 16 French 21 Germans 1 Polish	76,40
Vicariate Apostolic of Kilimanjaro, Holy Ghost Fathers and Fathers of Charity	12 Stations in the Arusha and Moshi Districts, Northern Prov., and 4 in the Tanga and Lushoto Districts of the Tanga Prov.	89	4 Dutch 4 French 38 Germans 13 Irish 3 Polish 27 U.S.A.	73,80
Vicariate Apostolic of Kigoma, White Fathers	12 Stations in Kigoma and Buha Districts, Western Prov.	61	3 British 2 Belgian 10 Canadians 26 Dutch 5 French 15 Germans	12,00
Vicariate Apostolic of Tabora, White Fathers	13 Stations in Tabora, Nzega and Kahama Districts, Western Prov.	53	4 British 8 Canadians 21 Dutch 10 French 9 Germans 1 Italian	20,00
Vicariate Apostolic of Mwanza White Fathers	10 Stations in Mwanza Dist. 3 Stations in Kwimba Dist. 2 Stations in Shinyanga Dist. Lake Prov.	64	1 British 7 Canadians 33 Dutch 4 French 19 Germans	31,60
Prefecture of Tukuyu, White Fathers	2 Stations in Mbeya District. 4 Stations in Chunya District. 2 Stations in Rungwe District of the Southern Highlands Prov.	31	3 Canadians 10 Dutch 1 French 15 Germans 1 Polish 1 Luxemburger	21,00

APPENDIX XIX: MISSIONS: *continued*

<i>Description of Mission</i>	<i>Local distribution</i>	<i>Number of Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationalities</i>	<i>No. of converts claimed</i>
<i>Roman Catholic (contd.)</i>				
ariate apostolic of Karema, White Fathers	8 Stations in Ufipa District, 5 Stations in Mpanda District, Western Prov.	53	4 British 4 Canadians 20 Dutch 9 French 13 Germans 2 Luxemburgers 1 U.S.A.	100,200
ariate apostolic of Bukoba, White Fathers	20 Stations in the Bukoba, Biharamulo and Ngara Districts, Lake Province	74	4 British 10 Canadians 29 Dutch 11 French 13 Germans 1 Italian 2 Luxemburgers 4 Swiss	103,500
ariate apostolic of Musoma, White Fathers	4 Stations in the Musoma, North Mara and Maswa Districts, Lake Prov.	21	2 Canadians 8 Dutch 1 French 2 Germans 1 Luxemburger 7 U.S.A.	15,900
<i>Church of England</i>				
ese of Zanzibar, Universities Mission to Central Africa	11 Stations in Tanga, Lushoto and Handeni Districts, Tanga Prov., and Uzaramo District, Eastern Prov.	68	British	25,000
ese of Masasi, Universities Mission to Central Africa	Stations in the Lindi, Masasi, and Tunduru Districts, Southern Prov.	50	British	31,000
ese of Nyasaland, Universities Mission to Central Africa	3 Stations in Njombe Dist. 2 Stations in Songea Dist. in the Southern Highlands and Southern Provinces	18	British	19,700
ese of Central Tanganyika Church Missionary Society	3 Stations in Dodoma Dist. 2 Stations in Manyoni Div. 2 Stations in Mpwapwa Dist., Central Prov.			

APPENDIX XIX: MISSIONS: *continued*

Description of Mission	Local distribution	Number of Missionaries	Nationalities	No. of converts claimed
<p><i>Church of England (contd.)</i> Diocese of Central Tanganyika Church Missionary Society (cont.)</p>	<p>1 Station in Kilosa Dist., Eastern Prov. 1 Station in Arusha Dist., Northern Prov. 1 Station in Bukoba Dist. 1 Station in Ngara, Lake Prov. 2 Stations in Buha Dist., Western Prov. 1 Station in Rungwe Dist., Southern Highlands Prov.</p>	<p>65</p>	<p>British</p>	<p>25,600</p>
<p><i>Other Denominations</i></p>				
<p>Africa Inland Mission</p>	<p>6 Stations in Mwanza Dist. 1 Station in Kwimba Dist. 1 Station in Maswa Dist. 3 Stations in Shinyanga District, Lake Prov.</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>1 Norwegian 42 U.S.A.</p>	<p>12,000</p>
<p>Pentecostal Holiness Mission</p>	<p>Igali, Southern Highlands Prov.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>2 S. African 2 U.S.A.</p>	<p>1,100</p>
<p>Augustana Lutheran Mission Representing: American Augustana Lutheran, Church of Sweden and Swedish Evangelical Missions, and Finnish Missionary Society</p>	<p>Operates in Moshi Mbulu and Arusha Districts, Northern Prov., Lushoto Dist., Tanga Prov., Uzaramo, Eastern Prov., Bukoba Dist., Lake Prov., Singida Dist., Central Prov., and Southern Highlands Prov.</p>	<p>114</p>	<p>4 Finnish 4 Germans 36 Swedish 70 U.S.A.</p>	<p>153,600</p>
<p>Elim Missionary Society</p>	<p>Headquarters, Morogoro, Eastern Prov.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>British</p>	<p>Nil</p>

APPENDIX XIX: MISSIONS: *continued*

Description of Mission	Local distribution	Number of Missionaries	Nationalities	No. of converts claimed
<i>Other Denominations (contd.)</i> Evangelical Missionary Society	Headquarters in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, operates in Southern parts of Ufipa Dist., Western Prov.	—	—	400
Evangelical Mission in Africa	4 Stations in Musoma Dist., 1 Station in North Mara, Lake Prov.	20	U.S.A.	700
Evangelical Mission	Tabora Dist., Western Prov.,	18	4 British 13 Danish 1 Swiss	11,000
Evangelical Army	Headquarters, Tabora, Western Prov.	2	British	1,200
Evangelical Day Preachers	3 Stations in Musoma Dist., 1 Station in North Mara District. 1 Station in Maswa, Lake Prov. 1 Station in Pare Dist., Tanga Prov. 1 Station in Mbeya Dist., Southern Highlands Prov. 1 Station in Buha Dist., Western Province	32	6 British 1 Canadian 1 Danish 9 S. African 15 U.S.A.	9,200
Evangelical Free Mission	Lake and Western Provs.	32	1 Finnish 31 Swedish	1,100
Muslim Community	Headquarters, Tabora	6	Pakistani	500

APPENDIX XIX: MISSIONS: *continued*

<i>SUMMARY</i>							<i>No.</i>
<i>Nationality</i>							
Argentine	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Austrian	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Belgian	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
British	....	....	....	....	....	....	240*
Canadian	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
Danish	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Dutch	....	....	....	....	....	....	223
Finnish	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
French	....	....	....	....	....	....	62
German	....	....	....	....	....	....	378
Irish	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Italian	....	....	....	....	....	....	144
Luxemburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Norwegian	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pakistani	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Polish	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
South African	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Swedish	....	....	....	....	....	....	67
Swiss	....	....	....	....	....	....	213
U.S.A.	....	....	....	....	....	....	187
							1,657

*Total Number of
converts claimed
992,200*

* In some cases Mission returns have not distinguished between British subject born in the United Kingdom and those born in other parts of the Commonwealth.

OVERSEA EDUCATION

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT
AND RESEARCH IN TROPICAL
AND SUBTROPICAL AREAS

Each issue contains reports on the
fascinating educational problems which
are being solved by British teachers in
the tropics, together with reviews of
recent educational publications.

ONE SHILLING PER COPY (*by post 1s. 2d.*)
Annual Subscription 4s. including postage



Obtainable from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

*at the addresses on cover page 4 or
through any bookseller*

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

ADEN	GAMBIA	NYASALAND
BAHAMAS	GIBRALTAR	ST. HELENA
BARBADOS	GILBERT AND ELlice IS.	ST. LUCIA
BASUTOLAND	GOLD COAST	ST. VINCENT
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE	GRENADA	SARAWAK
BERMUDA	HONG KONG	SEYCHELLES
BRITISH GUIANA	JAMAICA	SIERRA LEONE
BR. HONDURAS	KENYA	SINGAPORE
BR. SOLOMON ISLANDS	LEEWARD IS.	SWAZILAND
BR. SOMALILAND	MAURITIUS	TONGA
BRUNEI	FEDERATION OF MALAYA	TRINIDAD
CAYMAN ISLANDS	NEW HEBRIDES	TURKS AND CAICOS IS.
CYPRUS	NIGERIA	UGANDA
DOMINICA	NORTH BORNEO	ZANZIBAR
FALKLAND IS.	NORTHERN RHODESIA	
FIJI		

A standing order for selected Reports or for the complete series will be accepted by any one of the Sales Offices of H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Post Orders: P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1); 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

A deposit of £4 (four pounds) should accompany standing orders for the complete series.

ORDERS MAY ALSO BE PLACED THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER

Uni

United Nations

Nations Unies

UNRESTRICTED

TR
CO

TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL

CONSEIL
DE TUTELLE

T/356/Add.1
7 July 1949

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ON TANGANYIKA
FOR THE YEAR 1948

Note by the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council one copy of the report of the Tanganyika Government on the Accounts and Finances of the Territory for the Financial Year ended 31 December 1947.

Uni

TR
CO

United Nations

TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL

Nations Unies

CONSEIL
DE TUTELLE

UNRESTRICTED

T/356/Add.2
8 November 1949

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
ON TANGANYIKA FOR THE YEAR 1948

Note by the Secretary General

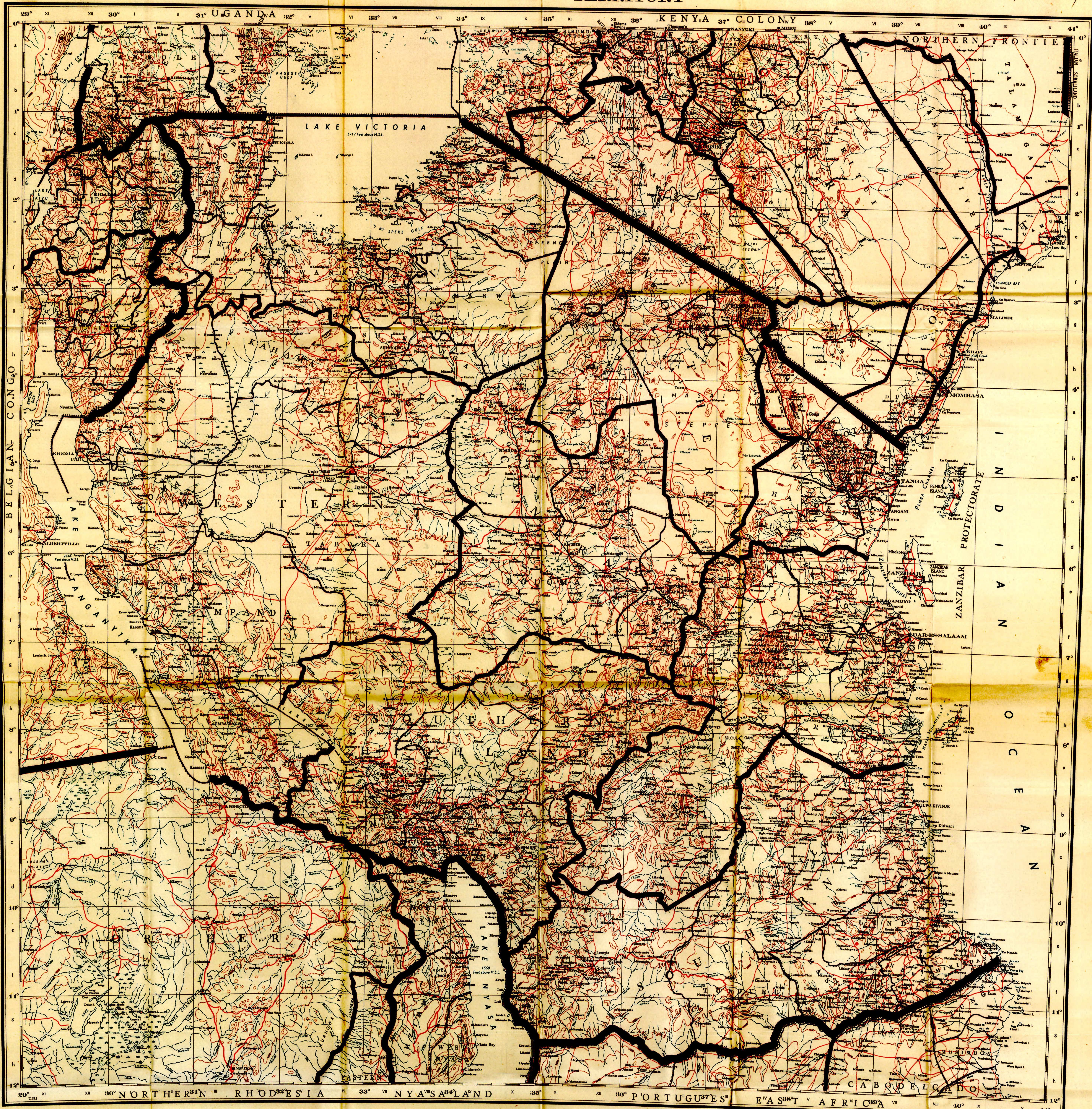
The Secretary General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council one copy of the Tanganyika Territory ordinances enacted during the year 1948.

287

11

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

MAP TO T/356



Scale 1:2,000,000
Kilometers 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300
Miles 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300

Scale 1 inch to 150 Miles
or 1014 inches to 2 Miles

REFERENCE

- Territorial Boundaries
- Provincial
- District
- Railways
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Inferior Roads and Main Tracks
- Contours, 1000' V.I. (500' Contour shown)

GAZETTEER REFERENCE

A	A	A
35	36	37
B	B	B
35	36	37
C	C	C
35	36	37

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 1939

REFERENCE

- Towns of 1st importance
- Towns of 2nd importance
- Minor Towns
- Villages
- Rivers and Dry Water Courses
- Swamps
- Wells, Waterholes
- Radioelectric Stations other than aeronautical

Compiled, drawn and printed by Survey Division, Dept. of Lands & Mines, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, 1941.
Administrative Boundaries Revised 1945.