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ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA
REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1949

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 1949.

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 sixth regular session in Paris.

UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



GENERAL

T/786
8 August 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF TANGANYIKA
FOR THE YEAR 1949

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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Tanganyika for the year 1949.

The report was received by the Secretary-General on 3 August 1950.

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 1949



LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1950

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FOREWORD

THE REPORT for the third year of the administration of Tanganyika under International Trusteeship is presented in a form slightly different from that of previous reports. The former chapter headings have been retained, but the text of each chapter, while giving the information required by the Provisional Questionnaire, is no longer broken up so as to correspond with individual questions in the Questionnaire. At the same time an index—a new feature in the Report—has been added to enable readers to obtain without difficulty any specific information they may require. It is hoped that the Report will be more readable in its new form. Special attention has been given to questions which have been the subject of recommendations and discussions in the Trusteeship Council and in the General Assembly prior to 1950. Section K of the Report indicates, by reference to the appropriate Sections, where information on these special points is to be found.

2. The year has seen the establishment in the Lake and Southern Highlands Provinces of the first Provincial Councils, which have wide executive powers within the province and on which all communities are represented. The Tanganyika Government has recently appointed a special committee, comprising two Official and all the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, to consider and make recommendations on future constitutional development. In rural areas steady progress has continued in the process of transferring power from individual African chiefs to local councils and in rendering these councils more fully representative of all sections of the African population.

3. A long and severe drought over most of the Territory resulted in diminished crops and made it necessary to import foodstuffs on a large scale; the living standard of the agricultural producer was nevertheless maintained. The Report records a generally swifter pace in the execution of the territory's development programme, with substantial advances in some individual development projects, notably a number concerned with agricultural and fisheries research. Particular attention was again paid to the improvement of rural water supplies by the construction of dams and the sinking of bore-holes.

4. Owing to the unforeseen difficulties and problems which the Overseas Food Corporation have encountered in the operation of the "Groundnuts Scheme," the planting programme has been modified, and the scheme has taken shape not, as was originally intended, as a plan for the immediate alleviation of a world-wide shortage of edible oils, but as a long-term project for the production not only of groundnuts and other oilseeds but also of a variety of alternative crops. The main area of production will now be in the Southern Province. Here work on the new railway line to connect the production area with the sea is well advanced, and the construction of a new port on the Indian Ocean at Mtwara has begun. The modifications in the original plan do not lessen the value of the undertaking both to Tanganyika and to other territories of tropical Africa as an experiment in the reclamation of waste land by mechanical cultivation on a large scale. The new port and railway will of course facilitate and develop other production in the Southern Province, both by Africans and others, quite apart from the activities of the Overseas Food Corporation. Already, for instance, a scheme for the exploitation of an extensive forest in the Province, hitherto untouched, has been planned. The large sums which the Corporation has spent and is spending in Tanganyika will benefit territorial revenues substantially, though no reliable estimate can be formed of the additional revenue thus accruing to the Government.

5. In the course of a visit to the Territory by the Chief Medical Officer to the Colonial Office, the opportunity was taken to review the general policy of the Medical Department in its administration of the Medical and Health Services. In consequence the Tanganyika Government is providing for a considerable expan-

sion of staff in all categories. There is still a serious shortage of qualified doctors from overseas, but the improved terms of service for overseas medical staff which have recently been introduced by the Government should help to fill the numerous vacancies which now exist in the establishment.

6. The Administering Authority wholeheartedly endorses the repeated emphasis laid by the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations on the importance of educational advancement in the Territory. The estimated provision for education in 1950 is some 60 per cent. higher than it was in 1949, and nearly three times the 1947 figure. Some of this increase will be absorbed by the recent increases in teachers' salaries and by rising building costs. It must be recognised, as was said in the Report for 1948, that, in the face of rising populations and the need to maintain a proper balance between expenditure on education and that on other public services, educational facilities provided by the state will continue for some time to fall short of the needs of the territory.

7. Progress has been made in the various activities grouped under the heading of "social welfare," but it has been recognised that the time has now come for a general reorganisation and centralised direction of these activities. A Commissioner for Community Development, to work directly under the Member for Local Government and African Affairs, has therefore been appointed and will arrive in the territory in July, 1950.

8. Tanganyika continues to contribute to and to take full advantage of the various inter-territorial services administered by the East Africa High Commission, and there can be no question that this relationship operates to the advantage of the Territory and its inhabitants both economically and administratively. It must again be stressed that the political autonomy of Tanganyika and its status as a Trust Territory are in no way impaired by participation in this regional organisation. Collaboration with neighbouring countries is not confined to those represented on the East Africa High Commission; there is widespread consultation at the technical level with the appropriate authorities of other African territories and countries south of the Sahara. Thus during 1949 Tanganyika sent representatives to the African Regional Scientific Conference held at Johannesburg, also to two conferences held at Jos, Nigeria, on the important social and economic problems of land utilisation and indigenous rural economy.

9. Tanganyika is by far the largest of the Trust Territories. Vast areas of it are uninhabitable tsetse-infested bush-lands. Periodically, as in the year under review—its economy is disrupted by disastrous droughts. Its population is scattered and heterogeneous and in many areas has scarcely begun to adjust itself to the impact, social and political, of Western civilisation. Despite these great natural difficulties, and despite the check on development caused by the aftermath of one great war, a world-wide economic depression and the full period of a second world war, the Administering Authority feels that it can claim that solid and substantial progress has been achieved during the 30 years of its administration of Tanganyika. It is no light or easy task that lies ahead. But the picture to-day, after less than one generation, gives no ground for discouragement; and the Administering Authority looks forward with confidence to further steady, if often unspectacular, progress.

Relationships between English Units, with Metric Equivalents

LENGTH

	1 foot	=	·3048 metres
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	·9144 metres
1760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1·609 Kilometres

AREA

	1 sq. ft.	=	·0929 sq. metres
9 Sq. feet	= 1 sq. yard	=	·8361 sq. metres
4840 Sq. yards	= 1 acre	=	·4047 Hectares
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile	=	2·590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

	1 cubic foot	=	·0283 cubic metres
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CAPACITY

	1 pint	=	·5682 Litres
8 pints	= 1 Imperial gallon	=	4·546 litres

WEIGHT

	1 Ounce Troy	=	31·10 grammes
	1 Ounce Avoirdupois	=	28·35 grammes
16 Ounces Avoir.	= 1 pound (lb.)	=	·4536 kilogrammes
100 lbs.	= 1 cental	=	45·36 kilogrammes
112 lbs.	= 1 cwt.	=	50·80 kilogrammes
20 cwts.	= 1 ton or long ton	=	1·016 tonnes

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TANGANYIKA REPORT 1949

A. INTRODUCTION

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 long but relatively narrow belts of high country, rising in several places to over 7,000 feet. The eastern belt is breached by two rivers, the Great Ruaha in a narrow and precipitous gorge and the Mkondokwa in a more mature and evenly graded valley. In the west the fringe of high country bordering the plateau is cut by the valley of the Malagarasi River. This valley provides a drainage inlet to Lake Tanganyika from a large part of the central plateau, and thus extends the Congo-Atlantic drainage basin to within about 350 miles of the Indian Ocean. The Karema Gap, further south, is undoubtedly of tectonic origin and may possibly at one time have formed a water link between Lake Rukwa and Lake Tanganyika. The escarpment to the east of Lake Nyasa is broken by the Ruhuhu River which forms the boundary between the Njombe and Songea districts. The valley of the Ruhuhu is of importance as forming possibly the only practical alignment for a rail connection between the coast and Lake Nyasa.

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

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

Wami, the Ruvu (Kingani), the Rufiji, which is navigable by small vessels for about 60 miles from its mouth, the Matandu, the Mberikuru, the Lukeledi, and 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 relatively 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 Fipa 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 plateaux and the lowest in the central part of the Territory. Except for the northern and middle sections of the coastal belt, where the advent of the rain is dependent on the south-east and the north-east monsoon currents, and the areas around Lake Victoria and the north of Lake Nyasa—where there are two distinct rainy seasons—the greater part of the Territory has generally a one-season rainfall, beginning in November or December and continuing more or less unbrokenly to the end of April or May. In the areas enjoying two rainy seasons there is normally no prolonged period of complete drought but the long seasonal drought which prevails from May to October over the greater part of the central region of the Territory, coupled with a low total annual rainfall, is a great handicap to agricultural development.

(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. The new districts for which all the necessary administrative arrangements were made in 1948 were duly declared with effect from the 1st January, 1949. The only change made during the year was the renaming of the Uzaramo district of the Eastern Province, which is now known as the Kisarawe district. The position at the end of the year was as follows :

<i>Province</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Land area (square miles)</i>	<i>Headquarters of Province</i>
Central	Dodoma, Kondoa, Kongwa, Mpwapwa, Siugida.	36,410	Dodoma.
Eastern	Bagamoyo, Kilosa, Kisarawe, Morogoro, Rufiji, Ulanga.	42,094	Dar es Salaam.
Lake	Biharamulo, Bukoba, Kwimba, Maswa, Mwanza, Musoma, Ngara, North Mara, Shinyanga.	39,134	Mwanza.
Northern	Arusha, Masai, Mbula, Moshi.	32,165	Arusha.
Southern	Kilwa, Lindi, Masasi, Mikindani, Newala, Ruponza, 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	Buba, Kahama, Kigoma, Mpanda, Nzega, Tabora, Ufiya.	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. It is the starting point of the Central Line of the 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.

Lindi (population 10,000), situated at the mouth of the creek into which the Lukeledi River flows and some 240 miles south of Dar es Salaam, has a fairly good though narrow harbour. It is the centre of an important sisal-growing area and has a considerable coastwise export of local foodstuffs, particularly cassava. Its importance as a sea-port has increased during the year as a result of development in the Southern Province. Goods are transhipped here for transport up the creek to Mkwaya, the present starting point of the Southern Province Railway.

Other towns on the coast are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa Kivinje, Kilwa-Kisiwani and Mikindani. Of these, the first two are ancient settlements but now of minor importance as sea-ports and concerned only with coastal traffic. Kilwa-Kisiwani is situated on one of the finest natural harbours on the East African coast and in historical times was a port of great renown. It was occupied in turn by Persians, Arabs and Portuguese but all that now remains as evidence of its former greatness is a collection of most interesting ruins. The main trade of this area at present is the export of mangrove bark, most of it carried in American ships. During the year considerable progress has been made on the construction of the new deep-water port on Mtwara Bay, 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 with regular steamer communications 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.

Ethnic Composition of Population

The most recent figures available give the population of the territory as 7,332,539 Africans, 59,512 Asians and 10,648 Europeans. The last figure is exclusive of the number of wartime refugees who still remain temporarily in the Territory.

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, numbers nearly 1,000,000. Other large tribes in order of numerical strength are the Nyamwezi, Goga, Chagga, Turu and Ha.

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 present European population of the territory are nationals of more than thirty different countries.

Linguistic, Religious and Social Structure

Linguistically the territorial picture is as varied as the number and diversity of the local tribes would lead one to expect. While the majority of the indigenous inhabitants are Bantu-speaking there are considerable variations within this linguistic group and tribes speaking different Bantu dialects may still be unintelligible to one another. In addition to Bantu there are various languages which

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

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 "Kinyuja" 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.

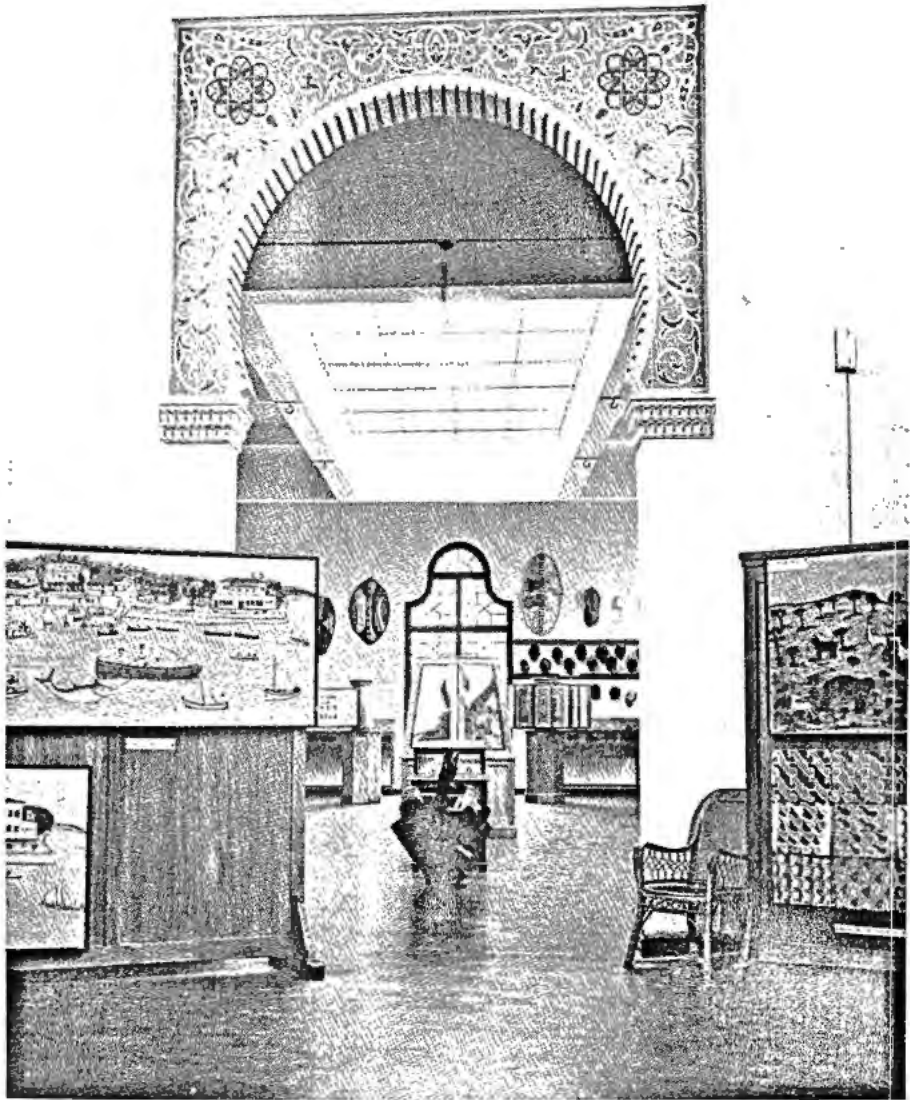
The spread of Christianity among the indigenous population during the past half-century has been steady and widespread, and there are now certain areas which are largely Christianised. Reference to missionary activities in the Territory will be found in a later section of this report.

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 bridegroom to that of the bride, a payment necessary to regularise the marriage.

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.

Tribal government is, generally speaking, in the hands of a Chief, assisted by sub-chiefs who in turn rely upon village headmen or elders. Among some of the Bantu peoples, however, there is no traditional form of centralized political organization; clan elders exercise a degree of authority over the members of their own clan groups, but they do not acknowledge any common allegiance to a single head. In some of the politically centralised tribes there is a recognised ruling clan and hitherto sub-chiefs have invariably been relatives of the paramount chief. In other cases it has been customary for the paramount chief to select and appoint his sub-chiefs either because of their personal qualifications or as a reward for services rendered. As has already been mentioned, the office of chiefship often combines ritual and priestly functions with executive and other responsibilities.

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



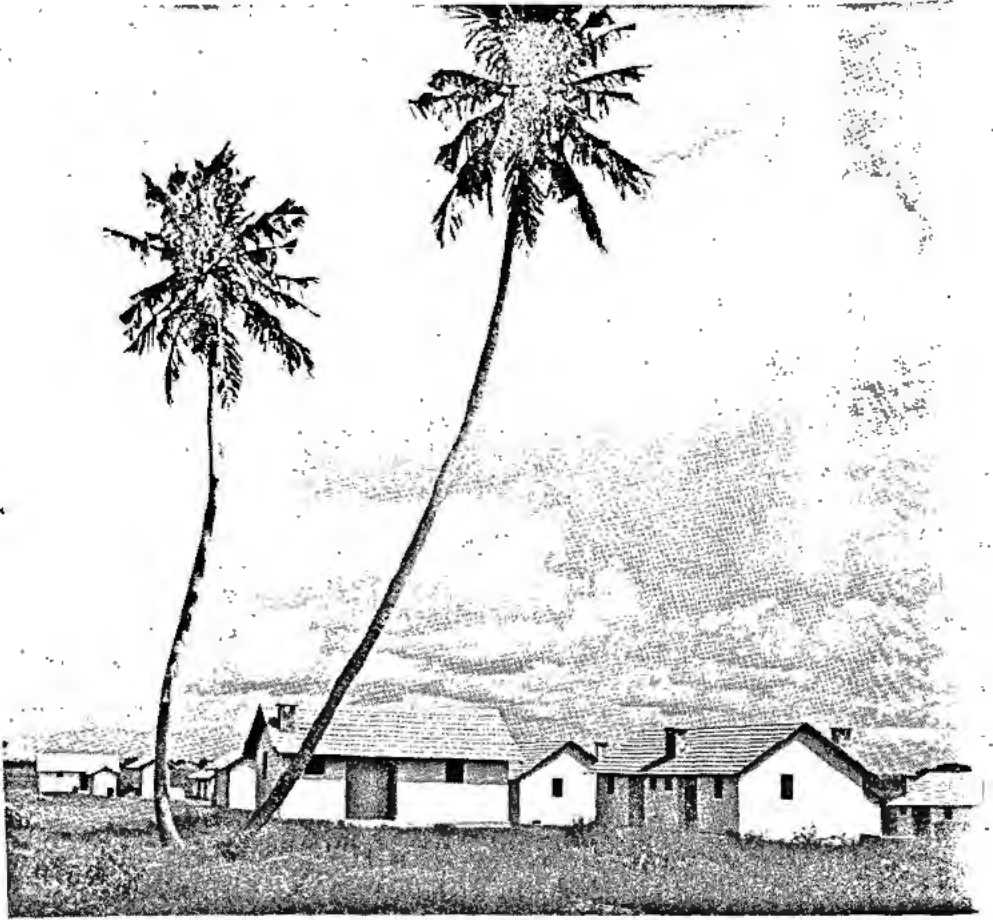
I. DAR-ES-SALAAM MUSEUM



II. A MEMBER OF THE MASAI TRIBE OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCE



III. TRIPLETS BORN AT DAR-ES-SALAAM MATERNITY CLINIC



IV. MODERN AFRICAN HOUSING ON A SISAL ESTATE, TANGA PROVINCE

Natural Resources, Flora and Fauna, and Basic Economy

Tanganyika has great resources, both actual and potential, of agricultural and mineral wealth. 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, first introduced into the Territory towards the end of the last century, is the most important agricultural product, with cotton and coffee at present competing for second and third places.

The natural resources provided by its livestock are an important item in the territorial economy and will become increasingly so.

Although much of the Territory still awaits a detailed geological survey the known extent of its mineral resources shows them to be of great potential value. They include gold, diamonds, coal, tin, lead, mica, platinum, nickel, salt, graphite, kaolin, phosphates, red ochre and vermiculite.

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.

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 feet 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*, *Isobertinia*, 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 Myule (*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, 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*), Mshiwizo (*Rapanea rhododendroides*), Mkuka (*Ficalhoa laurifolia*), Mkomohoyo (*Pygeum africanum*) and the olives (*Olea chrusophylla* and *Olea hochstetteri*).

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. Echmida Arietans*).

Fish are plentiful in the lakes and larger rivers. An interesting species from the palæontological 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.

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

Since their livelihood is gained to such an 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 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, and on account of the drought conditions prevailing in many areas during the year their numbers increased considerably in 1949. It was estimated that at the end of the previous year there were some 365,000 indigenous workers in regular employment. A labour enumeration held on the 15th September, 1949, showed that the number had increased to 439,327, and that there were in addition some 34,661 persons in casual daily work.

The classification of employment of these workers was as follows :

Agriculture	179,014
Transport, including local shipping	3,984
Commercial and professional	25,372
Industrial	27,100
Building and construction	33,129
Mining and quarrying	21,393
Timber production	8,001
Educational	8,789
Public Service	54,025
E.A. High Commission (excluding Railways)	2,256
E.A. Railways and Harbours	18,749
Domestic and Personal service	39,849
Miscellaneous	17,666
TOTAL	439,327

Historical Survey and Review of Events

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 on the island of Songo Mnara by a son of the King of Shiraz about the year 975 A.D. Extensive and interesting ruins still remain, in particular those of two mosques believed to have been built about the end of the 12th Century. The Arabs and the Portuguese founded their settlements on a second island, just to the north of Songo Mnara. The ruins of the old Arab fort, several mosques and houses would probably provide interesting material for an archaeological study.

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 Baruta, the Arabic geographer, who visited Mogadishu, Mombasa and Kilwa in 1323. It is perhaps of interest to mention that the Chinese, attracted by the ivory, gold, tortoiseshell, ambergris, and slaves exported from these shores, despatched fleets on several occasions to East Africa, the last known visit occurring in 1430. Chinese coins dating between A.D. 713 and 1201 have been found at Kilwa and Mogadishu.

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.

Scyid 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 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 economic and political, and the territory continued to make steady progress in prosperity until the set-back caused by the world-wide depression during the years 1929-1932. Recovering from the effects of that paralysing period the Territory again went forward until it began to feel the effects of the uneasy years immediately preceding the outbreak of another world war and its economic stability was threatened by political uncertainty. During the next six years the energies of the

territory had to be concentrated on the effort to play the most effective part possible in the struggle against aggression and for the preservation of the principles of true democratic liberty.

After the conclusion of hostilities the Territory again set itself to the task of recovery and rehabilitation. Even during the war years plans were being prepared and since then the problem has been to find the means—manpower, money and materials—to put these and other later plans into execution. For some time the serious shortage of essential supplies acted as a brake on development but these difficulties are being steadily overcome. All the Territory now asks for is a continuance of the blessings of peace and security so that it may calmly but determinedly press forward towards the attainment of its goal of social, economic and political advancement.

Most of the main events of the year under review will be mentioned in later relevant sections of the report and no more than a brief reference to a few outstanding matters will be made in this introductory section.

The year has unfortunately been marked by a prolonged and serious drought and as this followed a year in which rainfall was below the average its effects have been all the more severely felt. Not only have large areas experienced food shortages, which resulted in the exhaustion of all local reserves and necessitated the importation of large quantities of grain, but there has also been a most acute shortage of water in some parts of the territory. At some places the position became so serious that supplies—both for human consumption and for other purposes—had to be transported daily by rail. This was a very costly business and moreover the resulting interference with normal railway services during a period of record traffic demands created serious transport problems.

The prolonged drought conditions have interfered with building and other constructional programmes but good progress has nevertheless been made. Details of progress under the Ten-Year Development Plan, on which expenditure during the year was more than double that of 1948, will be found in a later section of this report.

There has been a notable advance in mineral production, with exports reaching record figures, and despite the adverse weather conditions the production of sisal, cotton and coffee, at present the territory's most important economic crops, was maintained at a high level. Unfortunately the onset of the drought came at a most critical time as far as the groundnut scheme was concerned and production in consequence fell far short of expectations.

In the sphere of social advancement further progress has been made in the implementation of development plans but the year has perhaps been particularly marked by the extent of the "stock-taking" which has taken place. There have been comprehensive reviews of the present position and far-reaching proposals for a revision of policy have been formulated.

As regards political advancement definite steps forward have been taken. In the field of local government there has been further progress in the development of representative councils in the tribal areas. Dar es Salaam, the territory's capital, achieved full municipal status, a decision was taken that Tanga should become a Municipality on the 1st January, 1951, and plans for other developments in township government were made. At the end of June the first provincial council, with executive powers and financial responsibility as well as advisory functions, was set up, and by the end of the year plans were well advanced for the establishment of a similar council in the Southern Highlands Province. Finally a committee under the chairmanship of the Member for Law and Order and including all the

unofficial members of the Legislative Council, was appointed towards the end of the year to review the present constitutional structure in the Territory, both local and territorial, and to make recommendations for future constitutional development.

B. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

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

Of the two new Orders in Council made during the year under review, both of which take effect as from the 1st January, 1950, the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1949, varies the existing provisions under which the Governor is enabled to appoint a Deputy when he is required to leave the Territory on duty for periods of short duration.

Hitherto any variation in the ex-officio membership of the Legislative Council could only be made by an Order in Council. This has been found to be inconvenient in practice and the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1949, remedies the position by providing that the official members of the Legislative Council shall consist of the persons discharging the functions of certain such offices as His Majesty may from time to time specify through a Secretary of State, to be styled Ex-officio Members, and such other persons holding office under the Crown as the Governor may from time to time appoint, to be styled Nominated Official Members.

The Territory is administered by the Governor assisted by an Executive Council consisting of official and unofficial members. The function of this 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 see fit to refer to the Council. If in any matter the Governor takes action contrary to the advice of the Council, he must 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 as President, fifteen *ex-officio* and nominated official

members and fourteen unofficial members. On a Bill being presented to the Governor after being passed by the Legislative Council, he may either assent, dissent or reserve the Bill for 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 organisation in the territory will be found in a later section of this report.

Reference has already been made to the division of the Territory into provinces and districts for purposes of administration. Information regarding the working of this administrative organisation and the developments now taking place is given in the section of this report dealing with political advancement.

Since the early days of British administration in the Territory the executive functions of local government in the more important towns, with the statutory status of townships, have been carried out by Township Authorities consisting of official and unofficial members. On the 1st January this year the township of Dar es Salaam became a Municipality. Plans for raising Tanga to a similar status are well advanced and consideration is being given to new legislation to provide for a definite measure of autonomy for other important townships. It is proposed to establish Township Boards, to introduce a rating system on township properties, and to provide for electoral representation on the Boards. 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 and conservancy, water supplies, markets and food supplies, public health and other similar matters affecting the well-being of the inhabitants.

Throughout the Territory Native Authorities have been appointed 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 advisers—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 local government units, however, they all derive their legislative and executive powers from the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance. In addition to the specific powers to make orders and rules conferred upon them by this ordinance, many Native Authorities also exercise certain residual powers derived from recognised and established native law and custom.

The magisterial and judicial responsibilities of the Native Authorities, which include both civil and criminal jurisdiction, 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. In their judicial capacity Native Authorities 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.

All native administration units have financial responsibilities, with their own treasuries and annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. The general financial position of the native treasuries in 1949 is shown in Appendix XIV.

Status of the Inhabitants

In the strict sense of the term no special national status has been granted to the indigenous inhabitants of or persons connected by birth or descent with the territory. They are described as "British Protected Persons". This is a legal term which is used to describe the status of persons belonging to protectorates, protected states, and trust territories. 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 other respects, however, British Protected Persons do not enjoy the full rights or share the full responsibilities of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

The other inhabitants of the Territory, not being indigenous or connected therewith by birth or descent, consist of citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and other British subjects, British Protected Persons from other territories—which categories are regulated by the provisions of the British Nationality Act, 1948—citizens of the Irish Republic and aliens, all of whom retain their individual national status and citizenship. Within the Territory they share the same rights and responsibilities under the law, irrespective of sex. Residence in the Territory does not of itself confer any national status or citizenship, although it may assist a person to qualify for citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies by naturalization.

All the peoples of the Territory, indigenous and non-indigenous, enjoy in the United Kingdom and in British colonies, protectorates and other dependencies the same guarantee as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the peoples of such colonies, protectorates and other dependencies.

There is at present no civil register in the territory and the compulsory registration of births and deaths is confined to the non-indigenous section of the population. Hitherto the registration of deaths has been compulsory in the case of all non-native inhabitants but the registration of births has been compulsory only in the case of children either of whose parents is of European or American origin. By an order made on the 12th August, 1949, the provisions regarding the compulsory registration of births will, with effect from the 1st January, 1950, extend to every child born in the territory after that date if both parents are of non-native origin or descent, or, in the case of an illegitimate child not recognised by its father, if the mother is of non-native origin or descent. The value of complete civil registration is fully appreciated but in present circumstances the compulsory registration of births and deaths among the indigenous population throughout the territory is not practicable. Apart from the obvious difficulties presented by the sparseness and scattered nature of the rural population in many parts of the country, and the extent to which illiteracy still exists, it would be quite impossible to provide the necessary staff for such an undertaking.

C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

International

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

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Dats of Application</i>
Disposal of Real and Personal Property, 1899	1947
White Slave Traffic, Suppression of, 1904 and 1910	1931
Public Health, Creation of International Office of, 1907	1929
Opium, 1912	1924

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
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 .
Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea, 1921.	1926
Customs Formalities, Simplification of, 1923.	1924
Railways, International Régime, 1923	1925
Maritime Ports, International Régime, 1923	1925
Electric Power, Transmission in Transit of, 1923	1925
Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, Development of, 1923	1925
Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Contracts, 1923	1926
Obscene Publications, Suppression of the Circulation of, and the Traffic in, 1923.	1926
Bills of Lading, Unification of Rules relating to, 1924	1931
Dangerous Drugs, 1925	1926 (Effective
Asphyxiating Gases, Prevention of use of, 1925	1930
Sanitary Convention, 1926	1928
Slavery Convention, 1926	1927
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

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
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
Sanitary Convention, 1944	1945
Civil Aviation, Interim Agreement on, 1944	1945
Air Service Transit Agreement (the Two Freedoms Agreement), 1944	1947
Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944	1947
Prolongation of Sanitary Convention, 1944	1946
German-owned Patents, 1946	1947
Travel Documents for Refugees, 1946	1948
Industrial Property Rights affected by the Second World War, 1947	1947
Insured Letters and Boxes, 1947	1948
Universal Postal Convention, 1947	1948
World Meteorological Organisation, 1947	1948
Narcotic Drugs, Protocol to 1931 Convention, 1948	1948
Red Locust Convention, 1949	1949

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

China, Principles and Policies in, 1922	1923
Chinese Customs 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

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
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 1933 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
Czechoslovakia. Customs Duty on Printed Matter, 1926	1926
Denmark. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932	1934
Denmark. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
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
France. Legal Proceedings, 1936	1947
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

	<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Iceland.	Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
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
Italy.	Italian-owned Assets in the United Kingdom, 1947	1949
Italy.	Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Latvia.	Commerce and Navigation 1923 and 1934	1931
Lithuania.	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1934	1937
Lithuania.	Commerce and Navigation, 1922, 1929, 1931, 1934 and 1935	1929, 1931 and 1935
Luxembourg.	Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Mexico.	Military Service, 1943	1942 (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
Norway.	Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Poland.	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Poland.	Commerce and Navigation, 1923 and 1935	1925 and 1935 respectively
Portugal.	Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 1940	1940
Portugal.	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Portugal.	Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports, 1933	1933
Roumania.	Commerce and Navigation, 1930	1931
San Marino.	Visa Abolition, 1949	1949
Siam.	Commerce and Navigation, 1937	1938
Siam.	Peace and Economic Collaboration, 1946	1946
Spain.	Commerce and Navigation, 1922, 1927, and 1928	1928 and 1931
Spain.	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1929	1931
Spain.	Taxation of Companies, 1924	1931
Sweden.	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1930	1931
Sweden.	Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Switzerland.	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1937	1940

	<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Switzerland.	Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
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
U.S.A.	Joint U.K.-U.S. Educational Commission in the United Kingdom, 1948	1949
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.
	Hayti, 1928.	Peru, 1928.
Bolivia, 1928.	Hungary, 1928.	Poland, 1932.
Chile, 1928.	Iceland, 1937.	Portugal, 1934.
Colombia, 1931.	Iraq, 1932.	Roumania, 1929.
Cuba, 1931.	Latvia, 1926.	Salvador, 1930
Czechoslovakia, 1927.	Liberia, 1928.	San Marino, 1934.
Denmark, 1928.	Lithuania, 1927.	Siam, 1928.
Ecuador, 1928.	Luxemburg, 1928.	Spain, 1931.
Estonia, 1927.	Monaco, 1931.	Switzerland, 1929.
Finland, 1926.	Netherlands, 1928.	U.S.A., 1935.
France, 1923.	Nicaragua, 1928.	Yugoslavia, 1928.
Germany, 1930.	Norway, 1929.	

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

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

During the fourth and fifth sessions of the Trusteeship Council twenty petitions concerning Tanganyika were considered. In fifteen cases—petitions of a personal nature or which raised specific questions—the Council found that no action by it was called for. One petition was found to be inadmissible. In the remaining four cases the petitioners were informed that the questions of a general nature raised by them had been and would continue to be examined each year in connexion with the

examination of the annual reports of the Territory, while as regards the two specific questions raised one was found not to be within the competence of the Council and final consideration of the other was postponed pending the receipt of further information from the Administering Authority.

The report on Tanganyika of the Visiting Mission to East Africa was examined by the Trusteeship Council during its fourth and fifth sessions and a resolution was adopted under the terms of which the Council took note of the observations and conclusions of the Mission and of the observations made thereon by the Administering Authority, and decided to take them into account in the examination of future annual reports on and of questions relating to the territory.

Co-operation with the International Refugee Organisation in the care and maintenance of war-time refugees has continued throughout the year. Of the original total of nearly 7,000 Polish refugees who came to Tanganyika nearly 6,000 have been repatriated to Poland or resettled elsewhere. Some 180 have been accepted as permanent residents of this territory and in addition 135 women have married non-Polish residents of East Africa. In 1948 the Administration agreed, in order to enable the International Refugee Organisation to concentrate its efforts, to receive temporarily the balance of refugees remaining in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. As a result there were still some 2,000 in the territory at the end of the year. An Australian selection mission came to the territory in October to examine would-be immigrants to that country and it is hoped that a large proportion of the remaining refugees may be accepted. Discussions are now proceeding between the International Refugee Organisation, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the East African Governments regarding the future of any refugees who may still be left in East Africa when the Organisation ceases operations.

The only other activities in the Territory which can be described as those of non-governmental bodies of an international character are the activities of missionary societies whose workers include members of some twenty different nationalities.

Regional

The co-operation and collaboration which have always existed between Tanganyika and the other Territories under British Administration in East Africa have continued unimpaired during the year under review. As has been explained in previous annual reports the present inter-territorial organisation has evolved from the arrangements made in the early days of British Administration in Tanganyika, under which the Governors of the several Territories met at intervals for consultation on matters of mutual interest and concern. In 1926 these meetings were given a more formal character by the establishment of the Conference of East African Governors on the lines recommended by a Parliamentary Commission which had been appointed to report on the co-ordination of policy and administration. At the same time arrangements were also made for inter-territorial conferences of technical officers. In 1931 the position was again examined by a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament and the organisation was strengthened by the creation of a permanent Secretariat to serve the Conference of East African Governors and the various inter-territorial conferences in technical matters.

As the years passed the need for co-ordination of administrative policy in matters of common concern became increasingly apparent. Unfortunately at the time when the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee were implemented East Africa was suffering from the effects of the world-wide economic depression and general development was seriously hindered. Nevertheless, the next few years saw considerable development in regional co-operation and collaboration, demonstrated by the establishment of a number of common services—

currency, civil aviation, defence, income tax, posts and telegraphs, meteorology, statistics, scientific research and higher education—operated or controlled on an inter-territorial basis.

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

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

In 1945 proposals were formulated with a view to remedying the position and providing the inter-territorial organisation with a firm constitutional basis. These proposals were revised and modified after full consideration and discussion and their acceptance in 1947 led to the creation of the East Africa High Commission and a Central Legislative Assembly, with effect from 1st January, 1948.

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

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

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

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.

The High Commission administers the following inter-territorial services :

- 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
- The East African Railways and Harbours Administration.
- The East African Tsetse Reclamation Department
- The East African Publicity Committee.
- The East African Customs and Excise 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.

The decision to amalgamate the Tanganyika Customs Department with that of Kenya and Uganda was made in 1948 and the new East African Customs and Excise Department came into being as a High Commission service as from the 1st January, 1949. Since 1923 the three East African territories have maintained almost identical tariffs and a duty-free interchange of their produce. Under the present arrangement each territory still retains the right to regulate its own customs tariffs and to impose suspended duties.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration and the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department are self-contained and self-financing services, in the latter case with effect from the 1st January, 1949.

Two years have now passed since the formation of the East Africa High Commission and sufficient experience has been gained of the working of the present inter-territorial organisation for the benefits to Tanganyika to become apparent. Immeasurable advantages have accrued to the territory from the amalgamation of the railways. These have shown themselves particularly in the manner in which it was found possible to deal with record traffic under the most difficult conditions resulting from the drought and with a shortage of modern rolling stock, and in overcoming the problem of congestion at the port of Dar es Salaam. The combined Customs and Excise Department is operating efficiently and economically and collections of duty this year have exceeded all previous records. The

Posts and Telegraphs Department is embarking on a far-reaching development programme. The research and other activities of the High Commission are expanding and developing and are proving the great value of inter-territorial co-operation in solving problems of common concern.

Inter-territorial collaboration is not confined to the territories associated in the East Africa High Commission. Indeed, as was pointed out in last year's report, international co-operation on technical matters of common concern in Africa now includes all States with responsibilities in the continent south of the Sahara. Again this year representatives from Northern Rhodesia, Somaliland, Nyasaland, Madagascar, Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa attended the East African conference of Directors of Medical Services in August. A most important item on the agenda was malaria control, the conference having before it the conclusions of the World Health Organisation's Committee of Experts on malaria, formulated at their recent meeting at Geneva. Another question dealt with was that of the co-ordination of measures for implementing the provisions of the International Sanitary Conventions.

In October an African Regional Scientific Conference, attended by 106 delegates, was held at Johannesburg. Represented at this conference were the Governments of the United Kingdom and the British dependencies in East, West and Central Africa; Belgium, France and Portugal and their respective African dependencies; and the Union of South Africa. Observers from the F.A.O., W.H.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. were also present. This conference had its origin in the discussions and resolutions of the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference held in London in 1946, which was primarily concerned with the need for long-term research. It was complementary to the developments envisaged as a result of technical conferences sponsored by the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, the conferences already held or projected being concerned with immediate or "ad hoc" research problems.

The territory sent representatives to two conferences held during November at Jos, in Nigeria. The first of these was a Land Utilisation Conference convened by the Colonial Office and particularly concerned with questions of soil conservation, animal diseases and related subjects. This was followed by an international Conference on Indigenous Rural Economy to study the conditions and measures necessary for the development of an economic rural unit, such as an African village or its equivalent, and with particular attention to the factors affecting agricultural production, the development of rural industries and the promotion of the economic and social development of rural communities. This conference was the outcome of Anglo-French-Belgian discussions in Paris at which a programme of technical conference was proposed.

D. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

UNDER the terms of the trusteeship agreement for Tanganyika the Administering Authority is responsible for ensuring that the Territory plays its part in the maintenance of international peace and security and to this end is entitled to take all such measures as may be necessary. No special measures have been necessary during the year under review and the Administering Authority has not been called upon to undertake any obligations towards the Security Council with respect to the territory.

For the maintenance of law and order within the Territory there is a police force which at the end of the year had a total strength, European, Asian and African, of 2,607.

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

Details of the composition of the force, showing the various ranks and the numerical strength of each, are given in Statistical Appendix II. Hitherto, owing to the absence of suitable African or Asian candidates, all ranks above that of Sub-Inspector have been filled by European officers. The policy, however, is that in the police force as in the other branches of the service, all ranks should be open to suitably qualified candidates irrespective of race, and this year, for the first time, there have been two promotions from the "non-commissioned" to the "commissioned" ranks. Sub-Inspectorships are held by Africans and Asians on an equality of conditions of service; all ranks below that of Sub-Inspectors are filled by Africans. European officers are recruited mainly from the United Kingdom. The African and Asian establishment is maintained by voluntary local recruitment.

As the force forms part of the civil establishment of the Territory, the conditions of service are similar to those enjoyed by members of other branches of the civil service. All ranks have shared in the general increase of personal emoluments resulting from the revision of salaries and in improved pension or gratuity privileges. Literacy allowances, for the Swahili and English languages, are paid at monthly rates to African ranks. Sub-Inspectors receive an annual uniform allowance; for all below the rank of Sub-Inspector uniform and equipment are issued free. The approved expenditure on the force for the year 1949 was £328,400.

For ceremonial purposes and for use in case of serious emergency the force is provided with 303 short Lee-Enfield rifles, but arms are not carried on normal police duties. During the year under review, the force has not been required to undertake any but normal routine police work. There were no instances of collective violence or disorder and the only two disturbances which took place—both of a minor tribal or factional nature—were of purely local significance.

Under the provisions of the Auxiliary Police Ordinance, 1948, auxiliary police units have been established in the groundnut scheme areas and in four mining areas. Members of the auxiliary police force, who are employed in the protection of property and who have limited powers to enable them to assist generally in the maintenance of law and order in their respective areas, are under the supervision of the Commissioner of Police.

E. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

General Administration

AS a general commentary it must again be stressed that in a Territory where conditions are such as are found in Tanganyika the pace of political development must, if a proper balance is to be maintained, be largely dependent on the success achieved in the political advancement of the indigenous inhabitants. In its progress towards attainment of the ultimate objectives of the Charter of the United Nations the territory has before it a clear ideal—that the goal should be reached by a united people, all sections being adequately prepared and equipped to share in the

responsibilities of self-government. That the pursuit of such an ideal calls for determined and sustained effort is beyond question; that it will also demand patience, particularly on the part of some of the more advanced sections of the community, is equally certain. It remains to be seen to what extent the Territory will succeed in holding fast to its present high ideal against the inevitable pressure to sacrifice ideals in the interest of speed, but there can be no doubt that if a sound political structure, firmly cemented by co-operation between the members of all races, is to be erected, building must start from the bottom and not from the top. A sure foundation can be laid only by educating the mass of the people in the principles of sound local government on truly democratic lines and it is to this end that present efforts continue to be mainly directed.

As will be seen from the more detailed information which follows, the year under review has seen definite progress. In the sphere of rural local government the principle of popular representation is becoming more widely accepted and more firmly established in the formation of local councils which are being added to or substituted for the traditional tribal constitutions. The process varies both in form and speed in different parts of the Territory as also, it must be admitted, does the desire of the people to participate in local government affairs. In some areas the electoral principle is beginning to assert itself; elsewhere a degree of popular representation is obtained through a semblance of an electoral college system or through "selection by acclamation."

In the field of urban local government the Municipality of Dar es Salaam has completed the first year of its life and has already made solid progress. A decision has been taken that the Municipality of Tanga shall be established as from the beginning of 1951 and plans are under consideration for raising the status and increasing the powers and responsibilities of the local government bodies of other townships.

A most important political development during this year was the establishment of a provincial council in the Lake Province. The Lake Province Council has made a good start and since it will serve as a model for other provincial councils a few details regarding its constitution and functions will not be out of place. As at present constituted the council, which is presided over by the Provincial Commissioner, has a membership of eighteen, half of whom are officials and half unofficials. Of the unofficial members five are Africans, two Asians and two Europeans.

For the conduct of day to day business and matters of detail the Council has three standing committees with membership as shown:

- (i) *Finance and General Purposes*
with 3 official members and all 9 unofficial members of the council.
- (ii) *Agriculture and Natural Resources*
with 2 official members (an agricultural officer and a veterinary officer) and 5 unofficial members (3 Africans, 1 Asian, 1 European).
- (iii) *Social Services*
with 2 official members (the provincial medical and educational officers) and 5 unofficial members (3 African, 1 Asian, 1 European).

The council meets in full session three times a year and business is conducted on parliamentary lines, with questions and answers, the receipt and examination of official reports and papers, consideration of recommendations of the standing committees and debates on formal motions.

As the council becomes more firmly established and experienced so will greater authority be delegated to it, but it already has significant executive responsibilities.

In the budget for 1950 the provincial council appears as a separate head in the estimates and a total sum of £86,000 has been provided under various sub-heads to be expended by the council. The council has control of the provincial allocations for Agriculture, Forestry, Provincial Administration, Tsetse Reclamation and Veterinary Services—except those for the salaries of senior posts and for research work—and also for provincial development schemes. The council is responsible for the preparation of the estimates and control of the allocations for Public Works Recurrent and Public Works Extraordinary.

The council has already shown itself to be a responsible body which with very little more experience can be entrusted with extended powers. It is to be regretted that the general public have not yet shown any lively interest in the council and its activities, but this will doubtless come in due course.

The building up and strengthening of all the organs of local government is the immediate and pressing task, for it is on their successful operation that future developments will depend. To prepare the way for further progress a Constitutional Development Committee was appointed towards the end of the year to review the present constitutional structure and to make recommendations for future constitutional development.

Since the political edifice is to conform with accepted architectural and constructional practice proper care and attention must accompany the laying of the foundations. In other words, the development of local government in the rural areas must not only be on what the modern world calls democratic lines but must find acceptance with the people whose interests it is designed to serve. The average African is a conservative being and is suspicious of changes. The policy therefore has been to recognise and support the traditional framework of tribal life as far as possible and gradually to modify existing constitutions to meet modern needs. Because of its firm place in the lives of the people, their understanding and acceptance of it, the traditional tribal structure offers the surest foundation on which to base their future social and political development. It was for this reason that in the earlier days of British administration recognition was given to all firmly established tribal constitutions in implementing the policy of native administration then usually spoken of as "indirect rule." The place of these tribal constitutions in the Territorial administrative framework was and still is confirmed by the recognition of their heads, whether individuals or councils, as native authorities, with the powers and responsibilities conferred upon them by the Native Authority Ordinance. These powers and responsibilities include the important duty of administering native laws and customs which, by a long process of evolution to meet the needs of the tribe and to regulate the conduct, duties and responsibilities of its members, have become an integral part of the lives of the people. Accepted and often zealously guarded both by people and native authority these laws and customs have received statutory recognition, provided that they are not repugnant to justice or morality or inconsistent with the provisions of any Order in Council or other law in force in the Territory. Some of them are of local significance only 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 held to be matters of importance and not to be lightly disregarded.

The degree to which African life is still regulated by the observance of indigenous laws and customs is by no means uniform throughout the Territory. Not unnaturally it depends largely on the extent to which the people have retained their

tribal cohesion. In the coastal areas, for example, which in parts are largely detribalised and without the unifying influence of a strong tribal constitution, life is far less regulated by traditional law and custom than elsewhere in the Territory. But even among those people who have retained their tribal cohesion and characteristics and whose local administration is based on traditional tribal constitution considerable differences are to be found. Some are much more ready than others to accept changes and to modify their tribal laws and customs to meet the needs of changing circumstances.

With these varying degrees of conservative adherence to traditional laws and constitutions it was only to be expected that there would be an uneven rate of progress in the introduction of reforms in rural local governments. Acceptance and understanding of modern conceptions of popular representation in governing bodies comes more easily to some tribes than to others and there are at present all the variations between eagerness to see the introduction of electoral principles and an almost complete unwillingness to accept any share in the responsibilities of local government. Nevertheless, progress is being made in all parts of the territory and if all are not yet able to move at the same pace they are at least all moving in the right direction.

If the young plant of political development is to reach a healthy maturity its growth in the early stages must not be unduly forced. Careful husbandry will achieve results of greater and far more lasting value than hot-house methods. The great mass of the people are so strongly attached to their tribal institutions that nothing would be gained—on the contrary much harm would be done—by any attempt ruthlessly to uproot and destroy them. Even in its most primitive form the tribal system inculcates principles of responsibility outside the immediate family circle and calls for co-operation in measures for the general welfare of the community. As has frequently been stated the task is to encourage the development of these primitive conceptions of civic responsibility as an essential step towards the establishment of a broad-based political structure which will unite all sections of the people in the common purpose of advancing the welfare of the whole territory. Mention was made in last year's report of the general plan on which this important task is being carried out. With the closer association of disconnected tribal units in larger federated or amalgamated groups local jealousies and rivalries and inter-tribal antagonisms are being replaced by a sense of common purpose and a desire for co-operation, and by the creation of representative councils even at the lowest levels the foundation has been laid for a system of councils of wider scope and covering larger areas. The following notes give a brief account of the progress made during the year under review.

In last year's report it was stated that in the Sukuma districts of the Lake Province representatives of the people, known as "Bagunani" were being selected to assist and advise the tribal authorities, but that popular demand for such representation was almost imperceptible. A year later it is still not possible to say that there is any marked change in the position as regards a demand for representation but it can be said with certainty that the system instituted last year of people's representatives on the Sukumaland Federal Council has been taken full advantage of by the representatives themselves. They have not only given valuable advice to the native authorities when consulted on specific subjects but on their own initiative have raised other subjects in full meetings of council and have on occasion successfully opposed the strongly-held views of some of the chiefs on important matters.

While appreciable progress can be claimed at the Federal Council level it must be remembered that in relation to the Sukuma people as a whole this level is a very high one. It cannot be claimed as a real achievement of democracy until the lower levels on which the federal structure rests have themselves become more democratic. Generally speaking the peaceable and industrious Sukuma peoples are lacking in

political consciousness and their interest in the machinery of local government beyond the confines of their own little villages or parishes has yet to be awakened. This problem, however, has engaged the close attention of an anthropologist during the year under review and there is every hope that 1950 will see a considerable improvement. A comprehensive system of representative constitutional councils at all levels—parish, sub-chiefdom and chiefdom—is planned. This year draft Land Settlement Rules and Livestock Restriction Rules have been prepared and there is good reason to hope that unanimous agreement will be reached, with the formation of Land Councils at all levels either as sub-committees of the constitutional councils or as committees of the full councils. In the Mwanza district, much less tribally homogeneous than the others, a notable step forward has been taken in the amalgamation of the two separate federations of Nyanza and Usega.

In what are known as the East Lake Districts—Musoma and North Mara—the atmosphere is very different from that in Sukumaland. The people, intransigent by nature and in frequent conflict with their own tribal authorities, cannot be said to be entirely peaceable. Indeed they find it difficult to co-operate among themselves, even in their opposition to a tyrannical chief or headman. Nevertheless in the Musoma district, following anthropological investigation, it has been found possible to plan the amalgamation of the eight petty chiefdoms of Zanaki and further advance has been made in the council system in Bukwaya.

In the North Mara district, despite the natural characteristics of the people, careful anthropological and administrative investigation have made possible the creation of a pyramid of councils, with parishes at the base, areas above them and a district council at the apex. Elections are to take place annually, with free elections, based on sub-clan registers, at the parish level. The parish councils act as electoral colleges for part membership of the area councils which in turn serve as electoral colleges for the district council. In addition to the elected members the area and district councils include respectively a certain number of parish headmen or area presidents and certain of the more experienced and responsible African government servants. This new constitution came into being in May and by the end of the year four of the eight area councils were working reasonably well. The district council held three meetings during the year and dealt realistically with such problems as the district development plan, local rating and the general question of revenue and expenditure.

Of the districts lying west of the lake Bukoba offers its own particular problems. In common with the other more politically-minded tribes in the territory, the Haya of Bukoba, at any rate the wealthier or otherwise influential and vocal of them, need little encouragement to seek representation. The difficulty is to inculcate an equally ready sense of responsibility and to dissipate the inherent suspicion of Government. The result has been that while the introduction of a system of popular representation found ready acceptance and strengthened steadily, the next step, that of the establishment of responsible area councils, was much less easy. However, three more such councils were formed and two more chiefdom councils were also set up. In Kiziba, the focal point of Haya politics, it was proposed and is still intended to establish a full council system from the lowest level to the top, but difficulties have still to be overcome. Early enthusiasm for the proposal changed suddenly to firm refusal to co-operate; the reason it can only be imagined being due to the people's inherent suspicion of innovations suggested to them by the Administration and the belief that there must necessarily be a hidden motive.

In the Biharamulo district so complete was the absence of any apparent desire for political development that a system of popular representation had literally to be imposed by direct action. As the result of patient and careful fostering the system is beginning to take root. Advancement will inevitably be slow but at

the quarterly council meetings, of which minutes are being kept, intelligent questions on such matters of moment as bride-price and women's property rights are already being asked.

In Ngara political apathy is also the immediate problem to be overcome but here the native authorities show more will and capacity than in Biharamulo. During 1949 area councils and a chiefdom council were started in Bugufi division and one area council in Busubi.

As regards the Tanga Province mention has already been made of the advance in urban local government to be made in a year's time when the township will become a municipality. During the year under review the township authority has continued to carry out its functions as the local government body. There is an African Advisory Council of twelve members—one elected by the residents of each of the eight wards in the township; the Akida of Tanga; one of the African members of the township authority; and two others selected by these ten on the grounds of personal qualifications. Consideration is now to be given to a reconstitution of this council to enable it to take its proper place in the machinery of local government on the establishment of the municipality.

In the Tanga district itself the district council has had monthly meetings and has gained in strength and experience. The Finance Committee of this council showed its capabilities in the excellent way in which it drafted the native treasury estimates of the district for 1950.

In last year's report special mention was made of developments in the Lushoto district where the initiative had been taken in the appointment of women councillors. The district or chiefs' council of Usambara, which includes four women in its membership, has had an active year. Debates have been both enthusiastic and controversial, and the thoroughly detailed records of meetings have been very well kept. It has been remarked that in dealing with questions of traditional law and custom this progressive council has been happy and realistic in its discussions but that in other matters it has tended to come to some rather sweeping conclusions and to pass impracticable resolutions. There are signs, however, that the council is benefiting from experience in this respect and even if members have sometimes been disappointed to find that their resolutions have achieved no positive or practical result their deliberations have at least been of great value as an opportunity for the ventilation of local views and opinion. In this district it has been noticeable that the development of area or sub-chiefdom councils has lagged behind that of the central or chiefs' council. One of the difficulties here as elsewhere is to provide adequate executive functions for councils on the lower levels to maintain interest and to develop a sense of responsibility. The Usambara chiefs' council is considering ways and means of overcoming this difficulty and with the amendments of the constitutions of the area councils which have been made this year, to conform more closely with that of the central council, it is hoped to build them up into really active and responsible bodies.

In the Handeni district the Zigua and Nguu Tribal Council, which has attracted to itself some members of outstanding ability and public spirit, has continued to function well, particularly in its advisory and legislative capacity. The council has several committees and of these the Committee on Natural Resources and Development has proved a most efficient and successful body.

In the Pare district chiefdom councils have now been established in most areas but the central body remains the advisory council which was set up in 1948. This body, which consists of four official members nominated by the native authority and fifteen elected unofficial members has shown a steady improvement during 1949. The stage has already been reached where the chiefs decline to support a

proposal unless it has received the approval of the advisory council and there seems little doubt that it will not be long before the council will cease to be merely an advisory body and will assume the full functions of a tribal council.

In the sphere of urban local government in the Western Province the system of ward councils established for the Tabora township has worked very well. The wards are represented on the township authority by members selected by the ward councils and in general these "councillors" have shown great zest for their work and a high sense of responsibility. The ward councils set up in Kigoma township have also proved very popular and have worked well.

In the rural areas the position in some respects is not unlike that in the neighbouring Sukuma districts of the Lake Province. There is still an absence of demand for popular representation and certainly in some areas the position seems to be that unless the chief is prepared to take the lead and call on his people for co-operation and support they themselves as yet feel no urge to participate in the responsibilities of local government. At the same time, however, when a move towards popular representation has been made the people have shown an encouraging interest in the selection or election of delegates. In the Tabora district, the Chief of Unyamembe, the most important chiefdom in the three Nyamwezi districts and with a population of more than 158,000, has given his full support to proposals made to him for popular representation in local government, and it is clear from the opinions expressed by elected representatives that the innovation is welcome and appreciated. It is planned to set up three area councils in the Tabora district and two have already been established. In one of the areas women as well as men took part in the voting.

In the Nzega district the Council of Chiefs has been persuaded to include people's representatives on the council and an encouraging development in this district is the increasing number of Africans competing for election to provincial and territorial boards and committees, such as the Creameries Board, the Natural Resources Board, the Provincial Council, the District Education Committee and similar bodies.

In the Kigoma district the local authorities of Ujiji and Uvinza, consisting largely of unofficial members, elected in the case of Ujiji by ward councils and in the case of Uvinza by communities, have functioned satisfactorily. In Mpanda progress has been made with the popular election of the village headmen who comprise the majority of the Karema Council. In Ufipa a draft constitution for area councils and a district council was drawn up and this was accepted by the chiefs at a meeting in September. One area council with elected representatives has already been set up.

During the year definite steps have been taken for the setting up of representative area and district councils in all the coastal districts of the Southern Province. The constitution of these councils, a new departure for this province, will be similar, with ex-officio, nominated and elected members, and the area councils serving as electoral colleges for the district councils.

In the western part of the province four area councils are being set up in the lake littoral areas of the Songea district and the election of the unofficial members was taking place before the end of the year.

It is anticipated that all the projected councils in this province will have been constituted and that most of them will be functioning early in 1950.

In previous reports reference was made to the system of annual inter-tribal conferences organised in the Southern Highlands Province. The Hehe-Bena-Sangu conference has now met for three successive years, once in each of the tribal

areas, and has continued to serve a most useful purpose in fostering a sense of unity and co-operation among the three tribes in dealing with matters of common interest.

In the Iringa district, despite the continued apathy on the part of the people, the Uhehe Advisory Council, inaugurated on the initiative of the chief himself, has become firmly established. It is to be noted, however, that this council is not an end in itself. It marks a transitional stage only until a more stable and representative body can be created. During 1949 preliminary work towards this end has been started and a definite timetable has been drawn up.

The greatest progress in the Southern Highlands Province during the year was made in the Rungwe district. A new council system was introduced early in the year and is functioning very satisfactorily. The administrative district has been divided into five rural areas, each with its own council which constitutes the native authority. Each of the five rural councils nominates representatives to a Central District African Council, which in turn now constitutes the superior native authority for the whole district. On the district council a few places are reserved for nominees who because of their occupation or status are not eligible for membership of rural councils but who are valuable councillors by reason of their personal qualifications or experience. The effect of this new set-up is that the former so-called chiefs although they have with one exception secured membership on the area rural councils, are no longer native authorities *sole*. The power and duties of native authorities, including the promulgation of orders and the publication of decisions, now devolve upon the widely representative councils. This new organisation in Rungwe is being used as a model for reforms which are being initiated in other tribal areas in the province.

In the Njombe and Mbeya districts, where political apathy presents a problem, an attempt is being made to introduce constitutional reform by concentrating first on one unit with a view to using this as a model for all other units. In Njombe the unit chosen is a sub-chiefdom area, while in Mbeya it is the area of one of the six tribes living in the district.

In the Northern Province the re-organised tribal constitution in the Moshi district has continued to function well and the representative councils are vigorous and effective bodies. There is no doubt that the replacement of the former twenty more or less independent Chagga chiefdoms by three regional groups each with its own council has made for efficiency and that it has been accepted by the people generally as a step on the road to eventual self-government.

An interesting development during the year was the formation of a Kilimanjaro Union which has a considerable following in certain sections of the tribe. The Union's political aspirations although still somewhat vague are manifested by its declared intention to have its "platform" when elections to the various councils take place.

The representative tribal council of the Arusha chiefdom in the Arusha district established in 1948 has continued to make good progress and has won the confidence of a tribe not noted for its political-mindedness. Again this year it must be admitted that progress of the similar organisation in the Meru chiefdom of the same district has been slower. Generally speaking the tribesmen have a liking for politics but they are easily swayed by unscrupulous place-seekers and intrigues are still a feature of tribal life to the detriment of orderly progress.

In the Eastern Province representative councils are now functioning in the Uzaramo, Bagamoyo and Rufiji districts and a considerable stimulation of interest in local government has resulted. Administrative advice and encouragement are

still very necessary but progress is being made. A noteworthy development of popular representation in local government has taken place in the Uzaramo district where nominations for appointment as subordinate native authorities whenever vacancies occur are made by the area councils. In the Morogoro district a start has been made with developments on similar lines and in Kilosa increasing interest is being taken in local government activities, township councils, education and agricultural committees and the like. The progress made in this province is not as great as that in some other parts of the territory but it is important and significant in view of the detribalised nature of the population.

The large number of small chiefdoms in the Central Province still presents an obstacle to political development but in those areas where advisory councils have been established they have made very good progress. The replacement of the former seventy-two small chiefs or headmen in the Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts by fourteen chiefdoms, each with its own representative advisory council, has been completed and the new organisation has already achieved a considerable measure of success. The chiefs of the two districts maintain a joint council.

In the Kondoa district the position remains as described in last year's report, the local area councils meeting monthly and all meeting together once a quarter as the Kondoa Tribal Council. The people of Kondoa show a much greater interest in local government than do the neighbouring Gogo and the present constitutional set-up has proved very popular with them. A similar system of chiefs' advisory councils is now being evolved for the Singida district.

The task of advising and guiding the native authorities in the discharge of their functions, of assisting them to assume wider responsibilities in the field of local government, and of encouraging and fostering the political advancement 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 undergo a special course of study and training before coming out to the territory. After joining the service they are required to pass language and law examinations within specified periods. As soon as possible after the completion of a probationary period of service newly-joined officers take a second course of training at a university in the United Kingdom, with opportunity for the specialised study of a subject of their own choice.

As regards the general organisation of the administrative machinery of Government, Appendix XV shows in simple diagrammatic form the existing framework and the functions and responsibilities of individual members of the Executive Council. Appendix XVI shows in respect of one branch of the territorial administration the system of departmental control under the provincial and district system. As has been explained in previous annual reports this system provides the machinery for the executive implementation in the field of administrative policy.

During the year under review there have been no fundamental changes in the composition of the administrative staff of the territory. The membership of the Executive Council has been increased by the creation of the post of Member for Development and Works and a decision was taken to change the title of the Secretary for African Affairs to that of Member for Local Government and African Affairs as from the 1st January, 1950. The departmental establishment generally has been increased but at the end of the year a number of posts still remained unfilled. Statistical Appendix II, containing a list of all posts for which provision was made in the estimates for 1949, other than menial or casual employees, gives details of the personnel employed in each branch of the Service.

As regards the employment of the indigenous inhabitants in the administration, reference was made in the 1948 report to the important changes and innovations

introduced during that year, resulting in substantial improvement in the terms and conditions of service. Development of the Junior Service has continued during 1949 and in recognition of the much enhanced salaries, conditions of service and general prospects, a system of examinations has been introduced not only to govern entry to the various grades of the Service but also to control promotion from the general to the executive division. The operation of the Junior Service Advisory Board has proved highly successful, a number of problems have been considered by the Board and its recommendations have been accepted.

The pensions legislation for the Junior Service has been introduced as forecast in last year's report, and the parallel legislation governing the Senior Service has been brought up to date in line with the revised conditions of service introduced in 1948.

Revised arrangements have been introduced governing the training of learners and apprentices at Government schools and training establishments as candidates for posts in the civil service. On the successful completion of their course of instruction candidates are eligible to enter the Junior Service at salaries much in advance of what they would have received had they entered the service direct from school.

The large section of subordinate employees not included in the Junior Service has this year been brought into a newly created Subordinate Service with definite salary groups, each carrying a specified scale with annual increments. This branch of the service is organised on a provincial rather than a departmental or territorial basis and the rates of pay for the various classes of employee are controlled by provincial boards. Superannuation benefits under the provisions of the Government Employees Provident Fund are provided.

During the course of the year several members of the clerical branch of the Junior Service have been promoted to posts in the Senior Service. One African officer, educated at Makerere and later sent to the United Kingdom under a scholarship scheme, has been promoted to a technical post in the Senior Service, and it is proposed that the two African assistant medical officers who have completed courses in the United Kingdom should be promoted to that service.

The year 1949 has, in effect, been a period of consolidation of the major re-organisation introduced during 1948 and has been marked by the inauguration of a number of important schemes designed to regularise the service, to increase its efficiency, and to provide stimulants and encouragement for better training and a greater degree of proficiency. These steps for the improvement of the civil service of the central government and those taken to develop and expand the machinery of local government are indeed complementary parts of the general programme for the political advancement of the inhabitants of the territory.

Judicial Organisation

The courts, other than native courts, which exercise jurisdiction in the territory are as follows:

- (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 is as follows:

A subordinate court presided over by a first class magistrate may, in the 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 the 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 only;

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 within 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.

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.

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 trial proceedings, and also for interpretation of questions to witnesses and of their replies.

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 an earlier paragraph.

(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.

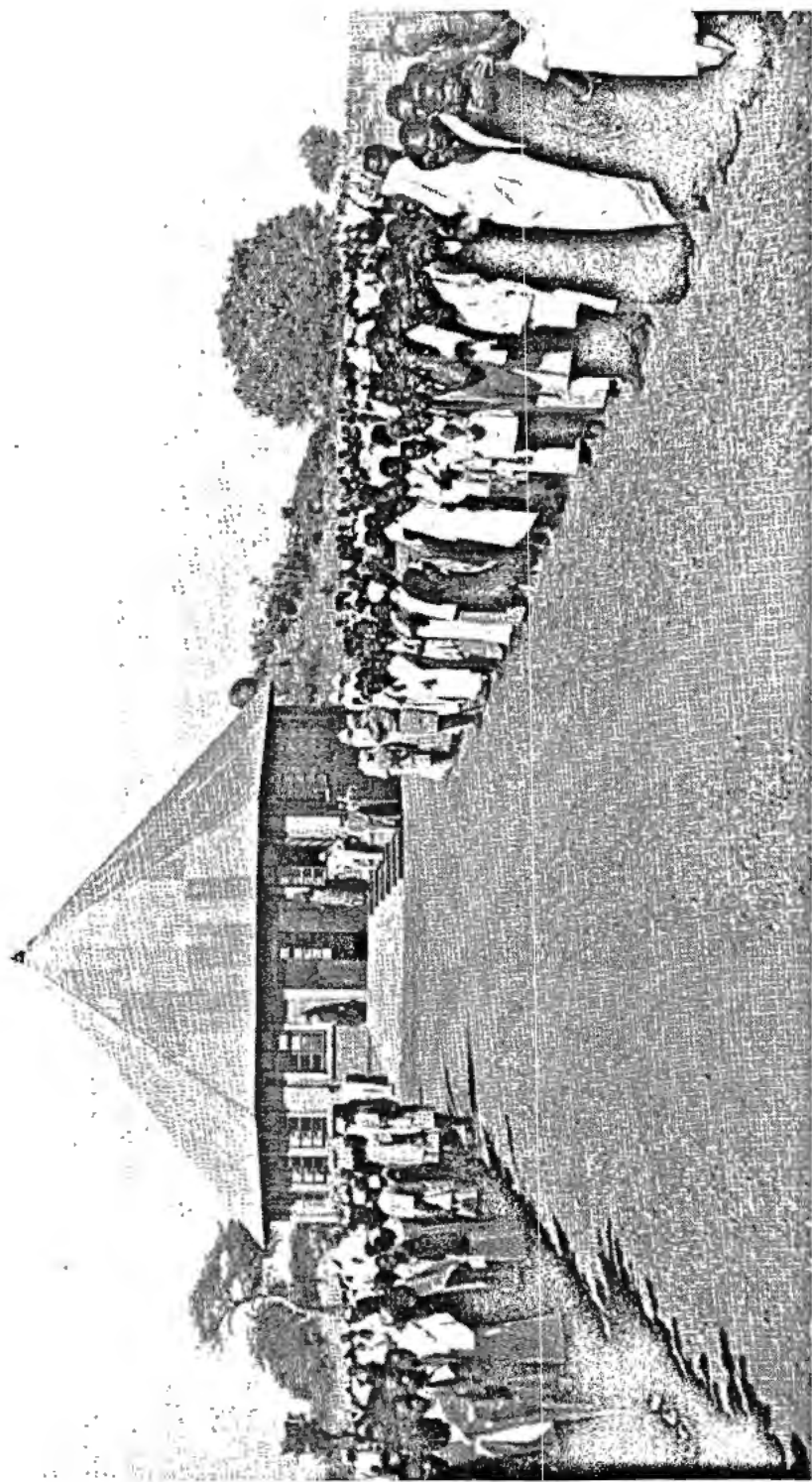
In addition to the judiciary establishment already described the Governor is empowered to appoint any suitable resident of the Territory to be a Justice of the Peace. The functions of Justices of the Peace in Tanganyika extend only to such matters as the authorisation of arrests, the issuing of warrants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

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 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.

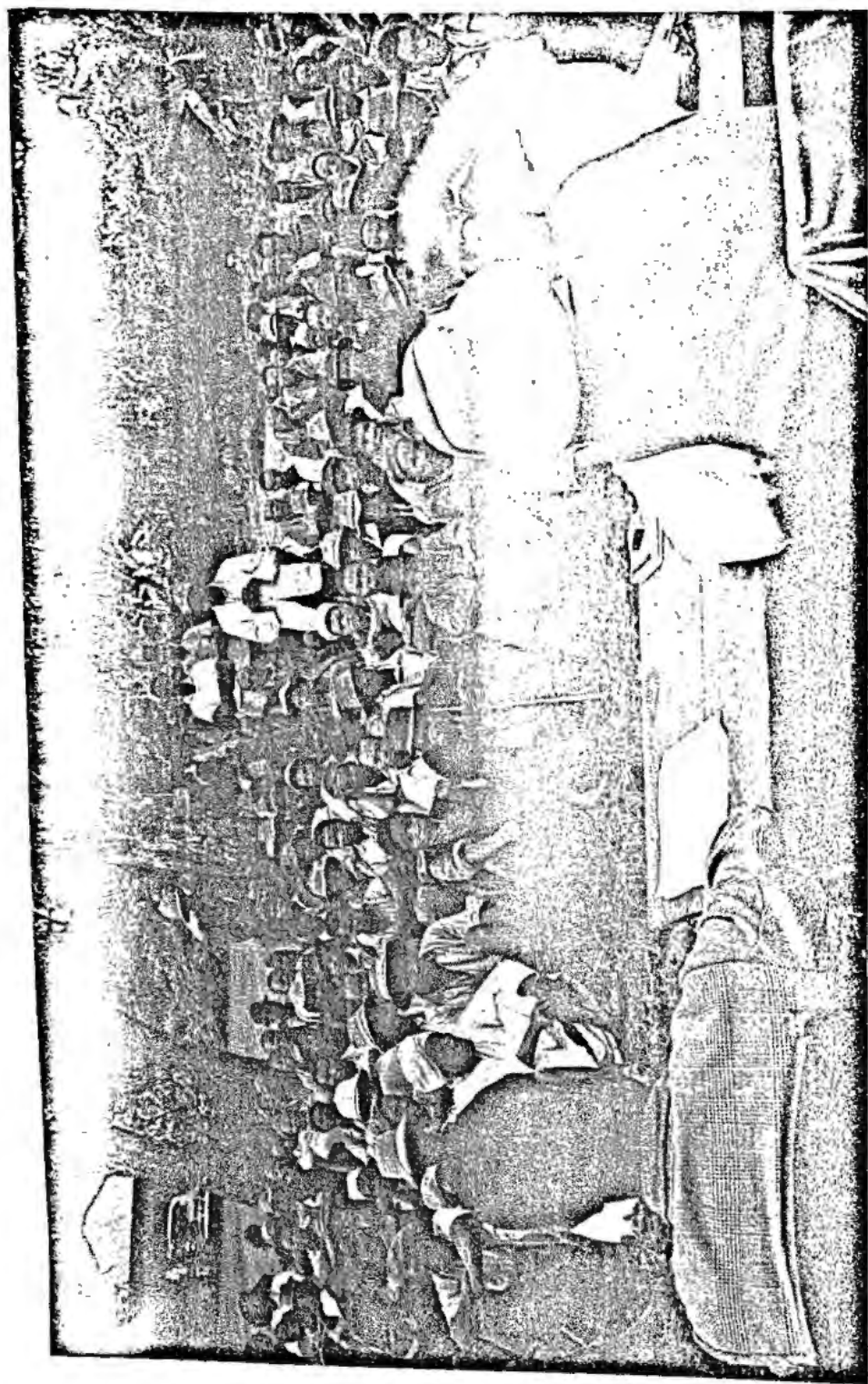
The right to officiate in the courts as an advocate is open to any person holding the requisite qualifications and duly admitted to practice within the territory. Any male person of any race between the ages of 21 and 60 is liable to be called upon to act as an assessor. Assessors are selected by the Court to sit in the particular trial in which they are required.



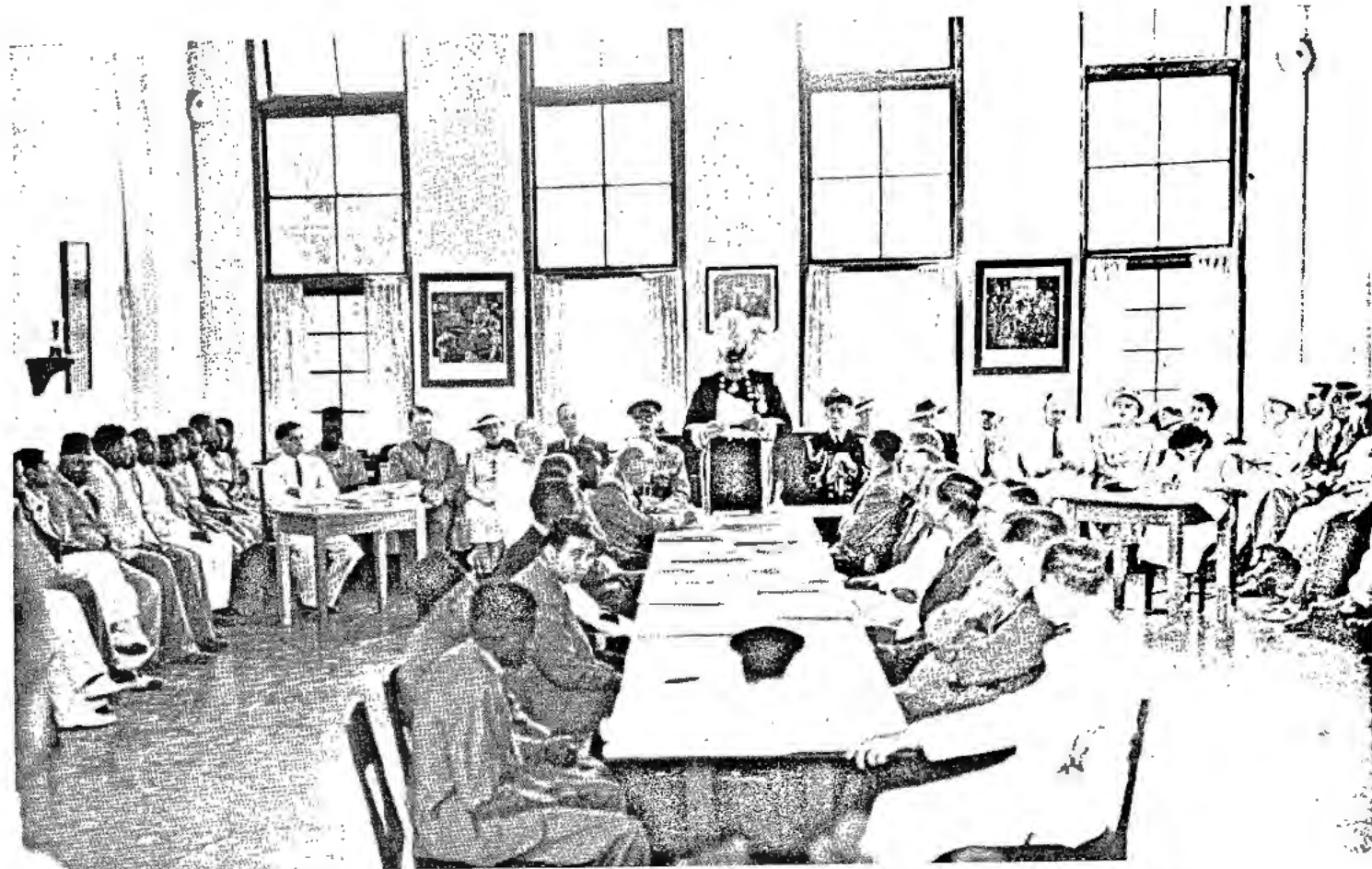
V. THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, MALYA (SUKUMA FEDERATION)



VI. A NATIVE COURT HOUSE



VII. CHIEF ABDJEL SHANGALI, MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER HOLD AN OPEN AIR BARAZA IN THE CHAGGA DISTRICT



VIII. OPENING OF THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL COUNCIL BY THE GOVERNOR

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 social system and an established customary law. Their primary function is to give effect to that well established and understood body of customary law which regulates native society and the duties and liabilities of the members of the tribe one to another and of all to the tribe. They have jurisdiction over causes and matters in which all the parties are indigenous inhabitants resident or being within 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. All three 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, their jurisdiction may be summarised as follows:

<i>Civil Jurisdiction</i>		<i>Criminal Jurisdiction</i>	
"A" Court	.... Sh. 600/- value	....	Imprisonment up to 6 months. Fine up to Sh. 200/- Whipping 8 strokes.
"I" Court	.... Sh. 400/- value	....	Imprisonment up to 3 months. Fine up to Sh. 100/-. Whipping 6 strokes.
"B" Court	.... Sh. 200/- value	....	Imprisonment up to 1 month. Fine up to Sh. 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 Sh. 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 order "any punishment authorised by native law and custom which is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity." This power has not been used up 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 and 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 courts 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 courts 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.

F. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General

THE BRIEF ACCOUNT of the natural resources of the Territory given in an earlier section of this report will have made clear the extent to which the economic life of Tanganyika is dependent on the success or failure of its agricultural activities. It follows that climatic conditions are a factor of great importance. During the year under review these conditions have generally speaking been unsatisfactory in most parts of the Territory. A severe and widespread drought resulted in poor harvests of food crops and the shortage of food in some areas was very acute during the latter part of the year. This resulted in the exhaustion of all local reserves of staple foodstuffs and some 70,000 tons of grain have had to be imported. The climatic vagaries to which the Territory is subject and their effects on economic conditions have been amply illustrated by the experience of the last few years. 1946 was a year of drought and consequent severe food shortages. In 1947, climatic conditions were favourable to the agriculturist, a record harvest was gathered and the territory found itself in a better position as regards staple foodstuffs than for years past. The reserves put aside from the 1947 harvest largely made up for the deficiencies of 1948 resulting from inadequate rainfall in some areas, but even so, the Territory was not entirely self-supporting in foodstuffs. The harvest in 1948 being better than had been expected, the need for the import of food supplies was much less than had been estimated but nevertheless some importation was found necessary. Now in 1949 all local reserves have been exhausted and heavy imports have again had to be made. These periodic shortages due to unfavourable weather conditions which have become such a feature of the economic life of the Territory not only stress the importance of the development and expansion of the present long-range storage schemes but have made it clear that if economic stability is to be achieved the goal of self-sufficiency in food supplies must be given priority of place in the development programme. Experiments are now being conducted in the mechanized cultivation of rice and other grain crops in the hope that they will provide the necessary experience for the development of large-scale food production by mechanical means. At the same time consideration is also being given to the possible need to bring about some fundamental changes in the Territory's internal economy by concentrating on the production of foodstuffs in areas where the soil and climatic conditions are favourable and by encouraging the breeding of livestock and a greater cultivation of cash crops in those areas where experience has shown that harvests of staple food crops are consistently poor.

Although adverse weather conditions have had their effect on economic as well as on food crops, the results obtained this year have on the whole been satisfactory. In the case of cotton, for example, the prospect of good prices led to a marked increase in the acreage planted but as the result of drought the yield was below expectation and it is estimated that the 1949/50 crop will fall short of that of the previous season by some 9,000 bales. Fortunately, from the point of view of the producer, shortfalls in the production of economic crops have been offset by general, and in some cases considerable, increases in world prices.

As regards the general economic advancement of the Territory, reference has been made in previous annual reports to the ten-year development plan. During the past year the administrative and executive machinery has come under review and certain changes have been made. On its own recommendation the former Development Commission has been dissolved and an additional member of Executive Council, with the title of Member for Development and Works, has been appointed. Experience has shown that the Commission as such could not effectively carry out all the functions and duties originally assigned to it in connexion with the implementation of the ten-year plan and it was decided that the various works in hand and projected could be more efficiently undertaken departmentally than through a separate and independent works organisation.

The appointment of a member fully responsible for seeing that the approved programme is carried out will result in a closer integration of the development organisation with other Government activities, particularly from the economic point of view. An Executive Officer (Development) has been appointed, in lieu of the former post of Deputy Chairman of the Commission, directly responsible to the Member for Development and Works. The decision that the development organisation should become an integral part of the machinery of Government has not affected the special financial arrangements made and the organisation continues to have its separate Budget.

The year 1949 has seen considerable progress in the development programme and the estimated expenditure was £2,216,000 as compared with an actual expenditure in 1948 of £851,532. This was mainly due to an improvement in the staff position, greater availability of plant and materials, and the actual carrying out of works on water supplies, roads and buildings for which surveys were made and plans prepared in 1948. The experience gained so far has led to a revision of a number of development schemes and rising costs have made further financial provision necessary. The whole ten-year plan is now under review and a revised programme is in course of preparation. The financial effects of this review have been taken into account in the preparation of the Budget for 1950 which shows an estimated expenditure of £4,165,000.

In regard to general agricultural development further progress has been made in a number of schemes. At Ukiriguru, work on buildings and other improvements at the training centre for African agricultural instructors has continued. All the dormitory buildings are now complete and other necessary buildings were well on the way to completion by the end of the year. In the extension of the experimental station further progress has been made in developing the new area of land made available and some nine miles of new access roads have been constructed. Sixty African houses have been built and a further twenty-four are under construction.

Under the scheme for the improvement of supplies of planting materials experiments have been made with seed potatoes obtained from Scotland and multiplication is now being carried out. Blight resistance trials were made with potato tubers, also from Scotland, and the final report is now under consideration in consultation with the Director of Research of the Scottish Society for Research

in Plant Breeding. Almond trees, imported from South Africa, have been planted at three different altitudes in the Kilimanjaro area.

In the development of the tobacco industry particularly good progress was made in the Kibondo district. Trials and experiments are continuing in this and other areas.

Measures to combat pests and diseases in coconuts have had excellent results and the production of copra during 1949 was more than double the previous average annual production.

At the Cotton Experimental Station, Ilonga, the building programme was well advanced at the end of the year and the water supply system had been completed. The main experimental work at this station consists of cotton variety and strain trials and the investigation of entomological problems. Insecticidal trials are in progress and the testing of strains and selection work continues.

The Bukoba coffee sub-station is being established in order to promote the development of the African coffee-growing industry in this area along up-to-date lines. Eleven African quarters were completed during the year, the provision of a water supply and a cattle dip was begun, further land was cleared and a coffee nursery was laid out.

The marketing and handling of the Bukoba coffee by the Bukoba Native Coffee Board proceeded satisfactorily and progress was made with the scheme for organising mechanical hulling of the coffee berries. The first hullery is to be erected in 1950, nine sites have been selected and plans for a standard layout have been received from the manufacturers. In pursuance of the long-term improvement scheme mentioned in the report for 1948, nine nurseries have been established, nineteen coffee instructors have been transferred from the Native Authority to the Board, and twenty-seven recruits have been engaged and are being trained. An expedition of some Bukoba coffee growers to visit Moshi and see the working of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union was organised during the year.

The agricultural development centres at Mwanahala and Tumbi in the Western Province continued to expand. Old buildings were replaced, new seed stores constructed, dams enlarged and roads were repaired and in some cases re-aligned. One thousand acres of tsetse fly bush were cleared and the area of the rice valley at Tumbi was extended. Some machinery, including a maize mill, was purchased.

The development of rice production in the Southern Province is being organised from the station at Mahiwa. A survey of the water supplies necessary for irrigation at this station was undertaken during the year and a scheme for a new dam was considered. This station is also studying the possibilities of stock farming for the development of the dairying industry.

The implementing of the scheme to organise the Territory's beeswax industry and in due course improve the output and quality of honey has begun by the appointment in December, 1949, of a Beeswax Officer. The necessary equipment is being obtained.

Development in the remote and hitherto isolated Ufipa district on the south east side of Lake Tanganyika is now going ahead. It is a food producing area and forms a potential source of supply for the Mpanda mine. A number of buildings were completed at the Sumbawanga agricultural sub-station during the year, some heavy bush in the vicinity was cleared and a water furrow was constructed.

Following completion of the 1948 survey a revised land usage scheme for the rehabilitation of the African inhabitants of the Ufuguru Mountains in the Morogoro district was drawn up and approved. Soil erosion through over-

crowding of human and livestock population has become serious on the steep slopes of the mountains and the scheme aims not merely to provide new land but to control its use and so prevent the recurrence of erosion. The area has been divided into three "parishes," each under the charge of a European Field Officer who is supervised by a development team consisting of an Administrative, an Agricultural and a Forestry Officer. Over two thousand acres of land previously alienated to non-Africans have reverted to African use under this scheme.

One result of the work of the Ukiriguru experimental station of the Agricultural Department is that some 1,200 tons of UK-46 cotton seeds will be available in 1950 for distribution to five cotton growing zones in the Lake Province. It is anticipated that enough should be available for the whole province in 1951. Experiments have determined that the yield of this strain is definitely superior to that of the strains now in common use.

The programme of constructing small dams for developing rice production by irrigation in the Lake and Western Provinces, to which reference was made in last year's report, was continued. Twenty-nine dams have now been built and a further fifteen were in course of construction at the end of the year. Their capacities range from 250,000 to 12,000,000 galls and their average cost, excluding the labour which is provided communally, is £100 each. It is estimated that dams of this kind can, over a period of years, increase production by one hundred per cent.

Work on the improvement of the existing furrows made by the Chagga people of the Moshi district was continued together with that of supplying water to the lowland expansion areas.

Six miles of pipe line for the water supply of the Changai-Filimo resettlement scheme were completed in 1949 and the settlement is expanding well out into the plains.

Following the initial success of the scheme for the mechanised development of agriculture, and particularly rice production, in the Rufiji valley in 1948, further mechanised projects have been planned in this area. The Native Authorities advanced the funds for the purchase of tractors and implements and now propose to invest in mechanical harvesting apparatus.

The Local Development Loan Fund advanced a total of £20,895 during 1949 and although insufficient time has elapsed for any general report to be made on the success or failure of the ventures supported, one is already worthy of mention. A loan of £1,500 for one year was made towards the cost of management and operation of 350 acres of coffee land which has reverted to tribal use and the first four months of working showed a profit of £697. A loan of £1,350 was made in 1948 to the Gombero coconut scheme in the Tanga Province. This scheme is designed to become a co-operative effort for the production of copra from the coconut. Two experimental kilns were constructed and copra grading was introduced in the Tanga district during the year. The copra production for 1949 was more than double the average annual production.

Substantial loans were made to the Rungwe Co-operative Union for the construction of a paddy store and to the Mwanhala stock farm for initial overhead and running expenses.

As was explained in the report for 1948, loans are normally made to Native Authorities or organised societies but in approved cases they can be made to individual African cultivators. As a result of the first year's working of the Fund it was further decided that no tangible security for loans to individuals was essential so long as the applicant's Native Authority was willing to guarantee the interest and capital repayments.

The Kahama agricultural development station in the Western Province was started with native authority funds. It is now being developed along the same lines as the sub-station in Ufipa. Building progress has been satisfactory and cattle have been purchased to form the nucleus of a milk herd.

Development of the products of animal husbandry continues side by side with agricultural development throughout the territory.

In this connexion one of the oldest established African industries is that of ghee and clarified butter making in the North Mara district of the Lake Province. For nearly twenty years now African tribesmen there have purchased their own separating machines and produced a saleable commodity on a considerable scale. But they have tended to seek after quantity rather than quality in production. The Utegi ghee school has been established to remedy the position and shows signs of justifying itself. It was well supported during the year. Grading of ghee is nowadays imposed and in 1949 21,350 tins of approximately 38 lbs. in weight were graded and marketed; 2,500 of these reached the highest or "clarified butter" grade and 13,000 the second highest.

The farm at Iherne in the Southern Highlands Province, mentioned in the report for 1948, was purchased and occupied at the beginning of 1949 and is being organised as a stud farm. Building repair was undertaken and the layout of the farm with new buildings was planned. A brickfield has been opened and is now in use. The dairy, quarantine, and African assistant's quarters are nearing completion. Equipment and machinery have been overhauled and delivery taken of a tractor and ancillary equipment. Eighty pigs taken over with the farm are being maintained as a breeding unit. The cattle have been tuberculin tested. Further cattle are being purchased in the United Kingdom.

Fourteen students were registered for the two year course for African Veterinary Assistants that began in February 1949 at the Veterinary training centre at Mpwapwa.

It is anticipated that a farm in the Moshi district, which it is intended to establish as a veterinary demonstration farm, will become available for occupation by the beginning of 1950.

The passage of slaughter stock from producing to consuming areas is in Tanganyika a matter for careful planning and organisation. Many hundreds of miles through arid country with stretches of bush infested with tsetse fly often have to be traversed on the hoof. During 1949 a survey has been carried out and work started on a stock route from the Lake and Western Provinces following their eastern boundaries down to the central railway line. Watering points were installed and heavy machinery used for clearing the track. Livestock passing along this route will be in the main destined for the meat factory at Dar-es-Salaam. The demarkation of a stock route from Singida to Kilima was completed during the year. Hand dressing stations were established and a watering point was installed at Endesh. Elsewhere the 1949 drought caused the main pre-occupation to be one of endeavouring to provide sufficient water to keep existing routes open.

A brief mention was made in the report for 1948 of the scheme for the rehabilitation of the Mlalo basin in the Tanga Province. A considerable amount of work on this scheme has been achieved in 1949. The first stage of the scheme was to collect reliable information regarding the vital statistics of the area and the social, agricultural and other habits of the people. This was completed by the end of the year, as was also a demonstration and trial of land utilization with paid labour in the small controlled area. The information was collected and recorded by a team of Africans. A census was taken and records were kept of all births, deaths, emigration and immigration. From these data a fairly clear picture of conditions in the

area has been obtained. Within the controlled area a complete re-organisation of land use, based on the stall feeding of cattle and a bare minimum of grazing on flat land only, was put into effect. The following figures illustrate the altered use of the land following the introduction of the above policy :

	<i>Old System Acres</i>	<i>New System Acres</i>
Forest	5	130
Bannanas	50	130
Cultivated land	295	330
Pasture	285	10
Fodder Crops	Nil	30
Roads	Nil	5
Houses, paths, etc.	15	15
	<hr/> 650	<hr/> 650

The effect of the work done in this area has been apparent in the following ways. In the first place the main stream of the area did not flood in the short rains nor dry up in the dry period as it had done before. Secondly, the bean crop planted on ridges was harvested several weeks ahead of crops planted on the flat. Thirdly, fields, which except in over-wet years have not formerly produced maize, did so in this season. Fourthly, the maize crop was earlier and of better quality than maize grown on the flat. Fifthly, the livestock, being housed and stall fed off an acreage about one-seventh of that used before, remained in excellent condition and gave over four times the amount of milk that they formerly yielded.

The Sukumaland Development Scheme reported at some length last year, was actively pursued during the year under review. The Malya stock farm building programme was almost completed by the end of the year, and the water supply was laid on. Although there have been some cases of disease, the farm livestock are mainly doing very well. A start was made with mechanised cultivation in the plains, and tractors were used to draw ploughs for the local Africans. So far this ploughing has been done for individual Africans only, but by next season it is hoped to interest groups of cultivators and persuade them to band together for crop cultivation. The provision of water points was continued. Two tank hafirs are now under construction and due for completion in 1950. During the first half of the year the forestry work of the scheme was concentrated on consolidating the plantations made in 1948 which had been severely damaged by the drought. New areas were prepared for planting in the 1949-50 season.

Progress was also made with the Mbuhi district development programme. Office buildings designed for Dongobesh were completed, clearing of the tsetse fly bush was continued and further works were undertaken on dams, furrows, pipelines and cattle troughs.

The Ulanga Rural Development Scheme made further advance during the year in pasture clearing and brick making. Thirty acres of valuable timber were planted; the vocational school building was completed; heifers and sheep arrived from the Veterinary Department's central breeding station at Mpwapwa and crops of oats and wheat were harvested.

In the Rungwe district a scheme has been sponsored by the Muraviau Mission to utilize about 2,000 acres of mission land for small holding plots to be taken up by Africans on condition that they comply strictly with the land usage rules designed to make the best possible use of the land. A survey of the soils of this area has been undertaken and a plan of development drawn up. Areas for development as small holdings have been demarcated.

A pilot ranch scheme has been launched with the object of testing the potentialities of the Mkata plains for cattle raising and the effectiveness of "antricyde" as a specific against cattle trypanosomiasis. Bulls and bullocks have been divided into three groups, the first of which has been treated with "antricyde", the second with "dimidium bromide" and the third untreated. The experiment is under the control of the Chief Veterinary Research Officer and it is too early yet to report upon its results.

As a result of the survey of Lake Rukwa by a Fisheries Officer it was decided to establish a Lake Rukwa fisheries board to organise the marketing of the fish. A survey of Lake Tanganyika fisheries was started and a 45 feet Diesel fishing vessel has been ordered for work on this lake. A new fishing area in the Malagarasi swamps near Kigoma in the Western Province is under investigation. It promises to be of considerable importance. The second Fisheries Officer was stationed at Korogwe in the Tanga Province during the year and employed in investigating and experimenting in fish farming methods. Ponds were constructed, a three year programme drawn up and a preliminary pamphlet on fish farming was published. The Anglo-Belgian Inland Fisheries conference was held at Elizabethville in June. The inaugural meeting of the East African Inter-Territorial Fisheries Research Committee was held at Jinja in August.

Further progress can be recorded in implementing the Colonial Development and Welfare Forestry Scheme, to which reference was made in the report for 1948. Five new Assistant Conservators of Forests were appointed, and four Foresters. 2,600 square miles of dry forest zone in the Mpanda area of the Western Province were declared a reserve. Air and ground reconnaissances extending from Songea to Kilwa were undertaken in the search for further possible reserves, which would not conflict with the requirements of the Southern Province Railway or the groundnut areas of the Overseas Food Corporation. Three areas in the Southern Province were examined with a view to possible future exploitation. In the Tanga Province the thinning programme in the soft wood plantations of the Shume-Magamba Reserve was continued. In the Northern Province the tending of camphor regeneration on Mount Kilimanjaro was expanded by a further 38 acres. An enterprise in afforestation of considerable magnitude was embarked upon during the year by the Colonial Development Corporation at Njombe in the Southern Highlands Province. It is proposed to plant some 40,000 acres of wattle and to establish a factory for the extraction of tannin from the wattle bark. A feature of the scheme is that Africans living in the vicinity will be encouraged to establish their own wattle plantations and sell their wattle bark to the factory. By the end of the year clearing operations on the first three thousand acres were well under way.

One of the great problems facing Tanganyika is the general inadequacy of its 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 health and welfare of the inhabitants. Dam construction has continued in pursuance of the schemes of re-settlement, rice cultivation, re-distribution of cattle, etc., and the provision of piped supplies from hill streams has also been an important form of undertaking. Water supplies for administrative out-stations were completed at Kongwa in the Central Province, Malya and Ngudu in the Lake Province, Nzega in the Western Province and Mbulu in the Northern Province. Work on similar schemes has been started at Kiserawe and Mafia in the Eastern Province, Kasulu, Kahama, Mpanda and Sumbawanga in the Western Province. Dams were constructed by teams provided with mechanical earth moving equipment at Kingolwira in the Eastern Province and Bashai in the Northern Province. Piped supplies for cattle were constructed in the Northern and Central Provinces. A dam was made by hand in the Arusha district by a voluntary force of communal labour of Waarusha, an event without precedent in their tribal history.

Bore holes were completed at various sites in the Western, Lake, Central and Northern Provinces. Hydrological and underground geophysical surveys were undertaken. Work was to some extent handicapped by delays in the delivery of equipment, and the total recurrent expenditure on water development works during the year was £131,730.

Previous annual reports have indicated the importance to Tanganyika's economic development of the activities of the Overseas Food Corporation, which is responsible for the production of oil bearing crops in three areas of the territory, but some repetition of information contained in these earlier reports may not be amiss in view of the wide interest which these activities have aroused throughout the world.

The origins of the so-called groundnut scheme go back to 1946. The steady increase in world populations and a disruptive war had resulted in a serious deficiency in the world's supplies of edible oils and fats. It was suggested in a recommendation to the United Kingdom Government that the vast space of empty bush land in East and Central Africa and particularly in Tanganyika might be suitable for the mechanised production of groundnuts and other edible oil producing crops. As a result of investigation in the late summer of 1946 by a special mission, His Majesty's Government started off the large scale enterprise in Tanganyika now administered under the Overseas Resources Development Act. Some £32,000,000 have been spent on the scheme to date out of the Overseas Food Corporation's capital of £50,000,000.

It was stressed in the report of the original mission that no consideration of expediency in producing much needed food should take precedence over the paramount need for protecting, and indeed improving, the well being of the indigenous population. To this end every endeavour was made from the beginning to provide the large numbers of workers, who come from many tribes and areas, with secure employment, ample food and adequate housing. This policy has resulted in a greatly improved standard of physique among labour employed on the scheme. Through the Corporation's training scheme, the earning capacity of the average African has increased. Among the permanently employed labour an endeavour is being made to inculcate a corporate community spirit in which tribal laws are replaced by a more appropriate code of conduct.

Large scale development of areas virtually uninhabited, infested by tsetse fly and deficient in water, has brought material gain to Tanganyika in more directions than one; and even though the pace of the original agricultural programme has been modified by experience, the heavy capital expenditure already undertaken has increased territorial income and thus provided additional revenue for development in other directions. In the Southern Province, a railway has been built from the coast at Mkwaya to the Corporation's base at Nachingwea. This railway will serve all interests in the area.

Three areas are being developed by the Corporation: Kongwa in the Central Province, Urambo in the Western Province, and Nachingwea in the Southern Province. The Central Province project is the most advanced, and substantial progress has also been made in the west. In these two areas well over 100,000 acres are now under cultivation. It is in the Southern Province where the maximum development is now expected to take place. Here only a small area has yet been planted, but planting will be rapidly extended as soon as the necessary communications and other preparatory installations have been established. The scheme is now regarded as a long-term development rather than a speedy way of easing a particular shortage. Exports of edible oil seeds and nuts from Tanganyika began in 1949 and are expected to continue in ever increasing quantities as years go by.

Criticism of the scheme has been widespread, because of its failure to achieve set targets. Lack of suitable mechanical equipment retarded early efforts, but much invaluable experience, gained often by trial and error, has now enabled the Corporation to cultivate some 80,000 acres at Kongwa, and 20,000 acres at Urambo. The scheme is not exclusively a groundnut scheme. A good "clearing crop", especially for first year land, is considered essential and for 1949/50, as for 1948/49, large acreages will be planted with sunflowers. Sunflowers and groundnuts are but two of several rotation crops. Trial plots on experimental farms at Kongwa in 1948 grew up to 150 varieties of 30 different crops, and the experimental policy was extended considerably in 1949.

Implementation of the many plans for the indigenous people who are taking part in the scheme cannot fail to have a considerable effect upon their social, educational, political and economic advancement, and every possible effort is being made to secure the welfare of African workers. The wages paid compare very favourably with those paid in any other industrial undertaking and rations are on a liberal scale. 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. The health of the labour force has in consequence been good and the sickness rate low. Medical treatment has been given freely to the population living in the districts where the scheme is under way.

As regards social and educational services model villages are being constructed and care is being taken to plan these settlements with good sanitation and water supplies, community centres, etc., and with a lay-out to provide each inhabitant with a garden. 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. At Kongwa the Corporation operates a school for African children. Adult education facilities include a community centre providing classes in agricultural science, economics, musical appreciation, 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. As an interim measure, 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 rights and needs of people living in the ground-nut areas have not in any way been overlooked. The land utilised was sparsely inhabited and where the Corporation required land occupied by local residents not only were they paid compensation but they were given every possible assistance in moving to and settling in a new area. In some cases land was cleared for re-settlement and the Corporation has provided compensatory boreholes yielding certain water supplies where previously there were frequent droughts. The doors of the Corporation's hospitals are moreover open to all, whether employees of the scheme or not.

It is the intention that the developed areas shall eventually be fully integrated into the territorial economy. At a date to be determined the administration of the project is to be taken over by the territorial Government and in the final stages will pass to the control of the people themselves, either on a co-operative basis or on any

other foundation calculated to ensure the successful continuation of beneficial production by mechanised, scientific methods. Patently, the achievement of the final objective can be no easy task.

Assessment and development of the minerals of the Territory were actively pursued by the geological and mining divisions of the Department of Lands and Mines during the year. The staff of the geological division on both the geological and laboratory sides is being considerably augmented so that a fuller service may be provided for the mining industry. This service includes surface and underground geological mineral dressing and metallurgical research into general and specific problems, as well as a day to day furnishing of mineral determination analyses and assays. Special geological investigations are being pursued in potential economic fields which contain coal, iron ore, base and precious metal and various non-metallics. The geological mapping of the unknown potential economic areas of the Territory which extend to more than half its total area has now commenced and is planned to be completed within 10 years. This is being financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare fund. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a mineralogist chemist and by the end of the year no suitable candidate was yet forthcoming.

Investigations of the coal resources of the territory, both by Government and by private enterprise, continued. At the Mhukuru coal field in the Songea district, drilling operations by government officers went on. The conclusion was reached that although there exists one possibly exploitable seam of coal of fair quality, this field cannot be regarded as economic, in view of the more promising Ngaka and Kitiwaka-Mchuchuma coal fields in the neighbourhood. Results of the investigations of the last named coal field are so far very promising. Seams up to 20 ft. thick have been seen, but their lateral extent can be determined only by further drilling and shaft sinking. There is reason to believe that the coal from some of the seams here may have good coking properties, and its general quality is good for African coals.

The quantity and value of diamonds exported from the Territory during the year reached record figures. This industry is entirely in the hands of private enterprise and the value of the diamonds exported has risen during the last decade from a few thousand pounds to over 1½ million pounds. Both industrial and gem stones are exported.

Gold is likewise worked by private enterprise, and despite the lower profits obtained by those in the industry who have been obliged to sell their product at a fixed price at a time when the cost of production has been rising, a considerable increase in quantity and value over the exports for 1948 was exported in 1949. Towards the end of the year, however, the devaluation of the £ sterling afforded considerable relief to the gold mining industry. A notable find of tungsten ore was made by a prospector on the borders of Tanganyika and Ruanda Urundi during the year.

Mineral rights are vested in the Governor in trust, and royalties, etc., 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 the Government.

The principal other minerals at present being exploited are tin ore, mica and salt. But graphite, kaolin, phosphate, red ochre, beryllium, asbestos and corundum are also being mined or explored in a small way. The number of mining leases and claims held on the 31st December, 1949, in respect of the principal minerals were gold 585, tin 113, mica 79, diamonds 15 and salt 15.

Among the minerals not yet in production but of which large deposits are known to exist are kaolin, lead, titaniferous iron ore and coal. In the case of lead and kaolin, pilot production plants are being erected.

Light coalfields are known to exist, all of which are unfortunately situated in remote areas. Tentative estimates based on general geological grounds and exploration to date indicate the existence of large tonnages of various grades of coal.

In the south-west of the territory, thirty-five miles to the north of the Ruhuhu coalfield in the Njombe-Songea Districts is situated the Liganga iron ore deposit, which is estimated to contain several hundred million tons of titaniferous magnetite.

Ores of tin and tungsten are produced exclusively from the Bnkoba District Lake Province.

Elsewhere in the territory the occurrence of gold is widespread and mica has been 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 resulted in the territory being allocated a 10% quota of world diamond sales.

Indications, and in some cases extensive deposits, of many 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.

As is stated elsewhere in this report, there are two companies which give a public supply of electricity in Tanganyika. The first company, the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited, supplies an area within a radius of 60 miles from the Grand Pangani Falls Power Station on the Pangani River. The power is obtained from hydro-generation. In 1939, the Company had installed plant of a capacity of 5,000 K.W. From this plant they generated during that year 7,715,372 units and sold 6,119,583 units. By 1949, the capacity of the power station had been increased to 12,500 K.W. and during this year the Company generated 25,331,070 units and sold 21,177,046 units. The second company is the Dar-es-Salaam and District Electric Supply Company Limited. This Company provides a public supply in the townships of Dar-es-Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma, Mwanza, Arusha and Moshi. The Company is also constructing power stations at Lindi, Iringa and Mbeya, and it has accepted a licence to supply power to Morogoro. Thermal generation is adopted at all these townships except at Moshi which has a hydro-electric power station, and hydro stations are also planned at Iringa, Mbeya and Morogoro. This company's installed capacity at the above power stations in 1939 was 2,710 K.W. which generated during that year 4,043,534 units of which 2,932,652 were sold. In 1949, the installed capacity had risen to 16,379 K.W. from which were generated 13,654,918 units, 11,008,860 being sold.

In 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.

Major road surveys have been and are being undertaken in connexion with the ten year road development programme, and work on the various sections of the Great North road has reached different stages. The survey of the Mamanga--

Arusha section was completed and the construction of this section was started during the year by a firm of engineers to whom it was let out on contract. On completion of the Arusha—Makuyuni survey the construction contract was extended to include this section also. Further surveys of minor deviations on the Makuyuni—Tunduma section are contemplated. In the meanwhile this section is being maintained by the Public Works Department.

With the assistance of American staff of the Economic Co-operation Administration a preliminary survey of the possibilities of a railway link between the East and South African railway systems was initiated during the year.

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.

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 therein 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 1949 contained particulars of 2,530 businesses, of eighty-eight different types, carried on by persons of fifteen 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 480 companies carrying on businesses of fifty-two different categories were operated by members of fourteen different nationalities apart from 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.

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.

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 particular it may be noted that :

- (a) The interests of the indigenous population are under constant supervision and 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 participate to the full in the functions at present almost exclusively performed by the 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.

The only concessions over extensive areas are those which confer the right to exploit timber and other forest produce. At the end of 1949 twenty-nine 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.

There are no mining "concessions" in the generally accepted sense of the word. On the 31st December, 1949, there were 1,848 titles registered under the Mining Ordinance, 1929, authorising prospecting or mining over a total area of approximately 1,059 square miles.

There are no land "concessions." All alienated land—other than that held 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 a later section of this report. The large area of land required for the groundnut scheme will be held on rights of occupancy and not as a concession.

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 the 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.

The over-all picture of the Territory's trade development is encouraging. The necessary machinery does not yet exist to enable accurate calculations of national income to be prepared. It must be remembered that a large proportion of the population is virtually self-supporting as far as many of the necessities of life are concerned and individual incomes are in consequence largely a question of volume of production for home consumption rather than a calculation in terms of cash. Some general idea of the Territory's national income can, however, be obtained from the information given in Appendix IX and from the published annual trade reports from which the figures in Appendix VI are taken.

All communities have benefited from the continued improvement in the supply of consumer goods, both in quantity and quality. Producers have continued to profit from the high prices obtainable for primary produce, while the increasing demand for labour has maintained the tendency towards an upward trend in wage rates. Against these facts must be set the food shortages in some areas due to the severe drought and the consequent necessity to import foodstuffs costing much more than local produce. The effect of this has been felt particularly in some of the urban areas.

Nevertheless the African has, generally speaking, more money to spend than ever before. This economic development, however, has not yet brought about any widespread social changes. Outside the towns it has not been so much an individual development as a tribal one. The perennial crop growers and cattle owners are still the wealthiest and while of course there are rich and poor individuals within any given tribe the development has come about in general level and not in individual contrast. The African in rural areas recognises no class distinction between rich and poor; he is still tied to his family or clan. The rich members of the group give largesse to the poor as a duty and the poor accept it as their right. So binding is this custom that it tends to fetter individual enterprise.

Economic developments have caused the African to travel much further and more frequently than before. One social change resulting from this is the comparatively rapid disappearance of tribal markings especially when it was customary for them to be made on some part of the head or face. Twenty years ago no self-respecting Kuria male would be seen without the lobes of his ears perforated and the holes distended to an enormous size and weighted down with heavy ornaments. Many of the younger generation of this tribe do not now perforate the ears at all. The filing or removing of teeth among other tribes is also disappearing as are facial scars and cicatrices. Such cranial adornments are a source of ribald comment from Africans who are unaccustomed to them and it has not passed unobserved that non-Africans, at least those who inhabit Tanganyika, do not practise such habits.

The tendencies referred to previously 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

As the accounts of the territory for the year 1949 will not be closed until late in the year, the following Revenue and Expenditure figures relate to the financial year 1948.

(a) Revenue, 1948	£	£	£
<i>Territorial Account</i>			
Customs and Excise.			
Import Duties	2,703,966		
Excise Duties	466,867		
Export Duties	49,545		
	<hr/>	3,220,378	
Licences, Taxes etc.			
Licences, Trade	95,290		
Licences, Vehicle	93,435		
Taxes, Native House and Poll	896,835		
Taxes, Non-Native Poll	87,207		
Taxes, Income	652,565		
Other items	441,461		
	<hr/>	2,266,793	
Fees of Court of office, etc.		293,890	
Reimbursements		120,525	
Posts and Telegraphs		253,657	
Revenue from Government Property.			
Land Rents	112,320		
Forest Royalties	82,437		
Mining Royalties	147,125		
Other items	149,769		
	<hr/>	491,651	
Miscellaneous.			
Sale of Ivory and Trophies	44,792		
Other items	118,057		
	<hr/>	162,849	
Interest		96,765	
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants from United Kingdom Government ..		86*	
Other items		58,464	
		<hr/>	6,965,058
Total Revenue on Territorial Account			
<i>Development Accounts</i>			
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants from United Kingdom Government ...		266,855	
Contribution from Agricultural Development Fund		128,254	
Contribution from Territorial Revenue		148,359	
Contribution from Surplus Balances		67,877	
Advances from Territorial Revenue in anticipation of Loan Funds		310,541	
Contribution from Native Authorities ..		1,133	
		<hr/>	
Total Revenue on Development Account		923,019	
Total Revenue (Territorial and Development Account)		<u>£7,888,077</u>	
*Reimbursement in respect of 1946 expenditure			

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(b) Expenditure, 1948—Territorial Accounts	£	£	£
Public Debts		237,474	
Pensions, Gratuities and Widows' and Orphans' Pensions		319,543	
Defence		124,141	
Public Works		528,508	
Reserves		470,000	
Administration:			
Governor	13,072		
Accountant General	26,625		
Audit	16,607		
Customs	87,476		
Judicial	39,312		
Legal	11,961		
Legislative and Executive Councils	6,590		
Native Administrations	314,745		
Police	200,595		
Posts and Telegraphs	280,736		
Printing and Stationery	62,187		
Prisons	133,979		
Provincial Administration	330,922		
Secretariat	49,255		
Township Authorities	141,786		
War Revenue (Income Tax)	21,617		
Cost of Living Relief and Separation Allowances	261,337		
		1,998,802	
Social Services:			
Information	3,727		
Medical	479,318		
Labour	38,903		
		521,948	
Educational Services:		373,047	
Economic Services:			
Agriculture	238,068		
Economic Control Board	28,258		
Forests	38,022		
Game	24,329		
Lands, Mines and Aviation	127,694		
Loans from Territory Funds	106,928		
Subsidization of Foodstuffs	75,577		
Tsetse Survey and Reclamation	73,874		
Veterinary	142,180		
		854,930	
Other Services		667,785	
Contribution to Development Plan		285,786	
Total Territorial Account		£6,381,964	
Development Account			
Public Buildings and Works		271,873	
Administration:			
Township Development	73,046		
Land Settlement	7,135		
Development Commission	20,405		
		100,586	
Social Services:			
Training	46,947		
Social Welfare	9,673		
Public Health	7,874		
		64,494	
Educational Services:		47,225	
Economic Services:			
Conservation and Development of Natural Resources	326,463		
Communications	166,127		
Tsetse Research and Reclamation and Trypanosomiasis Research	19,599		
		512,189	
Total Development Account		996,367	
Total Territorial and Development Account		<u>£7,378,331</u>	

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 1950 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 1950.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report, prepared by the Treasury, on the Account and Finances of the territory for 1948, 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 and is approved by resolution of the Legislative Council. 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.

The ordinary and extraordinary expenditure in the normal Territorial Estimate 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.

The total amount of the Colonial Development and Welfare Grants received from the United Kingdom in 1948 was £266,855 which was expended as follows

<i>Scheme No.</i>		<i>£</i>
D.344	Improvement of Stock Routes	12,733
D.418	African Girls and Women Teachers' Training Centres, Machame and Mbeya	4,270
D.455	Social Welfare Centres	1,080
D.507	Tsetse Reclamation: Arusha-Usa	5,184
D.627	Water Development	67,826
D.650	Expenses of visit of Agricultural Officer to America	800
D.673	Inter-Territorial Tsetse Reclamation Pool	47
D.794	Development of Forest Resources	8,846
D.805	Development of Mbulu District	19,100
D.822	Road Development Programme	60,500
D.833	Training of Ex-Servicemen	56,937
D.871	Education	17,660
D.897	Geological Survey	4,039
R.29	Pasture Research	854
R.126	Tsetse Research, Reclamation and Trypanosomiasis Research	48
R.162	} Malaria Research	
R.162A		
R.162B		2,628
R.173	East African Medical Survey	4,303
	TOTAL	<u>£266,855</u>

Final figures for 1949 are not yet available but the estimated expenditure of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes during the year totals £500,000.

A statement showing the capital position of the territory, including loans, debts and reserves, for the years 1944 to 1950 is attached as Appendix XVII.

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.

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

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.

The Currency in circulation in the East African territories at the 30th June, 1949, amounted to :

<i>Notes</i>	<i>Coin</i>
£18,864,485.	£8,374,089

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, 1949, amounted to £12,576,508.

Post Office Savings Bank deposits as at the 31st December, 1948, totalled £1,284,568.15.77. (1949 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 " " " " " "	£5,000,000
Reserve Fund " " " " " "	£5,000,000

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

Subscribed Capital	£4,562,500
Paid-up " " " " " "	£2,281,250
Reserve Fund " " " " " "	£3,278,750

- (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		8,000,000

- (4) *Banque du Congo Belge (Société Anonyme)* (Head Office in Bruxelles).

Subscribed and Paid up Capital =

Belgian Francs	20,000,000
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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 £23,585.

The Tanganyika Territory Post office Savings Bank, authorised under the Saving Bank Ordinance, 1936, has been established since 1927. There are now 54,500 depositors, including 43,000 Africans. The nett increase during 1949 was approximately 4,500 ; 3,000 Africans becoming new depositors.

In the course of the year savings bank facilities were provided at five new centres, bringing the total of such centres in the territory up to fifty eight. Accounts may be operated also in Kenya and Uganda, whilst credit balances may be transferred to certain countries overseas.

The minimum sum which may be deposited is Sh. 1/-. Deposits in individual accounts must not exceed a total of £500 in any one year and the credit balance must not exceed £1,500. Special provision is made for minor accounts and for those of benevolent and philanthropic societies.

Interest is paid to depositors at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$

Withdrawals not exceeding Shs. 50/- may be made on demand at any savings bank office, and amounts up to Shs. 150/- may be withdrawn by telegraphic application to the head office. Warrants, for which three days' notice are needed, are required for larger sums.

Mention was made in reports for 1947 and 1948 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. Facilities for the granting of loans have been available as from the 1st January, 1949.

Prior to the establishment of a land bank, a loans scheme inaugurated in 1942 was financed from territorial funds. 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 works. From the inception of this scheme up to the 31st December, 1948, payments totalling £231,125 were made as follows :

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

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

Taxation

The tax system comprises the direct taxes enumerated in a later 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 East African Customs Department 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 change 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.

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 assessments.
- (c) *Non-Native Education Tax.* As from the 1st January, 1949, an annual non-native education tax has been payable. This tax is payable by every male non-native above the age of 18 years, resident in the territory. The rate of the tax varies from £1.10.0 to £4.0.0 in the case of Asians, and from £2.0.0 to £5.0.0 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.
- (d) *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.
- (e) *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.
- (f) *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.

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.

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 2,422 persons discharged their tax obligations by labour.

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 as rebate 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.

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.

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

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.

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 sub-

sequently 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 was made in section 17 of the report for 1948 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 continues and the right of each territory to impose "suspended" duties is retained. The revenue to accrue to the individual territories is 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.

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.

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 has a branch 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.

Supplies of consumer goods, particularly textiles, continued to improve in 1949 and it only remained necessary to maintain distributive control over jute products, cement, hoes and tractors.

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. The security offered by these contracts and the assurance of good and steady prices have done much to stimulate production. In the cases of coffee and cotton proportions of the crop have been made available for sale in other markets to maintain trade connexions.

As regard 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.

As indicated elsewhere in 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 1949, the volume of internal trade continued to improve owing to increased supplies of consumer goods for both the indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants. There was some improvement in the supply of capital goods as compared with 1948, particularly of iron and steel. Owing to the improved position, price control was removed during the year from a wide 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.

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 elsewhere—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 roadheads 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 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 shown 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.

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.

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.

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 of 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.

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.

As from the beginning of 1949, sisal has been 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 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.

Sixty-five registered co-operative marketing societies were in existence during the year, sixty-two of them being primary societies and three unions. Membership totalled 54,421.

These societies, while supplying agricultural requisities to their members to the value of £13,500, were principally concerned with the bulking or marketing of member's crops. The total local value of crops so handled for the 1948/49 crop season amounted to approximately £780,000. The decrease of £200,000 as compared with the previous year was due to a smaller coffee crop. Coffee represented 77 per cent. of the value of the crops handled, fire-cured tobacco 8 per cent. and wheat, maize, beans, sunflower and hides together amounted to 15 per cent.

Fifty-nine societies were engaged mainly but not exclusively with export crops; forty-two with coffee and seventeen with fire-cured tobacco. The remaining six marketed crops consumed locally, four handling paddy, one wheat and one onions.

One primary society, the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association Ltd. acted as agents for the sale of all mild coffee under contract to the Ministry of Food and also for the sale of a small amount of coffee not sold under this contract. Two

unions, the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Ltd. and the Rungu Co-operative Union Ltd. made use of the services of this society for marketing their members' coffee.

The third union, the Ngoni-Makengo Co-operative Marketing Union Ltd. exported fire-cured tobacco to the United Kingdom and to Uganda with the advice and assistance of the Songea District Native Tobacco Board. Overseas sales of tobacco were made through the agency of a firm of Liverpool tobacco brokers who also have offices in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Sales within East Africa were made by the union.

No special tariff relationship exists 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.

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

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, converted into a self-contained department with its own capital account, with effect from the 1st January, 1949.

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 Pangan 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 in 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

The area explored geologically has been appreciably increased during 1949.

The staff has been increased by five geologists of whom two arrived early in the year. Four of these have been recruited under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme. The European staff now comprises eleven geologists and two metallurgists as well as two geological draughtsmen, two mechanics, an assayer, two clerks, a driller and a road builder. Three geologists and two chemists are expected to arrive early in 1950. Further vacancies will arise during 1950.

Geological reconnaissance of unexplored areas has been commenced in two localities. The area south-west of Songea and that adjacent to the Arusha-Nairobi road and north of the Kilimanjaro volcanics have been partly mapped. The economic possibilities are being assessed.

The Ukinga-Upangwa area adjoining Lake Nyasa on its north-east is being mapped in greater detail than when done for Bulletin No. 18. Special attention is being paid to titaniferous iron ore resources.

The coastal area in the south-east has been geologically reconnoitred as a basis for detailed stratigraphical work. Special attention was paid to the availability of stone suitable for concrete aggregate and building required for various developments in this area.

The Mhukuru Coalfield has been drilled, and the conclusion has been reached that exploitation of this field is not warranted at this stage. The surface geology of the Kitiwaka-Mchuchuma Coalfield in the north-west of the Ruhuhu Basin has now been completed and a road of access for a diamond drill is being built. The Ngaka field is being investigated by the Colonial Development Corporation, the Division being responsible for investigation of the geology.

A number of investigations of minor economic occurrences and of sources of engineering materials have also been carried out. Most of the producing mineral fields and important mines have been visited but inadequate staffing has restricted the assistance which has been given.

The metallurgical staff has done a number of researches into specific problems connected with mineral production, and has given advice to producing mines. Again inadequate staffing has prevented full utilization of their specialised knowledge.

The East African Inter-territorial Geological Conference was held at Dodoma, and much useful information and ideas of common interest exchanged. The Mining and Metallurgical Congress, 1949, was attended by two delegates.

The following publications have appeared during 1949 :

The Geology of the North, West, and Central Njombe District—G. M. Stockley (Bulletin No. 18).

The Geology and Mineral Resources of Tanganyika Territory—G. M. Stockley (Bulletin No. 20).

The Manufacture of Abrasive Articles from Corundum in Tanganyika—F. Oates and J. H. Harris—(Bulletin of the Imperial Institute 1948 Vol. XLVI and Short Paper No. 26).

Iringa Limestone—N. J. Guest, (M.R.P. No. 53).

The following publications are in the press or in course of preparation :

The Ore Microscopy of the Gold Lodes of Tanganyika Territory—F. Oates (Bulletin No. 17).

Outline of the Geology of Ufipa and Ubende, Western Tanganyika—R. B. McConnell (Bulletin No. 20.)

The Geology of the Mhukuru Coalfield—D. A. Harkin (Short Paper No. 28).

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON
BULLETINS

Publications in previous years which are still available from the Government Printer, Dar-es-Salaam include the following:

The Limestone Deposits of Tanganyika.

Outline of the Geology of the Musoma District.

The Eastern Lupa Goldfield.

A Stratigraphical Classification and Table of Tanganyika Territory.

The Kimberlite Province and Associated Diamond Deposits of Tanganyika Territory.

The Mineral Resources 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).

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 Mtwapwa.

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 Ruwu River area.

The Geology of the Namwele-Mkomolo Coalfield.

The Geology around Mwanza Gulf.

Piezo Electric Quartz in Tanganyika.

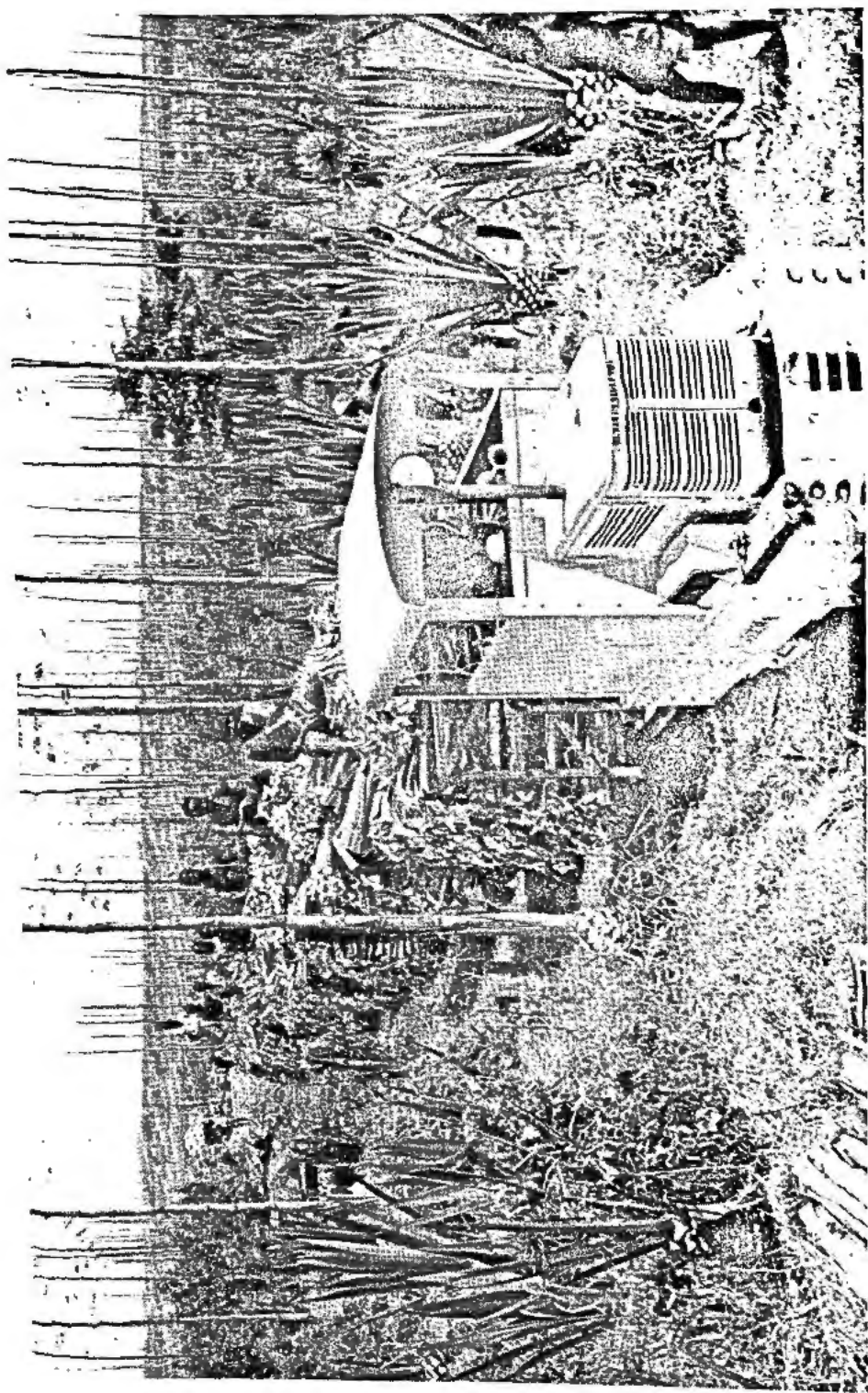
The measures being taken for the conservation of the Territory's natural resources have already been described to some extent in the sections of this report dealing with development plans.

The Natural Resources Board appointed under the Natural Resources Ordinance of 1948 met during the year. Important matters considered by the Board were:—

- (a) The policy regarding conservation councils.
- (b) Functions and responsibilities of conservation officers.
- (c) Fundamental land use policy.

The proposal to form conservation councils was accepted and detailed recommendations for each province are awaited.

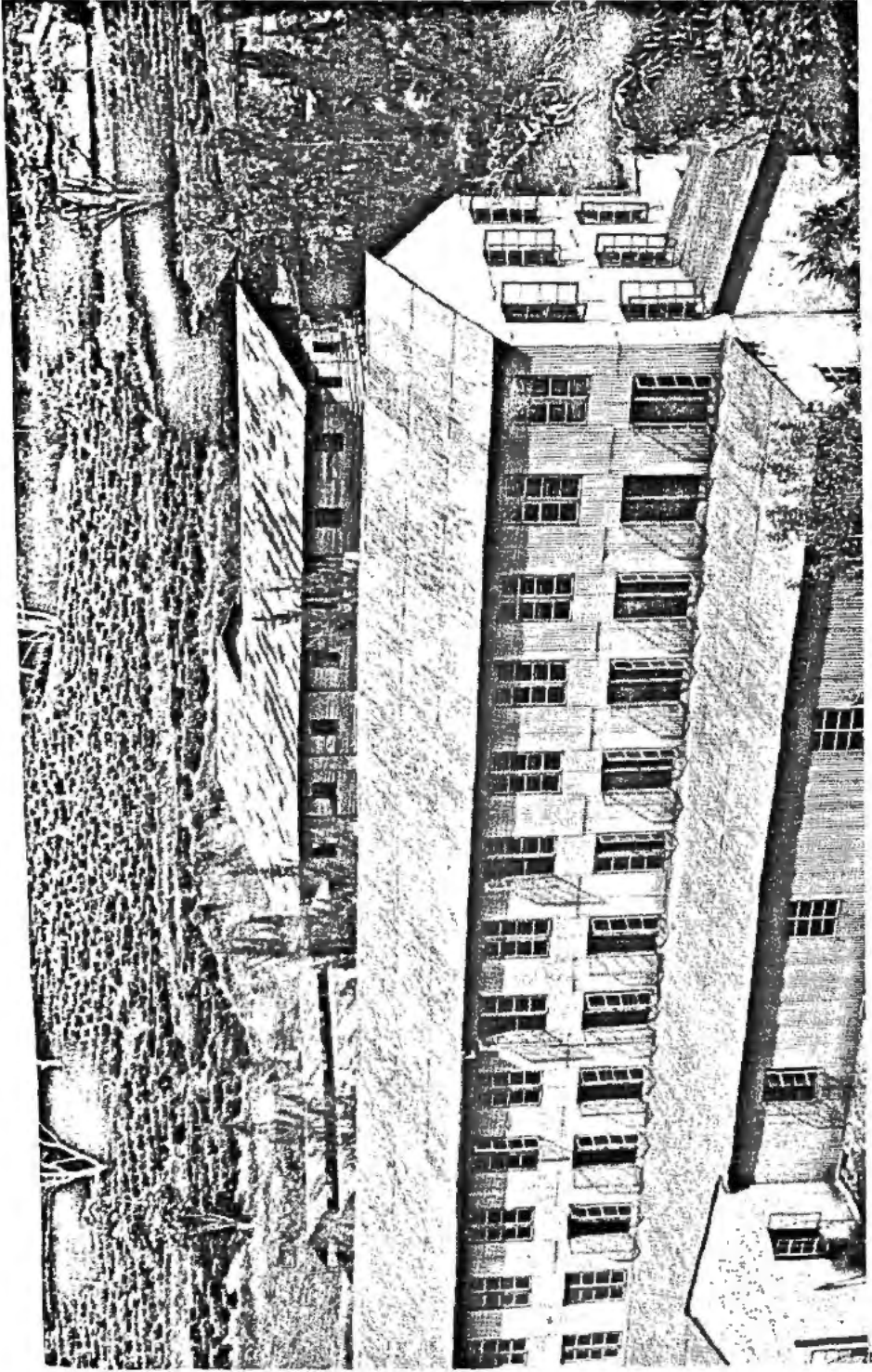
Pending the appointment of area conservation councils, official conservation officers have not been appointed and until details of provincial conservation councils are considered the various categories and functions of conservation officers have not been decided upon. For the present conservation measures are carried out with the resources of the various Government departments.



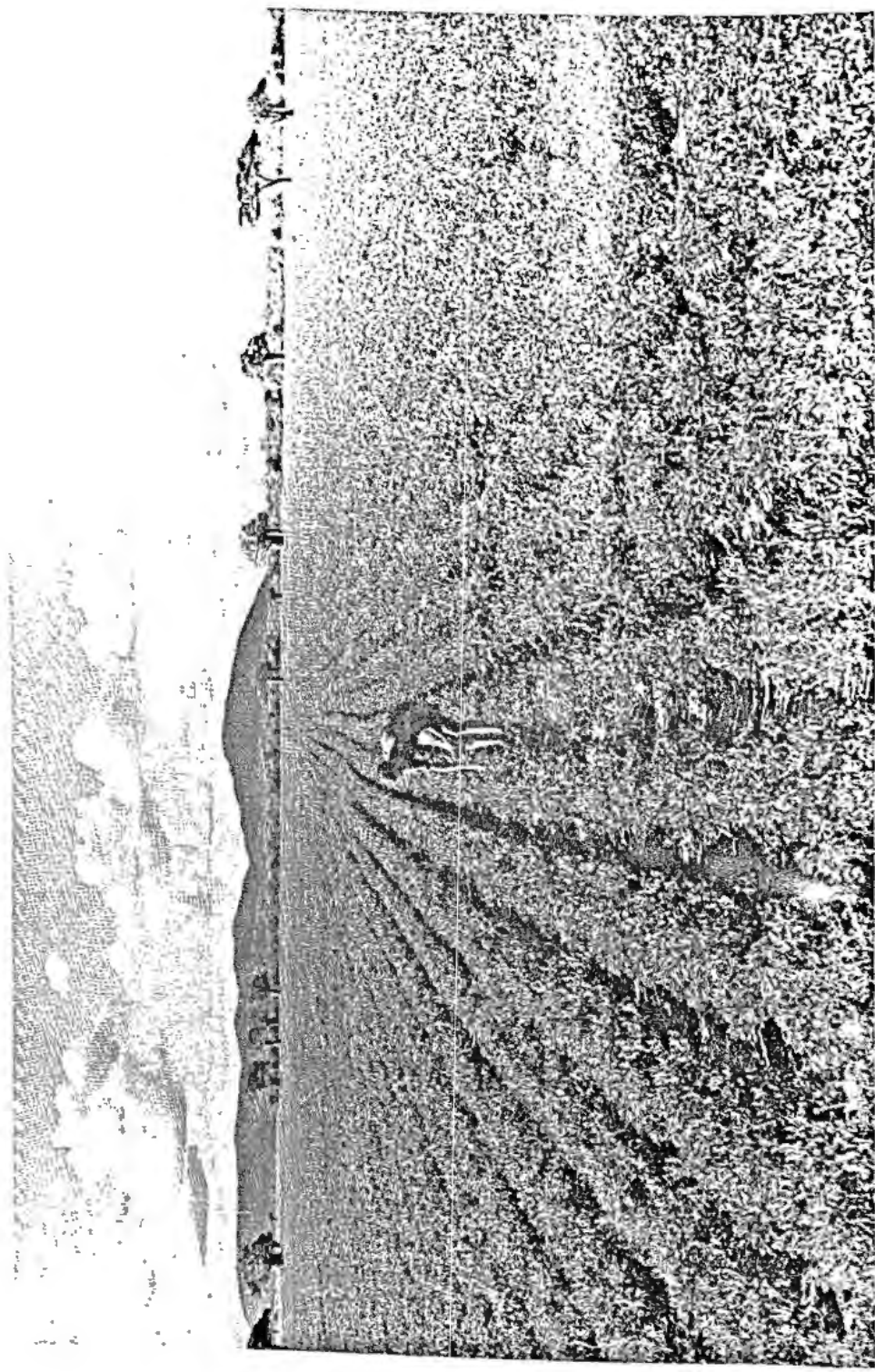
IX. SISAL INDUSTRY—TRANSPORTING LEAF TO THE FACTORY



X. TOBACCO GROWING, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS, PROVINCE



XI. FACTORY ON TEA ESTATE—KOROGWE



concerned and other official agencies available in each province. As regards fundamental land use the extension of trials of mechanical cultivation is considered necessary to bring about a greater output of primary products.

Important projects which received the attention of the Natural Resources Board during the year under review were the culling and moving of cattle, and the relationship of the Natural Resources Board with the Livestock Board on procedure for carrying out projects of this nature.

Two important projects considered in the above categories were:

- (a) The drawing up of a comprehensive scheme for de-stocking in Mbulu District in relation to the agricultural development of this district; and
- (b) consideration of the problem of the movement of Masai cattle from the Toloho area on the Tanganyika/Kenya border where a survey of the possibilities of water supply is in progress before compulsory de-stocking is carried out.

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 in 1948 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. The work is carried out by the Tsetse Survey and Reclamation Department, with advice and assistance when necessary from the inter-territorial Tsetse Reclamation Service.

In the disposition of new lands made available for settlement due regard is paid to local laws and customs governing land usage. These vary in matters of detail in different parts of the territory but the existing systems of land tenure among the indigenous peoples have developed from basic principles which 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 falling 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 tribal authority 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. A desire for more individual title is manifesting itself in some areas. In others, the effect of introducing mechanical cultivation is to popularise a kind of collective or communal farming. It is uneconomic for machines to plough small, scattered or isolated holdings. That the cultivation of permanent crops such as coffee and bananas tends to encourage the growth of more individualistic land tenure systems is 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 "kiamba" and "shamba." His "kiamba" 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 "kiamba" 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 "kiamba" purposes is the responsibility of the Native Authority and it is of interest to note that the average size of a new "kiamba" granted to-day is about half an acre instead of the three acres or so of twenty years ago. As opposed to the "kiamba" 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 "kiamba" 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 "kiamba" 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 plenitude of the area available and its generally rather low fertility. This system has not tended to engender any sense of responsibility towards the land. All the time the cultivator had only to make application to his Native Authority to receive new land he has been content to exploit it to the full and to take no steps to preserve its productivity. On the contrary, his indiscriminate cutting down of trees and burning of grass have accelerated erosion by wind and rain. It is only in comparatively recent years that increasing population has produced pressure on the land in certain areas, resulting in a degree of 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 measures 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.

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 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 in accordance with native law and custom may not be alienated by them to non-indigenous persons. Rights of occupancy granted to indigenous persons under the provisions of the Land Ordinance, and land held by them in fee simple, may, however, be disposed of to non-indigenous persons subject to the prior 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, which provides for the registration of freehold and leasehold titles and of dealings with registered land.

The registration of existing titles is made on the application of the owner: prior to 1949, such applications were entirely optional, but by an amendment which became law on 18th March, 1949, the Governor was given power to require all owners of land within any area he may prescribe to apply for registration within such period as he may specify. Failure to apply involves the forfeiture of all rights. This amendment was immediately followed by an order relating to an area of approximately two square miles, including the main commercial area of Dar-es-Salaam and the area to the north, now largely undeveloped but planned as a residential area. It is intended to apply compulsory registration to other towns in the near future, and eventually to the whole country.

All grants of public land for a term of more than five years, and all mining leases are compulsorily registrable.

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

There is also a registry of documents, established under the Registration of Documents Ordinance, in which all instruments relating to unregistered land (with certain very limited exceptions) are required to be registered, and until so registered they are ineffectual. Registration in this registry carries no guarantee or indemnity.

Despite the fact that nearly two thirds of the Territory is composed of uninhabited tsetse fly bush, two kinds of population pressure can be discerned in certain areas.

The first kind arises from the fact that the African is multiplying quickly but altering his way of life slowly. He has now enjoyed thirty years of uninterrupted peace and comparative plenty and the population statistics appended to this report show how vigorously he has taken advantage of these conditions to reproduce his species. But his way of life still leads him to take what nature has obviously to offer without making much effort to control or exploit natural resources for his own benefit. Where adequate surface water supplies naturally occur and where insect pests through some natural cause are not too acute the African settles and thrives and accustoms himself to a diet of the produce that this particularly favoured spot will provide. But when supplies begin to run short and he can no longer make war on his neighbour and acquire for himself his neighbour's favoured spot, the problem of population pressure occurs. The supply of such naturally favoured spots in the Territory still available to accommodate the expanding African populations is now to some extent limited, but there are still huge areas of land which the African could comfortably inhabit, and which would permit of the present African population multiplying itself several times, if he had the knowledge, enterprise and organising ability to prepare it for himself. At present he relies on the non-African to show him how to find, use and conserve subterranean water and how to keep off the tsetse fly by organised reclamation works. The following paragraphs illustrate the steps being taken to relieve population pressure where it has arisen in these circumstances.

In the Mbulu District of the Northern Province, where the land available to a 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 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 in these remedial measures has continued under the Sukumaland Development Scheme. In Musoma, settlement of Wajita tribesmen continued in extended fly clearings in the Suguti and Nyamboni valleys. Control of settlement was exercised by the Native Authority through a land bailiff. Survey plans for the final eradication of fly from the Majita-Ushashi area have been prepared but completion of the scheme will take some time yet. Small scale water development in the form of dams and tanks also continued.

In North Mara delivery of a machinery unit was completed and work on water development and tsetse clearing continued. In the latter, a turnout of 60,000 man days was achieved with about an 85 per cent. turnout of able-bodied males in the last two months' clearing in the Mara Valley—with no regular European supervision, a creditable achievement.

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.

It is, however, proving no easy task to induce the Gogo tribesmen to leave their congested areas. Although numbers of their cattle die of starvation during periodic droughts they are often reluctant to move to the more fertile newly reclaimed lands on the border of the fly bush for fear of losing cattle from trypanosomiasis.

The Uluguru Rehabilitation Scheme, in the Morogoro district of the Eastern Province, is progressing and several thousand acres of land formerly alienated to non-Africans have been obtained for the tribesmen.

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 the Rungwe Smallholders Scheme for the establishment of ideal peasant holdings has been accepted by the Development Commission. The Nyakyusa peasants despite their overcrowding of their ancestral lands still endeavour to practise a shifting cultivation, thereby lending confusion to the congestion. If the scheme can anchor them to their plantations and at the same time prevent any loss of fertility, it will effect great relief.

In the Tanga Province there is pressure in the Western Usnmbara Mountains, 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. A recent census showed a net population increase of 25 persons per thousand over the area of the Mlalo basin during an interval of one year. During the year under review, nine farms previously alienated to non-Africans reverted to the possession of the Native Authorities for African use.

The second form of population pressure is of a more artificial kind and occurs in some of the larger townships. Here is no indigenous population augmented by natural increase trying to expand outwards, but a squeezing pressure exerted by the assembling together of individuals from all parts of the country who are attracted to a town for economic, social or even inexplicable reasons like moths to a lamp. The process is accelerated in times of economic prosperity such as exists at present by the seductive calls of industry for labour. Competition for the best sites in Dar-es-Salaam has now reached a pitch that the price of freehold land in the Municipality is comparable with that of many parts of London. In most of the old-established townships there still exist numbers of German granted freehold properties which have never been developed and for which unprecedented prices are being asked. Relief for township population pressure will come through sound town planning by Government and present embarrassments are due to the sudden post war expansion of commerce and industry with which the Government administrative machine has not yet had time to catch up.

It is perhaps relevant in this section to mention the existence of excessively low population density as well as high pressure. In several parts of the territory so few and scattered were the inhabitants that the natural vegetation increased more rapidly than they, and following the bush came the tsetse fly. In order to prevent the fly from exterminating these isolated families they have been required to live together in groups sufficiently large to be able while living their normal lives to cut the vegetation down more quickly than it grows up and so live free of the fly which never comes out into the open. So Government is simultaneously engaged with what might be called plus and minus pressures.

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 laying out of any new township, minor settlement or Government station or the extension or improvement of any existing township, minor settlement or Government station ;
- (d) for obtaining control over land contiguous to any port ;

- (e) for obtaining control over land required for or in 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>Purpose</i>
Tabora	33·5 acres	Labour Department Training Camp.
Tabora	3·8 acres	African Housing.
Lindi	4·13 acres	Public Works Department Depot.
Tanga	173 acres	African Housing and open spaces, Tanga.
Lushoto	84 acres	Land at Soni for Minor Settlement.
Mwanza	4 acres	Part of site for Girls' School Bwiru.
Pangani	6630 sq. feet	Police Lines, Pangani.
Kiserawe	14·9 acres	African housing, Dar-es-Salaam.
Kiserawe	12·6 acres	Dar-es-Salaam, African agriculture.

Of the total land area of the Territory—342,706 square miles—2,739 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 previously. 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 786,496 acres (1,229 square miles) are held on rights of occupancy.

The proportion of these lands held on a tenancy basis is therefore 45 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, Swiss and Greek.

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.

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

(a) Arable land under cultivation	....	....	....	9,650
(b) Forest, including savanna scrub and mangroves	....	....	....	150,900
(c) Pastures (actual grazing areas)	....	....	....	67,000
(d) Mineral areas under development	....	....	....	1,050
(e) Other lands	....	....	....	114,100

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

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

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 measure 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.

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, bu

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.

Forest produce to the value of £938,384 is known to have been marketed in 1948, but this figure takes no account of the countless numbers of petty transactions between indigenous peoples in remote areas who sell or barter with each other all kinds of wooden implements, bark cloth, etc.

The value of the exports of forest produce in 1948 was £568,971 and timber exports were valued at £146,115 of this total. The other main items were beeswax £261,356, gum £78,350 and bark for tanning purposes £38,609. The war-time collection of wild rubber has now entirely ceased, but rubber from the relics of plantations planted before 1914 still finds a market and the export of this produce, which is mainly of the Para variety, was valued at £10,267 in 1948.

In Tanganyika surface rights, which are governed by the nature of tenure and the terms of rights of occupancy, convey no mineral rights. 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.

In this connexion may be mentioned the references which have been made in the Trusteeship Council and elsewhere to the need for ensuring that the Territory secures an adequate return from the exploitation of its mineral resources, coupled with the suggestion that fuller details should be given of the revenue accruing from mining activities. Figures relating to the direct revenue accruing from such sources as royalties, rents and licence fees are given each year in the territorial estimates but these form only a part of the total revenue resulting from mining operations. To them must be added all the items of indirect revenue such as income and other personal taxes paid by those engaged in mining, both employers and employees, customs duties paid on imported goods, the revenue accruing to the railway and other transport services, and numerous other items included under the various heads of territorial revenue. The total figures of these sources of revenue appear in the annual estimates but at the present time it would be quite impracticable to give precise details of the proportion actually accruing as the result of mining operations, or indeed of any of the Territory's other industrial activities.

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 assessment of royalties as a percentage of the gross sum realised from sales of the mineral product is to be replaced by regulations coming into force on the 1st of January, 1950, which provide what is considered to be a more equitable system of assessment. This is based on a sliding scale proportionate to the profits made.

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.

Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry

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 provincial units organised under provincial agricultural officers. 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 Senior Research Officer at the Lyamungu Coffee Research Station near Moshi; the Senior Research Officer at the Sisal Experimental Station at Ngomeni in the Tanga Province; and one officer under the Chief Scientific Officer, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, with headquarters at Ukiriguru in the Lake 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 principal research stations are:

- (1) The Sisal Experimental Station, Ngomeni, Tanga Province, where agronomic and entomological investigations and physiological studies are carried out on sisal.
- (2) The Coffee Research and Experimental Station, Lyamungu, Northern Province, where investigations of cultural treatment, selection and raising of improved planting material and the study of pests and diseases of coffee are carried out.

- (3) Ukiriguru Experiment Station, Mwanza, Lake Province. The centre of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation work in the Lake Province. It is also the centre of the Botanist, Department of Agriculture. The African Instructors Training School is located at Ukiriguru.
- (4) Ilonga Experiment Station, Kilosa, Eastern Province, where selection and breeding of cotton strains for the Eastern Province is carried out, and entomological problems on cotton are studied.

(b) *Agricultural Training*

The number of students in residence at the African Agricultural Training School, Ukiriguru, when the school reopened for the 1949/50 courses was 113. 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. A model school garden has been laid out on which the students work. The training of Agricultural Instructors for service with the Agricultural Department is supplemented by work being carried out at the Bigwa Teachers Training Centre where instruction in agriculture to school teachers continued as a step towards the objective of including agriculture in the curriculum of schools. A three weeks course for 25 instructors in the Eastern Province was held during the vacation with the assistance of the Education Officer in charge.

(c) *Agricultural Credit*

A Land Bank with headquarters at Arusha was established in 1948. The Land Bank Annual Report and Accounts to 31st December, 1949 will be issued early in 1950.

(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 1949. 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 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.

1. *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.
8. The operation of government dairies to supply milk to townships.
9. Training of African staff.
10. Veterinary research and vaccine production.

Pasture research and improvement of stock routes are schemes financed by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare fund. The central breeding station at Mpwapwa, the improvement of the ghee industry in the Lake Province, Northern Province stock farm, East Kilimanjaro demonstration farm, Iringa stud farm, veterinary centres and African training centre, Mkata Plain pilot ranch are items included in the Territorial development programme.

Although an increase in acreage of most food crops is recorded the production in 1949 was very poor indeed and there was a serious failure of crops in the Lake, Western and Central Provinces, and in parts of the Eastern, Northern and Tanga Provinces. The failure of the main rains in all areas, with the exception of the Southern Province and southern parts of the Southern Highlands Province, resulted in one of the worst seasons experienced in recent years and arrangements were necessary to import substantial quantities of food.

The unfavourable weather conditions did not affect the main economic crops to any serious extent and the production of sisal, coffee and tobacco was maintained at the same level of production recorded last year.

Cotton production was below the previous year's high production ; but nevertheless satisfactory in view of the unfavourable season in the Lake Province.

Of the total estimated area of some 6,223,315 acres under cultivation in 1949, about 5,383,600 acres—or 88%—were devoted to non-export crops for consumption within the Territory.

Some advance has been made in the efforts to increase production without increasing the area under cultivation and to relieve the pressure on use of light and marginal land. The success of the mechanised projects in the Eastern Province in 1948 is being followed up with further mechanisation projects in the Eastern and Lake Provinces and areas have been selected for pilot land utilisation schemes and trials with mechanical units as a preliminary to larger scale development.

The need to replace peasant agricultural practice by the adoption of improved methods is continually being stressed. Although the response to the drive for the application of more farmyard manure is slow, it is satisfactory, particularly in the Lake, Western and Central Provinces.

A plan has been designed to increase the Lake Province cotton and food crops through the application of improved agricultural methods. Recruitment of field staff is proceeding for the purpose of implementing the plan. Lack of staff has been the main obstacle to put into practice the available knowledge as to how to improve yields. When this increased staff becomes available results from the effect of the propaganda for the rotation of crops, application of manure, and use of implements other than the hoe, may be expected.

Progress with the distribution of mosaic resistant cassava was slower this year because of the drought; for the same reason supplies of pure seed of rice varieties to replace mixed varieties were reduced in quantity. On the other hand, the multiplication and distribution of the two strains of cotton, UK. 46 and UK. 48, was very satisfactory. Widespread seed distribution was arranged in Provinces affected by the drought and large quantities of onion seed and vegetable seeds were made available by the Agricultural Department as in previous years.

Conversion to the multiple stem system of pruning coffee has continued in the Northern and the Lake Provinces, and the mulching of coffee has been widely adopted in the coffee growing areas.

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.

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.

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; or 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 nurseries, 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 pleuro-pneumonia, 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 among game is a constant source of danger.

There was a recrudescence of rinderpest in 1949. This epidemic was combated by wholesale inoculation of cattle in the affected districts but at the Kabete Laboratories through an unfortunate accident, the vaccine which was being used to immunise the cattle against rinderpest became infected at the end of 1948 by a wild strain of rinderpest. Consequent on this the disease was widely spread and by April every Province North of the Central Line became seriously involved. The outbreaks in the Central Province were particularly disturbing as at one time it looked as though rinderpest might well spread to the South. The position was held by immunisation at key points with vaccine prepared by Mpwapwa and by timely assistance with attenuated goat virus from the Cairo Veterinary Laboratories. Control of the position was regained and the disease was being slowly stamped out when trouble was again experienced with the vaccine. There was no suggestion this time of the vaccine conveying rinderpest but for some reason not yet clear

the virus had not been standing up to air transportation from Cairo and has been dying before inoculation. Fortunately the Kenya laboratories at Kabete have once again gone into production and welcome supplies, although insufficient to meet requirements, are now coming forward. The position at the end of the year was very hopeful and it was reported that the disease in cattle in the Western Province was suppressed and many areas in the Lake Province had been brought under control. The only other active outbreak was in the Northern part of the Territory adjoining the inter-territorial boundary of Kenya and Tanganyika.

Bovine pleuro-pneumonia is controlled by extensive quarantine restrictions which are supplemented by repeated inoculations with vaccine.

The disease was active in the central area of the Masai district of the Northern Province. It is pleasing to record that there has been no recrudescence of the disease in the Lake Province and it may now be assumed to have been eradicated from the Musoma district.

Numerous other animal diseases—East Coast fever, rabies, trypanosomiasis, anthrax, blackquarter, foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis, anaplasmosis and leptospirosis—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.

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.

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 mainly of Ayrshire, Holsteins, Jerseys, Shorthorn, Indian Zebu, Boran Zebu and indigenous Zebu crosses from these. They are, for the most part, kept for milk production.

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 latest available figures giving a total of 127,907. They are being increasingly used for transport purposes.

A few horses are kept by non-indigenous persons for riding 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.

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 (Sindhi and Sahiwal) and other countries (mainly Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys and Shorthorns). A few Hereford and Afrikander bulls have been imported for a trial cross breeding with the local Zebu.

It is recognised, however, that no real improvement can be effected by 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.

Tanganyika Packers are in process of building a factory near Dar-es-Salaam, designed to deal with fifty thousand head of cattle a year. It is anticipated that this factory will begin operations in 1950. Plans have been approved to erect a central abattoir and cold storage at Arusha, Northern Province to handle up to 8,000 head of cattle per month. The scheme will be financed in a similar manner to that of the Dar-es-Salaam meat factory, Government holding 51% of the shares and the Managing Agents 49%. During recent years Messrs. Liebig's and the Kenya Meat Marketing Board have obtained large numbers of cattle from Tanganyika for the canning factory and sale as fresh meat. The figure in 1949 was 28,000 head.

There are three 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 by auction on the primary producing markets are routed under veterinary control to the auction markets in the consuming areas. Supplies were well maintained and totalled some 220,000 head of cattle and 160,000 head of sheep and goats.

The latest available livestock population figures for the Territory are :

cattle	....	6,425,330
sheep....	....	2,152,895
goats ....	....	2,970,454
pigs ....	....	11,103
horses	....	216
mules	....	75

A considerable fishing industry is conducted, mainly by the indigenous inhabitants, in the sea and inland waters of the territory. Nets, traps and in some places even "tridents" are employed though the last-named instruments when found, generally have but two prongs. 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 and from the south-western shore of Lake Victoria to Ruanda-Urundi. A small quantity of dried fish is exported to Kenya from Lake Rukwa. No large scale canning or other modern method of processing is carried out. Stretches of certain rivers in the Northern and Southern Highlands Provinces are stocked with trout.

The investigation of the fishing industry in Lake Rukwa to which reference was made in last year's report was completed during 1949 and the report of the in-

Investigating officer is under consideration by Government. As a result of the severe drought during 1949, Lake Rukwa largely dried up and the fishing there came almost to a standstill.

Ponds have been established at Korogwe in the Tanga Province for experimental breeding purposes connected with fish farming. The marine research scheme for the survey of sea fisheries is expected to begin in 1950.

Beche-de-mer collection is organised in a small way on the coast of the Southern Province and 12 tons valued at £657 were collected during 1949. Apart from this 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.

Industry

As may be seen from Appendix VI to this report, the wealth of Tanganyika lies in its raw produce and not in manufacturing industry. But as will be seen from Appendix IX (c) there is considerable industry in processing certain raw products in order to reduce them to economically marketable or exportable forms.

For instance, sisal is decorticated, cotton is ginned, rice, flour, sugar and timber are milled, the oil of the groundnut, the coconut and sesame seed is expressed, tea is completely processed, coffee is hulled but exported in the bean, tobacco is cured but exported in the leaf, papain is extracted from the pawpaw and ghee and sterilised butter are separated from milk. Minerals, except diamonds which are exported as they are found, are also treated. The source of these raw materials is all local. No raw produce is imported for processing in the Territory. Processed raw produce is exported to all parts of the world.

True manufacturers of greater than purely domestic size are very few. Soap made from local coconut oil and imported caustic soda has the largest market. It is of low grade quality and little is exported. Leather goods and boots and shoes made from local hides and skins with imported chemicals have also in the main an internal market. There is a furniture making industry which is almost entirely absorbed in meeting the demands of the local residents. A brewery, dependent on imported hops and grain, is established at Dar-es-Salaam. None of these manufactures is exported beyond East Africa.

Local handicrafts are carried on in many parts of the Territory and include woodwork, ironwork, weaving, basket 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.

Originally prompted solely by domestic and utilitarian requirements the wood and basket work of the indigenous inhabitants is nowadays, in some of the larger centres of population, of some commercial value through sale to passing visitors as souvenirs, antiques or curiosities. Improvement in wood carving technique has been noticeable as a result.

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.

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

Despite the drought of 1949, the African ghee and clarified butter industry has made sound progress and the total production for the year was valued at £180,000. The principal producing areas are in the Lake, Western and Central Provinces which in 1949 turned out 578,320 lbs., 373,104 lbs. and 357,600 lbs. respectively. The quality of the product in the Lake Province is improving as a result of the Government sponsored development scheme to which reference was made in the annual report for 1948.

The fire cured tobacco industry long established in the Southern and Lake Provinces has spread to the Kibondo district of the Western Province. The leaves, after being cured by individuals or little groups of growers in their own barns, are transported by them to a central "factory" where they are graded, pressed and baled for export.

In most townships and minor settlements are to be found a few Africans engaged in retail trade. In the Bukoba district the Haya have taken it up in a large way and there is scarcely a village without its African "shop". Although in the remoter parts these "shops" may consist of no more than grass huts in which little but salt, kerosene and soap is sold, in the larger centres Haya shop-keepers have considerable stocks of piece goods and other merchandise.

Co-operative enterprise continues to expand and now covers in various places the marketing of a wide variety of produce. Some indication of the extent of co-operative marketing may be gauged from the fact that the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, the largest and oldest of the societies, paid out £415,000 to its members during the 1948/49 season.

Except in the case of shopkeeping, the active interest of European officers of Government has not only been necessary to bring about the establishment of these "indigenous" industries but is still required to ensure their continued development. In such matters the African is an eager pupil but with few exceptions has not yet shown himself able to take full responsibility, especially financial responsibility, in commercial undertakings.

Tanganyika has many attractions to offer to 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. The Tanganyika Travel Committee, a body of nominated officials and unofficials interested in the promotion of touring, advises Government on these matters, and the Tanganyika Government is a member of and generous subscriber to the East African Tourist Travel Association, a corporate body formed in 1948 whose members are the three East African Governments, the East African Railways and Harbours, and some sixty business firms who are interested in the development of the tourist traffic. The Association is now making good progress in the development of tourist information and publicity services. In October the Third International Conference of the African Section of the Alliance International du Tourisme was held in Nairobi, and a delegate attended on behalf of Tanganyika. Unfortunately (as far as this particular item is concerned) it must be admitted that owing to the rate at which development has taken place in the last few years and the consequent increase in the population, the existing hotel accommodation is not sufficient to provide even for the resident business population, and there is little or none left over to cater for tourists. New hotels are however being built in various parts of the Territory and improvement is only a matter of time.

Investments

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.

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

The following is a brief description of existing facilities and services :

(a) Posts

The usual postal facilities are available including acceptance and delivery of postal packets and parcels, registration and insurance, and the issue and payment of money orders and postal orders.

There are fourteen denominations of postage stamps ranging from 1 cent to Shs. 20/-

The internal postage rate for letters is 20 cents and 30 cents respectively for surface and air transmission.

There are thirty-five post offices at which all types of business are transacted, an increase of five since 1948. Postal facilities are available at 146 centres, three new centres having been opened during 1949.

Delivery of correspondence is not undertaken, and most members of the public collect their correspondence through the medium of the poste restante or private boxes. Of the latter 1,780 were installed during the year, bringing the total up to 3,496. Private bag service is provided to a number of people in outlying districts.

Four travelling post offices transact business at all small stations on the main railway routes.

Part of a plan for accelerating postal correspondence was implemented with the reorganisation of the arrangements for handling mails at the two largest post offices, and the introduction of an electric stamp-cancelling machine at Dar-es-Salaam head post office.

Several new contracts were entered into for the conveyance of mails to places which had hitherto been inadequately served or had developed to the stage at which the establishment of a regular service was warranted.

(b) *Telephones*

The telephone system controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department comprises a network of forty-five exchanges, two of which are automatic, connected by main trunk routes, and ten more exchanges giving a restricted service.

The number of subscribers' telephones connected to the system is 3,706; there are forty-seven call offices.

The radio telephone service has been extended to include two more countries, and is now available to Australia, Barbadoes, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, Channel Islands, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (U.S. and British Zones), Great Britain, Hungary, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Saar Territory, Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America and to ships at sea.

(c) *Telegraph and Cable*

The telegraph service extends throughout the territory and the telegraph and telephone trunk routes (most of which are overhead) cover 9,200 wire miles. The most remote places are served by post office radio stations.

There are 182 offices at which telegrams can be accepted and delivered.

Teleprinters were introduced during the year and are now in operation on six telegraph channels, including a newspaper private line.

Telegraph and telephone facilities were extended and augmented during the year under review. New routes totalling 720 miles were constructed. Altogether fourteen new speech and telegraph channels, including nine carrier channels, were provided. More than 500 new subscribers' telephones were installed, and telegraph facilities were extended to seventeen new places.

Overseas cables are handled by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Limited, a company which is not subsidised by Government. There is a cable between Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar.

(d) *Radio*

There is no broadcasting station in the Territory. Wireless receiving licences are issued free of charge.

There are thirty-three 'point-to-point' radio stations operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, fourteen new stations having been established during the year. These stations provide a means for passing telegraph traffic to places having no other means of rapid communication or of supplementing normal line communications between important centres. As in the case of the line communications, many of the recent additions have been provided to meet the needs of newly developed areas.

There are also eleven a radio stations.

(e) *Roads, Bridle Paths and Tracks*

The roads of the Territory are classified as follows :

(i) Roads in townships and other settlements	425	miles
(ii) Main roads	3,032	„
(iii) District roads, Grade "A"	3,055	„
(iv) District roads, Grade "B"	10,493	„
(v) Village roads	7,400	„

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

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.

(f) *Railroads*

The railroads of the Territory consist of three separate metre-gauge lines of the East African Railways and Harbours system viz :—

Tanga Line. From Tanga to Arusha 275 miles giving a connection with the Kenya and Uganda section at Moshi, 218 miles from Tanga and 208 miles from Mombasa.

Central Line. From Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, 775 miles with branch lines from Msagali 237 miles from Dar-es-Salaam to Hogoro 37 miles; Tabora 523 miles from Dar-es-Salaam to Mwanza on Lake Victoria, 236 miles; and one under construction from Kaliwa 598 miles from Dar-es-Salaam to Mpanda 135 miles. This line is already open for goods traffic to Ugalla River 70 miles.

Southern Province Line. From Mkwana to Noli 112 miles, is under construction and has been open to Nachingwea, 80 miles, mainly for the conveyance of the Overseas Food Corporation's traffic. This line will eventually connect with the port at Mtwara.

The rolling stock consists of seventy-eight locomotives, three steam rail cars, 133 coaching vehicles and 1,431 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 about ten different companies, using Consuls, Rapides and a variety of single-engined aircraft.

(h) *Civil Air Fields*

There are three airfields capable of taking large aircraft even during normal wet weather. i.e., Dar-es-Salaam, Tabora and Lindi. There are a further sixteen aerodromes normally capable of taking light-medium sized aircraft, i.e., Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kongwa, Malya, Masasi, Mbeya, Moshi, Mpanda, Musoma, Nachingwea, Shinyanga, Sao Hill (Southern Highlands Club), Songea, Tanga and Urambo. In addition there are a number of minor airfields suitable for smaller aircraft, many of which become unservicable in wet weather.

(i) *Meteorological Services*

The East African Meteorological Department, under the control of the East Africa High Commission, is responsible for all meteorological services in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and Seychelles. The headquarters of the department are in Nairobi and there are territorial headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam, from which stations in Tanganyika are controlled.

The Dar-es-Salaam office includes administrative, forecasting, climatological and observing sections. There are in the Territory also two first order stations, twenty-eight second order stations, forty temperature stations and 406 rainfall stations, of which the first two types of station report weather by telegram twice daily or more frequently.

For aviation, reports and forecasts are available at Dar-es-Salaam from dawn to dusk. At other airfields reports and forecasts are made available by wireless transmission from the Central Forecast Office, Nairobi, and the East African sub-area broadcast includes hourly reports from six stations including Dar-es-Salaam and Tabora.

For shipping, forecasts for coastal waters are issued from Dar-es-Salaam and forecasts for the western Indian Ocean from Nairobi. There is also a cyclone warning organisation.

(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 & 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
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- (iv) *Dutch East Indies via South Africa*
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| (a) K.P.M. Line | | | | | Dutch |
| (b) Royal Inter-ocean Lines | | | | | 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 |
| (e) Farrell Line | .... | .... | .... | .... | 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 and Harbours | .... | .... | .... | .... | British |
| (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 and sixteen electric cranes. An additional 560 feet of quay is under construction and a new dhow jetty for dhows and coastal schooners is almost completed. Two deep water quays are proposed but construction has not yet commenced. 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.

Except for the vessels operated by East African Railways on the coast and on the lakes, all water transport is privately owned and operated.

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.

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 paragraphs of this report.

The various shipping lines named 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.

Air transport connections with countries outside East Africa have been maintained during the year by regular trunk services and also by charter aircraft

(a) Through Dar-es-Salaam.

Two services weekly by Air France.

One service weekly (Solent flying-boat) by British Overseas Airways Corporation.

One service weekly by East African Airways Corporation.

(b) Through Tabora.

Three services weekly by Central African 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.

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

Kenya ColonyVia Tanga and Moa to Mombasa.
Arusha and Namanga to Nairobi.
Moshi and Taveta to Voi.

Uganda Protectorate Via Bukoba and Kyaka to Masaka.

Northern Rhodesia...Via Dodoma-Iringa-Mbeya to Tunduma, Abercorn and Mpika.

NyasalandVia Dodoma-Iringa-Mbeya to Tunduma and Blantyre.

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

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 Africa 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.

Public Works

During 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.

The following projects were completed during the year:

129 European Quarters.

28 Asian Quarters.

172 African Quarters.

Labour Camp for Northern Province Labour Utilization Board.

Radio Station at Bukoba.

District Office—Kilwa.

Post Office—Arusha.

Labour Lines and Recorders' Quarters—Lyamungu.

Labour Camp—Iringa.

Construction of the following projects was commenced during the year :

- Geological Offices—Dodoma.
- Police Lines—Dar-es-Salaam.
- European Housing.
- African Housing.
- Asian Housing.
- P.W.D. Workshops and Depots.
- Extension of Girls' School—Tabora.
- Liwali's Court—Arusha.
- African Schools—Moshi and Arusha.
- High Court Office Accommodation—Mwanza.
- Ukiriguru Instructors' School.
- Manuku Coffee Sub-Station.
- Tanga Secondary Boys' School.
- New Administrative Headquarters—Kilwa Kisiwani.
- European School—Mbeya.

Drawings, details and specifications, etc., for the following projects were prepared during the year :

- Flats for Single Officers, Dar-es-Salaam.
- Junior European School—Dar-es-Salaam.
- Government Press—Dar-es-Salaam.
- High Court—Mwanza.
- Mpwapwa Teacher Training Centre.
- Grain Storage and P.W.D. Depots (Territorial).
- Arusha Post Office.
- New Type European Houses.
- Welfare Centres (Various).
- New African Girls' School, Tanga, Moshi and Arusha.
- Satellite Telephone Exchanges—Kurasini and Oyster Bay.
- Water Purification Plant Buildings—Dar-es-Salaam.
- African Girls' School—Mbeya.
- African Girls' School—Machame.
- Post Office—Shinyanga.
- Extension to Tabora Secondary School for Africans.

No major road construction was undertaken but the consulting engineers completed their survey for the new Namanga-Arusha-Moshi-Taveta road, and a start on the construction of this project, estimated to cost over £1,000,000 was made towards the end of the year.

Survey of the Dar-es-Salaam-Tanga road and branches to Morogoro and Korogwe is nearing completion.

The design of new housing for Government officials, European, Asian and African is under constant review by the Public Works Department and construction is arranged either departmentally or by contract.

Many well qualified commercial architects are available for the design of non-Government housing and contractors are available in most townships for the purpose of construction.

The Dar-es-Salaam, Arusha and Tanga water supply plants were again extended during 1949 in order to meet the demands of consumers which continued to rise, especially for building purposes. Work on the new purification plant at Dar-es-Salaam was continued but was still not completed at the end of the year. The consulting engineers drew up proposals for the exploiting of new sources of supply at Dar-es-Salaam. These were accepted by Government and by the end of the year it had been arranged to put the work out to contract. At Mtwara in the Southern Province the work of providing a temporary water supply was being undertaken by contractors by the end of the year. A new dam at Kazima for the supply of water to the Tabora township was completed during the year. New water storage plant and extensions to head works were completed at Arusha. A scheme for the supply of water to the Masoko township was prepared and materials for it were placed on order.

The sewerage scheme for Dar-es-Salaam to which reference was made in last year's report was drawn up by the consulting engineers and accepted in principle by Government.

The question of rural water supplies for areas outside townships is handled by the Water Development Department. This department undertakes the initial investigations for water supply in any particular locality, both from the standpoint of groundwater and from surface water supply.

It maintains a team of seven percussion drillrigs for sinking boreholes where groundwater reserves form the best solution, and four teams of heavy earth-moving plant for the construction of earth dams in suitable catchment basins. The installation of pumping and filtration plant in connection with the latter (surface) supplies is carried out directly by the department.

A number of very successful rural installations have been carried out by the department by piping down existing springs to distribution service-tanks and a certain amount of river-training work by levee construction also has been carried out by the Water Development Department.

At present the department functions on funds provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme.

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

General

DURING THE YEAR under review special consideration has been given to the problem of social welfare. Fundamentally it may be said that as far as the elementary social needs of the people are concerned responsibility rests primarily with the indigenous tribal organisation. This organisation provides a system of social security for the individual, based on the acknowledged social responsibility of the family, clan or tribe for its members, and fortified where necessary by giving legal sanction to welfare measures by their promulgation as orders under the Native Authority Ordinance. It is on this established and well-understood concept of social service that the foundations of schemes for more advanced social development must largely rest, but it is nevertheless clear that the tribal system has its weaknesses and its limitations. Not only does it break down when calamity, such as famine or pestilence, endangers the security of the whole community but it is not equipped to cater for the growing needs of the population. For the provision of major services responsibility falls upon the central Administration. All the departments of Government which, with the co-operation of voluntary agencies and the native authorities, are concerned

with education, public health and other social services, participate in the administration and application of social welfare measures, but there are now certain specific aspects of social development which call for special attention. A growing need has been felt for a reorganisation of the territory's social welfare activities and in October of this year a special committee was set up to consider the matter.

Early in 1945 a Social Welfare Organisation was established as a section of the Provincial Administration. The particular objectives then in view were the siting and building of community welfare centres, for which a grant was made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and the provision of assistance to the resettlement of ex-servicemen. The latter phase has now passed but the work of supervising the building and maintenance of community welfare centres has continued as a responsibility of the Social Welfare Department, established as a separate entity in 1949. It was primarily to review the work of this department, to define its aims and objects and to make recommendations regarding future policy that the special committee referred to above was appointed.

As regards the future of the present Social Welfare Department the committee suggested that it should either become part of an enlarged Department of Education and Social Development or that it should be a separate department in the portfolio of the member for Local Government and African Affairs, but that in either event the descriptive term "social development" should be substituted for "social welfare." After full consideration it has been decided that the second of the alternatives suggested by the committee is the better course and it is proposed to appoint a Commissioner for Social Development as head of a new and enlarged departmental organisation. Other recommendations dealt with the probation service, approved schools, African housing schemes, public relations, information and broadcasting services. In its general comments the committee placed strong emphasis on the need to give social development a logical setting and a sense of purpose and on the fact that all *true* social development is dependent on the awakened initiative and sustained will of the people. The committee commented on the essential importance of an adequate advancement of social well-being as a prerequisite to the successful consummation of any plans for development and made a plea to social workers to remember that the lives of the people cannot be made "fuller and happier" by separating them from the things which give them pleasure. The committee expressed its belief that "the robust enjoyment of a life full of the love of pageantry and joy in contest, with sports, play-acting, shows, festivals, competitions and merry-making, is what provides a zest for community progress. It should be the task of social development to encourage these things and to foster from them the will to learn which carries a people forward. If the people lose what they think makes life worth living they are unlikely to accept what they are offered in its place."

The broad lines of policy set out in the committee's report having been accepted in principle, the details of the various recommendations are now under active consideration with a view to definite action being taken in 1950. The proposed reorganisation will mean a considerable expansion of staff beyond that of the present Social Welfare Department, the approved establishment of which consists of a Social Welfare Organiser, a Probation Officer (European), four Welfare Officers (European), two Women Welfare Officers (European), four Assistant Welfare Officers (African), and twelve Welfare Workers (African). The financial provision for the Department made in the 1949 estimates was £16,975 but this, of course, represents no more than a small fraction of the territory's total expenditure on welfare services for the indigenous population. To it must be added the high proportion of the expenditure of the education, medical and other departments devoted directly to the advancement of the welfare of the African peoples. In addition, there is the considerable expenditure on social work incurred by the voluntary agencies, in particular the missions.

By the end of the year there were thirty-seven community welfare centres in operation under the aegis of the Social Welfare Department. The cost of twenty-five of these centres—two completed this year—has been met from the Colonial Development and Welfare grant. Other centres are organised in buildings which have been lent for the purpose and one club, a spontaneous African effort, is housed in a small building erected entirely by local subscriptions. Another club in process of formation at Malya will use a building constructed on the welfare centre plan loaned by the Sukumaland Federal Council. All these centres are run by their own committees to encourage the growth of community life and group activities. The newly appointed welfare workers—all of whom were trained at a special course held at Dar-es-Salaam—have been posted to the larger centres where they act as wardens, hold classes in English and general literacy for adults, stimulate youth movements, and take part in various social activities in the districts served by their respective centres. Guidance for the managing committees of welfare centres is provided by staff of the Social Welfare Department and by the voluntary assistance of other interested persons, but at those centres where there is not yet a trained welfare worker in charge success still depends largely on the initiative and enthusiasm of the local people.

Community 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 focal points for African cultural activities and among their most popular services are the informal adult education classes in English and general literacy, and the special classes in sewing, knitting and child welfare for women.

Up to the present the functions of the Social Welfare Department have continued to be mainly concerned with the activities of these community welfare centres and clubs but during the past year a start has been made, in a selected area of the Pare district, on an experimental social development scheme on the lines suggested by Professor Phillips in his report on mass education. The team of literacy workers engaged on this scheme received a general training in social welfare at the course for welfare workers at Dar-es-Salaam, and this was followed by a practical course in mass literacy methods. A special primer was prepared for their use.

A considerable amount of social welfare work is undertaken by voluntary agencies throughout the territory. Youth movements are organized and sick and destitute are cared for by missions. Community centres are assisted in the organisation of classes for women and girls by the Women's Service League, an association of European women with headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam and branches in various parts of the territory. In Dar-es-Salaam adult classes are organized 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 by assistance to individuals in need. A hostel is provided for the use of ex-servicemen and their families passing through Dar-es-Salaam or coming to the town for health or other reasons and a similar hostel is to be built at Lindi. As far as ex-servicemen in general are concerned, mention was made in last year's report that their reabsorption into the normal life of the Territory had been completed and that no special problems had been created by their return to civil life.

Generally speaking the standard of comparative economic prosperity referred to in earlier reports has been maintained during the year under review, but the severe drought affected the agriculturalist in many parts of the Territory. Shortages of food have necessitated relief measures and considerable quantities of grain have had to be imported. At the same time the high demand for all primary

products has been maintained and producers have continued to benefit from the correspondingly high prices. Those in paid employment have benefited from the continuing tendency towards improvement in wage rates. The cost of living, especially for those in the urban areas, remains high, but the continued improvement in supplies of consumer goods has helped to maintain a rise in living standards.

During the year under review the General Assembly of the United Nations expressed * its "satisfaction at the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council concerning the absolute prohibition of such uncivilized practices as child marriage in the Trust Territories where such practices exist." Native Authorities have powers under the Native Authority Ordinance to prohibit this practice and are generally prepared to exercise them in the cases that come to their notice. As with other African traditional practices repugnant to civilized morality, however, it has been found that the making of prohibitory orders by non-African authorities is ineffective and results in the continuance of the practices in secret. Indeed the practices may actually be stimulated by such alien prohibitions, which may be resented as interference with ancient custom, and pride may be sufficiently aroused to resuscitate a habit that would otherwise have died out. The repugnance felt by civilized peoples to such practices is quickly learned by the African through his contact with members of other races and as this contact continues and widens the practices will inevitably expire. Child marriage as a custom has indeed already almost completely disappeared. The most effective action that can be taken upon the Trusteeship Council's recommendation is to bring it to the particular attention of all the Native Authorities of the Territory as an expression of the feelings of the civilized world and this is being done.

Social Conditions

Some account of the main characteristics of the social and religious structure of the population of the Territory has already been given in earlier sections of this report. As regards the social structure of the indigenous peoples mention has been made of the variations to be found among the various tribes. Generally speaking, the social structure of most indigenous tribes 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

*Resolution 323 (iv). 240th Plenary Meeting, 15/11/49.

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.

Slavery practices have long since disappeared and although the descendants of former slaves are to be found in various parts of the Territory, they have become completely absorbed in the social structure of the areas in which they live and no longer present any problem.

Such evidence as there is of the continued existence of practices akin to slavery comes from the Court records showing the efforts of the Native Authorities to suppress them. They relate to the ownership, custody or marriage of children who, while they may accept what is arranged for them at the time, cannot be forced to adhere to such arrangements when they grow up and in fact do not do so unless they wish to. Apart from child marriages such practices still appear to be confined to the remoter parts of the Lake Province.

Freedom of movement of the population within and outside the territory is virtually complete and, except for certain local restrictions in special circumstances, there are no restrictive or discriminatory conditions or regulations. The special circumstances in which freedom of movement may be controlled in specified areas are concerned with health measures and particularly with sleeping sickness control measures. Administrative provision exists for travelling passes to be issued free to indigenous inhabitants who may desire them for purposes of identification but there are no pass laws. In this connexion it may be noted also that there is no special law in the Territory dealing with or defining vagrancy. Idle and disorderly persons and "rogues and vagabonds" are dealt with in Townships under the provisions of the Township Rules and elsewhere under the provisions of sections 176 and 177 of the Penal Code. In a sense freedom of movement may be said to be governed by native law and custom in that while an indigenous inhabitant is free to leave his own tribal area at any time, his ability to settle in another area and to occupy land for 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.

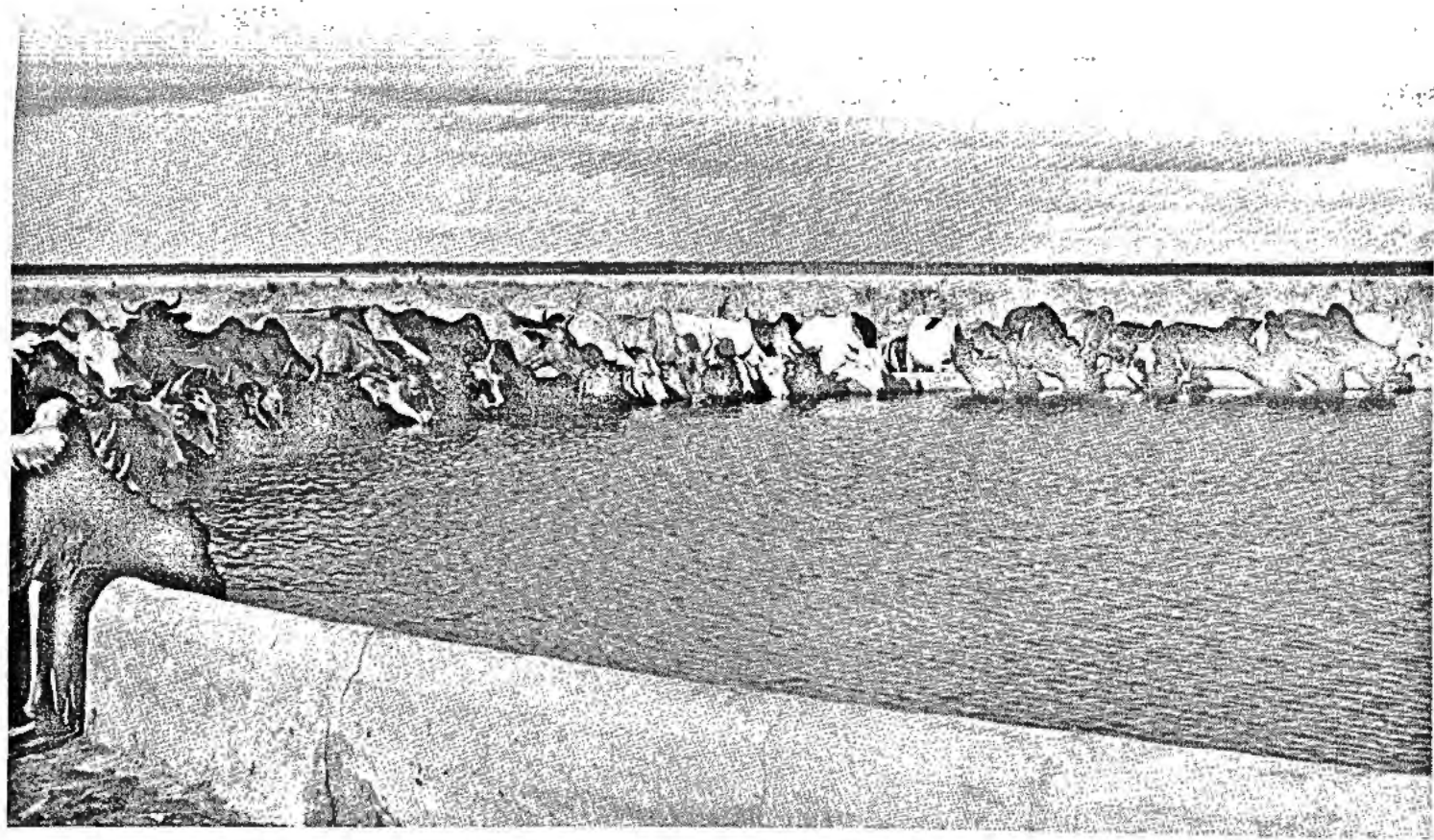
In view of the position as described above it is not surprising that there is a considerable and constant movement of people within the Territory. It has been going on for years and may be roughly classified under certain headings, each with its own particular social and economic consequences.

There is first the customary and voluntary movement within their own tribal areas of what may be described as semi-nomadic agriculturists and pastoralists.

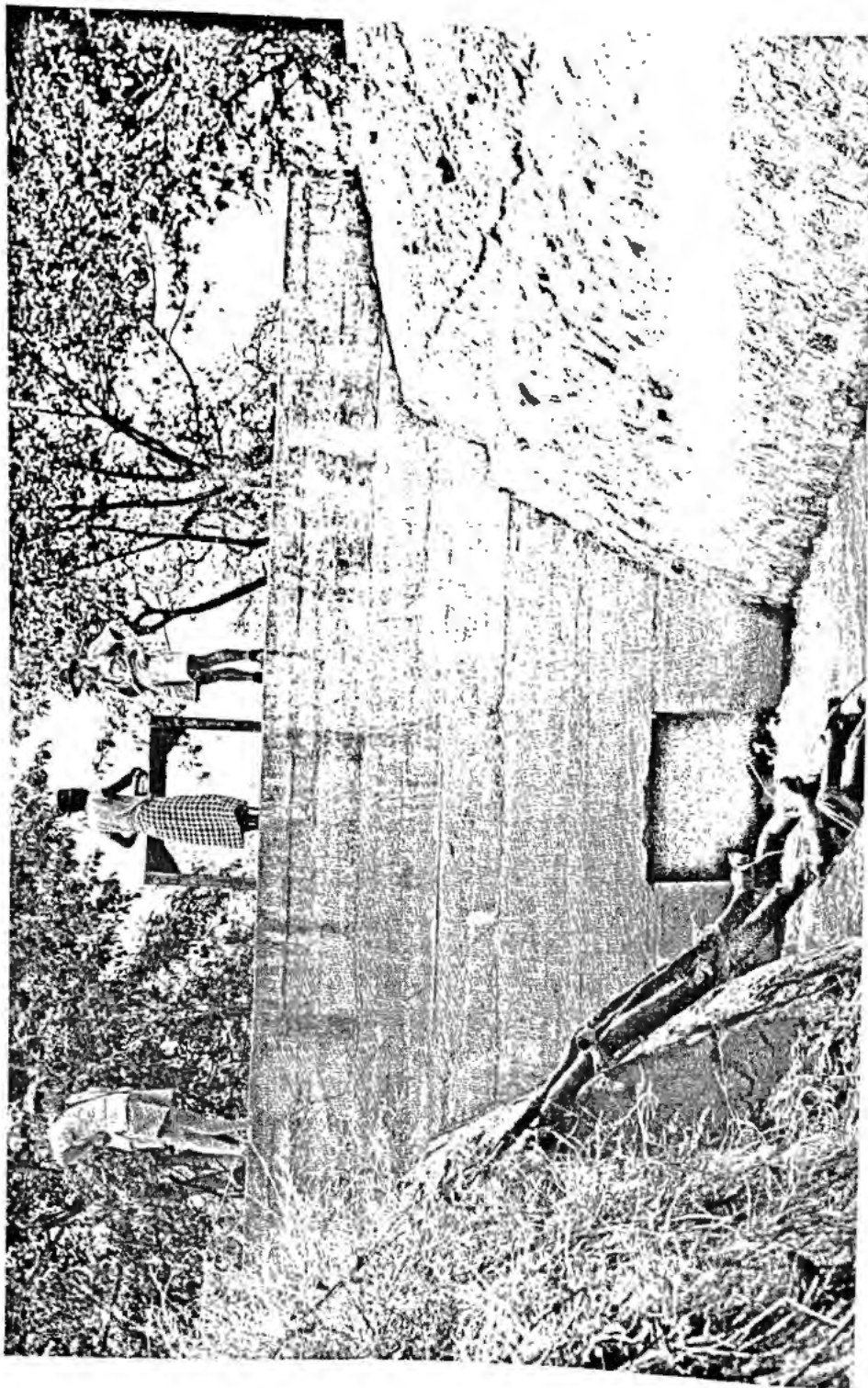


XIII. A VILLAGE MEETING TO DISCUSS LOCAL PROBLEMS OF A REHABILITATION SCHEME (MLAO)





XV. DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL WATER SUPPLIES—CATTLE DRINKING AT A RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED RESERVOIR



XVI. CONTROLLING WATER SUPPLY TO A FURROW ON AN IRRIGATION SCHEME (PAWAGA AREA)

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 resulting from economic pressure. Rapidly increasing population and consequent land shortage in these present restricted areas makes a degree of movement of population essential for some tribes, an outstanding example being that of the Chagga. Despite the alleviation provided by the reversion of certain alienated lands to tribal use the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro can no longer support this rapidly increasing tribe. Some of the people must leave the mountain sides and make new homes on the lower lands which are being opened up for them. Similar causes are operating in certain other areas and there too the remedy lies in the movement of some of the population to new lands.

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 over-populated, 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.

Then there are movements of population made on medical grounds. In several parts of the Territory it has been necessary at different times 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. In most cases the tribal constitutional system has been unaffected since the people brought together have been of the same tribe but the change from a life largely bounded by the family circle to that of a comparatively large and closely settled community has not been without its effect upon the people. The primary reason for these settlements is to provide cleared areas of sufficient size to afford the people protection from the tsetse fly but they also permit of the provision of medical and other social services of a nature which could not be

given to people in small isolated groups scattered over a vast expanse of unsettled country. One of the problems is to prevent the fragmentation of such settlements once they have been established. Adequate control has been lacking owing to shortage of staff during and since the war, but with an increase in the number of settlement officers the position is now becoming easier.

The only other large scale movement is the constant one of men making their way to the towns and industrial areas to work for periods of varying length. Some of these leave their homes as recruited workers on contract for fixed periods others avail themselves of the transport and other facilities offered to voluntary workers proceeding to certain industrial areas but without entering first into an contract of service; and many more travel quite independently, reserving to themselves complete freedom as to destination, route taken, time spent on the journey and choice of place and type of employment. Of recent years there has been a steady drift from the rural areas into the towns and this has tended to aggravate the problem of housing shortages and to increase the cost of living.

Movement out of the Territory, as far as the indigenous population is concerned is confined to the temporary absences of workers going to places of employment in neighbouring territories or to the Union of South Africa.

At various times there have been small scale immigrations of Africans from outside the territory. During the past year a number of people from Portuguese East Africa have crossed the border and settled in the Masasi and Newala districts of the Southern Province and there has been a noticeable movement from Urundi into the Kibondo area of the Buha district of the Western Province. In both cases there has been adequate land available for the immigrant in unoccupied and in some instances hitherto uncleared areas.

As regards immigration by non-Africans the upward trend continued during the year under review at an accelerated rate due mainly to the staff requirements of organisations and companies engaged in development schemes. The latest available figures show that during the first nine months of the year 5,643 new residents, including 3,287 Europeans, 1,858 Asians, and 498 other persons entered the territory. Numbers of these new entrants, however, came to the Territory on contracts of service and not as permanent residents.

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.

Under the provisions of the Immigration (Control) Ordinance, 1947, 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.

Those permitted to enter the Territory for temporary employment are granted the status of temporary resident normally up to a maximum not exceeding four years when the demand for the particular type of employee exceeds the local supply. There are provisions in the Ordinance for the convenience of visitors and tourists who may remain, as such, in the country for a year, but may not take up employment without permission.

The Ordinance is not applicable to indigenous Africans and special exemption regulations to enable Arabs from Zanzibar, Aden Colony, Aden Protectorate, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrein, Kuwait, Muscat and Oman and the Trucial Sheikdoms to enter and remain in the Territory without being subject to certain provisions of the Ordinance are under consideration. Arabs from these parts have been accustomed to visiting East Africa by dhow for centuries past. Otherwise the Ordinance 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.

Standards of Living

On the whole the year under review has seen little change in the general living standards of any of the Territory's population groups. As has previously been pointed out, however, conditions vary so greatly that it is difficult to generalize in such matters. Not only is the actual standard of living largely affected by such local conditions as climate, rainfall, and soil fertility, but there is in general a wide difference between conditions in the towns and in the rural areas. In some parts of the Territory the favourable climatic and other conditions make life for the indigenous inhabitants comparatively easy. Valuable economic crops and a wide variety of food crops can be produced with far less effort than is required of the people in other areas to provide themselves with the bare necessities of life. These contrasting conditions with their corresponding differences in individual and collective wealth naturally result in variations of living standards. As between town and country the difference is largely fundamental, being to a considerable extent a question of consumer as opposed to producer. In normal times the rural inhabitants are largely self-supporting, being able to provide most of their own requirements of food and free from such problems as shortages of housing accommodation which frequently face the town-dweller. Such surpluses beyond their own requirements as they are able to produce—and except in times of adverse weather conditions, the quantity of their produce is dependent largely on the amount of energy they are prepared to spend in its production—find a ready market at good prices. Indeed the rising prices of primary products during recent years have been greatly to the advantage of the agriculturalist and the pastoralist, bringing them increased wealth and the opportunity of improved standards of living, whereas these rising prices have increased the cost of living for the town dweller. On the other hand the town dweller may be said to enjoy certain advantages over the peasant farmer, particularly those dwelling in the more remote areas. He enjoys more of the modern amenities of life, has greater opportunity to avail himself of the benefits of social services, and has a greater variety of ways of spending his money.

These differing conditions and circumstances make any general assessment of living standards or the preparation of comprehensive cost of living statistics a very difficult problem and one which cannot be undertaken on a territorial basis with the staff at present available. Records of variations in the retail prices of consumer goods are available but cost of living indices have not been prepared. The cost of living still shows a tendency to rise. During the past year there has been further improvement in the supply of consumer goods. Consumption has been maintained at a steady level but there is evidence that the demand is becoming more selective or discriminating. This is probably due in part to the continuing high prices, but in part also to the fact that better quality goods are now becoming available. The prices of local produce have remained high and show little sign at present of falling. The severe drought experienced in most

parts of the Territory this year has had its effect on the position by reducing the supply of local produce available. Quite apart from food shortages which have necessitated relief measures in certain areas, the average peasant has had little surplus produce for sale. He has therefore not been able to benefit greatly from increased prices, while reduced supplies and high prices have not made life any easier for the townsman. The exception has been in the Southern Province, the only province which has this year had an exportable surplus of both food and economic crops. The result here has been the accumulation of a considerable amount of surplus cash, leading in turn to a greatly increased demand for consumer goods, particularly luxury and semi-luxury goods. The availability of goods to meet such demands is a matter of importance. To the average African the acquisition of money is not an end in itself. Money is valued only for what it can buy and if cash already available cannot be profitably spent there is little point in adding to it, whether by taking up paid employment or by producing a surplus food or other crops for sale.

In regard to clothing there is now a plentiful supply of most types of cotton piece-goods and textiles. The improvement in general standards in this respect noted in last year's report has been maintained despite continuing high prices.

As regards housing there has been no great change in the position. The various housing schemes, to which more detailed reference will be made later in this report, have made considerable progress during the year, but shortage of housing accommodation, particularly in the larger towns, is still an acute problem for all sections of the community. Steady improvement in the provision of housing for labour has continued. In the rural areas, where the traditional type of dwelling can be quickly and cheaply erected, there is no problem of a housing shortage. The urge for improved types of houses is becoming increasingly apparent in the more progressive areas but elsewhere the general standard continues to show little change.

Status of Women

The status of women is not a condition that varies to any marked extent from year to year and the general position therefore remains very much as described in previous annual reports. Nevertheless there are trends that may be freshly observed and new examples that may be cited to illustrate them.

Briefly summarised, the position is that the laws of the Territory recognise no discrimination on grounds of sex against women of any race. In the case of the non-indigenous races—European, which term is used to include whites from any continent, and Asian—the social status of women, as compared or contrasted with that of their menfolk, is precisely that which they would enjoy in their respective countries of origin, dependent as it may be in certain instances on the custom of the religion or sect to which they belong. Their legal capacity is equivalent to that of men in every respect. They may acquire, hold and dispose of real property and practise any trade or profession lawfully open to men. The capacity of married women as compared with that of unmarried women is governed by English common or statute law as applied to the Territory.

In considering the question of the status of women among the indigenous population it must be remembered that there are in Tanganyika some 120 distinguishable groups of African people, which are, without any derogatory implication, referred to as tribes. One or two of them are still in the hunting stage, living off wild animals and vegetable produce. Others are nomadic pastoralists, planting no crops and living off the milk and blood of their cattle. A great many are semi-nomadic, practising shifting agriculture with annual crops only and tending livestock as well, while the elite are the static agriculturalists,

planting perennial and annual crops and having some indigenous ideas of fertilising and irrigation. A further class of de-tribalised town-dwelling Africans, living on a cash economy, can nowadays be distinguished.

Generalisations in the face of such diversity must be sparingly made, and the status of women varies considerably from tribe to tribe. Nevertheless, it can be said that her status is generally regarded as inferior to that of a man, and parents generally hail the birth of a boy with greater joy and pride than that of a girl. Among rural tribes whose social customs have not yet been affected by outside influences, the first duty of a young woman is to be married. Spinsterhood is unknown and, when first described to such Africans, is regarded by them as immoral. The full-grown man who is not married will be regarded as something of a fool, but a full-grown woman unmarried would be a disgrace. The active verb "to marry" in Bantu dialects is used only of the male sex. When speaking of women, the passive form of the verb is used. Vital statistics do not indicate any large surplus of females over males, so that this insistence upon woman's marriage in order to avoid social stigma does not, generally speaking, operate as a major factor in maintaining polygamy, although it undoubtedly plays a part.

As a wife, the African woman is held to be subordinate to her husband, but both within and without the family circle she has her privileges and her responsibilities. As regards the division of work, the herding of livestock is generally almost exclusively the duty of men and boys. The drawing of water is almost equally exclusively a feminine occupation. Gathering firewood and house-building is usually shared between men and women, customs as to the proportions of the shares differing considerably from tribe to tribe. The work of agriculture is shared and, while it is generally said that the women's share is the greater, this is by no means always the case. The woman does the household chores and generally remains at or near her home, save for special visits to relations authorised by her husband. The husband's duties often take him away from home. He must provide the salt, the medicines, the tools and weapons for the family, and may often have to walk great distances to obtain, for example, a knife-blade or an arrow-head from a blacksmith, or a charm from a witch-doctor. So woman's preoccupation with work at home and man's absence from time to time does not always indicate that the woman's share of the total labours is the greater or the more onerous.

It is sometimes suggested that the status of women could be improved by limitation or abolition of the bride price, payment of which is customary among almost all tribes of the territory. But experience has shown that this is not the case. Bride price is the name given to the payment of livestock, grain or other raw foodstuff, clothing or money, made by the bridegroom to the parents of his bride in order to seal the marriage contract. It may even, as in Biblical times, be paid partly by labour and young men of some tribes may still be seen hoeing their prospective parents-in-law's plantations. These payments are no more indicative of the purchase of a bride than are the payments made by the white man for the rings or precious stones which it is customary for him to present to his bride herself. They form the social machinery for making a proper marriage something of an achievement and preventing it from being too lightly cast aside. They are of special importance in societies such as these in which sexual intercourse outside marriage is an accepted practice and occasions no social stigma. In the North Mara District of the Lake Province, where bride price is normally paid in cattle, the Native Authorities attempted some years ago to limit payments in order to reduce cattle stealing. There has been no noticeable change in the status of women as a result. In the Masasi District of the Southern Province, there is no bride price payable on marriage and during the year under review the

Chief and elders of the tribe have been so greatly concerned at the increasing frequency and purposelessness of the dissolutions of marriages now taking place that they are considering the introduction of legislation to impose a small bride price.

The rapidly expanding economic development of the Territory is bringing about great and unprecedented changes in the social life of many remote tribes. In some hitherto isolated areas, where the women in particular had perhaps seldom seen a white man before, they are now watching the Overseas Food Corporation's dozers at work. The isolation of some of the people of the remote Songea district has been disturbed by the Colonial Development Corporation's diamond drills working on a prospective coal field. The tendency of such changes in the past, when they were more gradual than now, has been to increase the opportunities for improving the status of both women and men, though actual improvement has always in the end depended largely upon the exertions of the individuals themselves. The greater use of money has made possible a greater degree of specialisation in work. Not so many years ago the average Sukuma tribesman had little use for money other than for paying his annual hut or poll tax and would talk of "buying money" for this purpose. He built his own house, made his own clothes and tobacco, concocted his own alcoholic drink and bartered with his neighbours for such oddments as he fell short of. Short of droughts and diseases, he was almost entirely self-sufficient. But it was an enormously laborious process. Having so much to do, he could do nothing well and was fully absorbed in keeping himself alive at the most primitive level and reproducing his species. The average Sukuma to-day has money regularly in his pocket. He still builds his own house, but buys all his own and his wife's clothes at a shop. He makes his hoe handle, but buys the blade. He grows all his staple foods, but buys salt, sugar and sometimes oil. Buying and selling most things being quicker than making them, he has more spare time than before, even allowing for the time taken in selling livestock or produce in order to obtain money. Whether the Sukuma man or woman's status is raised or not as a result of these economic changes depends upon whether he or she puts his or her spare time to proper use.

The African wife is generally just as free as her husband to go to court. Indeed, in practice, both of them often take to court conjugal disputes of a nature or triviality that their fellows in Europe would not care to expose to public notice. Wives found guilty of deserting their husbands without cause are ordered to return to them by the Native Courts. Should they disobey the court order, the normal consequence is that their families are ordered to refund to the husbands the whole or part of the bride price.

In the densely populated Bukoba District, women have suffered under a peculiar disadvantage that has been removed during the year under review. Perennial crops, bananas and coffee are cultivated here; land suitable for these is at a premium and plantations are bought, sold, leased, mortgaged or bequeathed under the indigenous tenure system. Inheritance and descent being strictly patrilineal, no woman was allowed to inherit, or even own, land until 1949, when the eight Native Authorities, acting in concert and with the consent of their Elders, after years of preliminary discussion, formally introduced the new order. This was a revolutionary step, attacking some of the fundamentals of the social system. Though nominally owned by individuals, the plantations had always been regarded as ultimately the property of the clan, and while a man could dispose of his plantation to a fellow-clansman as he liked, without breach of custom, he was not free to do so to a member of any other clan without the consent of his own clan. Such consent was virtually impossible to obtain. The clans being exogamous and children being members of the clan of their father, to allow the women to inherit or hold land simply meant that land was lost to the clan, unless

the women did not marry and women who did not marry were unknown to former native custom. It is to be hoped that the new order will raise the status of the lawfully married women and it will be interesting to observe the effect of it in due course.

Legal restrictions upon the employment of women are imposed by various Ordinances enacted as a result of international labour conventions, to which the Tanganyika Government is a party. Social or religious customs, such as the "purdah" of the Asian Mohammedans, restrict women's employment outside their homes.

In practice, European women undertake all forms of employment to which they are accustomed in their countries of origin, while Asian women enjoy no less freedom in this respect than in their home countries. African women are employed in domestic service and in the lighter tasks connected with industrial or agricultural undertakings. The woman's place is, however, by African tradition, in the home. It would be contrary to custom in most areas for women to engage in regular wage-earning occupations and by many such a development on a large scale would doubtless be regarded as a serious threat to the stability of rural, social and domestic life.

Opportunities for women in Government service are indicated in the establishment, as shown in Appendix II. The posts are mainly medical, educational or clerical in nature, filled by overseas recruitment of European women, trained and qualified in the particular profession. Some locally engaged Asian women are employed as typists. African women are in regular Government service as hospital nurses and school teachers, and their numbers, though few at present, are increasing as educational and training facilities permit.

The salaries of women in both the senior and junior services are normally four-fifths of the salaries of men engaged in similar duties. Married women are not normally employed in the permanent and pensionable establishment. African women are employed by local Native Authorities on medical and educational work. Towards the end of 1948, the Chief and Councillors of Usambara, in the Tanga Province, decided to appoint four women members of Council, an unprecedented action in this area. Elsewhere, in some parts, the Chiefs themselves are women.

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The position in Tanganyika cannot be better or more accurately described than by again repeating the oft-made and categorical statement that 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. Freedom of speech and of the press, of conscience and of religious worship, of movement and of the choice of lawful occupation, the right of personal liberty (*habeas corpus*) and of petition to the highest authorities, and freedom of action in the pursuit of personal happiness are enjoyed to the utmost practicable extent by all alike.

In the face of such a statement the resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at the forty-fourth meeting of its fourth session may be a little difficult to understand. In this resolution the Council urged the Administering Authority "by appropriate legislation or other measures to further intensify its efforts to eliminate racial discrimination."

As was made clear in its opening words this resolution arose from the examination by the Trusteeship Council of certain petitions alleging that racial discrimination still existed in Tanganyika. A study of the petitions in which these allegations

were made will show the very restricted nature of the one or two matters described by the petitioners as instances of racial discrimination. In order fully to understand such petitions it must be noted that Africans are inclined to use the expression "racial discrimination" in referring to matters which would be more accurately described as examples of racial prejudice of an individual or personal nature and frequently as a sort of catchword to bring to the notice of the authorities a request for some benefit or privilege which they consider should be conferred upon them either individually or collectively. It must be observed, however, that complaints of racial discrimination, whether presented in the form of petitions or otherwise, show no appreciation of the extent to which discrimination does exist in favour of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory.

Where discrimination exists under the law it is designed entirely in the African favour and in his present stage of development he would be the last to wish to see it disappear. To quote only certain outstanding examples, the African is specially privileged under the land laws and the trades licensing laws of the Territory. Financially he is specially safeguarded by the law restricting the extent to which advances of cash or kind by non-natives to natives may be recovered by law, the law protecting the African against exploitation by means of credit. If he takes employment special provisions for his welfare, not enjoyed by non-African employees, are contained in the Territory's labour laws.

In such matters as these legislation is clearly an appropriate method of achieving the desired objective but when it is a case of dealing with instances of racial prejudice the position is very different. Discrimination of this nature—if indeed the use of the word discrimination can be justified—is not fundamentally racial in character. It has its origin in deeply-rooted conceptions of behaviour and personal hygiene and the differing manners, social customs and observances of the different races. The Administering Authority has made clear its attitude towards the question of racial discrimination and has stated that the Government of the Territory will continue to do all in its power to counteract and to hasten the disappearance of such prejudice as still exists. The matter is of such a nature, however, that the true remedy is not to be found in direct action. As has been stated before in this connexion, the natural process of educational, social and economic development will result in the disappearance of racial prejudices where these are still to be found, but any attempt to overcome them by such methods as direct legislation would not only be ineffective in achieving its purpose but would probably strengthen the prejudice in some quarters and retard rather than foster the growth of full inter-racial harmony.

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

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.

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 libel and slander, no control is exercised over the subject matter published in newspapers.

The registration of newspapers is required by the Newspaper Ordinance and under the provision 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 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 35,000.
- (2) *Habari za Leo*—published weekly in Swahili. A free issue, with circulation of approximately 20,000 copies.

No figures of the circulation of the privately-owned newspapers have been disclosed.

During the year under review a Public Relations Officer was appointed and this new department took over most of the functions of the former Information Office.

The primary function of the new department is to provide a regular flow of up-to-date and accurate information regarding the many activities of Government, for use in the local English and vernacular press, and also for distribution to the information and public relations departments of the Colonial Office and of all British colonial territories, and to newspapers and news agencies overseas. At first this service took the form of official press communiques and hand-outs, but in July the Tanganyika News Service was introduced of which some 350 copies are now circulated to all parts of the world, and internally through the Education and Social Welfare Departments and through the Provincial Administration.

The Service, which is very widely used and quoted by both the local and the overseas press, takes the form of a series of news items accompanied by one or more short feature articles dealing with matters of current interest in the Territory in which Government is concerned.

In the absence of any flourishing independent vernacular newspaper press in the Territory, Government publishes a twelve-page monthly paper, *Mambo Leo* and a weekly news-sheet, *Habari za Leo*, which give prominence to both local and international news. A measure of the increasing literacy of the population is the steadily increasing demand for these papers. Over 35,000 now take the monthly regularly, and it is believed that on the average each copy is read by at least five persons.

A photographic section has existed in embryo for some years but towards the end of the year this section was strengthened, and a steady supply of photographs illustrating various phases of life and Government activity in the Territory is now becoming available for use in the local and overseas press.

Sixteen millimetre films taken in the Territory by the Colonial Film Unit and the Films Officer of the Public Relations Department, as well as films supplied from the United Kingdom are shown to audiences at most of the more thickly populated centres in the Territory. A film library is maintained at headquarters and a regular supply is sent to private owners of projectors, welfare centres, estates and schools all over the Territory. The films are mainly documentary and educational in character, but some entertainment films are also handled.

A mobile cinema is maintained by the Department, but this has seen heavy service over a number of years and its tours have necessarily been limited during the year under review. A new mobile cinema is expected early in 1950.

Generous supplies of educational and informative literature are sent from London, and these are distributed mainly through the Provincial Administration. In this connection the increasing popularity of the illustrated journal *Siku Hizi* published in Swahili, is worthy of note.

The centre pages of the monthly publication *Mambo Leo* are normally devoted to a special illustrated story of some aspect of outstanding interest and importance in the Territory, and these are frequently reprinted on art paper and distributed with other material through provincial administrative centres.

Public address equipment is also maintained by the Department, and is available for public gatherings, "barazas" and other occasions.

Literature supplied by the United Nations Organisation is also distributed through various agencies. Posters, photograph sets and pamphlets of an educational nature are also widely distributed and appreciated.

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. The first Rotary Club in Tanganyika was inaugurated at Dar-es-Salaam in 1949. The Tanganyika Society, with its headquarters at the King George V. Memorial Museum, Dar-es-Salaam, exists for promoting the study of ethnology, history, geography and kindred sciences in their relation to Tanganyika.

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 his 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.

Recognised missionary societies are granted full freedom to carry on their activities subject only to the right and duty of Government to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government. Applications by Missions for land to be used for religious or educational purposes only receive preferential treatment over most other land applications in that the land applied for, if approved for alienation, is allocated to them by direct grant and at a nominal rent. In dealing with Mission applications, however, as with all other applications, full consideration is given to the views of the native authorities and people concerned.

The following figures show the allocations made for the assistance of Missions in 1947, 1948 and 1949 and the provision included in the estimates for 1950—the considerable increase in this assistance is due to the decision to equate the salary scales of teachers employed in grant-aided schools with the revised salaries for teachers in Government schools.

	1947	1948	1949	1950
(a) Recurrent grants	£80,000	£156,810	£267,000	£289,796
(b) Capital grants	£15,000	£16,520	£16,725	£21,800
Medical	£10,200	£19,000	£37,258	£40,000

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. Little was heard during 1949 of the movement reported in 1948 from the Musoma District of the Lake Province. No movements of this nature have called for any action by the local administration during the year under review.

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 house-breaking ;
- (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 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*.

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.

All elements of the population are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and their property.

No restrictions on the personal freedoms of the inhabitants in the interests of public order have been imposed during the year.

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

The labour policy of the Administration, framed in accordance with the provisions of the International Labour Conventions, has as its main objectives the establishment of proper working and living conditions for those in paid employment, the maintenance of harmonious relations between employer and employee, and the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes. The year under review has seen steady progress in the attainment of these objectives. No new problems have arisen and there have been no major crises. Working conditions have continued to improve, more and better amenities for workers and their families are being provided, and industrial relations have remained satisfactory.

The demand for skilled and semi-skilled labour, especially in the building and engineering trades, to meet the increasing requirements of established industries and of new development schemes has been maintained at a high level. Despite the facilities for technical training offered at the Government centre near Dar-es-Salaam and the Overseas Food Corporation centre at Ifunda the supply of trained men remains inadequate to meet all demands and there is still an urgent need for greater co-operation on the part of employers in the provision of training facilities. Towards the end of the year a special advisory committee was appointed to review the whole position in regard to technical training facilities in the territory and to formulate plans for their expansion and future development. The recommendations of this committee are being examined but it is clear that some time must elapse before new centres can be established and their output of trained men become available on the labour market. In the meantime some employers will doubtless have to continue, as has been the case during the past year, to recruit artisans for certain trades from neighbouring territories and from overseas on short-term contracts.

In most areas workers have come forward in sufficient numbers to meet the continuing heavy demands for unskilled labour. In the Southern Province, where railway and port construction and other development works connected with the groundnut scheme continue to call for a large labour force, the supply was adequate during the first half of the year, but there was a shortage during later months. In the past, apart from that offered by the local sisal estates, the people of this province have had very little opportunity of obtaining paid employment locally. Some have been in the habit of travelling each year to the employment areas of the Eastern and Tanga Provinces, but for the most part the people have

been unaccustomed to regular paid employment. Their general standard of living has been low, their limited cash requirements being met from the sale of their produce, supplemented when necessary by brief periods of wage-earning. The new demand for labour in this area should provide the means for a general improvement in the standard of living, with a concomitant improvement in health and physique.

Minor shortages of labour of a seasonal nature are an annual occurrence in some of the farming areas of the territory but, largely owing to the widespread drought, they have been less evident than in previous years. The fact that in general labour has been forthcoming in sufficient numbers for the needs of all industries led to a request by most industries that the legislation passed in November, 1948, to provide for the establishment of a Labour Supply Corporation, should not be put into operation. As was explained in last year's report the purpose of this legislation was to ensure a rational utilization and distribution of the territory's labour resources, without in any way infringing the right of an individual seeking employment to engage in work of his own choice. The functions of the Corporation—representative of Government, industry and workers—were to 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. In May of this year Government agreed to the request of the majority of the major industries that implementation of these proposals should not be proceeded with and that the existing system, under which industries and employers, individually or in association, make their own arrangements for meeting their labour requirements, should continue.

It remains to be seen whether the present system will prove adequate to meet the needs of the future or whether the establishment of some centralized system of control—perhaps with a Corporation in a modified form and on a non-statutory basis—is necessary. In the meantime arrangements have been made for a survey to be undertaken to determine the total manpower available in the territory to meet the combined demands for increased peasant cultivation, the expansion of existing industries and new development schemes. This survey, which is being carried out by the Labour Department, was in progress at the end of the year.

A labour enumeration made on the 15th September showed that there were 439,327 indigenous persons in paid employment on that date. This was an increase of 44,327 over the figure of 395,000 estimated to have been in employment on the 31st December, 1948, and is the highest figure ever recorded. This evidence of the growing capacity of industry to absorb labour serves to emphasize the urgency of the need for better utilization of manpower. Although the population of the Territory is increasing at a very healthy rate its reserves of manpower are not inexhaustible and if all the requirements for a full programme of economic development are to be met there must be a general improvement in individual efficiency and productivity and wasteful and inefficient methods of labour utilization must cease.

As already stated industrial relations have continued satisfactorily during the year under review. There was only one major dispute which occurred at the Geita Gold Mine. In June practically the whole labour force employed at this mine, some 3,000 strong, staged a lightning strike which lasted for four days. The dispute was settled when the management agreed to investigate certain causes of complaint. A number of minor disputes and stoppages of work took place during the year and particulars are given in Appendix X, to this report. The Labour Department now keeps records of all stoppages of work, of however minor a nature. This has

previously been the practice and the fact that the total figures for 1949 show an increase over those given for 1948 is therefore not an indication that there has been any deterioration in industrial relations.

The voluntary agreement, covering wage rates and conditions of employment, which was negotiated in 1949, between the Dar-es-Salaam port employers and the Dock Workers and Stevedores Union, has remained effective throughout 1949. An unsuccessful attempt made this year to effect a similar agreement between employers and employees in the Dar-es-Salaam transport industry indicated that attempts to fix wage rates and conditions of employment by any system of collective bargaining are unlikely to be generally successful until representative organisations are more fully and firmly established. Consideration is, however, being given to the establishment of improved machinery of negotiation as well as to the need for statutory wage fixing.

There are now seven registered trade unions in the Territory, five of them African. The largest and most active of these unions is that of the Dock Workers and Stevedores.

The decision not to proceed with the establishment of a Labour Supply Corporation, to which reference has already been made, has necessitated the continuance of a degree of control in the distribution of labour by the Labour Department. Recruitment continues to be undertaken by both professional and private recruiters, the latter including organisations of employers, and the necessary control is effected by a quota system in the issue of recruiting licences.

The voluntary flow of labour is facilitated by all permissible measures and workers are encouraged as far as possible to proceed to those areas and types of employment for which they are considered to be particularly suited. The prevalent disinclination of the indigenous inhabitants to turn out regularly for employment in their own areas still compels many employers in the industrial areas to engage labour from distant parts of the territory. The shortages of food experienced in some areas as a result of the drought have caused numbers of people, who would not otherwise have left their tribal areas, to seek paid employment, but for the most part they have engaged themselves for short periods only, in order to obtain sufficient money for their immediate needs, and have not made any real contribution to the territory's permanent labour force.

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.

At the end of the year only two professional recruiters were licensed, one for part of the Western Province and the other for the Mbeya and Rungwe districts of the Southern Highlands Province. The Labour Bureau of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association has a well-conducted organisation for the recruitment of labour, which operates in most of the labour-supplying districts of the Territory. Experience has shown that in a territory of the size of Tanganyika organisations of this kind are the most suitable and the best equipped to provide the necessary facilities in the proper care and welfare of workers during their long journeys to and from their places of employment.

The numbers of male workers engaged through recruiting agencies during the year and the nature of the work for which they were engaged were as follows :

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<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number</i>
Sisal	21,296
Tea	339
Sugar	914
Other Agricultural Undertakings (excluding Groundnut Scheme)	6,341
Groundnut Scheme	5,310
Mining	836
Railways and Harbours	963
Other Public Services	177
Miscellaneous	654
<i>Total</i>	<u>36,830</u>

No female workers were recruited.

The total figure of 36,830 for 1949 compares with that of 28,105 for 1948. The Labour enumeration census of 1949 showed that there were on the 15th September, 1949, a total of 418,809 indigenous adult males in employment in industry. The total number in employment at some time during the year for longer or shorter periods was, of course, considerably in excess of this figure. But leaving this factor out of consideration it will be seen that the total number recruited throughout the year represents only eight and a half per cent. of the total in employment on the enumeration day. This day was arbitrarily chosen as a typical working day.

The arrangement with the Belgian authorities for the recruitment of workers from Ruanda-Urundi by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association Labour Bureau continued to operate during the year under review.

The period of the 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. A report upon this labour is submitted to the Belgian Authorities at the end of each year. The Labour Department maintains a close liaison with the Labour Commission of Ruanda-Urundi and detailed administrative arrangements have been made for the remission to the Belgian Authorities of monies due to the relatives and dependents of deceased workmen, and in respect of compensation for injuries. One of the conditions of recruitment is that the workers should bring their families with them and the number of dependants accompanying parties during the first ten months of 1949 totalled 916 women and 533 children.

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 those recruited in the earlier years and who have become due for repatriation have, at their own request, been permitted to re-engage for a further period of service.

During the first ten months of the year, 1,273 workers were recruited and at the end of October the total number in service in the various sisal areas was 1,117. The number of deaths which occurred among these workers and their families was seventy-five, of whom thirty-nine were adults and thirty-six children. There were one hundred and forty-three births. Forty-eight families were repatriated.

The Northern Province Labour Utilization Board has requested the Belgian authorities to grant permission for the recruitment of up to a thousand workers for road construction in that province. The matter was under discussion at the end of that year.

Annual meetings are now held with the Governments of Uganda and Ruanda-Urundi, in each territory in rotation, to discuss problems connected with the recruitment, migration and employment of workers from the Belgian territories. The first of these meetings was held at Kissenyi in Ruanda-Urundi in November, 1948, and the second at Entebbe in Uganda in November, 1949. The meetings have been of great value in contributing to a true appreciation of the problems involved in the migration of labour from Ruanda-Urundi to Uganda and Tanganyika. In July, 1949, a meeting was held at Bukoba between representatives of this Territory and Uganda, with a Belgian representative present as an observer, to discuss measures to be taken to control the spread of disease by migrant labour which passes through country infected with sleeping sickness.

The voluntary movement of workers from Tanganyika to places outside the Territory, to which reference has been made in previous annual reports, still continues. Owing to the free nature of this movement and the complete absence of any restrictive controls accurate figures are not available, but it is estimated that the number of workers from the Territory now in employment in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa may be as high as 10,000. During the year, 3,500 men and 1,300 dependants were recorded as crossing the border on their way to the Rhodesian copper belt, while 3,300 men and 1,200 dependants returned during the same period.

4,287 men who had crossed the inter-territorial boundary independently in search of work were recruited in Nyasaland by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association for work on the gold mines in South Africa. The Southern Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Association recruited 566 workers from Tanganyika in Nyasaland during the first ten months of the year.

3,148 persons are known to have crossed into Kenya for employment there, while a certain number from Buha district of the Western Province made their way into Uganda.

Against this exodus the Labour Enumeration carried out in September showed that there were some 27,095 African workers from other territories in employment in Tanganyika.

These movements of workers, whether from one part of the Territory to another or to places outside the Territory, naturally cannot be without some effect on village and community life, but its nature and extent vary 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 leave their homes for long periods and as far as possible avoid being away during the planting season. Those who take up employment usually do so for short periods only. It is this habit which results in the seasonal fluctuations of labour supplies, an annual occurrence not greatly appreciated by employers, especially those engaged on fulfilling contracts with a definite target date, but one which means a minimum disturbance of the worker's domestic life. 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 other parts of the territory for work and often to remain away for lengthy periods. If the number of absentees becomes excessive insufficient cultivation of food crops may result, with consequent hardship to the families left behind, and there is the danger of a disruption of family life and a slackening of home and tribal discipline. To counteract these undesirable tendencies a check is, if necessary, placed on the

number of men leaving any area by restricting recruiting activities, while the native authorities in some areas, in an effort to control the length and time of year of the absence of their menfolk, have recourse to their powers under the Native Authority Ordinance to make orders requiring each family to cultivate sufficient land for its needs. In those areas where seasonal migrations are due to a lack of opportunity to earn money locally every encouragement is given to the planting of cash crops and to the development of a more balanced and stable internal economy. The wider distribution of economic development now taking place in the Territory, with the creation of new demands for labour in areas where few, if any, have existed before, will result in greater stability, while the ever-increasing facilities being offered by employers for workers to be accompanied by their families provide the best safeguard against the disruption of family life and the growth of social evils resulting from the lengthy absences of workers from their homes.

As has already been stated the labour policy of the Administration is based on International Labour Conventions and the extent to which these conventions and the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation have been applied to the Territory is reflected in the following notes on the position as regards 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.

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 remaining in force in the application of the Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, is that relating to the unlawful departure of a servant from his employer's service with intent not to return thereto. As explained in previous reports, unlawful desertion presents a particular problem in a country where contracted workers are frequently brought long distances at considerable expense to the employer. The possibility of withdrawing this reservation is being kept under constant review but conditions and circumstances have not yet altered sufficiently to justify such a step.

(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 Wages Fixing (Machinery) Convention 1928.

(d) *Hours of work, rest periods, holidays and facilities for recreation available to workers*

As the bulk of the Territory's labour force works at will on the thirty day "Kipande" system, which has proved satisfactory so far, no legislation is at present necessary. Workers on monthly contracts naturally rest at-week-ends. The normal working day rarely exceeds eight hours, but most labour is employed on task work which it completes within five or six hours. Holidays with pay are not generally granted by industry. The East Africa High Commission and the Overseas Food Corporation grant holidays with pay on terms in line with those offered by Government to its established staff and similar benefits are given by most of the larger commercial firms and a few of the major industrial undertakings. Facilities for recreation are being increasingly provided by the larger employers.

(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 are defined in the Master and Native Servants (Powers and Duties of Officers) Rules, 1949, (Government Notice No. 31 of 1949) which replaced the Master and Native Servants Rules, 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) required 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*

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, No. 43 of 1948, which was passed in December, 1948, came into operation on the 1st July, 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. As stated in last year's report the benefits prescribed by this ordinance are considerably greater than those under previous legislation. For example, the compensation payable in respect of fatal accidents is calculated on the basis of thirty-six months' earnings—as against twenty-four months hitherto—or fourteen thousand shillings, whichever is the less. In case of permanent total incapacity compensation is at the rate of forty-eight months' earnings or twenty thousand shillings, whichever is the less, with a minimum payment of fifteen hundred shillings, instead of the previous rate of twenty-four months' wages. Compensation in respect of temporary incapacity is payable for a period up to a maximum of ninety-six months. The scales of fees for medical aid are prescribed in the Workmen's Compensation Regulations, 1949, (Government Notice No. 110 of 1949). It has not yet been found possible to introduce any system of pensions in the cases of workers who receive fatal injuries or who are seriously and permanently incapacitated but provision is made 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 proposed to enforce this requirement until more experience has been gained in the working of the Ordinance and until the Government is satisfied that reasonable rates of insurance are available 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 is necessary to prevent the spread of disease, notably sleeping sickness. This control, formerly imposed by the enactment of regulations under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance, is now exercised by the inclusion of special conditions in recruiting licences for the districts affected. Administrative officers are empowered to close any area where the welfare of the population is likely to be endangered by the denudation of its manpower. Apart from such necessary restrictions the free movement of workers is encouraged and the Administration provides facilities at focal points on the main lines of communication for the care and 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 Apprenticeship Ordinance (No. 6 of 1940). Otherwise no legislation governing the training of workers exists.

In 1948 the Overseas Food Corporation established a series of trade tests for their workers. Some of these tests have formed the basis of those adopted at the Government training centre but as some of the tests in certain trades have proved to be too detailed for general application to industrial undertakings a new series is being prepared in consultation with the other East African Territories.

(n) *Industrial homework*

No need has yet arisen for the enactment of any legislation in this connection.

Responsibility for the implementation of the Administration's labour policy and for the effective operation of the territory's labour laws falls upon the Labour Department. In view of the many development schemes which are now in progress or projected in the near future a five-year plan has been drawn up for the gradual expansion of the department and for the decentralization of certain of its functions. The work of the department is now divided into the following sections:—Administration, Industrial Relations, Industrial Hygiene, Employment Exchanges, Technical Training, Factory Inspectorate and Electrical Inspectorate. The last-named section is placed directly under the Labour Commissioner for administrative purposes, an arrangement which ensures close liaison with the Factory Inspectorate section.

Contact with neighbouring Territories in East and Central Africa has been maintained by means of periodic conferences attended by the several Labour Commissioners. Two such conferences were held during 1949 and the many subjects discussed included apprenticeship systems, trade testing, wage fixing machinery, methods of settling disputes, factory legislation, migrant labour, trade unionism, housing, workmen's compensation, international conventions, employment legislation, medical care of workers and the stabilisation of labour.

The authorised executive establishment of the Labour Department at the end of the year was as follows:

No.	Type of Personnel
1	Labour Commissioner
2	Deputy Labour Commissioners
1	Medical Specialist
24	Labour Officers
1	Factory Inspector
1	Electrical Engineer
1	Office Superintendent
1	Instructor—Training Within Industry
9	African Labour Inspectors
11	Sanitary Assistants.

Other staff consists of stenographers, clerks, motor drivers, labour camp staff, messengers, etc. The Department has continued to operate its own fleet of motor vehicles.

The authorised establishment of the Training Section, excluding clerical and subordinate staff, was :

1	Principal
1	Chief Instructor
1	Senior Instructor
1	Bursar
1	Education Officer
1	Education/Welfare Officer
17	European Instructors
1	Women Welfare Worker
35	African Instructors

Careful attention has continued to be 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 given a course of instruction of a year's duration which includes secondment to selected industrial concerns, posting to an up-country station, instruction under an experienced Labour Officer and training in industrial hygiene. Two officers who proceeded on vacation leave during the year attended the special three months' course of training arranged by the Colonial Office in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The financial provision made for the Department in 1949 was :

General Departmental	.....	£57,760
Training	.....	£58,300

In addition the sum of £5,750 was provided for the erection of labour camps under the planned programme of constructional works at centres on the main labour routes, and £34,674 was provided for capital expenditure in connection with technical training. The expenditure on training is reflected in the territorial development budget and is provided partly from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Technical training at the Government centre at Mgulani, near Dar-es-Salaam, has proceeded on lines similar to those followed in previous years, with courses for mechanics, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, tinsmiths, signwriters, interior decorators, plumbers, welders, tailors and shoemakers. It is hoped shortly to add a course of training for electricians. An experimental course for training in domestic service was started during the latter part of the year.

Among the candidates admitted to the centre during 1949 was a considerable number of youths who had recently left school and this has had the effect of raising the general educational standard of those enrolled for technical training. The numbers of those who have successfully completed their courses at Mgulani are as follows :

Trade	Up to 31.12.1948	During 1949	Total
Driver-mechanics	484	51	535
Tailors	87	27	114
Carpenters	390	147	537
Masons	262	95	357
Painters	86	23	109
Shoemakers	98	14	112
Cycle Repairers	7	—	7
Blacksmiths	79	13	92
Tinsmiths	75	13	88
Plumbers	19	12	31
Miscellaneous	19	8	27
Total	1606	403	2009

At the end of the year 287 candidates were in residence at the centre.

A feature of the present system of training is that those under instruction complete the last part of their courses by doing practical work under the supervision of European and African instructors. For example, during the latter part of 1949 bricklayer-masons received training in actual building operations in the erection of the Labour Department's African transit centre at Dodoma. Theoretical instruction is not neglected during such periods of practical work and experience has demonstrated the psychological value of this combination of theory and practice during the final stages of training.

Mention was made in last year's report of the proposal to move the Government training centre from Mgulani to Tabora and to develop at the latter place a permanent training establishment for the Territory. It was anticipated that the move would take place during 1949, but unforeseen circumstances made it impracticable. As a result of drought conditions there has been an acute shortage of water at Tabora throughout most of the year. This and other factors have led to a reconsideration of the proposals for future technical training facilities and plans are now being prepared for a merger of the Mgulani centre with that of the Overseas Food Corporation at Ifunda, the joint centre to be under Government control. This scheme offers several advantages, not the least of them being dictated by climatic considerations. It is certainly desirable that the permanent training centre should not be sited in the coastal belt where during the hot season the intensive system of training imposes a great strain on both instructors and trainees.

As stated in last year's report in connexion with the development of a permanent training establishment, it is proposed to appoint a Superintendent of Technical Education. It was not found possible to fill this post in 1949 and in consequence the review of the whole question of technical education, a preliminary to the formulation of plans for the development of training on a long-term basis, has had to be deferred. In the meantime experience tends to show that in most trades a full course of instruction can be completed in three years.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration have maintained the training school at Tabora for operating and maintenance staff. Training facilities are also provided by the Public Works, Medical, Agricultural and Posts and Telegraphs Departments. Some of the mining companies and a few other employers have established technical training schemes. In addition to their centre at Ifunda the Overseas Food Corporation also provides training facilities in the heavy repair shops at Kongwa.

Since, as has already been stated, the demand for labour, particularly in the skilled and semi-skilled categories, exceeds the supply, there is no lack of opportunity for employment for all able-bodied persons in the territory. Applications for the services of men who have completed their training at Mgulani are being made at an ever increasing rate and consequently no difficulty has been found in placing ex-trainees, especially those who have taken courses in the building, engineering or any of the allied trades, in employment. During the past year the tailoring and shoe-making classes have been reduced since there is not the same demand for men in either of these two trades. The shoemaking trade in particular has hitherto been entirely in the hands of Asians and opportunities of employment for African craftsmen are limited. When the training scheme was inaugurated it was hoped that many of those who completed their courses would return to their own homes and there set up in business on their own account. In practice, however, this has seldom proved to be the case. There are ample opportunities for paid employment and most of the trained men seem to prefer the comparative security of livelihood of the wage-earner to what they regard as the uncertain prospects of an independent craftsman.

In connexion with the problem of technical training one point of interest may be mentioned. In this Territory there is, except in one or two industrial undertakings, no system of apprenticeship. This is largely due to the absence of real African "craftsmen", in the generally accepted sense, in any trades—excluding native arts and crafts—to whom youths could be apprenticed. It has been found from experience that Asian craftsmen are sometimes disinclined to impart their knowledge and skill to Africans, and until there is a body of fully-trained independent African craftsmen, it will be difficult to build up an adequate system of apprenticeship. This in itself provides a further cogent reason for speeding up the provision of technical training facilities.

To provide assistance to workers of all races in finding employment the Labour Department maintains a number of labour exchanges throughout the Territory. There are now 19 of these exchanges at which 16 Europeans, 5 Asians and 2,993 Africans were registered during the year. 10 Europeans, 2 Asians and 4,988 Africans were placed in employment. Hitherto the exchanges have been concerned only with skilled and semi-skilled workers but their scope has been expanded during 1949 to include the placing in employment, or in pre-employment training, of young persons leaving school and also the registration of unskilled workers. During the year 433 ex-schoolboys and 1,865 unskilled workers have availed themselves of these services.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association Labour Bureau has continued its work of arranging transport and other facilities for voluntary workers for that industry. During 1949 the Bureau's various licensed agencies have forwarded 18,134 workers, a considerable number of whom were accompanied by their families.

In pursuance of the Department's responsibilities for ensuring due observance of the Territory's labour laws Labour Officers in the field not infrequently find themselves charged with magisterial duties. During the year under review eighty-seven employers were prosecuted in the courts for offences against the Master and Native Servants Ordinance. Fifty-nine were convicted and three were imprisoned, fifty-two were fined and four bound over.

The main offences were :

- (i) Procuring breach of contract by servants
- (ii) Failure to pay wages
- (iii) Failure to comply with the reasonable directions of a Labour Officer
- (iv) Recruitment without a valid licence.

The number of employes charged during the year was one hundred and seventy-eight. Of these one hundred and fifty-one were convicted. The main offence committed (136 convictions) was unlawfully leaving the employer's service. Ten employes were convicted for refusal or neglect to fulfil contracts of service and misconduct. Of the one hundred and fifty-one employes convicted, eighty-seven were imprisoned, fifty fined and fourteen bound over.

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, consisting of both official and non-official members, was established in 1940. The constitution of this Board was revised during the year under review to include a greater proportion of unofficial members, including Africans. The Board meets periodically to consider matters connected with the employment of indigenous workers and to advise Government on such matters and on all projected new legislation. 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 booklet issued by Government entitled *The Welfare of the African Labourer in Tanganyika*, explains the principles of industrial hygiene, and it is upon these principles that the minimum standards of housing, feeding and medical care prescribed by law have been based.

Some of the problems which have to be faced in more advanced countries have not yet arisen in Tanganyika. For example, there is as yet no competition between the sexes for employment and consequently the question of equal remuneration for work of equal value as between men and women presents no problem. The majority of African women who work for wages are employed on light agricultural work, including the picking of flush crops such as tea and coffee. In these operations, payment is usually made on a piece-work basis by results, and it not infrequently happens that women by reason of their greater skill are able to earn more than men engaged on the same tasks.

As regards discrimination in employment and in wage and salary payments, such differences as at present exist are in no way due to such considerations as nationality, tribe or religious beliefs. The question of race enters into the picture solely because of present conditions in the Territory. As the existing marked differences between the races in general standards of education, qualifications and experience disappear, so will the disparity in opportunities of employment. The policy of the Administration, clearly demonstrated in the new conditions of service for Government employees, is that there shall be no discrimination purely on racial grounds. The aim is to secure, by the process of education and training, equal opportunities for all, but ability to take advantage of the opportunities offering must be dependent on personal qualifications and experience.

Indebtedness among wage earners and salaried workers is not a major problem taking the Territory as a whole, but it is still prevalent among the lower paid wage earners in some of the larger towns. The effects of the period of stagnation prior to the war, when unemployment in the urban areas tended to depress wage rates, have not yet entirely disappeared and the natural thriftlessness of many indigenous workers tends to complicate the problem. Considerable increases in wage rates have taken place during the last ten years but their full benefit has not been felt because of the increased cost of living. Real improvement in the position is felt to be largely dependent on educating the indigenous workers in the towns to appreciate the benefits of a weekly wage economy, a system to which, on account of an inherent conservatism and suspicion of any changes, they are at present largely opposed. In Dar-es-Salaam some progress has been made in controlling the cost of food to workers and in reducing their tendency to indebtedness by the provision of canteen facilities and by control of the distribution of certain essential consumer goods.

In normal circumstances the free flow of voluntary labour is sufficient for all general purposes but in the event of sudden or serious emergencies legal provision exists for the calling out of labour for essential public works and services. This provision 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.

Typical works for which such labour may be engaged include urgent repairs to the Territory's communication systems, e.g., in the case of serious damage caused to railways or roads by floods; anti-locust measures; tsetse control operations; and serious forest fires.

Although labour called out in these circumstances is officially described as "compulsory" the expression "requisitioned labour" would provide a more accurate description. Many of those called out need no compulsion and respond willingly to the call for labour.

Co-operative Organisations

The co-operative movement needs no longer to advertise its purpose or seek for popularity. Requests for instruction and supervision during the year under review taxed to the utmost the resources of the co-operative development staff. The formation of an inter-territorial co-operative training centre for staff is now under consideration. Mention was made in last year's report of the departure of two African students to the United Kingdom for co-operative and commercial training and during 1949 a further four were sent by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union. Two of these have gone to Eire. The senior African member of the government co-operative staff was also sent to attend a course at the co-operative College, Loughborough, England. A manual of instruction for staffs as well as members of primary marketing societies was written in 1949 and it is hoped to publish it in 1950.

A printing press, imported in 1948 by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, was put into operation in 1949 with the assistance of a recently retired European officer of the Tanganyika Government Printing and Stationery Department, who was engaged on contract by the Union for this purpose. During 1949 the work undertaken by this press was confined to the printing of stationery and reports.

The Kilimanjaro 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 marketing of wheat, maize, beans, sunflower seed and hides. Savings bank facilities for members were provided for the first time in 1949. The value of the coffee crop marketed in 1949 was £374,000 and that of other produce totalled £24,000. The coffee crop was sold through the agency of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers Association Limited and bulked with the coffee produced by non-African farmers. During the year yet another activity was added to the list—a vocational school

called the "K.N.C.U. Coffee School" was opened with thirty pupils, one nominated by each of the societies affiliated to the Union. The costs of this school are met by the Moshi Native Coffee Board.

Plans were completed during 1949 for the erection of substantial new buildings on a freehold site purchased by the Union in Moshi township during the war.

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 approximately £61,000, an increase of some 50% over the previous year. The higher grades of tobacco, which constituted about 75% of the crop, were marketed in the United Kingdom with the advice and assistance of the Songea District Native Tobacco Board. The Board's Executive Officer acted as manager of the Union and the Board also employed a factory manager for supervising the grading and packing of the tobacco and a field officer to instruct and advise growers in the field. The Board draws its revenue from a cess imposed upon baled tobacco. Low grade tobacco was sold within East Africa, but tobacco dust was exported to Belfast for nicotine extraction. The greatly increased crop handled in 1949 made it necessary to consider the creation of more extensive storage accommodation. Buildings are planned for 1950. This Union, like the Kilimanjaro Union, employs a firm of chartered accountants to audit its accounts.

A third Union, or "secondary" co-operative society, was registered in May, 1949, as the "Rungwe Co-operative Union", comprised of ten primary marketing societies. Six of these societies are primarily concerned with the export of coffee and four with the collection of paddy. Membership totalled 6,000. Rungwe is in the extreme south-west of the territory and borders on the northern extremity of Lake Nyasa. Hitherto, the coffee crop had been processed locally and exported via Lake Nyasa, but in 1949 the processing factory was unable to operate and the entire crop was transported by road to Moshi on the territory's northern border, well over 500 miles away, where it was processed and marketed through the agency of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers Association Limited. The transport costs, though naturally heavy, were offset by the better outturn from the curing works at Moshi and by a substantial reduction of the delays in marketing formerly experienced when exporting via Lake Nyasa.

During 1949 a Government Co-operative Officer stationed at Rungwe acted as manager for the Union while higher accounting and audit were also carried out by government staff.

Other marketing organisations of indigenous producers are five co-operative societies of the coffee growers and one of onion growers. Their total membership is approximately 7,400 and the value of the produce handled in 1949 amounted to some £12,500. These societies are not at present affiliated to any union. They are situated one in the Southern Province, one in the Lake Province, two in the Tanga Province and two in the Northern Province.

Two primary co-operative marketing societies, open to all races, but composed chiefly of European members, are the Tanganyika Coffee Growers Association Limited, a territorial society of coffee growers with a membership of 147, and the Northern Province Farmers Co-operative Society Limited with a membership of 101.

The value of produce marketed by these societies, principally coffee and wheat, was approximately £236,000 in 1949.

Co-operative organisations of other types consisted of six bulk purchase co-operative societies, one of which dissolved at the end of the year at the request of its members. Three of these societies supplied general merchandise to their members, to African retail traders, to the approximate value of £18,300.

One supplied slaughter stock purchased on primary markets to butcher members, handling over 2,000 head at an average cost to members of £6.7.0 per beast, thereby accumulating a small surplus after paying all purchasing, droving and management costs.

Of three consumers societies, two of European membership distributed goods to a value of £79,000

One society of Asian membership had not yet commenced operations.

Five credit (loan) societies, confined to members of the Ismailia sect of the Indian community, furnished loans to members, chiefly for trading purposes, at an interest rate of 6% per annum. These societies made use of finance corporations instituted by the same sect to augment their funds by borrowing therefrom.

One road transporters society of 72 members continued to operate, contracting for the transport of the entire coffee crop with the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Limited and transporting also sundry other produce and building materials for the Overseas Food Corporation.

The cultivation and marketing of Coffee in the Moshi District and Tobacco in the Saagea District have hitherto been controlled and regulated by Boards appointed under the Native Coffee (Control and Marketing) Ordinance of 1937 and the Native Tobacco (Control and Marketing) Ordinance of 1940. Tobacco and coffee in the Biharamulo and Bukoba Districts are similarly controlled though in these Districts the Boards are not as yet working together with Co-operative Societies as they are in the former two Districts. During the year, these two Ordinances were repealed and replaced by the African Agricultural Products (Control and Marketing) Ordinance of 1949, under which Ordinance the Boards continue to operate.

Co-operative Development staff at the end of the year consisted of a Registrar, four Co-operative Officers, of whom one was primarily employed by the Moshi Native Coffee Board as Executive Officer, four African clerks and eight African inspectors.

Public Health

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 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 cure of disease. As far as such a division is practicable, the following table shows the grouping of some of the principal posts for which financial provision was made in 1949.

<i>Curative</i>	
Specialists	12
Senior Medical Officers	8
Medical Officers	55
Pathologists	2
Laboratory Superintendents	3
Matron-in-Chief and Matrons	4
Nursing Sisters, Nurses and Sister Tutors	72
Mental Nurses	8
Senior Assistant, Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons	65
African Assistant Medical Officers	7
Senior Dental Surgeon and Dental Surgeons	5
Dental Mechanics	3
Physiotherapists	3
Radiologist	1
<i>Preventive</i>	
Chief Health Inspector	1
Senior Health Inspectors and Inspectors	34
Senior Health Visitor and Visitors	16
Biologists	2
Nutrition Officer	1

The Municipality of Dar-es-Salaam has its own Medical Officer of Health and other public health staff. In the other large urban centres medical officers are seconded for full-time public health duties. In the smaller towns and in the rural areas these duties are undertaken by the medical officers in charge of the districts or areas.

The establishment of the pharmaceutical section of the Medical Department consists of one pharmacist, five assistant pharmacists and one stores accountant, with a staff of stores assistants. 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 1949 (excluding the provision for public health services in the separate development estimates and in the native treasury estimates) was £593,400, of which £354,900 was in respect of personal emoluments. The following table serves to show the continuing steady increase in the funds being made available for medical and health services in the territory.

	<i>General Revenue Medical Dept.</i>	<i>Development Funds</i>	<i>Native Treasuries</i>	<i>Totals</i>
	£	£	£	£
1938	210,732	10,099	21,228	242,059
1939	212,715	9,318	21,676	243,709
1947	393,659	11,773	56,541	461,973
1948	400,600	41,385	61,346	503,331
1949	593,400	75,185	77,430	746,015
1950	689,990	98,730	77,890	866,610

These figures do not include such items as medical building works provided for 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.

The above table indicates the extent to which efforts have been and are being made to expand medical and health services as far as this can be done by the provision of funds. Unfortunately, mere financial provision, essential as it is, does not provide the complete answer. Development and expansion of the existing services depend upon ability to make the best possible use of the funds available and it is here that the Territory is faced with one of its major problems. Difficulty is still being experienced in the recruitment of qualified medical and health staff. It is true that Tanganyika is not alone in this respect, since the effects of the interruption of normal training facilities during the war years are still being felt in many parts of the world, but comparatively young and undeveloped countries such as this are at a disadvantage in competing with the heavy demands of wealthier, more advanced—and more salubrious—countries for trained and qualified personnel, and this position will doubtless persist until changing circumstances and the passage of time have restored the balance between supply and demand. Despite all the efforts made during the year to fill existing vacancies and to replace casualties, the actual strength of the Medical Department still remains considerably below the approved establishment. In the case of the health inspectorate, a branch of the service at present much understaffed, improvement has been made in the salary scales in the hope that this will have a salutary effect on recruitment. Fortunately, the year under review has seen a further increase in the number of registered practitioners not in government service. Missions receive grants-in-aid for medical work where this is carried out under the supervision of a qualified practitioner and the results of this policy are seen in the increasing number of doctors entering the Territory for work with missionary societies.

As far as deficiencies in staff are concerned, every effort is being made to bring the Medical Department up to full strength, but it is appreciated that, even if this objective is achieved, much more will remain to be done to meet the medical and health needs of the Territory. During the latter part of 1949, Dr. E. D. Pridie, the Chief Medical Officer to the Colonial Office, visited the Territory and made a full report on its medical and health services. This report, which was accepted by the Legislative Council at its last meeting of the year, has formed the basis of a review of medical policy by the Administration. The first objective is the provision of a balanced and efficient curative and preventive medical organisation, covering the whole territory, as a foundation for the implementation of the more ambitious schemes required to improve public health and prevent disease. The immediate requirement is a considerable increase in the medical, nursing and health inspectorate staff and the question of a revision of the terms and conditions of service to make them more attractive is under consideration. As against the present approved establishments, it is proposed to have a basic establishment of fifteen specialists, 120 medical officers for general and special duties, and 150 nursing sisters and health visitors. The establishment of health inspectors is first to be brought up to the present approved strength and further additions then to be considered as they become necessary. In the plans for urgently needed improvement in hospital facilities, the immediate target is to be one bed per thousand of the major population groups in Government hospitals. The dispensary system is to be brought up to a greater standard of efficiency, with Government and Native Administration dispensaries working as one organisation integrated into the medical service and designed to develop into rural health centres, with a preventive medicine bias, and centres of medical intelligence covering the whole territory. The training of African staff at all levels is accepted as a vitally important function

of a medical service in tropical Africa and as a fundamental requirement for the building up of an efficient and comprehensive medical and health service. In this regard, Dr. Pridie's main recommendations, which have been accepted by Government, may be briefly summarised as follows:

- (i) The maximum number of African doctors to be trained and given responsible posts as soon as possible.
- (ii) A school of hygiene to be established for the training of African health inspectors, sanitary overseers, medical assistants, midwives, health sisters, etc.
- (iii) A medical graphic museum to be established as a centre of propaganda, to supply charts, photographs, posters, etc., for rural health centres, and to form mobile propaganda units.
- (iv) An immediate extension of the training of nurses.
- (v) The establishment of a school of midwives to train African women from the rural areas in the elements of midwifery.
- (vi) A reorganisation of the training of medical assistants to bring them all up to one standard.
- (vii) The training of laboratory assistants, assistant radiographers, dispensers and other similar categories of African staff to be speeded up.

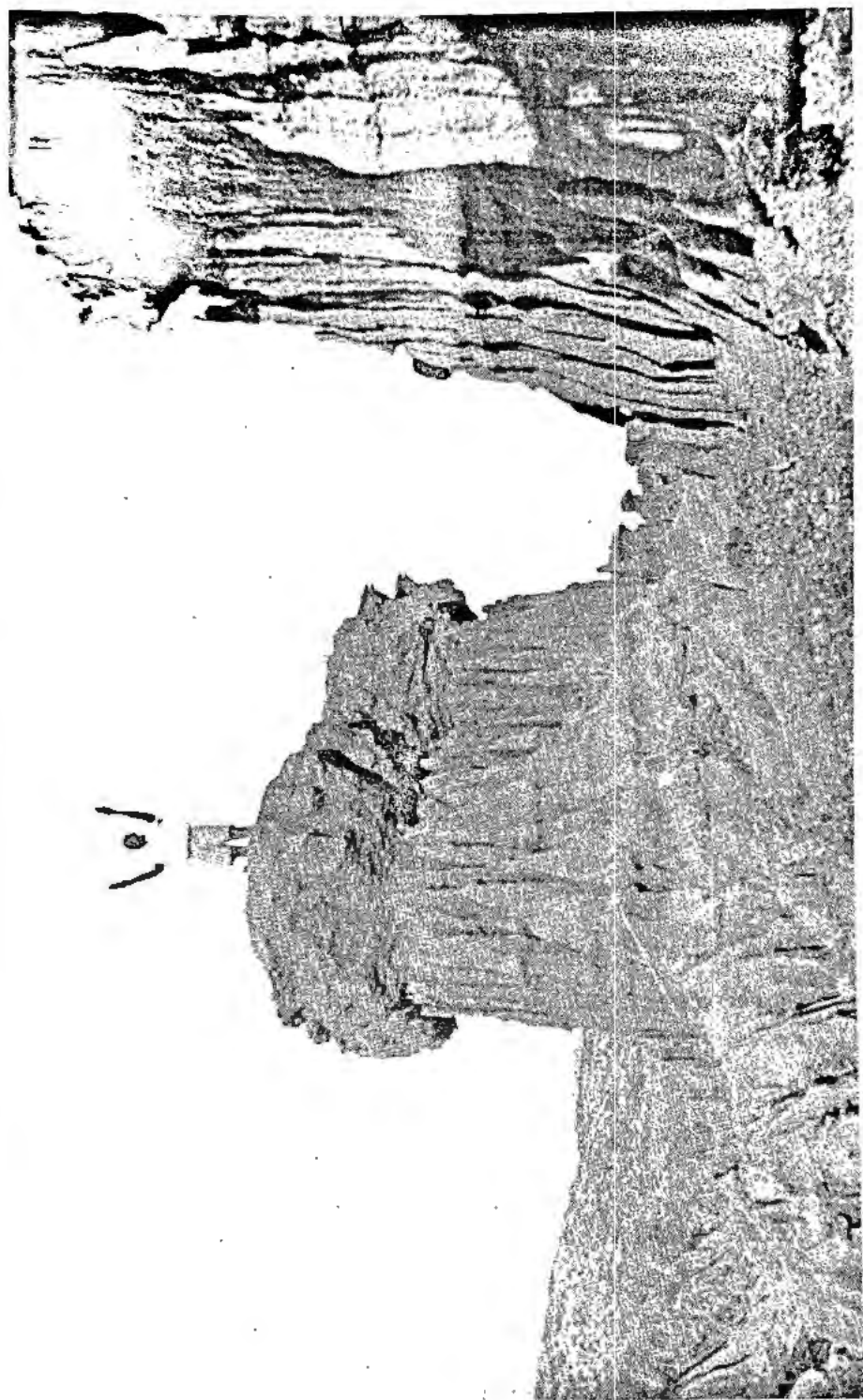
The full implementation of these plans for the development of the medical and health services of the Territory will necessarily take some time and will call for a greatly increased financial provision, but a start is to be made in 1950.

During the year under review work has gone ahead on the research and development schemes to which reference has been made in previous reports. The East African Medical Survey, established in connection with the Sukumaland development programme to study the basic problems of public health in rural areas, has been in operation in Sukumaland throughout the year. The Filariasis Research Unit, which arrived in the Territory in 1948, has moved from Tanga and has been established at Malya, the headquarters of the Sukuma Federation, in the Lake Province. Here the Unit has continued its investigations and field experiments, with special reference to the effects of new therapeutic agents in the chemotherapy of filariasis. Research work in connection with malaria, trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis and leprosy has continued on the lines established in previous years under the several specialists or research teams dealing with these problems either on a territorial or an inter-territorial basis.

Two important investigations were carried out during the year in the medical laboratory at Dar-es-Salaam. The first consisted of a survey in connection with the sickle cell trait in local African school children. The second was a survey of the incidence and types of dysenteries and salmonella infections in Dar-es-Salaam.

The established policy of collaboration and co-operation with other territories in matters relating to public health has again been fully maintained during the year under review. The Directors of Medical Services of the East Africa territories met in August at a conference which was also attended by representatives from Somaliland, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Madagascar, Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa.

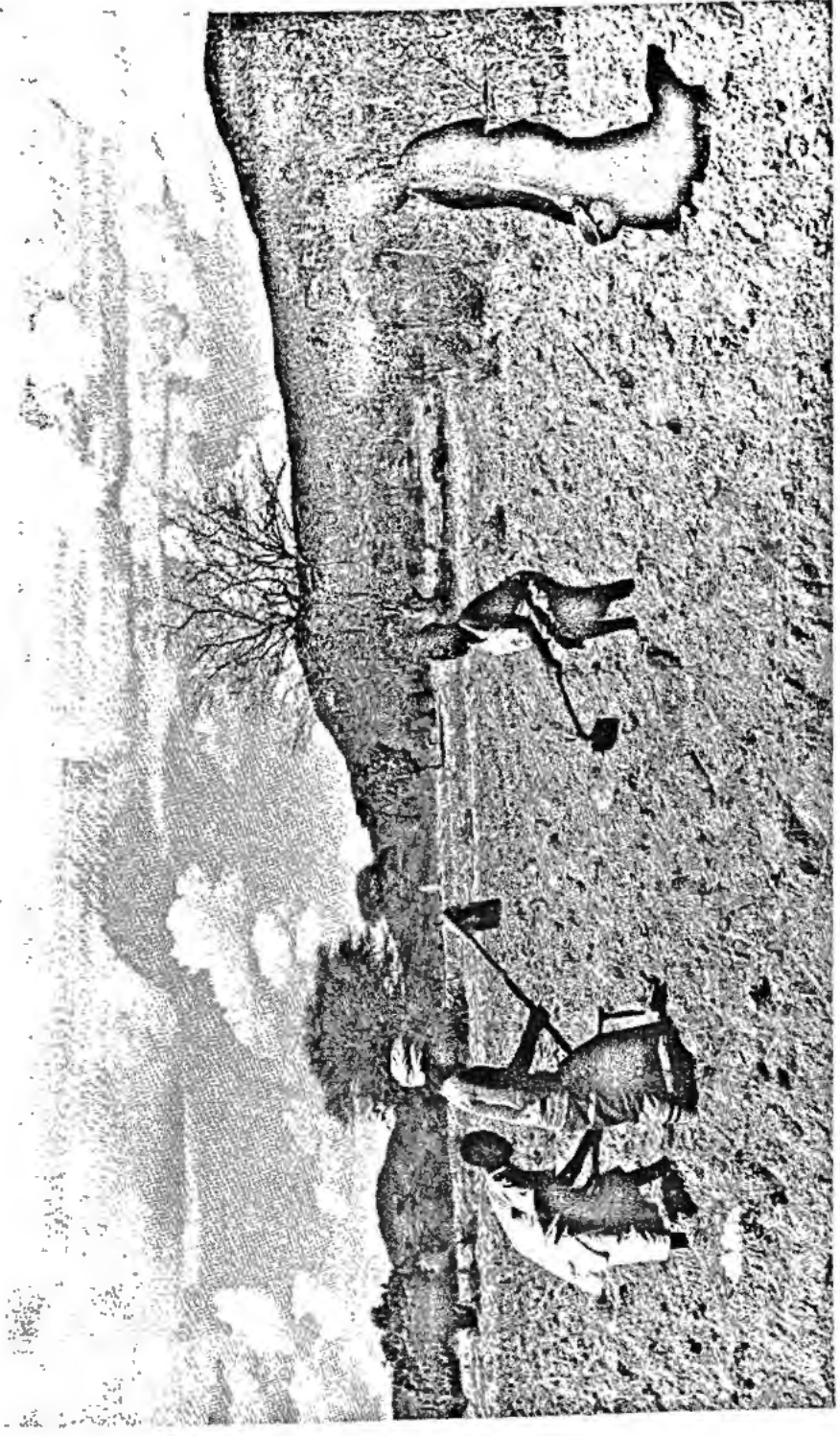
The Medical Department of Tanganyika provides constant assistance to the Medical Department of Zanzibar in the supply of drugs and equipment.



XVII. AN EXAMPLE OF THE GULLY TYPE OF EROSION



XVIII. ANTI-EROSION MEASURES—RIDGE CULTIVATION (MLALO REHABILITATION SCHEME)



XIX. NORMAL METHOD OF NATIVE CULTIVATION BY HAND



XX. A TRACTOR PURCHASED BY THE KILOSA NATIVE AUTHORITY GIVES A DEMONSTRATION OF MECHANICAL CULTIVATION

A list of the international conventions which have been applied to the Territory is given in an earlier chapter 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.

At the end of the year negotiations were taking place with the authorities in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi with a view to establishing particular arrangements within the terms of Articles 65 and 66 of the International Sanitary Conventions of 1926 and 1944.

Reference has already been made to plans for the development of medical training facilities. At present there are no medical schools in Tanganyika granting registrable qualifications, but suitably qualified students from the Territory are eligible for admission to Makerere College, Uganda, where the Mulago Medical School is established. Four students were in training at this School during the year, one of whom completed his course and obtained the Diploma of the Joint East African Board in Medicine.

The two African assistant medical officers who went to the United Kingdom in 1948 have completed their course of training and qualified for the Diploma of Public Health. After a period of practical work at health centres and with the United Kingdom School Health Services they returned to Tanganyika at the end of this year and consideration is now being given to their promotion to the grade of assistant medical officer in the senior service. This proposed new grade would also include all the former Asian senior assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons hitherto members of the junior service.

Government bursaries and Colonial Development and Welfare Scholarships for training overseas are available for suitably qualified students of all races, subject to the proviso in the case of non-indigenous students that certain conditions of residence have been fulfilled.

In the following paragraphs some details are given of the training carried out in the territory during 1949. Again this year the general standard of the candidates was good.

(1) GOVERNMENT TRAINING

(a) *Hospital Assistants*

The course lasts three years and the syllabus includes Anatomy and Physiology, Medicine and Minor Surgery, Hygiene, First Aid, Nursing, Pathology and Pharmacy. The medical training centre at Dar-es-Salaam was filled to capacity with forty-one students. Seven successfully completed the course and qualified at the end of the year; five discontinued their studies for various reasons.

(b) *Laboratory Assistants*

Candidates for these posts take the first year of the hospital assistants' course and then undergo specialised training at one or other of the chemical, pathological and pharmaceutical laboratories in Dar-es-Salaam. Ten students were in training, of whom two completed their course and qualified at the end of the year.

(c) *Rural Medical Aids*

The medical training centre at Mwanza with accommodation for twenty-four students, provides a two years' course for medical auxiliaries for service with the native administration, and a few for service with missions and employers of labour. The course covers elementary medicine, first aid, hygiene, rural sanitation and microscopy. Seventeen students were under training during the year.

The training centre at Tukuyu, with twenty students, provides a three years' course of a similar nature on a slightly lower standard, but including periods of practical apprenticeship.

(d) *Nursing Auxiliaries*

Training of nursing auxiliaries is carried out at Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga on a "block" system. Under this system ungraded nursing staff of both sexes come from the various hospitals in the Territory for periods of theoretical training, alternating with periods of practical work in their own hospitals. The course of training covers three years and successful candidates qualify for the Government Nursing Certificate. Seventy students (thirty-five men and thirty-five women) were undergoing training during 1949.

All the larger hospitals in the Territory undertake the training of candidates of both sexes for ungraded posts in the nursing service.

(e) *Pharmaceutical Assistants*

Eight students were under training at the Dar-es-Salaam Medical Training Centre during the year, one of whom successfully completed the three years' course.

(f) *Malarial Assistants*

Two courses in mosquito control were held under the direction of the Inter-territorial Malariologist at Muheza—a senior course for ten students and a course for eight Asian supervisors. A short course for mosquito searchers was held at Mbeya. In addition to these special courses, a varying number of students underwent elementary training at Muheza throughout the year with a view to employment with Government or on estates. Students attending these courses receive instruction in varying degrees of intensity, on the identification and bionomics of mosquitoes and the details of methods of control.

(2) TRAINING BY MISSIONS

(a) *Hospital Assistants*

St. Andrews' College, Minaki (Universities Mission to Central Africa), provides a four years' course for thirty students to a standard corresponding to that of the Government medical training centre at Dar-es-Salaam.

(b) *Nursing Auxiliaries*

Training for the Government nursing certificate is provided at three mission hospitals—Magila (Universities Mission to Central Africa); Lulindi (Universities Mission to Central Africa); 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.

As regards the education of the general community 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 importance of health education among the indigenous population is an important part of the functions of the health inspectorate staff. In the rural areas officers of the medical and other departments give practical instruction and advice in the effort to induce the adoption of sanitary reforms and other desirable measures in the interests of public health, and in many districts these efforts are reinforced by those of the native authorities. In the urban centres sanitation is controlled by the municipal or township authorities which, through their Medical Officers of Health, exercise their statutory powers.

As a result of the work carried out by the Medical Department and voluntary agencies, the confidence of the indigenous peoples in medical services has become generally established. There is an ever-increasing demand from the native authorities and people throughout the Territory for an extension of these services. The growing numbers of women and children attending maternity and child welfare clinics are evident of the increasing popularity of these institutions. Antenatal clinics and special maternity hospitals are provided by Government in the larger urban centres and by missions in other areas. Small labour lying-in wards are scattered throughout the Territory. Child health clinics are mainly concerned at present with the treatment and care of sick children, but at a number of them teaching and propaganda work in connection with prevention of disease and the introduction of positive health measures is undertaken. It is proposed in the near future to inaugurate a scheme of training of midwives, who will carry the benefits of modern medicine and medical treatment to the African mother in her own environment, and it is hoped to combine this service with elementary hygiene instruction in the home.

Wherever doctors, nurses and other medical staff are stationed their services are available for the medical care of children, and at Dar-es-Salaam and a number of other places special clinics are provided for school children. The services of health visitors are utilised to investigate and to bring about an improvement in the hygienic conditions in African homes as a contribution to the general improvement of maternal and child health.

In the towns and other centres of close population, Government hospital and medical facilities for the more common 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, while the operations of the Overseas Food Corporation, with its own hospitals and health services, have added greatly to the medical facilities available in the several groundnut scheme areas. Dispensaries have been established by native administrations throughout the territory. The dispensary system provides the initial medical attention for patients in the rural areas and many of the dispensaries have limited accommodation for in-patients or for out-patients coming from a distance. Serious cases and those for which the dispensaries are not equipped to deal are sent to hospitals. Particulars of the existing hospital facilities and the extent to which these are supplemented by other services are included in Statistical Appendix XII. The following is a summary of the supplementary services, showing the agencies by which they are operated:

	Government	Native Authorities	Missions	Private Bodies and Industry
Dispensaries (Rural Medical Centres)	12	401	61	209
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	12	20	52	—
Sleeping Sickness Dispensaries	9	—	—	—

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.

During the year under review the following quantities of vaccine and sera were used :

Calf lymph	.....	.....	.....	1,612,850 doses
Cholera vaccine	.....	.....	.....	506 c.cs
T.A.B. vaccine	.....	.....	.....	16,146 c.cs
Yellow fever vaccine	.....	.....	.....	12,000 doses

Full details of the incidence of the principal diseases occurring in the Territory during 1949 are not yet available, but the comparative figures for 1947 and 1948 with the returns so far received for 1949 are given below.

The outbreak of plague which occurred in the Singida district in 1948 extended into the first three months of 1949, but no cases have been reported since then.

The incidence of smallpox has shown a steady decrease since 1946, during which year 12,671 cases were reported. Cases in 1949 were reported mainly from the Ruponda Area of the Southern Province, with smaller outbreaks in the Northern Province and Southern Highlands.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases of trypanosomiasis during 1949, particularly in the Western Province.

It is of interest to note that, although there is an increase in the number of cases of relapsing fever reported this year, the number of deaths from the disease which have been recorded has not increased proportionately. The apparent increase in incidence is proportional throughout the Territory, and there is no evidence of any localised outbreak or epidemic. Increasing numbers of trained African microscopists are becoming available to carry out routine blood examinations in cases of unexplained fever, and it seems likely that the apparent increase in incidence of relapsing fever is due simply to the fact that many more cases of the milder types of the disease are now being diagnosed correctly.

Poliomyelitis is now appearing as a medical problem in the Territory. There is evidence of the sporadic existence of this disease in Tanganyika for an indefinite period, but no case was actually recorded in the Territory before 1945. Since that year there has been a steady increase in the recorded incidence, though this is prob-

partly to a greater awareness of the presence of the disease. Sixty-three were recorded in 1949, the majority occurring in the Lindi and Mikindani of the Southern Province. It seems probable that the local outbreak in is a result of the influx of population with carriers due to development. Steps are being taken to obtain a portable type of artificial respirator as an emergency measure in transporting patients to the centres where the fixed apparatus is available.

<i>Epidemic Diseases</i>			
	1947	1948	1949
Smallpox	2,690	1,206	1,041
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1,614	987	497
Human Trypanosomiasis	653	681	944*
<i>Endemic Diseases</i>			
Malaria	132,710	138,027	Figures not yet available
Blackwater Fever	46	23	" "
Relapsing Fever (Tick borne)	5,299	4,220	5,556 "
Schistosomiasis	9,837	14,759	Figures not yet available
Ankylostomiasis	26,353	26,290	" "
Dysentery (Amoebic)	961	835	" "
Dysentery (Bacillary)	754	936	" "
Enteric Fever	365	465	" "
Pneumonia	4,239	7,795	" "
Poliomyelitis	24	25	63 "
<i>Veneral Diseases and Yaws</i>			Figures not yet available
Gonorrhoea	22,573	24,016	" "
Syphilis	41,261	39,482	" "
Yaws	60,766	61,948	" "
<i>Tuberculosis</i>			
Pulmonary	4,240	4,599	Figures not yet available
Non-Pulmonary	1,027	2,381	" "

* For the first nine months of the year.

Surveys carried out by the Inter-territorial Leprologist suggest that there are probably some 100,000 cases of leprosy in Tanganyika. The year under review has seen the introduction of the new drug Sulphethrone in the campaign against this disease. The drug is being issued free of charge to all registered practitioners, including mission doctors, who are treating leprosy cases. So far 280,000 tablets have been received and a further million have been ordered. The drug is unfortunately relatively expensive, the cost of a three-year course of specific treatment being estimated at £6 a year for each patient.

The position as regards leper settlements remains as described in last year's report. 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

Makatopora in the Central Province, the Augustana Lutheran Mission at Mkesu 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 out patients.

From the table given above showing the incidence of the principal diseases occurring in the Territory, it will be seen that the incidence of venereal disease ranks high on the list. The problem of prostitution in relation to this aspect of public health continues to be the subject of study. In the rural areas, where the tribal institutions and sanctions still retain their influence, prostitution does not present a problem, but the position is different in the urban and industrial areas. Where the increasing concentration of labour forces accentuates the problem, the remedy lies largely in the provision of facilities for workers to be accompanied by their families, and employers, who are fully aware of the problems, are becoming more and more alive to the need to provide suitable amenities for their married workers.

Nutritional investigations and surveys were continued during the year. The detailed survey in the Mlalo Basin area of the Usambara mountains, to which reference was made in last year's report, was completed and a full report is to be published. The survey showed the general state of nutrition of the people of the area to be poor and the conclusion reached was that they relied too much on maize and beans for their diet although many other kinds of food crops could be grown. The basic cause of inadequate diet was ignorance of the true and relative values of foods, particularly of fruits and green vegetables. The results of this survey have emphasised the importance of linking agricultural propaganda with the nutritional aspect of preventive medicine. A similar survey, but on a more limited scale, was carried out on the Makonde plateau in the Southern Province.

During the year the Nutrition Officer analysed the diets at a number of schools and recommendations for improvement were made where these were necessary. The school feeding experiment at the Dar-es-Salaam secondary school mentioned in last year's report was completed. The children were examined for signs of nutritional ill-health before and after the experiment and although no marked change was observed—probably due to the fact that the original nutritional state of the children was fairly good—the experiment itself was a useful indication of the possibility of introducing a new type of food into school diets.

Hospital and prison diets are checked and revised where necessary and the feeding of indigenous workers receives constant attention. 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 food-stuffs with a suggested suitably balanced diet.

An inter-territorial nutrition school of a month's duration, organised at Makerere College, Uganda, was attended by a team from Tanganyika, including the Nutrition Officer, an agricultural officer, a medical officer of health, the Chief Hygiene Officer of the Overseas Food Corporation and the Assistant Director of Education (Girls' and Womens' Education). The report drawn up by this school included the available information on nutrition in Tanganyika and made recommendations for measures of improvement. In the light of these recommendations, a committee is being set up to consider the desirability of establishing a Standing Food Policy Committee.

Closely related to the general question of nutrition is that of the extent to which use is or can be made of natural sources of food supply. The wild life of the Territory provides an important source of supply for the indigenous inhabitants although much more so in some districts than others. In general it may be said

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 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 so 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. In the Western Province, for example, it is a common sight to see Baha tribesmen returning to their homes in the Kasulu highlands with loads of dried fish which they have taken as part payment for cutting the firewood used for flares by the fishermen of Lake Tanganyika.

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 dependents 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, measures are taken for the protection and control of breeding grounds and to regulate the size of the mesh of fishing nets. Reference has been made elsewhere in this report to plans for the development and improvement of the fishing industry and for greatly increasing this important source of food supply.

The following legislation affecting medical and public health work and related matters was enacted during the year :

- The Development Areas (Control) Ordinance, No. 21 of 1949.
- The Master and Native Servants (Powers and Duties of Officers) Rules, 1949.
- The Master and Native Servants (Contractors) Regulations, 1949.
- The Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) Rules, 1949.
- The Workmen's Compensation Regulations, 1949.
- The Food and Drugs (Application) Order, 1949.
- The Township (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1949.
- The Births (Non-Native Compulsory Registration) Rules, 1949.

The last mentioned item has extended liability for the compulsory registration of births of all children of non-native parentage, but apart from this the position in regard to vital statistics remains unaltered. As already stated earlier in this report, it is not yet possible to introduce compulsory registration of births and deaths among the indigenous population. The obstacles to be overcome in the collection of statistics on a territorial basis are very great and real improvement in the position can come only with the development of education, improvements in the 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, with the services of the East African Statistical Department available for the compilation of such statistics as it is possible to collect.

A survey of public health conditions in Tanganyika would not be complete without some reference to the activities of unqualified indigenous "medical practitioners." There is no recognised standard system of indigenous medicine in the Territory, but there are many tribal "medicine men." To the extent which they confine their activities to the treatment of illness and disease they are mainly dispensers of herbal remedies, but many of them also lay claim to magical powers. Their activities are controlled and regulated only by the criminal law—for contraventions of the Witchcraft Ordinance or for proved actual harm caused by their use of poisonous substances—and by native law and 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 the indigenous practitioner are widespread and generally popular. Many of them have an extensive knowledge of herbal remedies, some of them of well-known efficacy and potency, but much of their influence derives from their alleged powers of magic. Their influence is naturally greatest in the rural areas and among the more backward sections of the population. In those areas where education is more advanced and medical facilities are well established, their influence is steadily declining, but there are parts of the Territory where, particularly among the older generations, the influence of the local "mganga" and faith in his remedies are greater than confidence in the qualified practitioner and his modern medicines. Indeed, throughout the Territory there are still many who, especially in the case of the more obscure or less obvious physical complaints, will consult the indigenous medicine man and try his remedies before visiting the qualified medical practitioner.

Sanitation

In the larger towns European type houses and buildings and a proportion of other houses have water-borne sanitation, but the majority of dwellings have individual pit latrines which are subject to inspection by health officers. Else-

houses provided with water-borne sanitation normally have individual disposal plants consisting of septic or "Imhoff" tanks and absorption pits or cesspools. The extensions to the Tanga sewerage system, referred to in last year's report, have continued and many more premises have been connected to it. Public latrines are being increasingly provided in the larger centres of population.

In the smaller towns and in the villages the pit latrine system is general and constant efforts are being made to encourage the adoption of this system by the people generally in the rural areas. In certain coastal areas, however, the high ground-water level precludes the use of pit latrines and consequent difficulty is experienced in sewage disposal. At Moa, a large village in the Tanga district, flush-tank latrines have been installed as an experiment.

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 pastoral areas. The use of manure is taking place on an increasing scale in some areas.

The drought experienced this year has resulted in severe water shortage in various parts of the Territory. The daily transport of water by rail to a number of townships has been necessary during the latter part of the year and serious problems have arisen in regard to sanitation. The normal 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. Modern filtration plants have been installed at a number of towns and sterilisation by chlorine or chloramine is carried out. In fourteen townships domestic supplies are laid on to the houses of a proportion of the inhabitants; other consumers draw their requirements from standpipes placed at various points in the townships. Expanding development and increasing population have placed a heavy strain on the existing supplies in Dar-es-Salaam and some other large centres—the difficulties being accentuated this year as the result of the drought—and plans for increasing supplies are either in progress or under consideration. In the case of Dar-es-Salaam urgently required deliveries of piping and other equipment are awaited to meet immediate requirements and equipment has been ordered for the implementation of a major scheme for bringing water from the Ruvu River. At Tabora an additional dam is being constructed at a cost of £25,000 to cope with the immediate needs and a combined investigation with the Overseas Food Corporation is at present being undertaken with a view to finding a solution to the long-term problem of an adequate and assured water supply for Tabora and Mumbo. A third dam is to be constructed at Dodoma to meet the rapidly increasing needs of this growing township. Apart from these major schemes, a programme of dams and bore-holes in various parts of the territory is being carried out by the Water Development Department.

Regular inspections and tests of water supplies are carried out at Dar-es-Salaam. The Central pathological laboratory undertakes 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 existing supplies take place periodically, as well as tests of any new sources of supply. In addition, all coagulation, pH correction and chlorinating processes are controlled by regular tests with comparators or other apparatus. The orthotolidine 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 is adjusted if necessary.

Experience with moderately deep boreholes at Dar-es-Salaam and to a lesser extent at Lindi has shown that the salinity of the water obtained is largely

governed by the rate of pumping, a fact which suggests a certain amount of contamination with sea water under high rates of pumping.

Tests of water are not only carried out in connection with domestic supplies; samples are also submitted for tests in connection with the raising of steam and other similar industrial 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.

During this year increasing attention has been paid to the problem caused by pollution of water by the sisal industry and various methods of obviating this nuisance are now being investigated.

The systematic control of stagnant water is at present a practical proposition only in towns and areas of close settlement. In the urban areas the responsibility rests with the Municipal Council, the Township Authority or the Minor Settlement Sanitary Authority, as the case may be. Elsewhere where disinfection or other control measures are practicable, they are undertaken by the Health Officers and Inspectorate.

The measures undertaken for the control of pests dangerous to health are as follows :

(a) *Anti-mosquito Measures*

The Inter-Territorial Malariologist has his headquarters at Muheza in Tanganyika, where the training of staff for employment on anti-malarial measures is carried out. A branch of the Ross Institute is established at Tanga for control of malaria on associated sisal estates.

(b) *Bilharzia*

Two pilot schemes were put into operation during 1949— in the Handeni and Pare districts. These schemes, which combined education and preventive measures with curative treatment, included the controlled application of copper sulphate together with the cleansing of small streams, prevention of pollution, provision and use of suitable conveniences, and general health education.

(c) *Anti-Tick Measures*

Many urban areas are tick infested. Controlled experiments in the use of insecticides against infestation in houses, particularly in the use of Gammexane, have continued during the year with successful results.

(d) *Rats*

Plague is mildly enzootic in certain areas, particularly in the Singida district of the Central Province. Measures for the eradication of rats consist of 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 laboratories at Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga.

The inspection and control of food sold to the public are an important part of the public health measures taken in the Territory. In an urban area a medical officer of health, a health inspector or a sanitary inspector, is empowered to examine any article exposed for sale as food for human consumption and may inspect any premises, such as shops, restaurants, markets, dairies, butcheries and 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. By the Food and Drugs (Application) Order, 1949, Government Notice No. 249 of 1949) the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1944, which deals with the prevention of adulteration, were applied throughout of the Territory.

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 African Africans. The inspection and control of urban slaughter houses is a function of the Veterinary Department; when the carcasses leave the slaughter houses the responsibility of further inspection and hygienic control become the responsibility of the urban authorities. The Township (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1949, make provision for the enforcement of sanitary rules for the handling of meat in transit.

In the rural areas rules made by the native authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance for the regulation and control of markets invariably include provision for the maintenance of cleanliness.

Drugs

All matters concerning drugs and pharmaceuticals are governed by the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1937, 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.

During 1949 the following quantities of opium and its derivatives and other dangerous drugs were consumed. They were imported and used solely for medicinal purposes.

Medicinal Opium	.....	10	Kgms.
Opium (as tincture extract, etc.)	.....	839.16	grammes
Codein (as phosphate)	.....	1367.52	grammes
Morphine	.....	1544.73	grammes
Cocain	.....	410.35	grammes
Physeptone	.....	57.13	grammes
Pethidine	.....	877.0	grammes
Dionine	.....	45.92	grammes
Dicodid	.....	8.619	grammes
Dilaudid	.....	1	gramme

Marijuana is not in use as a medicinal preparation in the Territory.

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.

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

The complete figures for 1949 are not yet available, but the quantities of non-indigenous liquors imported into or manufactured in the Territory during 1948⁷ were approximately as follows :

Beer	....	....	....	630,081	Imperial gallons
Brandy	....	....	....	30,479	proof gallons
Gin	....	....	....	18,947	proof gallons
Liqueurs	....	....	....	2,059	Imperial gallons
Rum	....	....	....	1,128	proof gallons
Whisky	....	....	....	11,057	proof gallons
Wines	....	....	....	22,544	Imperial gallons

Of these quantities all were importations except in the case of beer, of which 433,760 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

may be distilled by indigenous persons. Various prohibitory orders had from time to time been made in this connection, 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 brewed spirits. Some illicit distilling and consumption still continues, however.

In the tribal areas the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are frequently subject to rules made under the Native Authority Ordinance. These rules control the operation of and conduct on licensed premises, an invariable condition being the prohibition of the carrying of any weapons. Not infrequently restrictions are placed on the amount of liquor which may be manufactured, either 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 to 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.

The following import duties are levied on alcoholic liquor :

(a) *Spirituos 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

The extent and rapidity of the growth of the Territory's population will be seen from the final figures of the 1948 general census which are given in statistical appendix I. The complete and detailed analysis of the special census of the indigenous population undertaken in sample areas is not yet available.

The previous complete census was in 1931 and the recent enumeration showed that during the period from 1931 to 1948 the African population had increased by almost 46 per cent., the Asian population by approximately 82 per cent., and the European population, excluding temporarily resident refugees, by some 30 per cent. In the case of the African population it is probable that the 1931 count was less accurate than that of 1948, when more expert assistance and more efficient statistical machinery were available, and that the actual population was more than the total figure produced by that year's census. Even so it is evident that the increase of population during the seventeen year period, only a negligible fraction of which can be attributed to immigration, has been very great. In the case of the Asian population an interesting feature disclosed by the recent census was that of the total Indian population of 44,248 (24,154 males and 20,094 females) over half were born in Tanganyika. As the report of the statistical officers states, this indicates a stable residential community with a high birthrate. In this connexion it should be observed that the total figure of the Asian population given in Appendix I includes Arabs and other persons of Asian or mixed Asian origin or descent.

Social Security and Welfare

A list of the international conventions which have been applied to the Territory is given in section C of this report and special reference to the application of conventions relating to labour welfare problems has been made in the section dealing with labour conditions and regulations. The principles of these conventions have been embodied in the laws of the Territory. The extension of this process in connection 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.

Apart from the provisions made by Government and by other employers for gratuity 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.

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 on 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 to 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.

Social welfare work has continued to be largely concerned with the establishment and development of the Community or Welfare Centres referred to in an earlier section of this report. As there stated, the cost of building these centres is being met from a Colonial Development and Welfare Grant. The scheme is due to expire this year, but application has been made for an extension of the scheme for another two years. The activities of these centres, the training and appointment of paid welfare workers, and the assistance rendered by voluntary organisations in the promotion of social welfare have already been described. The extension of English and literacy classes for men and women has been accelerated by the appointment of welfare workers, who are also forming experimental youth groups. Classes for women in domestic science and other subjects have continued during the year under review and considerable progress has been made and post-natal clinics for child welfare are held where suitably qualified organisers have been available.

A scheme for the after-care of discharged patients from Dodoma Mental Hospital has been initiated, after-care being undertaken by welfare workers where geographically possible. Hospital and prison visiting is also carried out by welfare workers.

Housing and Town Planning

To obtain a proper perspective of the housing situation in the Territory as a whole the position must be viewed from the rural and urban aspects separately and for the indigenous and non-indigenous peoples apart.

The situation of the indigenous peoples living in rural areas is delightfully simple. Housing shortage is unknown. Every man builds his own house with the materials to hand. Earth, water, grass, poles and withies are used in varying proportions. There are no building rules or regulations to be complied with. There is room for everyone to build more or less where he likes.

The situation of the non-indigenous person living in rural areas is not quite so easy. He is generally used to living in a house of a comparatively high standard, built by a professional house builder and requiring the use of imported materials such as cement and corrugated iron. Professional building contractors are few and far between in rural areas and imported materials, even when freely available, have to be transported long and expensive distances. As a result, the non-indigenous person in the country generally improvises his own building, using the minimum of imported material. He can build wherever he likes on the plot of land he holds from Government and is as free from building rules and regulations as are his indigenous neighbours. Some remarkably fine improvisations sometimes result. Certain mission stations, for example, in the most remote areas may be seen, constructed of beautifully burnt brick and tiles, mortared with local lime and sand and rafted with local timber. They provide fine examples to the indigenous people of what can be made entirely from raw materials on the spot.

The situation in the urban areas, both for the indigenous and the non-indigenous peoples, is quite different. Economic necessity or desire drives people of all races to congregate together in towns where they live in unnatural proximity to one another. A strict control of the standard of buildings and sanitation is necessary in the interests of public health and public safety. Buildings must be sited and built in accordance with plans. Everyone wishes to live as near as is conveniently possible to his place of employment and the places of employment themselves tend, for economic reasons, to coalesce into the centre of the town. As the town prospers it expands outwards and upwards, but unless the expansion occurs in an orderly, planned manner the town's public utility and sanitation services, which are never cheap to establish or maintain, become an over-heavy financial burden upon its inhabitants.

Tanganyika, enjoying as it does unprecedented commercial prosperity, is suffering from overcrowding into its towns. There is a housing shortage for persons of all races. Expansion areas are being planned and laid out to relieve the situation as fast as is practicably possible, but these have not yet caught up with the demand for accommodation which, since the war, has been both acute and sudden.

A further category of housing situations may be considered, that of the labour employed by large agricultural or mining concerns situated in rural areas.

The position regarding agricultural undertakings is one of steady progress, but, in mining undertakings and particularly on goldmines, the advance has not been so rapid. This has been due to the fact that, prior to the devaluation of sterling, most gold mining companies in this Territory had need to exercise the greatest economy and were unable to afford large capital expenditure on the construction of permanent and improved housing for their employees. The position was changing at the end of the year.

Apart from the mining industry, most large employers of labour continued their programmes of permanent building construction and have in several cases erected housing to standards that are considerably in excess of the minima prescribed by the labour regulations. The rate of progress is still governed by the availability of building materials, particularly cement, and of skilled labour, but the most heartening fact is that the larger employing concerns generally have now come to recognise the wisdom of the advice continually tendered them in the past to erect permanent buildings in place of the semi-permanent and temporary structures previously provided, when they can afford to do so. Improvements are also being made to semi-permanent and temporary buildings where permanent housing is not being provided and in this respect new types of wooden sectional huts, which have been designed to comply with the requirements of the labour legislation, have been

vided by the Overseas Food Corporation for constructional camps for the roundnut Scheme. Many indigenous workers still show a strong preference for a semi-permanent or temporary type of accommodation, which accords more with their traditional style of housing, consisting of mudbrick or mud and pole walls and a thatched roof.

In order to enable a part of the Dar-es-Salaam Municipality to be laid out and developed on sound town planning principles, a special Ordinance, called the Upanga Area Planning and Development Ordinance, was passed during the year under review. The Upanga Area is one of small undeveloped and unsurveyed household properties, and the Ordinance, which is similar to the Lex Aedickes of Germany, provides for the pooling of the lands, provision of a layout of roads, building plots, open spaces, etc., and redistribution of land in the form of building lots to its former owners. Allowing for the roads and spaces, the owners are guaranteed a return of 75 per cent. of the area of land they held before. A committee has been appointed to administer the Ordinance and it is anticipated that a planning scheme for the area will be published in 1950.

Considerable progress has been made throughout 1949 in the planning of township and in the development of a planning organisation. Sir Alexander Gibb and partners continued to function as consultants in the broader field of town planning and as advisers in the day to day matters of control of development until the Government organisation was set up in October, 1949.

During the period under review, draft proposals for an entirely new legislation governing planning and the control of development have been formulated and submitted to Government for consideration. This draft Ordinance is very far reaching in effect and is at present under discussion.

In addition to the towns listed in the 1948 report for which outline schemes have been prepared, preliminary schemes are in course of preparation for the following townships:

Lindi
Morogoro
Dodoma
Kilwa Masoko
Mbeya

The outline schemes reported in 1948 for Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam and Moshi have been further developed and details are now in various stages of progress towards completion.

Isolated areas of detailed site planning for immediate development, in advance of comprehensive schemes, have been carried out for almost all the townships in the territory—these cover such matters as housing development of various types, public buildings, schools, Government offices, etc., commercial areas and industrial sites. Practically every township of importance in the Territory has now received town planning advice or treatment in greater or lesser degree of detail. There remains an enormous solid core of work which will take many years to accomplish in formulating the later stages of the various planning schemes.

One of the major works completed this year is the report on the proposal to construct a new town and port at Mtwara, in the Southern Province, together with a master-plan for the whole of the proposed town. This scheme envisages the gradual construction, on carefully planned and controlled lines, of a residential and industrial town of some 200,000 population, equipped with modern port facilities and deep water berths. It is intended that development should take place in phases as dictated by the demand, so that, even if, for any reason, the town does not grow to the size originally planned, it will still be a self-complete and self-supporting township.

The following is a summary of the main works completed or in hand in 1949 :

Dar-es-Salaam

The Interim Report and Draft Planning proposals are now complete and have been considered by Government and submitted to the Municipality for consideration. Very considerable areas have been planned in detail, in advance of the approval of the general scheme, to keep ahead of the increasing pace of development. Contour surveys have been carried out of large tracts of land previously undeveloped, and schemes have been prepared or are in course of preparation for very extensive African housing areas planned on model lines. Several hundred plots within these layouts have been demarcated on the ground in order to enable Africans to build their own houses. In addition, private owners are being encouraged and persuaded to open up their land for African development in accordance with the site plans prepared. Extensive areas have also been planned in some detail as a guide to local architects commissioned by land owners to prepare development plans.

Further industrial areas have been planned in detail to meet with increasing demand for industrial sites and a considerable number of sites have been demarcated and alienated. The first stages of the plan for the redevelopment of the central commercial area, and obsolete areas, have been entered, but this and other detailed physical planning is greatly hampered by the lack of staff. A continuous system of control of development has been exercised so far as the present legislation will permit in order to ensure that the very considerable building programme will not jeopardise the future plan of the town.

Upanga

The Ordinance empowering the pooling and redistribution of freehold land to secure its good development in the Upanga Area has been made law ; the plan has been prepared, covering the whole scheme, and the computations are now well advanced. It is hoped shortly to open up this land, owned principally by Asians, for medium density residential development.

Mtwara

The first phase of construction works at Mtwara has been decided and the road frame work for the greater part of the town has been pegged out. Roads within Phase I of development have been marked out in greater detail and construction has been commenced. Detailed layouts and site plans for the first portion of the residential, commercial and industrial areas included in Phase I are in course of preparation. Active construction of the port works is also in hand.

Moshi

A certain amount of detail has been added to the tentative town plan prepared last year. This consists principally of the detailed layout for a considerable area of medium density housing and sites for a number of public buildings.

Arusha

More detail has been added to the tentative plan prepared last year and certain features of this plan are being re-examined and improved. Further expansion of the town will be extremely difficult unless the boundary extension can be agreed in the near future.

Mwanza

The outline plan in course of preparation for Mwanza in 1948 has been completed and is now ready for advancement to the next stage. Detailed design of small residential areas within the limits of the plan have been prepared and plots demarcated. The formation of a satellite town to the north, at Bwiru, is under considera-

This project is likely to be dictated by the extreme scarcity of land at Mwanza between the escarpment and the lake shore, a feature which will be aggravated when the level of the lake rises as a result of the Ripon Falls hydro-electric scheme.

Bukoba

A contour survey has been commenced along the lake littoral of Bukoba in order to determine the probable effect upon the town of the projected rise in the lake level. It is anticipated that a considerable area will be submerged and the planning of this town must be delayed until the effects of this submergence can be estimated.

Gege

The tentative planning scheme was approved in 1949 by the Township Authority and subsequent development has been controlled on the lines of these proposals. A surface utilisation survey has been completed and considerable research has been carried out in readiness for the preparation of a report in the next stage of the planning scheme.

A scheme for African housing was approved in 1948 and steps are now being taken to acquire the freehold land involved. A scheme for a further African housing area planned on model lines has been prepared and approved by the Township Authority and portions of the work are now under construction. Further African housing areas have been reserved, but have not yet been planned in detail. The medium density housing area has been planned in detail and is now under active construction. Other detailed layouts for a better type of medium density development have also been detailed and plots are being sold by the freeholders for private development. A scheme for low density housing on Government land was prepared and approved in 1949. Plots have been laid out and active construction is taking place. A further area in this vicinity has been planned privately in conjunction with the Government planning organisation. Preliminary details have been worked out for the extension of the inoffensive industrial group and tentative proposals have been made for an offensive factory area. A considerable amount of detailed physical planning has been undertaken for the determination of building lines, sites for public buildings, welfare buildings, schools, etc., and a continuous control of development within the framework of existing legislation has been exercised.

Lindi

The problem of Lindi has received preliminary study and a tentative plan is in course of preparation. In order to keep pace with the demand for development, certain areas have been planned and detailed layouts prepared in advance of the broader town plan for African housing, Asian housing and the low density housing. A considerable number of African houses have already been built by individuals on plots provided by Government and further plots are being demarcated in accordance with the detailed plan.

Dodoma

A tentative plan for Dodoma is in course of preparation and its outlines have been submitted to the Township Authority for consideration. In advance of the major plan, detailed planning has been carried out for an industrial area to be served by railway sidings, and for a further large low density housing area to meet immediate requirements. A detailed design of medium density housing area is in course of preparation. The sites have been chosen and allocated for a number of public buildings, schools, etc.

Mbeya

An outline plan for Mbeya has been prepared and submitted to the Township Authority, and, in advance of the development of this plan, detailed layouts have been prepared for high density housing areas and for schools and public buildings in readiness for a considerable programme of building.

Songea

Detailed layouts have been prepared for a low density housing area and the first stage of an outline plan for the township has been entered. Sites have also been reserved and zoned for an industrial area and for a large hotel.

Morogoro

A tentative plan for Morogoro Township is now in course of preparation, but a great deal of survey and research is necessary before it can be much further advanced. In the meantime, in advance of the broader planning, detailed layouts have been prepared for low density housing areas and for an extension to both the medium density and high density housing areas.

Korogwe

Close study has been given to the problem of the unhealthy situated township of Korogwe and a decision has been reached to replan the township on a new site on the rising ground adjacent to the present settlement. The approximate area of land required for this purpose has been decided.

Further consideration has been given to planning of Shinyanga, Inringa and Kahama, and a certain amount of detailed siting has been planned.

Throughout the year it has been the general policy to make as much Government land as possible available within the framework of the town planning schemes for low density, medium density and high density housing where the need exists. A considerable amount of housing has been carried out directly by Government and extensive areas of land have been opened to private developers upon which to build their own houses. Much freehold land has already been planned in detail with the object of persuading owners to make it available to all sections of the public for private housing construction.

Throughout the whole Territory there has been very considerable building activity and this is particularly marked in Dar-es-Salaam. The problem of land for the African population of Dar-es-Salaam is difficult as the older part of the town is so closely built and much of the fringe land is occupied by other buildings and installations which can only be moved to make way for African housing on a programmed basis. The work of phasing the clearing and occupation of this land is well advanced, but is hampered by the fact that a great deal of it is freehold. There is, however, an encouraging response from landowners who, having seen the planning proposals and sketch layouts for their land, are showing more willingness to open up their land for model African development.

Details of the Government housing programme executed during 1949 are as follows :

129	European houses
28	Asian houses
172	African houses

in various towns, and many more of these three groups are in course of construction or preparation.

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 of 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 their buildings. In the urban areas, new buildings must conform to certain minimum standards. The houses being built under the Government housing schemes referred to above are of modern types.

Penal 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 but the following is a summary of the position at the end of the year :

Commissioner of Prisons	1
Assistant Commissioner	1
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendent of Prisons	20
Matron of Female Prison	1
Superintendent of Approved School	1
Matron of Approved School	1
Industrial Instructors	2
Public Executioner and Assistant Public Executioner	2
Chief Warders	21
Warders	903
Recruit warders	36
Female warders	12
Clerks	30
Instructors	40
Motor drivers	6

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.

A special category is the Kingolwira Prison Farm where the policy is segregation by prisons. Kingolwira, situated in rural surroundings, has accommodation for one thousand first offenders of both sexes who are housed in separate prisons without security walls. It provides for the practical implementation of the policy that such prisoners should be usefully employed on constructive work of an instructional character, with the minimum of restraint and confinement. A large farm of 2,000 acres with dairy, workshops, brick kilns, etc., provides an extensive range of employment in agriculture and animal husbandry. All building construction work, upkeep of buildings, maintenance of roads and aerodrome are carried out by prisoners. Everything possible is done to place prisoners who have become proficient in trades in suitable 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, eight instructors and a clerk.

Reference was made in last year's report to the inauguration of a five-year building programme to provide adequate prison accommodation for the territory. Despite difficulties resulting from prolonged drought conditions, continuing shortage of trained staff and of certain materials, good progress was made during 1949. The main items on which work was further advanced by the end of the year were the prisons and staff quarters at Maweni, Moshi, Mwanza, Shinyanga and Tabora. Extensions of accommodation for Class I prisoners and extension of dairy farm at Kingolwira were well advanced. Work on a new prison at Tarime was also well advanced and will be completed by the middle of 1950.

The prison for recidivists for the central line was completed during the year and another on the Tanga line, which will serve the Tanga and Northern Provinces, is well advanced.

The prison farm at Kingolwira has been fully extended and two other prison farms are to be completed within the next two years.

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. During 1949 there were 64 admissions to the school.

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 implement this policy in its entirety but even now it is true to

that, as regards the general care and treatment of prisoners, conditions in Tanganyika compare very favourably with those to be found in many other countries.

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 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, painting 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 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.

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 at 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 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 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.

Prisoners are employed on carpentry, tailoring, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, laundry work, mat-making, rope-making, quarrying, brick-making, lime-burning, road work, agriculture and general labour. The prison five-year building plan is being carried out entirely by prison labour under the supervision of prison instructor staff. Prison labour is used largely by Government departments 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.

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/-. Persons so released may sleep at home and are employed without payment by Government Departments on public work unconnected with the prison, e.g. quarrying, anti-malarial work, station labour, etc., and have either cooked rations or a ration allowance provided. No less than 2,811 persons availed themselves of this privilege during 1949.

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.

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 more necessary than ever before in view of the lack of self-discipline amongst so many who come to prison but the matter is one which is kept constantly under review particularly in its relation to the general question of introduction of reforms. Such reforms as those implemented under the Kingolwira Prison Farm System have been extended to the Moshi Prison Farm.

As regards corporal punishment, which in this Territory means caning only, this disciplinary measure is resorted to only in rare instances for mutiny or incitement to mutiny and personal violence to a prison officer and when considered necessary by the Commissioner to whom all sentences of corporal punishment must be submitted for confirmation. The number of cases of corporal punishment awarded during the year under review was one only.

Similarly, recourse to solitary confinement is had only in cases of aggravated or repeated offences and when other disciplinary measures have proved clearly inadequate. The policy is to reduce such forms of punishment to a minimum and in due course to abolish them altogether. This objective will remain constantly in view but the time for its complete achievement has certainly not yet arrived.

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 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 under supervision up to fourteen days. A further step in this direction was made during the year when four inmates were granted fourteen days' leave of absence to go home on unsupervised leave. The introduction of home leave was not without risk but it is gratifying to be able to report that the privilege was not abused.

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 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.

The only substantive prison legislation passed during the year was an amendment to the Prisons Ordinance requiring every sentence of solitary confinement in excess of fourteen days imposed on a prisoner by an officer in charge of a prison to be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner, who may increase or reduce the number of days ordered, or may substitute some other form of punishment authorized by the Ordinance in lieu thereof.

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.

The post of Probation Officer was filled during the year. Since his arrival in the Territory this officer has been mainly engaged in making a wide study of local conditions with a view to the establishment of a comprehensive probation system for the year. 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.

H. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

A RESOLUTION* on the subject of educational advancement adopted by the Executive Council at the thirteenth meeting of its fourth session the Council requested Administering Authorities to furnish each year the most complete and detailed information available of the progress achieved in the field of education.

In this chapter of the annual report and in the relevant statistical appendices an attempt is made each year to provide up-to-date information in as full and complete a form as possible. In regard to matters of a general nature, such as questions of educational policy and practice, this presents no great problem but difficulties do arise in regard to the provision of detailed statistical information. It must be remembered that much elementary educational work is carried on by voluntary agencies scattered throughout the length and breadth of the Territory, often in small remote stations. Every endeavour is made to obtain the required statistics from these agencies but it is not possible to ensure that the central records are always completely up-to-date.

As regards the objectives of the Territory's educational policy it has been made clear in previous annual reports that there must, in a country with a mixed population in varying stages of development, be some distinction between the immediate and the ultimate objectives. The ultimate objective of a community well-equipped for 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, 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. In the plan it was estimated that the African population of the Territory was about six million in 1947 and that by 1956 it would have risen to seven million. It was mentioned that the target figure of 250,000 children attending village schools by 1956 would represent 36 per cent. of the total school-age population. The census figures for 1948, however, showed that the population in that year was already in excess of the seven million estimated for 1956. If the target figure of 36 per cent. of the estimated population for 1956 (allowing for a 2 per cent. per annum increase on the 1948 figures) is to be maintained, a very much more rapid increase in the

* No. 83 (iv) of 9.2.1949

annual enrolment of children in village schools will have to be secured than is the case at present. This in turn postulates a very large increase in educational expenditure. This would have to be additional to the increased expenditure on salaries and grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies which has already been necessitated by the 1948 revision of salaries and the equation of voluntary agency teachers' salaries with those of Government teachers. In order to assist the voluntary agencies to pay these greatly increased salaries, the rate of grants-in-aid in fully assisted schools has been increased from 85 per cent. to 95 per cent. of the salaries. It is clear, therefore, that the financial implications of the ten year plan have got to be very largely re-cast in the light of these increased salaries and the very steep rise in building costs. This will be done in 1950 when the opportunity will be taken to revise some of the details of the plan, as it was contemplated should be done when the plan had been running for three years.

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 still needs is a continuing 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 setbacks 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. In spite of the repeated and inevitable setbacks referred to above, good progress has been made since 1919. The fact remains, however, that this progress has not kept pace with the needs of the Territory. The need for still greater efforts in the future is thus accentuated, but the basic policy is in no way affected.

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, government, 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

in opposition on the part of the people generally, including the parents and guardians of the girls themselves, especially in rural areas.

As regards non-African education the European and the Indian and Goan Education Authorities, to which reference was made in last year's report, were established at the beginning of 1949 under the provisions of the Non-Native Education Ordinance. After some months of working of the Indian and Goan Education Authority it became clear that the linking of Indian and Goan education under one Authority would not prove a satisfactory arrangement because for religious and linguistic reasons the Indians and Goans preferred, in most cases, to send their children to different schools. It was agreed therefore by all concerned that the connection of the Goans with the Indian and Goan Education Authority should be severed and this was effected by legislation passed in July, 1949. The education of Goans and of other non-Africans who are neither Indians nor Europeans is now dealt with as a separate group with a special fund and is to be administered directly by the Department of Education with the assistance of a representative Advisory Committee. The revenue of the special fund will be derived in exactly the same way as the revenue of the Authorities' funds from contributions from Territorial revenue, from Non-Native Education Tax payable by the communities concerned and from school fees. There thus remain two Education Authorities, a European and an Indian. These have made a very promising beginning and the system is thoroughly justifying itself.

Quite apart from any question of the changes made in regard to the financing and administration of non-indigenous education, 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 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 by Government and grant-aided schools.

The executive responsibility for implementing the Territory's educational policy lies with the Education Department, with headquarters at Dar-es-Salaam. The Head of the Department, the Director of Education, is assisted by a Deputy Director and three Assistant Directors (for African, Non-African and Girls' and Women's 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, 1948 and 1949. 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 connection with the correspondence course for European children, and the educational staff employed in the training section of the Labour Department.

	1938	1948	1949
Director	1	1	1
Deputy Director	—	1	1
Assistant Director (African Education)	—	—	1
" " (Non-African Education)	—	—	1
" " (Girls' & Women's Education)	—	—	1
Chief Inspector	—	1	—
*Superintendent of Technical Education	—	1	1
*Inspector of Non-African Schools	—	—	1
*Secretary	—	—	1
Supervisor of School Buildings	—	—	1
Chief Inspector of Women's Education	—	1	—
Accountant	—	—	1
Senior Education Officers and Education Officers	26	49	52
Women Education Officers	4	18	24
Senior Industrial Instructors and Industrial Instructors	11	10	10
Clerical Instructors	1	2	2
Indian Inspectors	1	2	2
Indian Headmasters	1	3	3
Indian Teachers	32	72	77
African Teachers and Inspectors	404	1,114	1,349
African Industrial Instructors	36	54	62

*Posts not yet filled.

The provision made in the estimates for 1949 in respect of personal emoluments was:

Territorial Estimates	£262,084
Development Estimates	£42,520

At its 240th plenary meeting on 15th November, 1949, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution* in which the hope was expressed that in preparing their budgets Administering Authorities would give special prominence to improving and increasing educational facilities.

In this regard the Administration might justly claim to have anticipated the hope expressed by the General Assembly. The comparative figures recorded in last year's report and now reproduced and brought up to date below indicate how great has been the increase in financial provision for educational services in recent years. It is true that the population of the Territory has increased considerably since 1938 and that the number of African children of school age may have increased since that year by not less than twenty per cent. Salaries, costs of materials and overhead expenses generally have risen during the same period by nearly one hundred per cent. But the fact that the total sum provided in the 1950 estimates for African education alone is more than eight times the total provision made in 1938 for all educational services indicates in the clearest possible manner the prominence given to the financial aspect of improving and increasing educational facilities for the indigenous population of the Territory. Increased provision for non-African education has been possible by the establishment of the special funds into which are now paid the revenue derived from the payment of school fees and the proceeds of the Non-Native Education Tax, together with any Government loans or subventions.

* No. 324 (iv) of 15.2.1949.

The following is a comparative statement of the total financial provision for social services, showing the sources from which funds were provided.

General Revenue	Development Funds	Non-Native Education Authority Funds	Native Treasuries	TOTAL
£	£	£	£	£
99,717	—	—	14,688	114,405
109,952	—	—	11,764	121,716
359,160	60,900	—	90,590	510,650
379,390	118,011	—	98,430	595,831
494,871	221,586	95,911	93,702	906,070
581,594	337,737	464,746†	95,000	1,479,077

† Estimates

† Government subventions to funds included under General Revenue.

The distribution of funds as between the several communities for the year 1949-1950 is as follows:

	African	Asian	European	Total
	£	£	£	£
1949	699,853	110,633	95,584	906,070
1950	843,965	372,387	262,725	1,479,077

The appropriations for non-native education in 1950 include loans from the Government to the Non-Native Education Authorities for capital works (Asian £2,366; European £105,553), and are further increased by the proceeds of the Non-Native Education Tax.

It will be noted that the financial provision for educational services has practically doubled itself during the four year period 1947-1950 but a continuing increase at this rate cannot be anticipated, even allowing for recourse to such devices as social taxation. The extent to which the continued expansion of educational services can be maintained must be subject to the limitations imposed by the total revenue resources of the Territory and the percentage of these revenues which it is possible to appropriate for education, having due regard for the needs of the other social services. It is clearly the duty of the Administering Authority to ensure a balanced development of all the social services within the limits of the available funds. Moreover there is the important consideration to which attention has been drawn in another connexion. The present expansion of education and other services is being assisted by the United Kingdom taxpayer by substantial grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Reliance on such external subventions cannot continue indefinitely and if the Territory is to make sure progress along the road to political maturity it must face up to the problem of achieving economic independence, including the provision from its own resources of the necessary funds for the maintenance of its expanding social services.

School building programmes have, in common with other building programmes, suffered delay in execution owing to the continued shortage of skilled supervisory staff and the difficulty of obtaining certain materials and equipment from abroad. Nevertheless Government, Native Authorities and the voluntary agencies made further progress with their programmes during the year. Government works on the boys' secondary school at Dar-es-Salaam, Malangali Bwiru and Nyakato and the girls' school at Machane went on. Extensions to the European school at Arusha were proceeded with. By the end of the year the African girls' school buildings at Mbeya were nearing completion. Work was begun on the Bengesa secondary school and the teacher training centre at Butimba near Mwanza. Unfortunately no progress could be made with the permanent buildings for the teacher training centre at Mpwapwa and since the temporary accommodation at Bigwa was no longer available it was necessary at the end of 1949 to move this training centre to another temporary home at Kidugala, near Njombe, where an ex-refugee camp has been taken over and adapted.

The following legislation affecting education was passed during 1949 :

- (a) *The African Education (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1949)*. The main purpose of this was to provide for the appointment of Education Secretaries-General to co-ordinate the educational work of recognised bodies or organisations and to act in liaison with the Director of Education.
- (b) *The African Education (Grants-in-Aid) (Amendment) Regulations, 1949*. This set out, in revised form, the objects for which grants-in-aid may be paid and included, for the first time, grants-in-aid in respect of Education Secretaries-General at a rate not exceeding £600 per annum.
- (c) *The Non-Native Education (European Grants-in-Aid) Rules, 1949*.
- (d) *The Non-Native Education (Indian Grants-in-Aid) Rules, 1949*

The general effect of these revised Rules is to increase the financial aid in respect of both capital and recurrent expenditure given by the Non-Native Education Authorities to assisted schools.

- (e) *The Non-Native Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1949, (No. 8 of 1949)*. A minor verbal amendment to the principal ordinance.
- (f) *The Non-Native Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1949, (No. 45 of 1949)*. This Ordinance provided for the replacement of the Indian and Goan Education Authority by the Indian Education Authority consequent upon the withdrawal of the Goan community from participation in the former Authority.

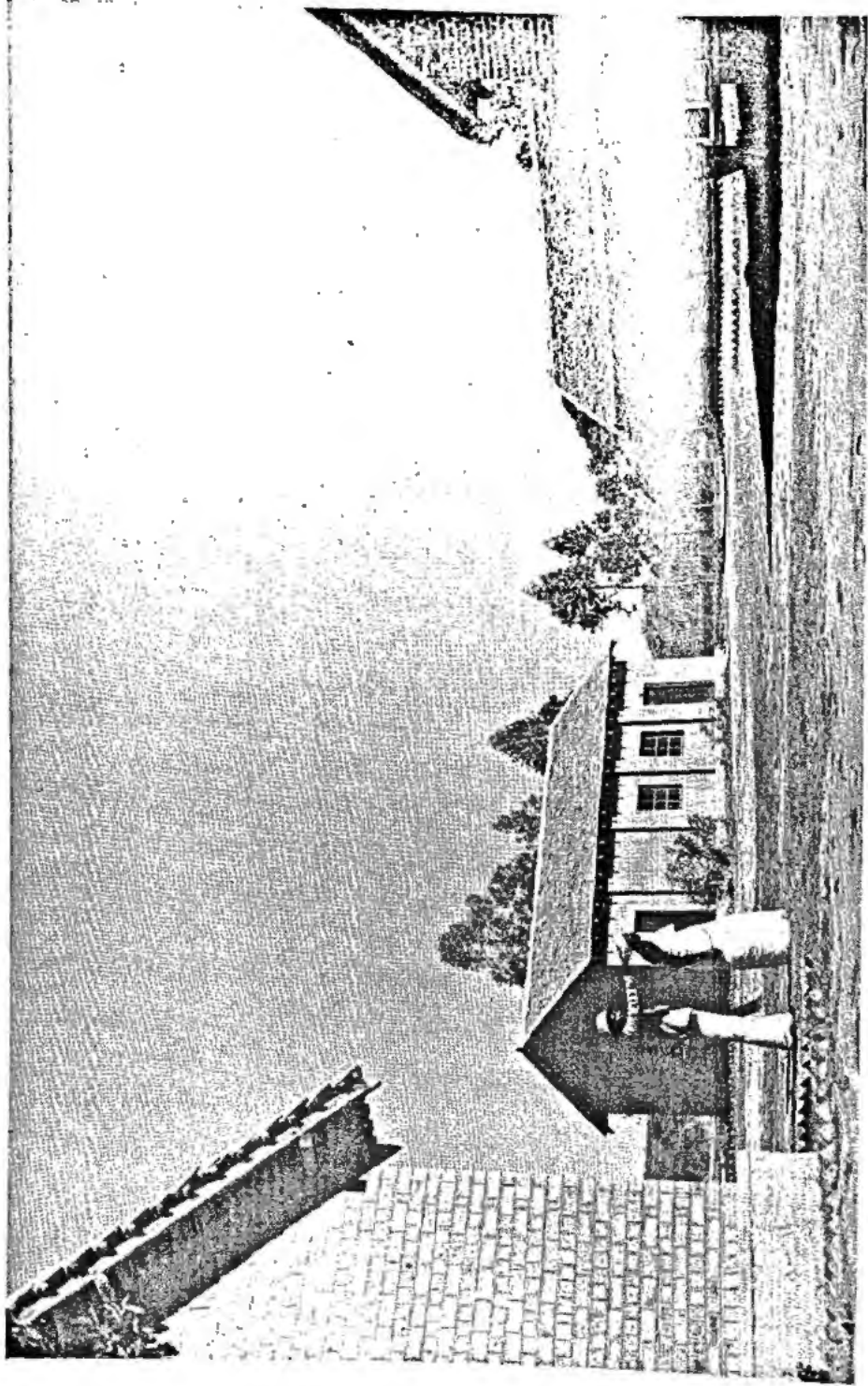
Schools and Curriculum

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.

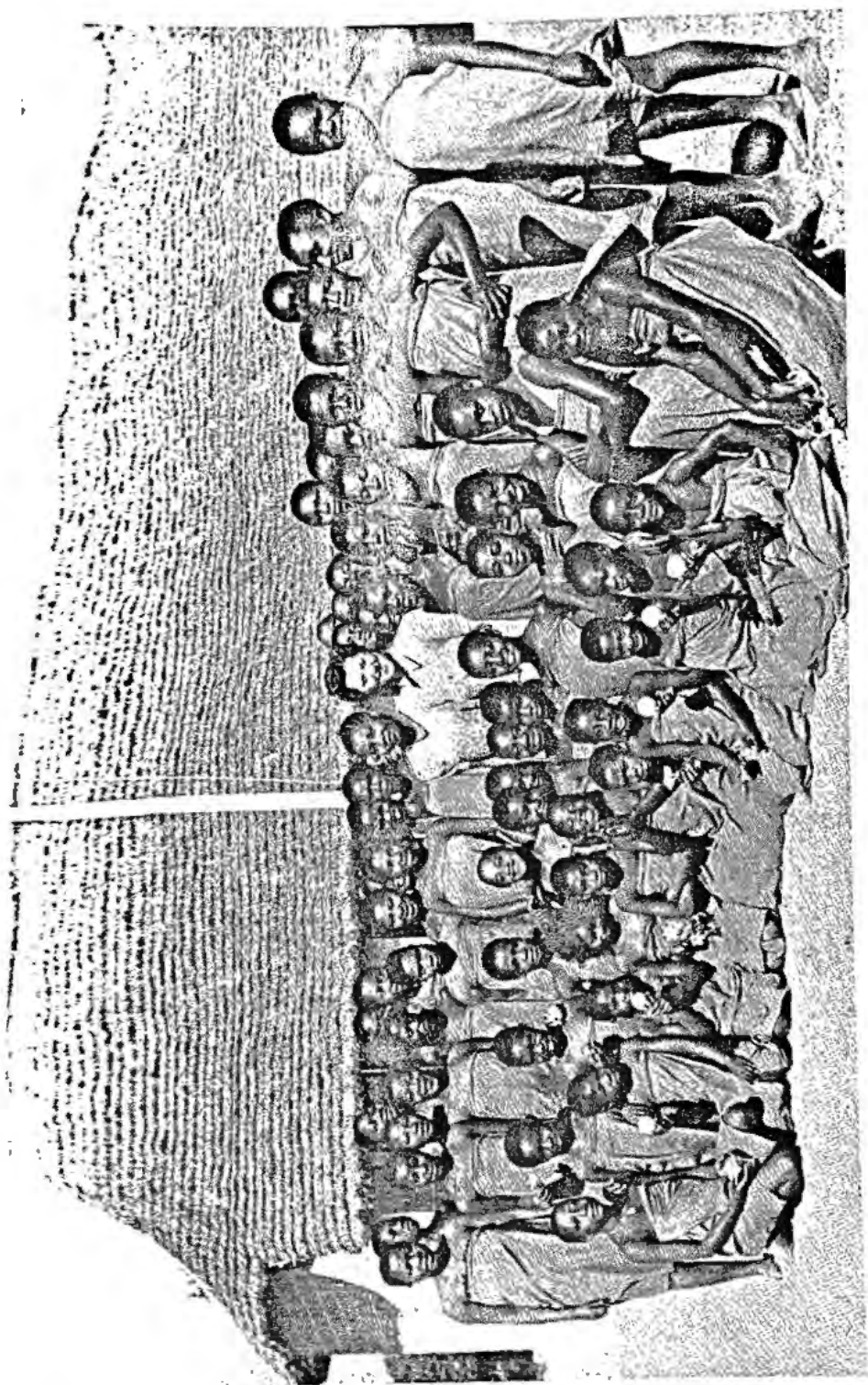
Appendix XIII to this report includes particulars of the number of registered schools in the Territory but these do not indicate the full extent of the educational work undertaken by voluntary agencies to which reference has already been made. The various missionary societies operate a large number of unregistered schools throughout the Territory and the latest returns available show a total enrolment of over 200,000 pupils at such schools. In many of these unregistered schools, often referred to locally as "bush schools", the instruction given cannot be said to reach a high standard of efficiency. It frequently consists, as far as secular education is



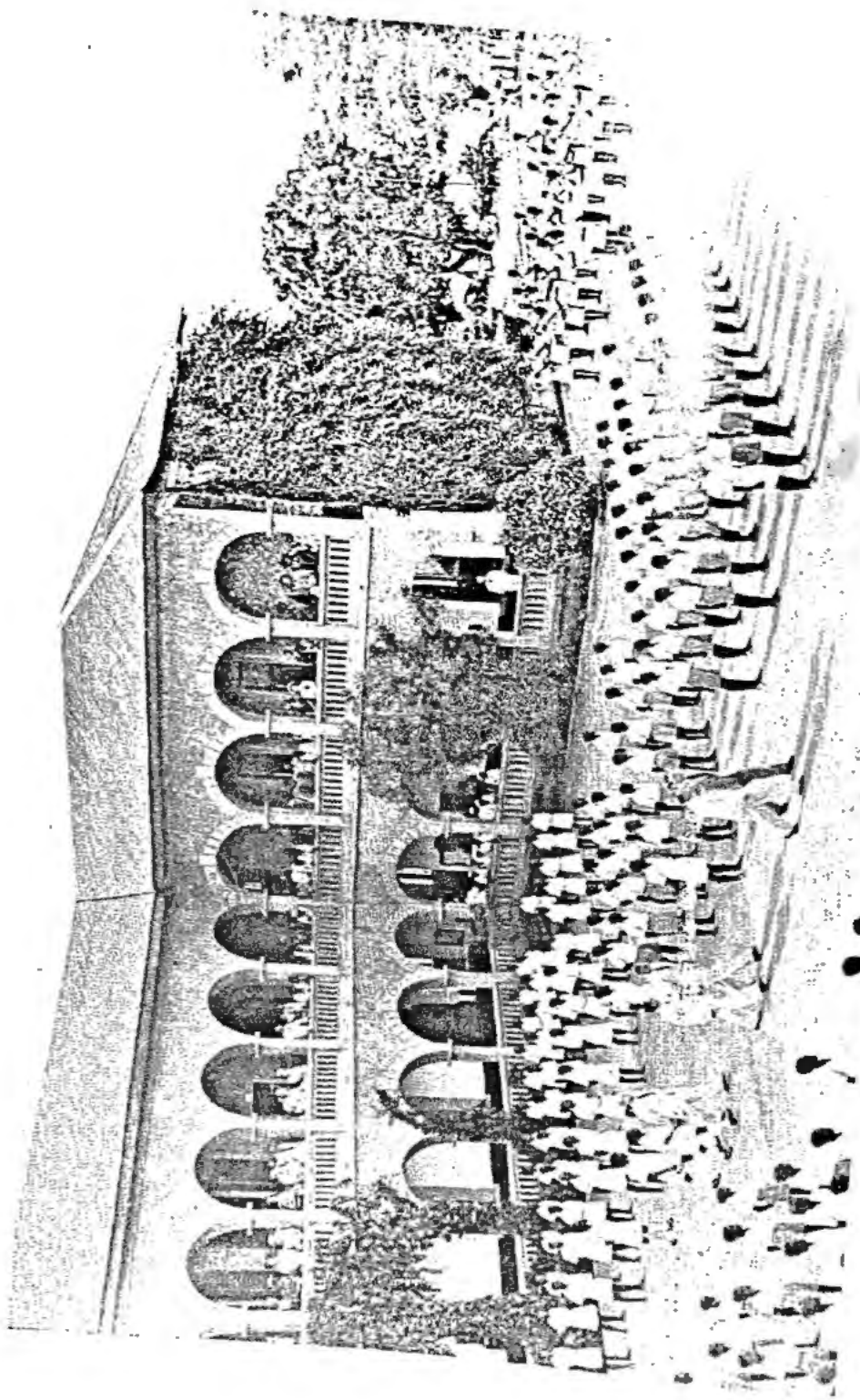
XXI. TANGANYIKA ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAM, WINNERS OF THE EAST AFRICAN INTER-TERRITORIAL CUP



XXII. A VILLAGE SCHOOL



XXIII. A GROUP OF SCHOOLGIRLS



cerned, of little more than the mere rudiments of reading and writing in the local macular. The educational influence of these bush schools is, however, by no means inconsiderable, even if they do little more than whet the appetites of their pupils and inculcate at an early age a desire for more education in better schools.

The Non-Native Education Ordinance, 1948, together with the Non-Native Education (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1949, provides for the establishment and operation of schools for the education of non-indigenous children. In addition to prescribing the constitution and functions of the newly established Education Authorities this legislation provides for the appointment of managers of non-government schools, for the registration of schools and teachers, and for the inspection of schools. Provision is also made for the closing of any school conducted in a manner detrimental to the physical, mental or moral welfare of the pupils attending it.

Grants to private schools for the education of indigenous inhabitants are governed by the provisions of the African Education Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder; grants to schools providing education for Asian and European children are made in accordance with the terms of the relevant special notices published in the official Gazette. The main conditions attaching to such grants are as follows:

(a) *African Schools*

- (i) The 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 not be less than the number of licensed (uncertificated) teachers employed.
- (iv) There must be a reasonable number of children attending the school in relation to the number of teachers employed.
- (v) Scales of salaries paid to African teachers must have been approved.

(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 75 per cent and 95 per cent. (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. Maintenance grants are payable in respect of pupils at post-primary and vocational schools and teacher training centres and equipment grants are payable to students completing the course at vocational schools.

(b) *Asian Schools*

Grants for salary purposes are made at a rate not exceeding 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the certified salaries of teaching staff. Building and equipment grants are payable at a rate not exceeding 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the approved expenditure. Grants towards boarding costs may be made in necessitous cases.

(c) *European Schools*

Grants towards staff salaries are payable according to the number of pupils attending the school. Grants towards the maintenance of boarders may be made as necessary. Building grants are payable at a rate not exceeding 50 per cent of the capital expenditure on an approved school and grants for materials according to the number of pupils.

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 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

proper place in the higher spheres of the public life of their country, or to give 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 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. Handwork, games and physical training are taught, largely as out-of-classroom activities.

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 instruction up to Standard IV. English is taught as a subject.

Facilities for higher education are provided at Makerere College, Uganda, an autonomous institution which has recently been raised to the status of a university college. African students who qualify for entrance to Makerere are eligible for Government bursaries covering the full cost of their time at the college. In this connexion full note has been taken of the resolution* on the subject of higher education in the trust Territories in Africa adopted by the Trusteeship Council at the twenty-third meeting of its fifth session. In this resolution the Council, having regard to the impracticability of establishing at this time a single university for the six African trust Territories, recommended *inter alia* that the Government of the United Kingdom should, without prejudice to the normal development of Makerere College, consider "the possibility of establishing in Tanganyika, as soon as possible, facilities for higher education".

While it is fully recognised that the time will come when the existing facilities will be inadequate and that Tanganyika must in due course have its own centre or centres of higher learning, the present position is that Makerere College offers accommodation for more students from this Territory than are at the present stage of development able to avail themselves of the opportunity and with the planned expansion of the college this position is likely to continue for some time to come. The immediate establishment of a separate university college in Tanganyika would not only be likely to prejudice the normal development of Makerere College but the segregation of this trust Territory's higher education from that of the other East African Territories at this stage would be completely uneconomic and would impose an unnecessary and unjustifiable burden upon Tanganyika's limited financial resources.

In the same resolution to which reference has just been made the Trusteeship Council, noting the provision already made for scholarships, recommended that the Administering Authority consider the possibility of progressively increasing the number of scholarships for higher education in Africa and overseas available to the inhabitants of the trust Territory. This is an accepted feature of the educational

* No. 110 (v) of 19.7.1949.

of Tanganyika and will continue to be so. In the case of African students finance is available for those who are suitably qualified and wish to pursue their studies abroad, and special courses of training are also provided. For non-Africans bursaries are available for post-secondary studies abroad, provided on 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.

In the academic year 1949/50 scholarships were awarded to candidates from Tanganyika as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| One (African) | for an Honours Degree course in Arts at the University College of Wales Aberystwyth. |
| One (European) | for an Honours Degree course in Mathematics at Nottingham University. |
| One (Indian) | for an Honours Degree course in Arts at Nottingham University. |
| One (Indian) | for a course in Dental Surgery leading to the L.D.S. qualification. |

At the end of 1949 the number of Africans studying in the United Kingdom was 23.

Pupils

As stated in previous reports, 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 proximity 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.

The following is a summary of the position in regard to the payment of fees, medical care and feeding of schools 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 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 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 the 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 parents' 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

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 teaching 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 | " |
| (iv) Unqualified (In non-Government schools only) | Grade III |

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 inadequate 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. There were, however, no local candidates for the male Indian Teacher Training Centre at Nairobi in 1949. 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 and II are registered but not licensed.

Asian teachers in Grade III are registered only after they have given satisfaction as to their efficiency and ability to teach. Uncertificated African teachers are licensed on satisfactory completion of a recognised teacher training course if, despite their failure to pass the certificate examination, they are considered suitable as teachers.

As the result of the acceptance of recommendations contained in the report of the Holmes Commission on salary revision there have been considerable increases in the salary scales of teachers. The following statement shows the present 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. 226- 400
Grade II	Shs. 110- 160
Licensed (depending on length of training)	Shs. 80/105-145
Women (certificated) with further increments in special cases	Shs. 84- 128

African teachers in assisted voluntary agency schools receive the same salaries as Government employed teachers.

(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 66½ per cent of the approved salaries

(c) *European Teachers*

	<i>Per Annum</i>
(i) <i>African Schools</i>	
Education Officers	£550-1,320
Women Education Officers	£496-1,056
(ii) <i>European Schools</i>	
Masters	£550-1,320
Mistresses	£496-1,056

The only teachers' association in the Territory at present 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

Reference has been made in previous reports to the visit paid to the Territory during 1947 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

elligent 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 concerning social development were accepted in 1948, and the North Pare scheme referred to in that year's report has now been launched. This pilot scheme has its own intrinsic value and will also serve as an experiment on the result of which future expansion of the work can be judged. It is not confined solely to the promotion of literacy. It covers the whole field of social betterment, including such essential features as improvement in agricultural practices and in the standard of public health and the material used in promoting the spread of literacy deals largely with such matters.

A Training Course for welfare workers and African assistants was held in Dar-es-Salaam during June and July, 1949. Eighteen trainees were selected and it was found that the most suitable were men who had served as instructors in the East African Army Education Corps. The course consisted of a series of lectures and practical work covering the following subjects :

- Citizenship
- Adult Education
- Mass Literacy
- Organization of Welfare Centres
- Practice of Social Work

On completion of the course twelve men were appointed to welfare centres as welfare workers and six African assistants for the social development team of the literacy campaign. The latter, under the direction of an educational specialist on mass literacy, went to the Bukoba district for a preliminary trial. In October the team was transferred to the North Pare area for the pilot scheme. As no social development officer was yet available a European welfare officer was posted to Pare to supervise the work of the team.

During the year under review special attention has continued to be paid to the establishment and development of the social welfare centres described in an earlier chapter of this report. Reference was made last year to the fact that where there were out-standing Africans to stimulate and sustain enthusiasm, or Europeans taking an active interest, systematic organisation of the work of the centres was possible, but elsewhere the centres tended to become little more than social "clubs" for the local intelligentsia. The appointment of trained welfare workers to the charge of centres in the larger towns has made it possible to organise adult classes on a sound basis and to provide for the proper use of library books and periodicals and the literature and equipment supplied by the Public Relations Department. In the rural areas steps are now being taken for supervision and instruction to be given by peripatetic teams. So far these welfare workers have directed their efforts particularly to the building up of classes in literacy and English and in this connection an interesting point has been noted. At most of the centres the women are responding well, whereas in only a few cases have the welfare workers so far succeeded in interesting the men in anything but the English classes.

Reference has already been made in this report to the part played by various voluntary organisations in arranging classes, 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 connection with the groundnut scheme forms an important feature in the Territory's programme of adult education. In many mission "bush schools", designed largely for religious instruction but also giving secular education, the imparting of literacy to adults is a feature of their

work, and missions have expressed their willingness to assist in general literacy campaigns in selected areas. Speaking generally the indigenous peoples of the Territory have not yet reached the stage of embarking upon intellectual activities on their own initiative. Response is usually forthcoming readily enough to the efforts of non-indigenous persons to foster such activities but the first step is seldom taken by the people themselves. Occasional instances of spontaneous individual efforts do occur, however, as for example a promising voluntary experiment in mass education recently started by a Bukoba school teacher in his spare time. Reference has already been made to the use of such aids to community education as the cinematograph and film strips. In the Tanga Province one native authority has purchased a cinema projector with sound apparatus and has attracted audiences up to three thousand by open air exhibitions of educational films and news reels.

The East African Literature Bureau, established in 1948 with a grant of £99,000 made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, has already dealt with a considerable volume of work. As stated in last year's report, the purpose of the Bureau, which is an inter-territorial service, is 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 its first sixteen months the Bureau dealt with the manuscripts of 325 original works and 199 translated works. The works in active preparation at the end of this period, either within the Bureau itself or undertaken by external workers totalled :

	<i>Original</i>	<i>Translations</i>
Fiction for schools	9	3
Fiction, General and Adult	24	4
Textbooks	37	3
Technical and Agricultural	120	3
Tribal	15	—
Biographical	3	4

The need for books of every type is great and the Bureau soon found that in order to provide the great variety of books required in as short a time as possible it would have to work in four ways :

- (i) Actual production by the Bureau staff.
- (ii) Assisting authors and translators by editing and publishing or obtaining publication of their works.
- (iii) Commissioning authors and translators to produce new work.
- (iv) Organising competitions.

While maintaining its own programme of work the Bureau has established literature committees and made known through competitions and in other ways its interest in assisting authors and translators by every means in its power. The Bureau has reported that the response from African authors has been encouraging. The list of manuscripts sent to the press is already an impressive one. Numbers of books have been published under the Bureau's own imprint—an eagle design, chosen with reference to Aggrey's well-known parable—and others have been published through commercial firms. Some of the works produced are in English ; others are in African languages. As far as Tanganyika is concerned the most important of the latter is the Swahili language. Long used as a means of communication in Arabic characters, Swahili was first established in written form by

languages nearly a century ago. It now forms the recognised *lingua franca* of the Territory and since its adoption as the official vernacular language the progress 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, Chibulu, Chagga, Limi, Mwera and Gogo dialects. Their use is localized but the use of them is maintained by the missions and study by individual officers is encouraged by Government by the award of interpreterships.

Among the non-indigenous sections of the population there are numerous clubs and reading rooms, maintained by the different communities, associations and societies. 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 connection 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 setting up their own libraries and book clubs have been started. In some cases the native authorities have established lending libraries. In Dar-es-Salaam there is a public library at the King George V Memorial Museum. Books and periodicals are on sale at various urban centres and plans for the extension of the distribution of literature for the indigenous population include sales through African bookkeepers and co-operative societies.

As regards cultural activities in general reference has already been made in other sections of this report to the steps taken for their development and mention has been made of the organisations active in fostering such activities. This is not only not a sphere in which many rapid and spectacular developments are to be expected at this stage and the position remains much as described in previous annual reports. As to music and dancing the indigenous peoples of Tanganyika have 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 music are occasionally given but dance orchestras in the modern style are 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 for 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.

Much of the traditional culture of the indigenous peoples is still largely bound up with their tribal life and affinities, but the beginnings of the growth of a sense of a wider interdependence are now apparent. In this the various welfare centres established throughout the territory are undoubtedly playing their part. In the urban areas they provide meeting places for the members of different tribes. In the rural areas this admixture of tribes does not occur to anything like the same extent and the interests of the people are still very largely concerned with their own local affairs. There is in consequence still a lack of a sense of interdependence in intellectual and cultural matters, but the growth of an appreciation of social and economic interdependence is evidenced by the formation of federations and amalgamations of tribal units. The spread of education, improvements in communications, greater opportunities of travelling and the considerable movements of people about the Territory, whether to take up employment away from their homes or for other reasons, all combine to bring a broadening of outlook and to foster the growth of a sense of community of interest.

Of cultural interests of an altogether different character from those already dealt with Tanganyika has its share. The preservation and protection of its areas of archaeological, palaeontological and historical interest are provided for 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 last year, also contains provisions for the preservation of objects of archaeological interest.

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, archaeological, historical and other scientific interest.

Dar-es-Salaam the King George V. Memorial Museum, a public museum of a general character, is controlled by a board of trustees and supported partly by public subscription and partly by Government subvention. It includes sections for ethnological and geological exhibits and for indigenous arts and crafts and special exhibitions are held from time to time. 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 objects of interest.

I. PUBLICATIONS

Legislation

COPIES OF THE ORDINANCE 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.

J. RESEARCH

EAST AFRICAN Research Services, which include agricultural, cinchona, forestry, 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 has not been possible to resume this work during 1949.

Topography : Up to the beginning of 1949, about 49,240 square miles of the Territory had been topographically surveyed. During the year further surveys were carried out near Mpwapwa and in the Lake Province in the area of the Sukumaland Federation. The area completed during 1949 amounted to about 1,340 square miles, bringing the total for the Territory to 51,080 square miles. In addition to this departmental work, the Directorate of Colonial Surveys maintained a party in the field for the control of air photographs taken in the Western Province and in the Southern Highlands Province. Large areas were photographed from the air of the Southern Province, Southern Highlands Province, and the Central and Eastern Provinces. Preliminary plots, i.e., maps on a scale of 1/50,000, but without contours, have been issued covering about 18,000 square miles in the Western and Southern Provinces.

Cadastral Survey : The continuing need for development in townships has resulted in a large proportion of the survey staff being occupied partly in the contour survey of these townships and partly

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in the demarcation of plots in them, work having been carried out in about 20 of these townships.

Other work of a cadastral nature has been largely in connection with the amendment of boundaries of estates to implement various reports and settlement schemes.

In view of the employment of staff on the aforementioned projects, little progress has been made in catching up with arrears of estate surveys. 42 estates, aggregating 23,684 acres, were finally surveyed during the year.

Map Reproduction : Ten new topographical sheets and a number of reprints of others were printed during the year. The final sheets of the atlas were completed and the binding of a number of copies has now been effected.

(ii) *Geological Survey*

The Geological Division of the Department of Lands and Mines with headquarters at Dodoma had an authorised establishment during 1949 (only partly filled) of 14 geologists, 2 metallurgists and 2 geological draughtsmen. Provision is made for further increases during 1950.

Details of work done during 1949 are contained in chapter F of this report. With regard to future plans, detailed investigation of areas of known and potential economic importance will continue.

These include :

- (a) Kitiwaka-Mchuchuma Coalfield (including diamond drilling)
- (b) Kivira-Songwe Coalfield
- (c) Gatula Coalfield

(The above will be undertaken in conjunction with the Colonial Development Corporation.)

- (d) Ukinga-Upangwa area (for iron ore and other minerals)
- (e) Nzega District
- (f) Mwanza District

Regional and reconnaissance mapping will continue or be initiated in the following areas of potential economic importance.

- (a) Adjoining and west of Lake Natron
- (b) South-West of Songea and eastwards adjoining the frontier
- (c) The area north-east of Lake Rukwa and lying between the Lupa and Uruwira mineral fields
- (d) The area south-east of Lake Rukwa
- (e) Other areas.

(The above is financed by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.)

The coastal areas of Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments will continue to be mapped on a regional basis.

The geology of the producing mineral fields and their possible extensions will receive much greater attention. Minor economic occurrences of special interest will continue to be investigated, as will also the material requirements for engineering and building projects, including communications.

Metallurgical researches will include :

- (a) The metallurgy of the titaniferous magnetites for the purpose of producing iron and steel
- (b) Treatment of ores of precious and base metals

- (c) Mineral dressing of non-metallics
- (d) Utilization of raw materials in building and engineering
- (e) Analytical methods, automatic and manual

(iii) Demographic Statistics

The results of the 1948 census are shown in an earlier paragraph and Appendix I. 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 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 and Tanga, 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, 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 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 working at Kibongoto.

Muheza is the headquarters of the Inter-territorial Malariologist and here all laboratory work and the training of staff are undertaken. Surveys of strategic 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. Gambiæ*, and the filariasis research unit, all

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mentioned elsewhere in this report, have been under the aegis of the Colonial Medical Research Council.

In 1946 several groups of Sisal estates in the Tanga Province collaborated to form an East African Branch of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene (which is incorporated in the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) for the purpose of improving the general health of their African labour by the application of the principles of preventive medicine. Results are beginning to indicate the wisdom of this step.

(ii) *Agricultural*

The progress and work at the various stations where facilities are provided for agricultural research are summarized as follows :

The Sisal Experimental Station, Ngomeni, Tanga Province :

This Station, staffed and operated by the Department of Agriculture, is financed by the sisal industry. An extensive building programme, providing extra houses and laboratories, is now on hand. A plant physiologist and one field experimentalist have been appointed and recruitment of other scientific staff is under way. In addition to a large number of experiments in progress there are external trials conducted on individual estates representative of the main sisal areas of the Territory. Increasing attention is being given to methods of maintaining soil fertility, studies of deficiency diseases of sisal, and the development of rotational systems of growing sisal. The Station also propagates and despatches to sisal estates about seven thousand citrus trees annually for supplying fruit to employees.

The Coffee Research and Experimental Station, Lyamungu, Northern Province.

The coffee industry contributes to the expenses of the station, but its activities are directed by the senior research officer of the Agricultural Department. The departmental plant pathologist resides on the 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. No chemist was available during the year.

The main lines of work have been directed towards the improvement of (a) the planting material by selection of high yielding types, and (b) the growing conditions.

With regard to (a), the stage has now been reached when a number of clones of the high yielding types are on trial on the Station and in addition some are on trial in the various districts. Further selection work within these high yielding types is in progress.

Some two tons of seed of these high yielding types have been distributed to growers.

With regard to (b), under the conditions existing on the Station, it has been shown that :

- (a) pruning on the multiple stem system has given an increase in yield of some 46 per cent. over the yield obtained from pruning in the single stem system. This is over a period of 11 years.
- (b) mulching with dried banana leaf, irrigation and a combination of these two treatments, significantly increase yields.

Various fertilizer trials are in progress, but they have not been in being long enough to yield any reliable results.

Investigations into means of propagating coffee vegetatively have been in progress for some years.

Work on the control of the diseases and pests of coffee is carried out by the plant pathologist and entomologist.

Additional land, adjacent to the Station, has been acquired recently to allow further experiments to be laid down.

The Mbosi Coffee Sub-Station, near Mbeya, Southern Highlands Province

This Sub-Station, which serves the Southern Highlands coffee areas, is managed by an Agricultural Assistant and is a sub-station of the Coffee Research and Experimental Station Lyamungu.

Ukiriguru Experimental Station, near Mwanza and Lubaga Sub-Station, near Shinyanga, Lake Province

The headquarters of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation staff in the Territory are stationed at Ukiriguru. The Lubaga farm has been used for sub-station work only. The stations are under the control of the Chief Scientific Officer, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and the Botanist, Agricultural Department, is also stationed at Ukiriguru. The programme of work in progress includes fertiliser and manurial trials, and soil management. Cotton selection work continues as well as selection and breeding of sorghums, millet, paddy and other staple food crops. The African Agricultural Training School is located on this farm.

Ilonga Experimental Station, Kilosa, Eastern Province

Good progress was made with development work at this station during the year. This station is in charge of a Senior Scientific Officer, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. The main experimental work consisted of cotton variety and strain trials. Entomological problems on cotton figure very largely in the programme of research and continuous records of the principal pests were taken throughout the season at Ilonga and on various district plots.

Agricultural Stations, Western Province

Four agricultural stations are established in the Western Province at Mwanhala (Nzega District), Tumbi (Tabora District), Lugela (Kahama District) and Sumbawanga (Mfipi District).

The primary object of these farms is to be the centre of agricultural development in their districts, by testing and demonstrating new or improved crops and agricultural practices, particularly with regard to the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility.

In addition, the stations of Mwanhala and Tumbi are small scale experimental farms. In all four farms the Agricultural Department works in close co-operation with the Veterinary Department and in Sumbawanga with the Forestry Department.

Morogoro Farm, Eastern Province

Experimental works in progress include sorghum variety and seed dressing trials, sunflower spacing and time of planting. The farm is run on an alternate husbandry basis comprising three years arable, followed by three years under grass. Stall feeding of dairy cattle, the growing of fodder crops and the use of oxen is demonstrated.

Lushoto Farm, Tanga Province

Work has continued on the testing of potato varieties.

Mahiwa Rice Station, Southern Province

Rice variety trials continued, and trial plots of maize, sorghum and cassava have been laid down. Livestock is taking an important place at this station. The foundation herd was maintained successfully and milk recording carried out. Poultry breeding was commenced, a citrus nursery established, and vegetable growing increased.

In addition to the work at agricultural stations, field trials of wheat, sorghum, sunflower and grains were carried out in the Northern Province. In the Southern Highlands Province trials with wheat, tobacco and linseed are in progress.

(iii) *Industrial*

Limited research work in connection 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*

The need for continuous investigation and research into the traditional life of the indigenous inhabitants and the changes taking place in it as a result of contact with non-indigenous influence is fully recognised by the Tanganyika Government and during the year under review the anthropological staff has been increased from one to three. The anthropologists do not work as a separate department but carry out their operations under the direction of the Member for Local Government and so far have been largely employed in connection with particular administrative problems. It is hoped that the study of tribal law and custom in Sukumaland, to which reference was made in last year's report, will shortly be published.

K. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**Trusteeship Council and General Assembly**

MATTERS FORMING the subject of conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly prior to 1949 and to which reference was made in the report for 1948 have continued to engage the attention of the Administering Authority. Again this year an endeavour has been made to show the extent to which administrative policy and practice are in accord with the various recommendations which have been made from time to time.

In previous year's reports reference has been made to the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council regarding the repatriation of German nationals. The actual process of repatriation has long since been completed but during the past year one or two cases have come up for review on the result of petitions to the Council. The action originally taken by the Administration in these cases was found to be in conformity with the Council's recommendations in regard to general policy.

As regards matters connected with the general administration of the Territory and in relation to which recommendations or requests were made by the Council in previous years, a record of the continuing progress in the field of political advancement is given in chapter E of this year's report. The first part of chapter F, Economic Advancement, includes a report on the progress of the "groundnut scheme."

During the year under review several resolutions affecting Tanganyika have been adopted by the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly. Reference has been made in the relevant sections of this report as here indicated.

Inter-Territorial Organisation

By resolution No. 109(v) adopted on the 20th June, 1949, the Council requested Administering Authorities to furnish the fullest possible information in their annual reports regarding administrative unions affecting trust Territories. In previous annual reports and elsewhere very full and detailed information has been given regarding the inter-territorial organisation in East Africa, in which Tanganyika participates, and a résumé of the position is contained in chapter C of this report, in the section dealing with regional relations.

Social Advancement

Reference to the Council's resolution No. 50(iv) adopted on the 23rd March, 1949, urging intensification of efforts to eliminate racial discrimination, has been made in chapter G, in the section headed "Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms."

In the first section of this chapter reference has been made to the resolution No. 323(iv) adopted by the General Assembly at its 240th plenary meeting on the 5th November, 1949, relating to such uncivilized practices as child marriage.

Educational Advancement

Educational advancement in general and facilities for higher education in particular were the subject of two resolutions by the Council, No. 83(iv) adopted on the 9th February, 1949, and No. 110(iv) of the 19th July, 1949. These have been dealt with in the relevant sections of Chapter H.

Reference has also been made in the first section of this chapter to the General Assembly's resolution No. 324(iv) of the 15th November, 1949, in particular with regard to the question of budgetary provision for the improvement and extension of educational facilities.

L. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

A PROVISIONAL questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council as the basis for the first annual reports by Administering Authorities on trust Territories was a questionnaire which still stands virtually unaltered—asked that this section of the report should contain a brief résumé of the principal events of the year in relation to the 'basic' objectives of the trusteeship system as stated in the United Nations Charter. In a Territory still in the early stages of development progress towards the ultimate objectives of the charter must, if it is to achieve a strong and steady growth, be a comparatively gradual process. It follows therefore that much of what has been recorded in previous annual reports might with equal truthfulness be repeated again this year. Two years ago it was stated that the Territory which had just closed had been a period of planning and preparation rather than of outstanding achievement in any particular field. A year later it was stated that the Territory was well set on the road of progress to which all the previous planning and preparation had been directed, but no spectacular developments were claimed. Now the work of another year has come under review. It may confidently be claimed that the forward movement has been steadily maintained, without pointing to any particular achievements or developments of outstanding or spectacular character.

The nature and extent of the progress achieved in the economic, political, social and educational fields have been indicated in the relevant sections of this report and more than the briefest reference to them here would only add unduly to the length of an already long report.

The year 1949 was not without its disappointments but it nevertheless saw a strengthening of the Territory's position in its struggle towards the goal of full

economic development. Trade flourished, the supply of consumer goods continued to improve both in quantity and quality, high prices ruled for primary produce and progress was made with the general development programme, including development of natural resources. All these factors not only contributed towards improvement in general standards of living but presented ever-increasing opportunities to many of the Territory's inhabitants. There was a growing demand for the services of all who were able and willing to contribute their powers of brain or muscle to the country's expanding development. In some cases the speed of development was still hampered by a lack of technical supervisory staff and skilled labour, or by difficulties or delays in obtaining certain essential materials, but these impediments are recognised as temporary problems which do not face Tanganyika alone. The great disappointment of the year was one of those occurrences from which the Territory seems doomed to suffer periodically and which its people can neither avert nor control—a prolonged and severe drought. This not only reduced the output of certain economic crops but in some areas resulted in serious shortages of food and water. The first of these latter results of widespread failure of the rains necessitated the costly importation of large quantities of grain, while the other caused partial disruption of normal railway services owing to the need to transport water over long distances to some of the more seriously affected areas.

As regards political advancement, what has already been clearly stated on more than one occasion must here again be repeated. This is not a sphere in which it is wise to look for over-rapid developments or one in which hot-house methods are likely to produce the best results. Each young and developing country has its own particular problems. In Tanganyika they include the difficulties arising from or connected with the vast size of the Territory, its problems of transport and communications, and the varying stages of development of its heterogeneous and in many areas sparse and scattered population. Notwithstanding these difficulties and problems, however, progress is being made in the fundamental task of establishing a sound system of local Government as the only sure foundation on which future political advancement can stand. Reference has been made in previous annual reports to the gradual but definite awakening of a political consciousness among the indigenous population. This process continues and will continue with ever-increasing momentum but taking the Territory as a whole it is still an uneven development. Some tribal groups are much more interested in the establishment of new forms of local government than others, and in almost every group there are individuals with ideas and aspirations much in advance of those of the main body of their fellow tribesmen. The problem to which attention is and must be directed is that of awakening the genuine interest of the great mass of the people and of securing their willing, conscious and effective co-operation in the evolution of a political system on truly democratic lines. Some account of the success which has already attended these efforts and of the plans for future political and constitutional development has been recorded in this report.

In the sphere of social services—public health, social welfare and education—progress has continued. Some of the figures quoted earlier in this report speak for themselves in indicating the extent to which development is being promoted by increased financial provision. In some branches, more particularly that of the medical and health services, there is still the urgent problem of inadequate staff but mention has been made of the efforts to remedy the position in this respect. One of the prominent features of the past year has been the extent of the stock-taking which has been carried out. In regard to both public health and general social development the position has been subjected to a thorough investigation and far-reaching plans for future development have been made.

In all the many fields of development there is a record of continued progress

results in no spirit of complacency on the part of the Administration or of the Territory. The need for still greater effort is fully appreciated and there is a constant urge for increased speed of achievement. At the same time however the general feeling of confidence in the Territory's future which manifested itself during recent years is still very much alive. Difficulties are in plenty and many are the problems yet to be solved but all men of heart, sound judgment and a range of vision beyond the immediate present are confident of the sure march of the Territory along the road to full economic, political and social maturity. Probably no country is without its pessimists, its critics and its detractors, but Tanganyika's strength will doubtless lie in a full appreciation of the opportunity it has of demonstrating what can be achieved by a people of diverse races and nationalities living and working together in harmony and with a common determination to promote the best interests of the Territory and its inhabitants.

The year under review gave further scope for the growth of a spirit of community and peace. Peace reigned in the land and its inhabitants remained secure in the enjoyment of their fundamental rights and personal freedoms. Many, however, have yet to come to an understanding of the need for personal effort in order to secure a general improvement of their living standards, and to a realisation of the fact that many of the good things of life come only to those who are prepared to work for them. Herein lies one of the great tasks to be achieved by a programme of fundamental education and this will doubtless take time. Meanwhile perhaps Tanganyika's greatest needs is patience. What a demand for the exercise of this virtue is made upon those who are engaged in promoting the material, political and spiritual welfare of the indigenous peoples is perhaps fully appreciated by a few apart from themselves. But patience is not demanded only of the

It is also required of the more apt among his pupils. A hard lesson it is for these to learn, but if the principles of true democracy are not to be abandoned for those few who have outstripped the mass of their fellows in their progress towards political maturity must accept the fact that patience is necessary in connection with the advancement of the more backward members of the community and that this must be accomplished if the will and wishes of the people as a whole are to find free expression and full recognition. While patience is therefore so necessary in the Territory its exercise outside the Territory is also to be desired. Constructive and objective criticism is welcomed but if some of the more impatient critics of the rate of progress could bring themselves to a better understanding and appreciation of the true position they would render a real service to the Territory and its inhabitants.

Tanganyika's full preoccupation with its own problems does not preclude its having an interest in events in the outside world. Unfortunately in this respect the position remains much as it was when last year's report was written. Those among the indigenous peoples who can appreciate the true significance of happenings in their own Territory are few in number but there are those who read the newspapers and listen to news broadcasts. To these and the others to whom they pass on what they have read and heard the picture is still confused and incomplete. They cannot understand some of the happenings in countries which have been taught to regard as civilised and it cannot be denied that knowledge of some of these events has a disturbing influence. Mention was made last year of the reactions of those who were beginning to realize their place in a world-wide independent community. Knowledge of the organisation of the United Nations is increasing but little has happened during the past year to reassure the people or strengthen the faith of those who looked upon this great organisation as the ultimate guardian of their liberties but as the assurance of a degree of international security which would ensure to young and backward countries a lasting peace and stability which they might set themselves undisturbed to the great task of achieving the ultimate objectives of the Charter.

APPENDIX I

Population

Notes :

- (i) The following table gives the population figures from the 1931 census, the estimated figures for the years 1944-1947, and the final figures resulting from the 1948 census. No figures for 1949 are yet available. 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 connection with development and rehabilitation schemes.
- (v) The figures for Europeans include refugees temporarily residing in the Territory.

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Province and land area in square miles	Race	1931		1945		1946		1947		1948	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Central 36,410	Europeans	356	146	386	468	345	476	951	1,104	839	562
	Asians	1,394	834	2,374	1,993	2,306	1,970	2,589	2,161	2,363	1,874
	Africans	276,996	302,716	289,076	306,101	300,365	319,400	319,694	322,285	387,651	427,694
	Totals and number of persons per square mile	278,746 (16.0)	303,696	291,836 (16.4)	308,562	303,016 (17.1)	321,846	323,234 (17.8)	325,550	390,853 (22.5)	430,130
Eastern 42,094	Europeans	1,624	811	1,051	636	1,324	864	1,324	865	1,473	1,102
	Asians	7,979	5,158	9,642	7,129	12,904	10,400	12,904	10,400	12,259	8,711
	Africans	266,264	259,775	322,625	336,104	321,000	331,350	321,600	351,350	446,894	452,713
	Totals and number of persons per square mile	275,867 (12.8)	265,744	333,318 (16.0)	343,869	335,828 (16.0)	342,614	335,828 (16.6)	362,615	460,626 (21.9)	463,526

	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	(31·9)	(40·5)	(41·0)	(42·0)	(40·8)	(41·1)	(41·2)	(41·3)		
Northern 32,165	Europeans	1,047	703	1,264	2,762	1,830	3,659	1,815	4,126	2,198	3,704
	Asians	1,181	632	2,021	1,550	2,616	1,800	2,673	1,855	2,892	2,318
	Africans	170,586	173,612	205,150	206,100	206,100	207,300	207,100	208,300	295,703	283,216
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	172,814	174,947	208,435	210,412	210,546	212,759	211,588	214,281	300,793	289,298
Southern 35,223	Europeans	185	129	242	159	259	186	451	199	518	215
	Asians	979	693	1,070	856	1,081	866	1,526	1,240	1,572	1,294
	Africans	306,391	330,174	272,382	295,720	281,541	310,768	300,542	354,639	419,344	465,335
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	307,555	330,996	273,694	296,735	282,881	311,820	302,519	356,078	421,434	466,844
Southern Highlands 45,472	Europeans	578	354	1,184	1,997	581	432	1,248	2,204	973	1,279
	Asians	227	402	1,482	1,000	1,537	1,277	1,532	1,271	1,543	1,202
	Africans	216,662	275,249	253,200	291,700	262,500	298,500	262,500	298,500	386,907	457,970
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	217,467	276,005	255,866	294,697	264,613	300,209	265,280	301,975	389,423	460,451
Tanga 13,803	Europeans	681	478	717	448	530	495	530	495	754	628
	Asians	2,766	3,227	5,441	4,710	5,643	4,803	5,643	4,803	4,808	3,843
	Africans	189,314	166,600	212,940	194,720	220,029	197,436	220,029	197,436	291,870	254,422
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	192,761	170,305	219,098	199,878	226,202	202,734	226,202	202,734	297,432	258,893
Western 78,405	Europeans	450	228	2,621	177	351	153	523	276	555	299
	Asians	2,558	1,314	2,148	1,601	2,269	1,835	3,002	2,379	3,082	2,333
	Africans	400,411	441,817	323,670	393,600	328,670	398,850	363,089	449,969	432,894	503,904
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	403,419	443,359	328,439	393,378	331,290	400,838	366,614	452,624	436,531	506,536
Territorial Totals 342,706	Europeans	5,226	3,002	7,870	6,857	5,653	6,503	7,333	9,550	7,848	8,197
	Asians	19,180	13,526	28,426	21,966	32,880	26,156	34,547	27,413	33,216	26,296
	Africans	2,428,216	2,594,424	2,663,070	2,813,321	2,711,337	2,869,940	2,802,150	3,036,060	3,519,475	3,813,064
	<i>Totals and number of persons per square mile</i>	2,452,622	2,610,952	2,699,366	2,847,144	2,749,870	2,902,599	2,844,030	3,073,023	3,560,539	3,847,557
		(14·7)	5,063,574	(16·4)	5,546,510	(16·4)	5,852,469	(17·2)	5,917,053	(21·6)	7,408,096

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 1949 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 copy of 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 and Aide-de-Camp	1	—	—
	Cypher Officer	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Assistant Cypher Officer	1 (F)	—	—
	Housekeeper at Government House	1 (F)	—	—
	Clerk	—	—	1
	Housekeeper at Governor's Lodge, Lushoto	1 (F)	—	—
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3
	<i>Accountant General</i>	Accountant General	1	—
Assistant Accountant General		1	—	—
Senior Accountants, Accountants and Assistant Accountants		23	—	—
Revenue Officers		10	—	—
Stenographers		2 (F)	—	—
Hollerith Operators		—	1	9
Chief Book-keeper, Chief Cashier and Office Assistant		—	3	—
Clerks		—	65	16
Machine Operators		—	—	12
<i>Agriculture</i>		Director	1	—
	Deputy Director	1	—	—
	Senior Research Officers	2	—	—
	Entomologists	4	—	—
	Plant Pathologist	1	—	—
	Chemist	1	—	—
	Botanist	1	—	—
	Senior Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Officers	55	—	—
	Plant Physiologist	1	—	—
	Geneticist	1	—	—
	Tobacco Officers	2	—	—
	Tobacco Adviser	1	—	—
	Agricultural Officer (Ginnery)	1	—	—
	Field Officers	2	—	—
	Beeswax Officer	1	—	—
Fisheries Officers	3	—	—	

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	
<i>Uganda (cont.)</i>	European Headmaster, Indian School	1	—	—	
	Senior Agricultural Assistants and Agricultural Assistants	75	—	7	
	Executive Officers, District Production Committees	5	—	—	
	Entomologist's Assistant	1	—	—	
	Temporary Crop Supervisors	12	—	—	
	Temporary Scientific Assistant	1 (F)	—	—	
	Secretary	1	—	—	
	Office Superintendents	2	—	—	
	Stenographers	3 (F)	—	—	
	Horticulturist	1	—	—	
	Experiment Surveyor	1	—	—	
	Secretary and Librarian, Sisal Experimental Station	1	—	—	
	Indian Assistant Master	—	1	—	
	Office Assistants	—	2	—	
	Clerks	—	18	57	
	Coffee Grading Assistants	—	—	9	
	Recorders	—	—	91	
	Artisans	—	1	18	
	Instructors	—	—	777	
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	11	
	Overseers	—	—	51	
	Staff: Sisal Experimental Station, External Field Trials	—	—	1	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	31	
	Teachers	—	—	13	
	Surveyors	—	—	5	
	<i>Soil Conservation Staff</i>				
	Development Officers	3	—	—	
	Mechanic Foreman	1	—	—	
	Secretary/Typist	1 (F)	—	—	
	Mechanic	—	—	1	
	Grader Operators	—	—	5	
	<i>Kingolwira Dairy Farm</i>				
	Senior Livestock Officer	1	—	—	
	Agricultural Assistant	1	—	—	
	Temporary Dairy Assistant	1 (F)	—	—	
	Clerk	—	—	1	
	Assistant Veterinary Officer	—	—	1	
	Animal Husbandry Assistants	—	—	2	
	Agricultural Instructors	—	—	2	
	Director	1	—	—	
	Deputy Director	1	—	—	
	Senior Auditors, Auditors and Assistant Auditors	9	—	—	
	Chief Examiner and Examiners of Accounts	—	3	—	
	Clerks	—	33	1	
	<i>Man of Enemy Property</i>				
Custodian	1	—	—		
Deputy Custodian	1	—	—		
Senior Assistant Custodian and Assistant Custodians	8	—	—		
Chief Accountant, Assistant Chief Accountant and Accountants	5	1	—		

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African
<i>Custodian of Enemy Property (cont.)</i>	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Book-keeper	1 (F)	—	—
	Stenographers	6 (F)	—	—
	Inspectors of Plantations	2	—	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	33	7
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2
<i>Development Commission</i>	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Field Officers	11	—	—
	Development Officers	5	—	—
	Mechanic	1	—	—
	Assistant Mechanic	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Examiner of Accounts	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	4	27
	Storekeepers	—	—	4
	Foremen and Artisans	—	—	18
	Recorders	—	—	4
	Teacher	—	—	1
	Overseer	—	—	1
	Instructors	—	—	43
	Motor and Tractor Drivers	—	—	24
	Motor and Tractor Drivers Mates	—	—	18
	Forest Ranger/Supervisor	—	—	1
	Assistant Surveyors	—	—	2
	Engineering Assistant	—	—	1
	Forest Nurseryman	—	—	2
Bailiffs	—	—	5	
<i>Economic Control</i>	Director of Economic Control	1	—	—
	Assistant to Director	1	—	—
	Control Officers	13 (2F)	—	—
	Stenographers and Typists	7 (F)	—	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Assistant Price Inspectors	—	4	1
	Clerks	16 (F)	19	11
<i>Education</i>	Directors (1 Supernumerary)	2	—	—
	Deputy Director	1	—	—
	Assistant Directors	3 (1F)	—	—
	Chief Inspector	1	—	—
	Superintendent of Technical Education	1	—	—
	Inspector of Non-African Schools	1	—	—
	Supervisor of School Buildings	1	—	—
	Senior Education Officers, Education Officers and Temporary Education Officers	52	—	—
	Women Education Officers	29 (F)	—	—
	Secretary	1	—	—
	Principals, Indian Education Headmasters, Masters, Assis- tant Masters and Art Master	2	—	—
	Mistresses, Assistant Mistress, Music Mistress and Pupil Teachers	12	1	—
	Senior Matrons and Assistant Matrons	29 (F)	—	—
	Nurses, European Schools	14 (F)	—	—
		3 (F)	—	—

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: continued

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African
Department (cont.)	Housekeepers, European Schools	3 (F)	—	—
	Secretaries, European Schools	3 (F)	—	—
	Office Superintendents	2	—	—
	Senior Industrial Instructors and Industrial Instructors	10	—	62
	Clerical Instructors	2	—	—
	Foreman, European School	1	—	—
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—
	Indian Headmasters	—	3	—
	Indian Assistant Masters	—	77 (8F)	—
	Indian Inspectors	—	2	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	10	58
	Storekeeper	—	—	1
	African Teachers and Inspectors	—	—	1004 (M) 101 (F)
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	6
	Drill Instructors	—	—	6
	Hospital Dressers	—	—	12
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1
	Motor Drivers	—	—	18
	Conservator of Forests	1	—	—
	Deputy Conservator	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant and Assistant Conservators	18	—	—
	Utilization Officer	1	—	—
	Silviculturist	1	—	—
	Working Plan Officer	1	—	—
	Senior Foresters and Foresters	15	—	—
	Timber Inspector	1	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	7	30
	Surveyors	—	—	3
	Herbarium Assistant	—	—	1
	Forest Rangers, Forest Guards and Probationary Forest Rangers	—	—	269
	Patrolmen	—	—	76
	Motor Drivers	—	—	8
	Motor-Boat Driver	—	—	1
	Game Warden	1	—	—
	Warden, Serengeti National Park	1	—	—
	Senior Game Rangers and Game Rangers	12	—	—
	Temporary Assistant Elephant Control Officers	3	—	—
	Clerks	—	2	3
	Game Scouts	—	—	320
	Motor Drivers	—	—	6
	Government Chemist	1	—	—
Chemists	3	—	—	
Stenographers	1 (F)	—	—	
Assistant Chemists	—	1	2	
Chemical Assistants	—	—	10	
Clerks	—	—	2	
Laboratory Attendants	—	—	3	

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Grain Storage</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Assistant Director	1	—	—
	Produce Officers	8	—	—
	Engineer	1	—	—
	Chief Storage Officer and Storage Officers	6	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Assistant Accountant	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	2	—
	Assistant Storage Officers	—	23	—
	Grain Graders	—	—	17
	Watchmen	—	—	8
<i>Immigration</i>	Principal Immigration Officer	1	—	—
	Immigration Officers	6	—	—
	Stenographers	3 (F)	—	—
	Clerks	—	12	—
<i>Information</i>	Public Relations Officer	1	—	—
	Cinematograph Officer	1	—	—
	Publicity Officer	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Editorial Staff	—	1	2
	Clerks	—	—	2
<i>Judicial</i>	Broadcasting Assistants	—	—	3
	Chief Justice	1	—	—
	Puisne Judges	4	—	—
	Resident Magistrates	17	—	—
	Registrar	1	—	—
	Deputy Registrar	—	1	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Legal Office Assistants	—	3	—
	Legal Clerks and Interpreters	—	23	1
	Clerks and Interpreters	—	14	20
<i>Labour</i>	Labour Commissioner	1	—	—
	Deputy Labour Commissioners	2	—	—
	Labour Officers	24	—	—
	Electrical Engineer and Assist- ant Electrical Engineer	2	—	—
	Factory Inspector	1	—	—
	Training Within Industry Instructor	1	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Stenographers	4 (F)	—	—
	Assistant Electrical Inspector	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	11	61
	African Labour Inspectors	—	—	9
	Labour Sanitary Assistants	—	—	11
	Motor Drivers	—	—	22
	African Linesman	—	—	1
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1
	Overseer /Dressers	—	—	24
	Principal	1	—	—
	Chief Instructor	1	—	—
	Senior Instructor	1	—	—
	Bursar	1	—	—
	Educational Officer	1	—	—
	Educational/Welfare Officer	1	—	—
	European Instructors	17	—	—
Woman Welfare Worker	1 (F)	—	—	
African Instructors	—	—	35	
African Dressers	—	—	5	

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African
(cont.)	African Storemen	—	—	4
	African Drill Instructors	—	—	2
Mines and Mineral Production	Mining Consultant	1	—	—
	Director	1*	—	—
	Secretary and Assistant Secretary	2 (1F)	—	—
	Office Superintendent and Assistant Office Superintendent	2	—	—
	Stenographers	7 (1F)	—	—
	Chief Inspector, Senior Inspectors and Inspectors of Mines	10	—	—
	Senior Beacon Inspectors, Beacon Inspectors and Beacon Sub-Inspectors	4	1	—
	Chief Geologist, Senior Geologists and Geologists	14	—	—
	Senior Metallurgist and Metallurgist	2	—	—
	Geological Draughtsmen	2	—	—
	Mineralogist Chemist	1	—	—
	Apprentice Assayer	1	—	—
	Laboratory Assistant and Mechanics	2	—	—
	Storekeepers and Clerks	2	—	—
	Land Officer and Assistant Land Officers (2 Settlement)	8	—	—
	Senior Land Assistant and Land Assistants	11	1	—
	Land Rangers	4	—	—
	Field Settlement Officer	1	—	—
	Valuers	5	—	—
	Land Settlement Assistants	2	—	—
	Secretary, Land Settlement	1 (F)	—	—
	Chief Surveyor, Senior Surveyors, Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors	27	—	—
	Engineering Surveyors	3	—	—
	Chief Draughtsman, Draughtsmen and Assistant Draughtsmen	12	3	1
	Lithographer and Assistant Lithographer	2	—	—
	Photographer and Assistant Photographer	2	—	—
	Chief Computer, Computers and Assistant Computer	4	—	—
	Lithographic Draughtsman	—	1	—
	Registrar-General	1	—	—
	Registry Superintendent and Assistant Registry Superintendent	2	—	—
	Registry Assistant	—	1	—
	Administrator-General	1	—	—
Assistant Administrator-Generals	1	1	—	
Office Assistant	—	4	—	
Clerks	—	29 (2F)	34	
Motor Drivers	—	—	23	
Tracer	—	—	1	
Field Assistants	—	—	6	

* 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>Lands, Mines and Civil Aviation (cont.)</i>	Mines Assistants	—	—	13	
	Mines Statistical Assistant	—	1	—	
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	6	
	Artisans	—	—	17	
	Survey Records Assistant	—	1	—	
	Survey Chainmen	—	—	52	
	Chief Aviation Officer	1	—	—	
	Assistant Aviation Officer	1	—	—	
	Senior Pilot and Pilot	2	—	—	
	Senior Engineer and Engineers	3	—	—	
	Asian Mechanic	—	1	—	
	Aerodrome Assistants	—	2	37	
	Chief Town Planning Officer	1	—	—	
	Senior Town Planning Officers and Town Planning Officers	4	—	—	
Draughtsmen	2	—	—		
Assistant Engineer	1	—	—		
<i>Legal</i>	Attorney General	1	—	—	
	Solicitor General	1	—	—	
	Legal Draftsmen	1	—	—	
	Crown Counsel	5	—	—	
	Legal Assistant	—	1	—	
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—	
	Legal Office Assistant	—	1	—	
Clerks	—	4	—		
<i>Legislative and Executive Councils</i>	Reporters	2 (F)	—	—	
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—	
	Assistant Clerk of Councils	—	1	—	
<i>Medical</i>	<i>Headquarters and Administration</i>				
	Director of Medical Services	1	—	—	
	Deputy Director of Medical Services	1	—	—	
	Assistant Director of Medical Services	1	—	—	
	Secretary	1	—	—	
	Matron-in-Chief	1 (F)	—	—	
	Chief Office Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—	
	Librarian	1 (F)	—	—	
	Office Assistants	—	2	—	
	Clerks	—	29	82	
	Telephone Operators	—	—	24	
	<i>Stores and Pharmaceutical Services</i>				
	Pharmacist	1	—	—	
	Assistant Pharmacists	5 (1F)	—	—	
	Stores Accountant	1	—	—	
	Stores Assistants	—	2	8	
	<i>Hospital and Health Services</i>				
	Superintendents—Dar es Salaam and Tanga Hospitals	2	—	—	
	Specialists	7	—	—	
Senior Medical Officers, Medical Officers and Medical Officer of Health	59	—	—		

ANNEX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	
(cont.)	Women Medical Officers	5 (F)	—	—	
	Matrons	3 (F)	—	—	
	Senior Nursing Sisters, Nursing Sisters and Sister Tutors	69 (F)	—	—	
	Sister Housekeeper	1 (F)	—	—	
	Physiotherapists	3 (F)	—	—	
	Male Nurses	2	—	—	
	Assistant Nurses	—	2 (F)	—	
	Senior Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	—	20	—	
	Senior Sub Assistant Surgeons and Sub Assistant Surgeons	—	45	—	
	African Assistant Medical Officers	—	—	7	
	Stewards	3	—	—	
	Woman Nutrition Officer	1 (F)	—	—	
	Hospital Secretary	1 (F)	—	—	
	Hospital Assistants	—	—	120	
	Supervisor, Infectious Diseases Hospital	—	1	—	
	Senior Compounders and Compounders	—	13	—	
	Pharmaceutical Assistants	—	—	7	
	Nursing Auxiliaries	—	—	71 (M & F)	
	Nutrition Orderlies	—	—	3	
	Physiotherapist Assistants	—	—	4	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	37	
	Chief Health Inspector	1	—	—	
	Senior Health Inspectors and Health Inspectors	34	—	—	
	Senior Health Visitors and Health Visitors	16 (F)	—	—	
	Assistant Health Inspector	—	—	1	
	Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	137	
	Mechanics	—	—	2	
	<i>Dental</i>				
	Senior Dental Surgeon and Dental Surgeons	5	—	—	
	Dental Mechanics	3	—	—	
	Dental Assistants	—	—	7	
	<i>Leprosy</i>				
	Leprosy Specialist	1	—	—	
	Temporary Medical Officer (Leprosy)	1	—	—	
	<i>Malaria</i>				
	Specialist in Charge	1	—	—	
	Temporary Medical Officer (Malaria) (Malaria) (Malaria)	1	—	—	
	Biologist	1	—	—	
	Malarial Field Assistants	3	—	—	
	Supervisors Anti-Mosquito Measures	—	—	7	
	Malaria Assistants	—	—	20	
	Laboratory Assistants (Malaria)	—	—	2	
	Draughtsman	—	—	1	

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	
<i>Medical (cont.)</i>	<i>Mental</i>				
	Specialist in Charge	1	—	—	
	Chief Male Mental Nurse and Male Mental Nurses	4	—	—	
	Female Mental Nurses	4 (F)	—	—	
	Handicraft Instructor	—	—	1	
	Male Nurses	—	—	2	
	Female Nurse	—	—	1 (F)	
	<i>Tuberculosis</i>				
	Specialist in charge	1	—	—	
	Industrial Instructor	1	—	—	
	Nurse	1 (F)	—	—	
	<i>Sleeping Sickness</i>				
	Specialist	1	—	—	
	<i>Laboratory</i>				
	Senior Pathologist and Pathologist	2	—	—	
	Biologist	1	—	—	
	Laboratory Superintendents	3	—	—	
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	27	
	Microscopists	—	—	25	
	<i>X-Ray</i>				
	Radiologist	1	—	—	
	Radiological Technician	1	—	—	
	Radiographer	1	—	—	
	Radiographic Assistant	—	1	—	
	<i>Medical Education</i>				
	Medical Instructor	1	—	—	
	<i>Police</i>	Commissioner	1	—	—
		Deputy Commissioner	1	—	—
		Assistant Commissioner	1	—	—
		Senior Superintendents, Superintendents and Assist- ant Superintendents	81	2	—
		Chief Inspector	2	—	—
		Inspector of Weights and Measures	1	—	—
Stenographers		3 (F)	—	—	
Sub-Inspectors		—	49	85	
Police Ranks (non-commis- sioned officers and men)		—	—	2385	
Office Assistants		—	3	—	
Clerks		—	26	31	
Armourer and Assistant Armourers		—	1	2	
Telephone Operators		—	—	15	
Carpenter		—	—	1	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		Government Printer	1	—	—
		Press Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents	9	—	—
		Press Engineer	1	—	—
		Monotype Attendant	1	—	—

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	
<i>Printing and Machinery (cont.)</i>	European Apprentice	1	—	—	
	Copy Holder	—	1	—	
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	
	Cleiks	—	6	2	
	Linotype Operator in Charge	—	1	—	
	Operators and Learner	—	—	—	
	Operators	—	3	1	
	Mechanic	—	1	—	
	Artisans	—	—	47	
	Commissioner	1	—	—	
	Assistant Commissioner	1	—	—	
	Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	20	—	—	
	Superintendent, Approved School (1 supernumerary)	2	—	—	
	Industrial Instructors	2	—	—	
	Public Executioner and Assistant Public Executioner	—	—	2	
	Chief Warders and Warders	—	9	951	
	Wardresses	—	—	12 (F)	
	Office Assistant	—	1	—	
	Clerks	—	11	18	
	Instructors	—	3	37	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	6	
	<i>Social Administration</i>	Provincial Commissioners	9	—	—
Deputy Provincial Commissioners		10	—	—	
District Officers, Assistant District Officers and Cadets		181	—	—	
Anthropologists		2	—	—	
Settlement Officers		6	—	—	
Woman Administrative Assistants		20 (F)	—	—	
District Assistants and Junior District Assistants		30	—	3	
Labour Supervisors		—	1	3	
Stenographers		6 (F)	—	—	
Provincial Office Assistants and Office Assistants		—	7	—	
Assistant Sub-Accountants		—	5	—	
Cashiers and Clerks		—	68	235	
Tax Clerks		—	—	410	
Market-Masters, etc.		—	—	62	
Motor Drivers		—	—	64	
Driver Mechanic		—	—	1	
Liwalis, Khadis, Akidas, etc.		—	—	137	
<i>Co-operative Development</i>		Registrar of Co-operative Societies	1*	—	—
		Co-operative Officers	5	—	—
		Clerks	—	—	6
<i>Public Works</i>	Director	1	—	—	
	Deputy Director	1	—	—	
	Assistant Director	1	—	—	
	Engineering Specialists	2	—	—	
	Executive Engineers	25	—	—	
	Mechanical Engineer and Assistant Mechanical Engineer	2	—	—	

* 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>Public Works (cont.)</i>	Architect and Assistant Architect	2	—	—	
	Architectural Assistants	2	—	—	
	Senior Quantity Surveyor, Quantity Surveyor and Assistant Quantity Surveyor	3	—	—	
	Junior Architect	1	—	—	
	Location Surveyor	1	—	—	
	Secretary	1	—	—	
	Office Superintendent and Assistant Office Superintendents	14	—	—	
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—	
	Workshop Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Workshop Inspector	1	—	—	
	Water Supply Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Water Supply Inspectors	7	—	—	
	Building Superintendents	2	—	—	
	Building Inspectors	34	—	—	
	Road Superintendents	2	—	—	
	Road Inspectors	14	—	—	
	Road Foremen and Junior Road Foremen	25	20	—	
	Mechanical Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Mechanical Inspectors	11	—	—	
	Engineering Draughtsmen	2	—	—	
	Chargemen	20	—	—	
	Assistant Draughtsmen	—	3	—	
	Office Assistants	—	3	—	
	Cashier and Clerks	—	42 (2F)	39	
	Artisans	—	50	46	
	Timekeepers and Tally Clerks	—	6	30	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	50	
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1	
	Water Supply Staff (Artisans)	—	2	15	
	<i>Secretariat</i>	Chief Secretary	1	—	—
		Attorney General and Member for Law and Order	1*	—	—
		Financial Secretary and Member for Finance, Trade and Economics	1	—	—
		Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	—	—
Member for Lands and Mines		1	—	—	
Member for Development and Works		1	—	—	
Secretary for African Affairs		1	—	—	
Director of Establishments		1	—	—	
Political Liaison Officer		1	—	—	
Deputy Financial Secretary		1	—	—	
Assistant Chief Secretaries		7	—	—	
Native Courts Adviser		1	—	—	
Secretaries (seconded from Provincial Administration)		9*	—	—	
Establishment Officer		1	—	—	
Government Employees Welfare Officer		1	—	—	
Chief Office Superintendent		1	—	—	
Office Superintendent		1	—	—	
Superintendent, Registration Branch		1	—	—	
Assistant Superintendent, Registration Branch		—	1	—	

* Not included in total.

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African]
Zariati (cont.)	Assistant Superintendent, Correspondence Branch	—	1	—
	Establishment Assistants	—	5	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Stenographers	10 (F)	—	—
	Clerks	—	26	19
	Member for Social Services	1	—	—
Welfare	Social Welfare Organizer	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Clerks	—	—	11
	Assistant Librarian	—	—	1
	Welfare Officers and Assistant Welfare Officers	6 (2F)	—	6
	Probation Officer	1	—	—
	Welfare Workers	—	—	12
Township Authorities				
	Arusha			
	Executive Officer	1	—	—
	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Labour Supervisors	—	—	6
	Clerks	—	—	2
Bukoba	Motor Drivers	—	—	3
	Market Master and Collectors	—	—	6
	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—
	Market Staff	—	—	6
	Dodoma			
Labour Supervisor	—	1	—	
Motor Drivers	—	—	3	
Iringa				
	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Clerk	—	—	1
	Market Masters	—	—	2
Mbeya	Motor Driver	—	—	1
	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Market Masters	—	—	5
	Building Inspector	—	—	1
	Motor Driver	—	—	1
Pombe Market Staff	—	—	13	
Morogoro				
	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—
	Market Master	—	1	—
Building Inspector	—	—	1	
Moshi				
	Executive Officer	1	—	—
	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1
	Market Staff	—	—	5
	Water Supply Staff	—	—	3
Motor Drivers	—	—	3	
Mwanza				
	Executive Officer	1	—	—
	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Clerk	—	—	1
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2
	Market Master	—	1	—
Market Collectors	—	—	5	
Shinyanga				
Market Staff ...	—	—	2	

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African
<i>Township Authorities (cont.)</i>				
J—Tabora	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Clerk	—	—	1
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1
	Anti-Mosquito Supervisor	—	—	1
	Building Inspector	—	—	1
	Market Masters	—	—	2
	Market Staff	—	—	6
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2
K—Tanga	Municipal Secretary	1	—	—
	Building Inspectors	1	—	2
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Cashiers and Clerks	—	5	7
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1
	Timekeepers and Tally Clerks	—	—	2
	Water Meter Readers	—	—	3
	Market Masters	—	2	5
	Firemaster	—	1	—
	Firemen	—	—	22
	Motor Drivers	—	—	10
	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Woman Assistant (Milk Depot)	1 (F)	—	—
	Artisans	—	1	11
L—Township Fire Services	Fire Officer	1	—	—
	Clerk	—	—	1
Tsetse Survey and Reclamation	Director	1	—	—
	Survey Entomologist	1	—	—
	Assistant Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Provincial Tsetse Officers	5	—	—
	Provincial Tsetse Assistants	5	—	—
	Clerks	—	—	9
	Motor Drivers	—	—	6
	Tracer	—	—	1
	Artisan	—	—	1
Senior African Assistant	—	—	1	
Veterinary	Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—
	Deputy Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—
	Assistant Director of Veterinary Services (Animal Husbandry)	1	—	—
	Chief Veterinary Research Officer	1	—	—
	Veterinary Research Officers	2	—	—
	Senior Veterinary Officers and Veterinary Officers	24 (1F)	—	—
	Pasteur Research Officers	3	—	—
	Chemist (1 supernumerary)	2	—	—
	Senior Livestock Officers and Livestock Officers	11	—	—
	Senior Assistant Livestock Officer and Assistant Livestock Officers	24	—	—
	Livestock Marketing Officers	7	—	—
	Senior Stock Inspectors, Stock Inspectors and Junior Stock Inspectors	18	—	—
	Stock Route Assistants	2	—	—

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	
Agriculture (cont.)	Laboratory Assistant	1	—	—	
	Hide Improvement Officers	6	—	—	
	Building Inspector/Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Ghee Grading Supervisors	2	—	—	
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Stenographers	4 (F)	—	—	
	Mechanic	1	—	—	
	Assistant Dairy Supervisor	1	—	—	
	Temporary Librarian	1 (F)	—	—	
	Poultry Superintendent	—	1	—	
	Clerks	—	12	34	
	Artisans	—	2	8	
	Overseer	—	1	—	
	African Assistant Veterinary Officers	—	—	4	
	African Veterinary Assistants	—	—	45	
	African Animal Husbandry Assistants	—	—	19	
	African Pasteur Assistants	—	—	6	
	Veterinary Guards and Scouts	—	—	455	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	15	
	High Graders	—	—	60	
	Ghee Instructors, etc.	—	—	42	
	Recorders	—	—	3	
Development	Director	1	—	—	
	Superintending Engineer	1	—	—	
	Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers	6	—	—	
	Engineering Geologist	1	—	—	
	Geologist	1	—	—	
	Engineering Hydrologists	3	—	—	
	Engineering Surveyors	3	—	—	
	Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—	
	Mechanic i/c Workshops	1	—	—	
	Mechanical Inspectors	3	—	—	
	Drilling Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Senior Drill Foreman and Drill Foremen	8	—	—	
	Assistant Accountant	—	1	—	
	Draughtsman	1	—	—	
	Inspectors of Works and Senior Inspector of Works	3	—	—	
	Water Bailiffs	2	—	—	
	Works Foremen	10	—	—	
	Storekeeper	1	—	—	
	Statistics Clerk	1	—	—	
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—	
	Clerks	—	6	6	
	Artisans	—	—	6	
	Tractor Drivers	—	—	5	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	15	
	Total (exclusive of High Commission Staff)		1921	952	9957

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*
STAFF EMPLOYED BY HIGH COMMISSION DEPARTMENTS
IN TANGANYIKA

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Customs and Excise</i>	Regional Commissioner of Customs	1	—	—
	Senior Collectors and Collectors of Customs	6	—	—
	Secretary	1 (F)	—	—
	Examining Officers	—	4	—
	Clerks	—	125	36
	Preventive Force Inspector and Assistant Inspector	—	2	—
	<i>Income Tax</i>	Regional Commissioner	1	—
Assistant Commissioner		2	—	—
Assessors		6	—	—
Tax Officers		3	—	—
Clerks		10(7F)	—	—
<i>Posts and Telegraphs</i>		Regional Director	1	—
	Deputy Regional Director	1	—	—
	Assistant Controller	2	—	—
	Head Postmaster and Postmasters	16	5	—
	Radio Officers	16	—	—
	Storekeeper and Assistant Storekeeper	2	—	—
	Supervisor Telephones	1 (F)	—	—
	Telephonist	5 (F)	13 (F)	—
	Clerk	1	136	11
	Postal Clerk and Telegraphist	—	—	360
	Assistant Engineer	5	—	—
	Supervising Technician	2	—	—
	Inspecting Technician and Technician	34	—	—
	Sub-Draughtsman	—	4	—
	Tracer	—	—	2
	Inspector and Sub-Inspector	—	9	—
	Radio Operator and Trainee	—	1	121
	Artisan	—	2	19
	Fitter	—	8	20
	Learner (Technical)	—	4	—
Linemen	—	20	353	
Motor Driver	—	—	19	

ANNEX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued.*
 RAILWAYS (EXCLUSIVE OF ARTISANS, AFRICAN LOCOMOTIVE
 STAFF, BOAT CREWS, ETC.)

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African	
<i>Maintenance of Trains and Works</i>	Assistant Chief Engineer	1	—	—	
	District Engineers	3	—	—	
	Assistant Engineers	9	—	—	
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Clerks	1 (F)	15	17	
	Surveyor, Class I	—	1	—	
	Draughtsmen	—	2	9	
	Driver Mechanics for Motor Trolleys	—	—	4	
	Permanent Way Inspectors	11	12	3	
	Sub Permanent Way Inspectors	2	—	48	
	Inspector of Works, Special Grade	1	—	—	
	Inspectors of Works (Grade I and II)	9	—	—	
	Saw Mill Foreman	1	—	—	
	Overseers	—	14	5	
	Motor Car Drivers	—	—	5	
	Conservancy Foremen	—	—	8	
	Timekeepers	—	—	19	
	<i>(C) Locomotive</i>	Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
		District Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
		Senior Assistant Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
Assistant Mechanical Engineers		7	—	—	
Office Superintendent		1	—	—	
Senior Office Assistant		1	—	—	
Office Assistant		2	—	—	
Clerks		1 (F)	42	29	
Tracer		—	—	1	
Foremen		32	—	—	
Chargemen		10	—	—	
Labour Supervisor		1	—	—	
Mechanical Inspector		1	—	—	
Boiler Inspector		1	—	—	
Senior Locomotive Inspector		1	—	—	
Carriage and Wagon Inspector		1	—	—	
Locomotive Inspector		1	—	—	
Engine Drivers		6	23	65	
Supervisor, Wood Fuel		1	—	—	
Draughtsmen		1	1	1	
<i>Traffic</i>	Traffic Manager	1	—	—	
	Traffic Superintendents	2	—	—	
	Senior Assistant Traffic Super- intendent	1	—	—	
	Assistant Traffic Superinten- dents	3	—	—	
	Traffic Inspectors	9	—	—	
	Clerks	1	27	10	
	Stationmasters and Station Clerks	11	109	250	
	Yard Foremen	—	—	7	
	Guards	—	58	51	

APPENDIX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African
(B) <i>Management, Accounts, Audit and Stores</i>	Deputy General Manager	1	—	—
	Administrative Assistant to General Manager	1	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Assistant Chief Accountant	1	—	—
	Senior Accountant	1	—	—
	Assistant Accountants	3	—	—
	Accounting Assistants	8	—	—
	Stock Verifiers	—	2	—
	Cashiers	—	2	—
	Clerks and Stores Warders	—	107	59
	Assistant Tellers	—	—	5
	Compositors	—	—	2
	Assistant Stores Superintendent	1	—	—
	Senior Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Accounting Assistant	1	—	—
	Sub-Storekeepers	7	—	—
Motor Drivers	—	—	6	
(F) <i>Water Transport Services</i>	Marine Officer	1	—	—
	Marine Engineers	2	—	—
	Foreman	1	—	—
	Clerks	—	1	2
	Engine Room Assistants	—	2	1
	Mates	—	1	1
	Boatswains	—	—	2
	Quartermasters	—	—	2
	Greasers	—	—	2
	Supervisors and Mechanics	—	2	4
(H) <i>Road Services</i>	Assistant Traffic Superintendent	1	—	—
	Inspector	1	—	—
	Assistant Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
	Foremen	8	—	—
	Station Masters and Station Clerks	—	12	36
	Clerks	—	12	13
	Drivers	—	—	150
	Convoy Supervisors	4	3	—
(K) <i>Catering Services</i>	Catering Superintendent	1	—	—
	Catering Inspector	1	—	—
	Clerks	—	2	1
	Managers and Assistants	3	5	—
	Housekeeper	1 (F)	—	—
	Asian Steward and Clerk	—	1	—
	African Stewards and Cooks	—	—	21
(B) <i>Marine Working</i>	Marine Superintendent	1	—	—
	Senior Marine Officers	3	—	—
	Marine Officers	5	—	—
	Senior Marine Engineer	1	—	—
	Marine Engineers	2	—	—
	Dockyard Foreman	1	—	—
	Foremen	3	—	—
	Clerks	—	17	15
	Timekeeper	—	—	1
	Harbour Inspectors	—	—	2
	Mates	—	2	—
	Engineroom Assistants	—	1	2
	Boatswains	—	—	4

ANNEX II: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: *continued*

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African
Marine Working (cont.)	Ship's Carpenter	—	1	—
	Quartermasters	—	—	4
	Ship's Greasers	—	—	3
Maintenance of Mechanical Plant	Wharf Crane Supervisor	1	—	—
Shore Working	Wharfmaster	1	—	—
	Station Masters and Station Clerks	—	4	—
	Clerks	—	4	11
	Yard Foremen	—	—	4
Port Accountants	Port Accountants	3	—	—
	Clerks	—	14	—
African Tsetse Research Organization	Chief Entomologist	1	—	—
	Secretary	1	—	—
	Research Officers	7	—	—
	Field Officer	1	—	—
	Laboratory Steward	1	—	—
	Field Assistants	5	—	—
	Mechanic	1	—	—
	Research Assistants	2 (F)	—	—
	Clerks	2 (F)	2	3
	African Laboratory Assistants	—	—	5
	Senior African Assistants	—	—	2
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4
	Carpenters	—	—	2
	African Assistants	—	—	243
Total High Commission Staff		348	814	2081
GRAND TOTAL		2269	1766	12038

APPENDIX III

Justice and Penal Administration

(A) PRINCIPAL OFFENCES FOR WHICH INDIVIDUALS WERE CHARGED OR CONVICTED DURING 1949 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	Acquitted	Convicted	SENTENCES					
		Male	Female					Death	Imprisonment	Corporal punishment with or without imprisonment or fine or both	Fine	Bound over or otherwise disposed of	Both fine and imprisonment
1. Murder of wife or concubine	19	19	—	3	1	2	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Murder of child	10	9	1	—	—	2	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Murder other than of wife, concubine or child	97	95	2	22	3	34	38	37	—	—	—	1	—
Manslaughter	211	207	4	37	—	29	145	—	136	—	1	8	—
2. Attempted Murder	32	31	1	9	3	6	14	—	14	—	—	—	—
Rape	8	8	—	—	—	3	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Unnatural crime	4	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	31	31	—	4	5	5	17	—	17	—	—	—	—
3. Offences against property with violence to the person	15	15	—	—	—	8	7	—	6	1	—	—	—
Other offences against property	91	91	—	17	—	26	48	—	48	—	—	—	—
4. Other crimes	44	44	—	10	—	—	34	—	34	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	562	554	8	103	12	115	332	58	263	1	1	9	—

(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)	493	481	12	134	2	356	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Other offences against the person	2,088	2,047	41	229	240	34	1,585	700	37	95	172	430	52	99	—	
3. Malicious injuries to property	308	299	9	94	51	19	144	111	1	5	6	11	9	1	—	
Other offences against property	8,694	8,650	44	925	665	86	7,018	5,071	235	94	486	798	249	85	—	
4. Other Crimes :— Offences against revenue laws, municipal, road and other laws relating to the social economy of of the Territory (including offences against Emergency Legislation)	14,482	14,186	296	1,438	645	42	12,357	3,298	48	3,465	346	5,001	195	4	—	
5. Miscellaneous minor offences	507	491	16	36	22	—	449	82	2	37	44	277	5	2	—	
TOTAL	26,572	26,154	418	2,856	1,625	537	21,554	9,262	323	3,696	1,054	6,517	510	191	1	

APPENDIX III: JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION: *continued*

(3) *In the Native Courts*

1 Total No. of cases	2 No. of cases civil nature	3 No. of cases criminal nature	4 No. of persons convicted	5 No. of persons convicted but not punished	6 Punishments ordered						
					(a) Imprison- ment only	(b) Fine only	(c) Whipping only	(d) Fine and im- prisonment	(e) Whipping and im- prisonment	(f) Fine and Whipping	(g) Native Laws and Customs
104,666	53,097	51,569	71,354	1,574	4,954	63,513	359	516	288	40	110

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7 No. of persons convicted for offences against								8 Appeals				9 Revision			10
(a) Person	(b) Property	(c) Marriage	(d) Orders Sec. 8 N.A.O.	(e) Rules Sec. 15 N.A.O.	(f) Ordin- ances	(g) Laws	(h) Native laws and Customs not in- cluded in previous columns	(a) To	(b) No.	(c) Allowed	(d) Pending	(a) Sentence enhanced	(b) Sentence reduced	(c) Proceed- ings quashed	No. of cases trans- ferred to Sub- ordinate Court
13,951	7,919	5,953	27,111	5,237	8,342	1,503	1,338	Governor	43	5	4	—	—	—	—
								P.C.	152	20	29	—	—	—	—
								D.O.	1,092	282	168	291	358	252	57
								N. Appeal Court	4,960	1,893	370	29	53	58	1
								N. Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: These are the figures for 1948. Complete figures for 1949 are not yet available.

APPENDIX III: JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION: *continued*

cases: Two hundred and one persons committed for trial before the 1st January, 1949, were dealt with during the year.

The table does not include figures in respect of one hundred and seventy four persons committed for trial before 31st December, 1949, whose trials were still pending at that date.

Twenty-six of the total number of persons committed for trial were subsequently returned to the Subordinate Courts for trial; four under section 13 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1945, in extended jurisdiction and twenty-two in original jurisdiction.

Twenty-four informations were filed in respect of charges additional to those which accused were committed.

Of the total of 59 persons sentenced to death during the year, 23 were executed; 1 trial was ordered; 1 sentence was altered on appeal; one conviction was altered by the High Court; 16 sentences were commuted by the Governor-in-Council; 3 appeals were pending at the end of the year.

Of the sentences of corporal punishment passed in the Subordinate Courts, 3 were quashed by the High Court and 2 were not carried out as the accused were medically unfit. 308 of those sentenced were juveniles.

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 :

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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	1,304	21	1	3	19	1,227	77	723.0	—	32	236
Singida	635	33	—	—	4	663	1	123.5	—	13	300
Kondoa-Iringi	249	11	—	—	1	253	6	18.6	1	8	300
Msasani	1,082	13	—	6	34	1,009	46	596.7	—	31	200
Mafia	47	—	—	—	1	46	—	10.5	—	3	300
Bagamoyo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	1	3	300
Utete	65	—	—	—	—	65	—	10.4	—	15	300
Morogoro	217	1	—	—	2	205	11	74.1	36	6	216
Kingolwira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,057.7	4	72	283
Kilosa	170	1	—	—	1	164	6	43.7	1	4	300
Mahenge	83	3	—	—	—	85	1	15.6	1	4	300
Iringa	270	21	—	—	6	281	4	86.2	—	9	231
Njombe	70	15	—	—	—	84	1	21.9	—	3	300
Tukuyu	85	3	1	—	—	85	4	120.1	4	5	250
Mbeya	132	3	—	—	6	116	13	26.6	—	2	170
Mwanza	697	42	—	—	7	684	48	350.7	—	26	300
Musoma	597	20	1	—	3	530	85	202.0	2	12	292
Maswa	157	2	3	—	—	162	—	28.7	—	4	200
Shinyanga	626	8	6	—	10	618	12	91.2	3	3	236
Ngudu	154	3	—	—	—	154	3	31.8	—	4	300
Bukoba	481	12	—	—	4	455	34	318.1	13	12	255

(ii) *Approved School* :

Number of persons admitted 1949 : 64

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
64	—

Ethnic Group

Africans :	Tanganyika	....	....	....	....	....	50
	Congo	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Zanzibar	....	....	....	....	....	4
	Uganda	....	....	....	....	....	1
Others	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
							—
							64
							—

Daily average number of inmates during 1949	....	....	....	124.8
Number of dormitories	....	....	....	10
Cubic feet of space allotted to each inmate during hours of sleep	....	....	....	300

C. 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 (a)	3	Butter (g)	2
Sugar (b)	2	Milk (unskimmed)	15
Bread (c)	16	Tea (h)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables, pulses and fruits (d)	8	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes (e)	8	Spices (pepper, mustard)....	.02
Meat, fresh without bones (f)	6		

Penal Diet : 1 lb. wholemeal bread and water *ad libitum*.

Notes :

- (a) Meal : Maize, cleusine (ulezi) or Kenya oatmeal or a mixture of these.
- (b) Sugar : 1½ oz. jam, marmalade or treacle, or 1 oz. of honey may be substituted for 1 oz. of sugar.
- (c) Flour or bread : Part of each may be drawn. 12 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.

Potatoes: May be sweet or ordinary. Ordinary preferred unless wholemeal bread given under (a).

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.

Butter: May be replaced by whole or part ghee, or palm oil at the medical officer's discretion.

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
or (b) or wheaten flour	14	Vegetables	4
Fruit	1	Fruit	4
Onions	5	Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$
Curry Powder or Spices	1	Curry Powder or Spices	$\frac{1}{2}$
Stable Oil (c)	1	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Calcium (f)	2	Calcium (f)	0.1
Tea		Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
of fresh meat (beef, mutton or
fish) shall be issued in lieu of whole
meat those prisoners who eat meat (d).

Penal diet: 12 ozs. rice and water
ad libitum.

Bread may be replaced in part by flour. 12 ozs. flour equivalent to 16 ozs. bread. Wholemeal as far as possible.

Rice should be unpolished.

Simsim, groundnut or coconut oil. 2 ozs. groundnuts or half a coconut equivalent to 1 oz. of oil.

4 ozs. salt fish or 8 ozs. fresh fish may be substituted for 4 ozs. meat. 2 ozs. cheese may be substituted for 4 ozs. meat.

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.

Calcium may be provided in the form of calcined bone or in the case of Hindus as a medicinal preparation of calcium and may be added to dough or curry.

Scale III

For Remand prisoners see note (a)

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Maize (b) (c)	24	Meat without bone (f)	8
Beans	4	per week in lieu of 2 ozs.	
Palm Oil or ghee (d)	$\frac{1}{2}$	of the beans	
Green vegetables (e)	4	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
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.

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>	
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Customs and Excise	1,210,748	1,374,551	1,759,378	2,373,477	3,220,378	2,861,000	4,375,000
2. Licences, Taxes, etc.	1,551,384	1,606,917	1,697,720	1,956,729	2,266,793	2,125,020	2,540,596
3. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	202,043	217,284	227,238	249,591	293,890	331,955	378,366
4. Reimbursements	651,939	896,198	446,825	395,630	120,525	86,060	96,417
5. Revenue from Government Property	196,460	245,584	338,502	286,619	491,651	471,950	651,767
6. Miscellaneous	99,742	103,218	171,631	167,798	162,849	173,650	177,284
7. Interest	47,029	50,709	54,651	75,727	96,765	89,616	112,665
8. Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme	25,946	26,023	29,454	32,191	50,202	45,000	60,000
9. Land Bank	—	—	—	—	8,138	149,900	100,000
10. Posts and Telegraphs	140,392	162,765	183,517	209,704	253,657	—	—
11. Land Sales	293	608	922	649	124	—	—
12. War Risks Insurance Fund Balance	—	—	36,087	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX IV: PUBLIC FINANCE: *continued*

(a) Revenue

Territorial Account

<i>Heads of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
13. Grant from Imperial Funds	5,327*	6,348	5,369	—	—	—	—
14. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants....	76,094	78,260	150,433	28,681	86*	—	—
15. Agricultural Development Fund	—	—	45,025	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue on Territorial Account	4,207,397	4,768,465	5,146,761	5,776,796	6,965,058	6,334,151	8,492,095
			Development Plan Account				
1. Approved Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	—	—	—	135,049	266,855	1,321,059	1,514,205
2. Development Plan Reserve	—	—	—	—	216,236	496,343	434,143
3. Funds in Anticipation of Loan	—	—	—	—	310,541	597,000	1,787,709
4. Contribution from Agricultural Development Fund	—	—	—	100,887	128,254	372,901	427,356
5. Contribution from Native Authorities	—	—	—	—	1,133	—	1,000
6. Contribution for Land Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue on Development Plan Account	—	—	—	235,936	923,019	2,787,303	4,164,413
Total Revenue (Territorial and Development Plan Account)	4,207,397	4,768,465	5,146,761	6,012,732	7,888,077	9,121,454	12,656,508

* Reimbursement in respect of 1946 expenditure

APPENDIX IV: PUBLIC FINANCE: *continued*
Comparative Table

Revenue (£ 000's)																		Expenditure (£ 000's)										Capital Position (£ 000's)								
Income & Non-Native Poll	Taxes																	c Licences and Fees	d Income from Government property etc.	e Total Revenue	f Administrative	g Economic	h Social	Debt Charges paid out of												
	Direct							Indirect																Total	Loans	Reserves	Reserves as % of Loans	Government Revenue	Railway Revenue	Total	Total as % of Loans					
	% of all Taxes	Native Poll Tax	% of all Taxes	a Others	% of all Taxes	Total Taxes	% of all Customs	% of all Taxes	Excise	% of all Taxes	b Others	% of all Taxes	Total Taxes	% of all Taxes	Total Taxes	% of all Taxes	Total Taxes															% of Total Expenditure	% of Total Expenditure	% of Total Expenditure	Total	Loans
542	19.8	723	26.4	29	1.0	1,294	47.3	1,013	37.0	359	13.1	68	2.4	1,440	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	410	5.82
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	382	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
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	301	435	6.32
740	14.7	897	17.9	65	1.3	1,702	33.9	2,753	55.0	467	9.3	84	1.7	3,304	66.0	5,006	71.8	1,000	14.3	779	11.2	6,965	3,741	58.6	1,739	27.2	902	14.1	6,382	4,916	4,815	97.94	237	1,587	1,824	37.10
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	4,944	5,916	119.66	131	183	314	6.37
1,000*	15.4	975	15.0	65	1.0	2,040	31.4	3,815	58.8	560	8.6	73	1.1	4,448	68.5	6,488	76.4	763	8.9	967	11.3	8,492	4,750	55.9	2,181	25.7	1,556	18.3	8,487	4,880	5,514	112.99	131	183	314	6.43

* Includes Education Tax.

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, Pyrethrum and Hides and Skins.

d Revenue from Government Property, Miscellaneous, Interest, Fines and Forfeitures.

e All items included.

f All expenditure except economic and social expenditure.

g Public Debt, Agriculture, Economic Control, Forest, Game, Lands, Mines and Civil Aviation, Posts and Telegraphs, Tsetse, Veterinary, Geological Survey, Grain Storage, Surveys and Town Planning, 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.

(b) Expenditure

Territorial Account

Heads of Expenditure	Actual					Estimates	
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Public Debt	134,888	134,887	134,888	131,287	237,474	131,455	131,451
2. Pensions and Gratuities	178,889	183,417	212,644	243,520	292,778	267,050	323,650
3. Governor	9,588	11,947	11,427	12,620	13,072	15,580	22,700
4. Accountant General	15,870	16,722	18,646	19,484	26,625	50,035	90,600
5. Agriculture	118,671	138,030	149,635	196,001	238,068	264,120	269,731
6. Audit	12,376	12,793	12,781	15,348	16,607	23,390	24,100
7. Custodian of Enemy Property	28,613	30,768	35,683	30,230	37,455	41,455	41,695
8. Customs	42,657	73,242	72,883	59,582	87,476	87,500	—
9. Defence	150,583	141,896	123,930	128,496	124,141	234,300	234,500
10. Development Commission	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
11. East Africa High Commission	—	—	—	—	—	223,850	337,358
12. Economic Control	31,719	30,410	22,873	23,065	28,258	45,390	—
13. Education	189,639	235,214	290,284	317,554	373,047	384,565	429,330
14. Forests and Timber Control	29,913	32,231	29,743	34,295	38,022	56,230	76,196
15. Game	14,774	15,365	17,415	17,554	24,329	40,310	51,241
16. Government Chemist	—	—	—	—	5,056	8,415	11,675
17. Immigration	—	—	—	—	—	9,830	18,990
18. Information Office	5,227	12,150	4,373	3,094	3,727	10,360	9,360
19. Judicial	29,953	30,230	34,327	37,745	39,312	56,740	64,850
20. Labour	53,630	74,428	98,138	44,192	38,903	57,760	100,320
21. Lands, Mines and Civil Aviation	63,583	65,506	87,238	131,202	127,694	158,100	74,267
22. Legal	6,763	7,282	8,296	9,922	11,961	27,170	19,680
23. Legislative and Executive Councils	755	1,006	1,846	2,920	6,590	9,430	9,620
24. Loans from Territory Funds	36,258	124,312	69,486	52,383	106,928	152,100	202,200
25. Medical	345,199	366,087	390,469	393,659	479,318	593,400	689,990

APPENDIX IV: PUBLIC FINANCE (b) EXPENDITURE: *continued*

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Heads of Expenditure	Actual					Estimates	
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
26. Miscellaneous Services	213,665	198,031	233,028	328,030	359,820	274,740	369,690
27. Native Administrations	181,352	193,988	235,268	243,508	314,745	294,930	331,950
28. Police	132,092	126,062	135,233	151,225	200,595	328,400	536,415
29. Printing and Stationery	20,350	26,437	26,772	32,865	62,187	71,300	94,600
30. Prisons	70,444	74,911	87,075	103,061	133,979	176,425	195,610
31. Provincial Administration	210,369	234,230	246,541	285,716	330,922	432,890	421,003
32. Public Works Department	60,390	69,103	77,189	85,440	88,603	142,085	218,097
33. Public Works Recurrent	183,691	214,907	213,000	250,022	277,887	355,020	500,537
34. Public Works Extraordinary	222,447	289,677	166,817	128,403	162,018	217,500	256,015
35. Secretariat	19,320	23,087	28,182	28,645	49,255	64,620	90,040
36. Social Welfare and Development	—	—	—	—	—	16,975	—
37. Subsidization and Temporary Bonus	296,596	255,392	268,338	514,257	336,914	32,100	32,100
38. Subventions	72,040	113,320	69,716	121,320	265,454	324,243	480,129
39. Township Authorities	54,973	93,956	91,530	103,526	141,786	96,990	130,390
40. Tsetse	37,363	67,505	30,259	45,654	73,874	26,910	30,400
41. Veterinary	100,101	113,237	100,025	124,232	142,160	225,640	203,113
42. Water Development	—	6,894	12,730	—	—	1	47,365
43. Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	—	18,494	21,608	23,936	26,765	33,500	35,500
44. Contribution to Development Plan	—	—	—	144,214	285,786	260,000	1,010,000
45. Posts and Telegraphs	105,604	107,981	127,602	170,673†	280,736	—	—
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. Pension Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Allowances	51,000	57,120	53,745	104,312	—	—	—
54. Miscellaneous	105,120	100,000	100,000	—	—	—	—
55. Contingencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56. Unallocated Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

61. Grain Storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,000
62. Mining Consultant	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000
63. Provincial Councils	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500
64. Surveys and Town Planning	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,880
							105,934

Total Expenditure on Territorial Account	4,180,939	4,756,258	5,140,443	5,664,952	6,381,964	6,322,805	8,486,975
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Development Plan Account

1. Conservation and Development of Natural Resources	—	—	—	207,631	326,463	711,811	770,550
2. Communications	—	—	—	37,441	166,127	1,025,000	1,315,000
3. Social Services	—	—	—	82,585	111,718	423,522	468,913
4. Miscellaneous	—	—	—	94,478	371,654	626,970	1,609,950
5. Development Commission	—	—	—	1,498	20,405	—	—

Total Expenditure on Development Plan Account	—	—	—	423,633	996,367	2,787,303	4,164,413
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Loan Account

1. Guaranteed Loan 1951/71—General Account	11,774	17,130	1,829	17	—	375	—
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Total Expenditure (Territorial, Development Plan and Loan Accounts)	4,192,713	4,773,388	5,142,272	6,088,602	7,378,331	9,110,483	12,651,388
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† Includes Empire Air Transport Expenditure.
 • Included in Lands and Mines Expenditure.

APPENDIX V

Taxation

Tables showing rates of direct taxes in 1949

NATIVE HOUSE AND POLL TAX

Province	District	Rate (Annual) Shs. cts.	Rebate payable to Native Treasuries (when applicable) Shs. cts.	
Central	Singida, Mpwapwa, Kongwa, Dodoma (Dodoma Division)	11·00	3·50	
	Kondo, Dodoma (Manyoni Division)....	11·00	4·00	
Eastern	Bagamoyo, Morogoro, Kilosa, Kiserawe Ulanga	12·00 9·00	4·50 3·50	
	Rufiji : Mafia Area	10·00	3·50	
	Kichi-Matumbi Area	10·00	3·00	
	Rest of District	12·00	4·50	
Lake	Kwimba, Maswa, Musoma, North Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga	13·00	5·00	
	Biharamulo	8·00	5·00	
	Ngara	8·00	4·25	
	Bukoba : Karagwe Area	13·00	7·00	
	Rest of District	15·00	7·00	
	Migratory Congo natives not liable to House Tax	8·00	3·50	
Northern	Arusha	14·00	5·00	
	Masai : Sonjo Natives	9·00	6·00	
	Alien Natives	15·00	5·00	
	Rest of District	15·00	5·00	
	Mbulu : Ufiome and Mbugwe Areas	10·00	2·50	
	Rest of District	12·00	3·00	
	Moshi : Owner of not more than 1 hut	10·00	1·00	
	" " " " 2 huts	12·00	1·00	
	" " " " 3 huts	14·00	1·00	
	" " four or more huts	16·00	1·00	
	Southern	Lindi, Mikindani, Songea	9·00	3·25
		Newala, Masasi	9·00	3·75
		Kilwa, Tunduru, Ruponda (formerly in Kilwa District)....	8·00	3·25
Rest of Ruponda District		9·00	3·25	
Southern Highlands	Iringa, Mbeya, Rungwe	11·00	3·50	
	Njombe	11·00	4·25	
	Chunya : Ukumbu and Kipembawe areas	7·50	3·25	
	Rest of District	11·00	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>
12	Tanga, Lushoto, Pangani, Parc, Handeni	15.00	7.50
277	Kigoma:		
	Luichi area	14.00	6.50
	Uvinza area (except Tongwe)	12.00	4.50
	Tongwe	11.00	3.50
	Mpanda	11.00	4.50
	Ufipa	10.00	4.50
	Tabora, Kiwere, Uyowa and Ushetu areas	10.00	3.00
	„ „ Rest of District	11.00	3.50
	Nzega	12.00	4.50
	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

NON-NATIVE POLL TAX

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

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

NON-NATIVE EDUCATION TAX

<i>Natives other than Asians:</i>		<i>Tax payable</i>
Income up to and including £100 per annum	Shs. 50/-	Shs. 100/-
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	Shs. 30/-	Shs. 60/-
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	Shs. 20/-	Shs. 40/-
<i>Asians:</i>		<i>Tax payable</i>
Income up to and including £100 per annum	Shs. 50/-	Shs. 80/-
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	Shs. 30/-	Shs. 45/-
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	Shs. 20/-	Shs. 30/-

MUNICIPAL HOUSE TAX

<i>Province</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Percentage of Net Annual Value</i>
Central	Dodoma	5
	Bagamoyo	2
	Kilosa	3
	Kimamba	3
	Morogoro	4½
Northern Highlands	Iringa	3½
	Tukuyu	2½
	Mbeya	2½
	Chunya	2½

APPENDIX V: TAXATION: *continued*

MUNICIPAL HOUSE TAX (*cont.*)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Percentage of Net Annual Value</i>
Lake	Bukoba	5
	Mwanza	5
	Musoma	3
	Shinyanga	3
Southern	Kilwa Kivinje	2½
	Lindi	3
	Mikindani	2½
	Songea	2½
Northern	Arusha	5
	Moshi	5
Tanga	Korogwe	3
	Lushoto	3
	Pangani	3
	Tanga	6
Western	Kahama	3
	Kigoma	3
Municipality of	Tabora	5
	Dar-es-Salaam	10

INCOME TAX RATES

Resident Individuals

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

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

Non-Resident Individuals

Where chargeable income does not exceed £800 at the rate of Shs. 2/-. Where the chargeable income exceeds £800 the rate is the same 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 :

IMPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	189,854	221,700	71,628	147,691	34,061
Exports	110,420	103,000	72,885	23,580	222,228

IMPORTS

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	4,844,542	6,043,964	7,504,819	12,841,644	21,095,484
Government Imports	794,839	700,363	618,056	882,281	1,513,080
Imports	5,639,381	6,744,327	8,122,875	13,723,925	22,608,564

EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise Exports	7,430,149	8,163,156	8,880,398	11,147,887	16,230,434
Exports*	294,152	358,639	406,666	432,310	692,960
Exports	7,724,301	8,521,795	9,287,064	11,580,197	16,923,394

(i)—Final figures for the year 1949 are not yet available.

(ii)—In parts A, B and C of this Appendix the totals are gross and include a number of items not shown in the tables.

* Excludes value of ships' stores.

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(A) PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS, DURING
THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1944, 1945, 1946 1947 AND 1948,

Articles	Quantities					Values				
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
<i>Class I. Food, Drink and Tobacco</i>										
Pulse ton	1,420	1,979	5,318	1,039	77	15,643	22,832	86,322	9,726	2,376
Maize "	2,680	17,705	28,568	5,275	11,077	20,111	152,745	307,575	69,973	146,231
Other grain "	12,154	4,585	10,726	3,020	769	180,240	97,783	199,708	62,868	15,011
Meal and flour "	5,250	2,754	7,821	4,276	3,473	98,868	57,059	127,510	75,501	102,481
Bacon and ham cwt.	850	1,307	1,546	1,516	1,906	7,064	11,070	13,581	13,356	19,761
Meat, tinned, canned, etc. "	386	588	524	1,643	4,600	3,291	4,293	3,553	8,676	37,043
Confectionery "	2,112	1,103	1,614	4,180	3,120	14,556	8,776	16,028	50,616	33,938
Fruits and vegetables val.	—	—	—	—	—	29,001	45,403	82,442	69,473	55,026
Hops cwt.	112	8	29	133	14	3,147	307	755	4,105	389
Jams, Jellies, etc. "	2,952	1,750	1,798	3,824	9,934	10,208	7,408	7,984	16,564	46,661
Sugar "	53,556	51,096	49,925	70,806	152,077	45,212	43,776	53,578	79,954	169,733
Tea "	2,035	3,231	4,765	5,346	8,311	16,051	25,695	37,875	47,466	78,273
Butter and cheese "	1,980	2,670	3,773	3,998	5,570	13,496	18,792	27,638	33,435	63,930
Fish, preserved and salted "	12,454	9,523	10,798	13,805	19,346	36,664	23,010	21,371	42,199	59,941
Milk, condensed "	4,495	4,238	3,404	8,005	16,230	21,478	24,019	18,485	52,589	109,396
Fats, cooking, n.e.s. "	3,549	2,249	1,434	1,883	3,508	10,663	7,550	7,663	11,544	24,448
Sauces, spices, etc. val.	—	—	—	—	—	12,593	30,590	33,216	32,315	35,518
Provisions, prepared or preserved "	—	—	—	—	—	16,928	11,248	26,176	33,036	104,985
Ale, beer, etc. I. gal.	37,564	51,614	63,020	72,428	196,321	18,610	26,194	31,737	36,563	88,566
Spirits Prof. & I. gal.	21,417	29,217	33,211	44,676	63,703	35,730	51,232	62,413	87,511	119,180
Wines I. gal.	30,879	19,930	15,616	23,515	22,544	28,656	16,450	18,322	31,391	32,972
Cigarettes lb.	510,723	649,484	717,920	747,098	839,339	422,740	565,102	604,981	602,964	743,812
Other manufactured tobacco "	7,485	7,227	7,522	14,498	13,202	3,691	3,336	3,720	6,711	6,576
TOTAL CLASS I	—	—	—	—	—	1,095,526	1,302,836	1,871,271	1,558,056	—

<i>Unmanufactured</i>											
Hides and skins val.	—	—	—	—	—	63,149	33,057	68,588	80,685	97,782	
Coal ton	25,375	28,314	20,930	35,424	53,555	81,595	85,644	82,915	129,972	202,018	
Seeds, nuts, kernels and vegetable oil cwt.	5,948	7,559	1,253	2,782	8,049	13,088	17,328	6,116	9,015	28,412	
Wood and timber cu. ft.	18,595	26,157	69,373	72,940	117,456	4,414	7,687	11,023	23,431	46,258	
Ivory cwt.	878	62	588	214	—	41,397	3,831	43,021	14,630	—	
Seeds, miscellaneous, agricultural val.	—	—	—	—	—	9,773	13,212	4,930	156,544	7,395	
TOTAL CLASS II	—	—	—	—	—	236,246	185,807	290,853	449,186		
<i>Class III. Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured</i>											
Cement ton	6,799	17,604	16,130	32,640	50,369	43,285	110,130	101,016	228,645	422,798	
Earthenware and glassware val.	—	—	—	—	—	42,559	39,064	112,851	184,908	117,248	
Galvanized sheets ton	35	549	767	943	2,277	1,392	17,869	30,687	47,917	269,244	
Other iron and steel manufactures "	2,952	7,056	5,359	17,022	42,184	108,420	270,562	265,156	755,851	2,226,471	
Instruments and tools val.	—	—	—	—	—	119,401	130,528	202,129	314,539	83,562	
Electrical goods "	—	—	—	—	—	53,315	65,822	187,590	271,384	589,916	
Machinery, other than electrical "	—	—	—	—	—	205,155	286,802	417,398	790,131	2,503,608	
Wooden manufactures " "	—	—	—	—	—	15,316	12,245	20,236	28,826	148,841	
Cotton piece goods :—											
Grey unbleached Sq.yd.	8,783,109	13,611,471	9,631,706	11,565,389	11,912,590	496,494	606,665	418,756	691,560	889,862	
White bleached Sq.yd.	1,804,891	5,467,292	2,335,541	2,734,568	4,280,810	117,473	317,373	160,151	226,956	399,637	
Printed khangas Sq.yd.	789,120	1,027,143	3,079,807	2,720,972	2,183,298	41,205	54,080	170,053	164,356	156,045	
Printed, other Sq.yd.	3,599,523	1,597,333	3,874,623	6,328,286	6,165,813	193,089	108,128	281,072	534,117	653,674	
Dyed in the piece Sq.yd.	6,902,815	9,183,662	7,567,699	4,307,118	11,961,098	517,007	627,721	489,325	373,417	1,275,811	
Coloured Sq.yd.	5,076,672	3,697,798	2,078,060	2,531,216	3,913,029	332,242	212,566	134,197	226,739	393,776	
Artificial silk piece goods Sq.yd.	29,737	95,826	221,468	376,543	721,359	6,121	20,122	38,494	74,952	135,390	
Jute bags and sacks doz.	136,448	87,857	114,295	234,846	168,064	107,739	61,045	69,083	216,772	199,543	
Other textile manufactures val.	—	—	—	—	—	272,470	274,523	430,882	603,238	274,631	

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(A) PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS, DURING
THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 AND 1948: *continued*

Articles	Quantities					Values				
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Apparel, clothing and underwear.... val.	—	—	—	—	—	£ 124,656	£ 134,383	£ 200,814	£ 293,383	£ 287,220
Drugs and chemicals ..	—	—	—	—	—	170,345	143,735	224,601	117,263	300,706
Detonators and fuses ..	—	—	—	—	—	4,138	4,884	7,296	8,541	19,367
Matches Gross boxes	32,659	26,422	179,920	109,568	257,284	11,015	9,938	58,714	36,917	83,713
Paints and colours cwt.	3,708	5,477	11,024	9,722	17,029	17,740	25,051	53,636	54,585	107,846
Kerosene I. gal.	2,072,608	2,484,394	2,563,672	2,698,889	3,140,865	85,464	103,581	88,846	106,761	153,676
Motor spirit "	4,619,977	5,375,009	5,677,681	8,642,222	11,332,824	248,766	247,488	233,081	369,434	591,481
Other oils, fats, wax and grease manufactures val.	—	—	—	—	—	186,343	175,076	213,873	346,610	394,517
Leather, dressed cwt.	534	532	1,067	835	1,059	10,270	8,974	18,940	15,344	18,716
Paper and cardboard manufactures val.	—	—	—	—	—	58,620	70,974	100,609	123,499	216,674
Vehicles, including aircraft, railway rolling stock and ships, and parts thereof val.	—	—	—	—	—	271,679	639,601	422,538	2,809,279	3,993,064
Transmission hose "	—	—	—	—	—	1,855	2,438	3,323	4,012	7,955
Tyres and tubes cwt.	4,565	6,130	6,849	12,144	16,218	91,577	119,990	122,993	207,758	299,868
Stationery other than paper val.	—	—	—	—	—	13,761	11,967	21,350	30,413	13,673
Transmission belts and belting cwt.	498	482	471	735	882	14,216	13,505	11,309	21,440	30,214
Parcel post ... val.	—	—	—	—	—	135,873	172,786	273,348	256,708	315,462
TOTAL CLASS III	—	—	—	—	—	4,305,108	5,252,914	5,959,574	11,715,145	

TOTAL CLASS III						—	—	—	—	—	4,305,108	5,252,914	5,959,574	11,715,145
Animals, living, not for food val.	—	—	—	—	—	2,599	2,760	1,177	1,538	2,909				
TOTAL CLASS IV	—	—	—	—	—	2,599	2,760	1,177	1,538	2,909				
Class V. Bullion and Specie														
Bullion val.	—	—	—	—	—	824	1,645	—	—	93				
Specie "	—	—	—	—	—	189,030	220,055	71,628	147,691	33,968				
TOTAL CLASS V	—	—	—	—	—	189,854	221,700	71,628	147,691					
TOTAL IMPORTS £	—	—	—	—	—	5,829,235	6,966,027	8,194,503	13,871,616	22,642,625				

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(A) PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 AND 1948

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Articles	Quantities					Values				
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
<i>Class I. Food, Drink and Tobacco</i>										
Pulse ton	411	2,722	1,036	11,182	3,962	£ 7,886	£ 43,398	£ 19,127	£ 211,476	£ 98,944
Rice "	4,494	2,171	70	2,615	6,450	75,562	37,679	1,267	55,624	152,926
Other grain "	3,491	8,335	649	7,672	610	43,602	113,573	5,861	109,547	112,000
Oilseed cake "	4,088	3,061	3,097	3,388	1,862	21,050	20,679	37,513	52,665	15,240
Coffee "	15,561	14,441	10,021	13,858	11,259	852,332	896,301	675,580	976,741	897,068
Cattle No.	70,479	56,944	36,505	14,508	25,747	198,932	160,194	90,832	37,429	129,452
Cashew nuts cwt.	14,754	53,379	63,465	25,614	111,163	5,746	43,958	70,446	28,578	94,747
Onions "	40,134	36,989	38,495	35,074	48,366	42,904	38,315	46,244	39,158	55,590
Sugar "	83,862	22,608	6,307	16,757	11,358	70,737	10,996	6,764	20,278	14,342
Tea "	6,565	8,002	12,507	8,915	9,235	45,358	51,031	78,426	65,499	66,145
Fish "	6,111	20,502	24,376	27,513	24,300	16,912	57,161	86,727	87,980	73,282
Ghee "	7,990	4,980	6,539	881	5,431	34,847	24,981	36,254	3,887	45,161
Honey "	3,482	3,045	1,701	2,363	4,779	6,430	6,593	4,078	7,242	12,959
Fats, cooking, including substitutes for ghee and butter "	24,935	12,993	15,655	1,427	270	69,742	38,808	48,903	4,735	1,143
Salt ton	3,662	2,648	3,427	3,110	2,937	28,706	20,892	27,006	24,880	25,685
Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc. I. gal.	45,003	52,183	58,273	47,803	44,583	18,088	21,174	24,051	19,416	20,082
Tobacco (all forms) lb.	2,512,321	2,218,714	2,077,865	1,497,601	3,186,366	203,229	120,518	97,837	84,673	249,389
TOTAL CLASS I	—	—	—	—	—	1,814,927	1,785,629	1,405,181	1,931,941	—
<i>Class II. Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured</i>										
Diamonds carat	90,067	115,620	119,446	92,229	148,103	306,306	638,383	981,833	629,589	1,040,459
Tin ore ton	170	187	181	129	133	36,441	41,218	47,271	38,029	51,973
TOTAL CLASS II	90,237	115,807	119,627	92,358	148,236	342,747	679,601	1,029,104	667,618	1,092,432

<i>Unmanufactured</i>		90,067	115,620	119,446	92,229	148,103	306,306	638,383	981,833	629,589	1,040,459
Diamonds	carat	170	187	181	129	133	36,441	41,218	47,271	38,029	51,973
Sisal fibre and tow	ton	2,408	1,800	2,589	3,110	2,536	169,305	125,050	205,503	367,789	315,146
Hides	score	34,719	43,434	70,350	89,480	77,495	29,275	45,244	90,521	149,509	145,277
Skins, sheep and goat score		1,515	655	433	301	*	12,773	7,434	5,506	3,322	3,475
Leopard skins	No.	5,002	877	5,478	5,664	4,891	15,594	1,757	22,319	22,388	24,327
Cotton seeds	ton	1,712	1,441	929	493	928	24,420	20,168	15,703	10,303	21,632
Sesame	"	1,368	5	312	40	48	22,211	90	6,371	700	1,472
Copra	"	627	955	475	3,534	3,129	9,918	15,114	7,736	95,067	82,884
Groundnuts	"	983	1,801	1,010	943	1,503	47,569	74,850	54,755	69,711	124,571
Seed and vegetable oils	"	627	795	732	410	905	110,276	132,297	189,733	131,136	261,356
Bees-wax	"	2,567	1,712	1,540	1,554	1,490	114,657	107,274	91,962	85,583	78,350
Gum	"	29,442	52,272	22,821	1,098	1,212	173,077	303,851	205,500	8,886	19,354
Rubber	cental	7,302	8,691	13,799	16,446	18,209	5,880	6,782	9,008	9,724	14,965
Mangrove poles	score	538,763	476,384	426,819	590,185	368,741	110,209	92,852	111,486	195,423	129,079
Other wood and timber cu.ft.		5,100	4,998	5,669	3,856	3,464	49,598	54,225	62,106	43,457	38,609
Bark for tanning	ton	663	461	1,262	916	934	45,676	29,359	97,650	65,387	67,268
Ivory	cwt.	217	140	320	235	331	15,147	9,723	30,564	31,454	54,836
Kapok	ton	1,286	2,024	1,996	2,179	2,609	73,818	113,598	186,198	306,485	195,007
Crude papain	cwt.	7,923	13,940	13,369	4,821	3,404	51,662	93,560	86,538	27,019	17,537
Pyrethrum	"										
TOTAL CLASS II		—	—	—	—	—	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.	974	396	568	265	470	3,220	1,212	2,564	791	1,322
Perfumed and essential oils	ton	4	10	14	5	12	6,218	14,043	19,119	8,724	9,200
Soap	cwt.	12,204	921	21,194	7,986	5,324	26,830	2,453	45,748	34,690	18,119
Leather	"	2,666	1,967	1,158	1,560	1,685	19,106	18,006	14,158	24,824	23,835
Parcel post	val.	—	—	—	—	—	3,682	2,493	2,781	3,367	3,100
TOTAL CLASS III		—	—	—	—	—	73,408	57,068	103,885	94,280	
<i>Class IV. Animals, Living, not for food</i>											
Animals, living, not for food	No.	5,456	98	338	462	282	1,384	751	1,720	8,435	8,425
TOTAL CLASS IV		—	—	—	—	—	1,384	751	1,720	8,435	

* Not available

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(A) PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS, DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 AND 1948 : *continued*

Articles	Quantities					Values				
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
<i>Class V. Bullion and Specie</i>										
Gold F.Oz.	—	50,568	48,427	47,317	62,339	462,459	435,518	417,677	408,114	498,560
Silver F.Oz.	—	21,377	21,179	20,794	22,696	—	2,689	4,723	3,642	4,060
TOTAL CLASS V	—	—	—	—	—	462,459	438,207	422,400	411,756	—
TOTAL EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE £	—	—	—	—	—	7,430,194	8,163,156	8,880,398	11,147,887	16,230,434

THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 AND 1948 :

Articles	Quantities					Values				
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
<i>Class I. Food, Drink and Tobacco</i>						£	£	£	£	£
Grain and pulse ton	136	42	36	17	14	2,201	1,080	888	342	280
Meal and flour "	25	41	63	220	27	589	949	1,423	4,079	792
Jams and jellies cwt.	227	—	29	1	15	1,057	—	253	6	179
Sugar and jaggery "	1,100	—	118	509	199	894	—	126	532	348
Tea "	96	262	339	528	724	690	2,037	2,634	6,152	7,842
Fish, canned, etc. "	152	95	2	152	2	1,379	1,081	34	685	30
Spirits I.&P.gal.	176	19	93	433	144	237	35	227	824	271
Cigarettes, cigars, etc. lb.	8,864	5,225	2,721	8,522	18,013	3,898	1,867	1,750	4,277	6,659
Tobacco and manufactures thereof ..	518	177	58	353	486	289	82	101	112	151
TOTAL CLASS I	—	—	—	—	—	14,206	13,031	27,124	22,885	—
<i>Class II. Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured</i>										
Hides and skins val.	—	—	—	—	—	54,183	118,525	62,106	69,175	56,580
Ivory, elephant cwt.	301	639	613	378	23	13,541	31,619	32,240	17,829	788
TOTAL CLASS II	—	—	—	—	—	73,153	155,850	132,088	104,796	—
<i>Class III. Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured</i>										
Earthenware, stone-ware and glassware val.	—	—	—	—	—	749	529	569	3,649	2,027
Iron and steel manufactures ton	24	121	157	128	153	2,251	3,184	6,108	7,031	6,499
Implements and tools val.	—	—	—	—	—	1,476	291	1,777	995	1,036

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(A) PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED FROM TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS, DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 AND 1948: *continued*

Articles	Quantities					Values					
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	3,056	4,420	4,461	4,195	10,146	
Machinery other than electrical	—	—	—	—	—	10,763	8,060	16,013	16,482	40,143	
Wooden manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	636	175	371	167	32	
Cotton piece goods:—											
Grey unbleached Sq.yd.	106,229	7,514	15,510	17,723	1,474,031	6,814	372	645	856	89,853	
White bleached Sq.yd.	4,652	76,498	21,719	6,963	146,874	608	6,937	1,999	452	13,583	
Printed khangas Sq.yd.	—	150	—	7	—	—	8	—	1	—	
Printed, other Sq.yd.	50,700	5,087	1,899	157	483,843	3,872	388	139	24	44,950	
Dyed in the piece Sq.yd.	77,849	129,736	11,556	10,915	284,898	5,829	10,209	883	1,291	36,099	
Coloured Sq.yd.	47,604	5,949	114	411	112,636	3,850	690	25	104	10,936	
Artificial silk piece goods	Sq.yd.	3,077	3,186	904	3,937	13,853	215	1,788	331	936	2,495
Jute bags and sacks	doz.	15,768	16,980	6,320	2,245	83	10,440	12,671	4,660	1,542	75
Bags and sacks, sisal	—	26,662	10,560	12,608	1,003	—	16,796	6,133	8,314	1,725	—
Other textile manufactures	val.	—	—	—	—	—	11,742	10,145	12,192	1,558	1,412
Apparel, clothing and underwear	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,764	2,758	16,405	4,516	2,035
Cinematograph films developed	100 L.ft.	73,978	70,113	105,152	321,728	137,011	51,268	45,648	63,427	75,054	66,480
Drugs and chemicals	val.	—	—	—	—	—	1,713	4,064	3,154	4,507	1,137
Kerosene	I.gal.	20,844	17,560	23,360	18,984	25,511	876	581	1,445	1,166	1,587
Motor spirit	—	234,324	170,840	170,344	437,618	628,887	13,117	9,969	10,303	26,977	38,912
Other oils, fats and greases	val.	—	—	—	—	—	5,214	2,730	5,637	6,421	2,725
Paper and cardboard manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,198	2,384	8,539	3,866	8,639

thereof	val.	—	—	—	—	18,187	22,197	33,002	47,763	77,695
Tyres & tubes, rubber	cwt.	9	11	27	109	206	318	567	2,559	13,202
Parcel post	val.	—	—	—	—	11,964	12,125	16,598	12,266	9,603
TOTAL CLASS III		—	—	—	—	206,743	189,758	247,454	304,614	
<i>Class IV. Animals, Living, not for Food</i>										
Animals, living, not for food	No.	1	—	—	2	50	—	—	15	20
TOTAL CLASS IV		—	—	—	—	50	—	—	15	
<i>Class V. Bullion and Specie</i>										
Bullion and specie	val.	—	—	—	—	110,420	103,000	72,885	23,580	222,228
TOTAL CLASS V		—	—	—	—	110,420	103,000	72,885	23,580	
TOTAL RE-EXPORTS* £		—	—	—	—	404,572	461,639	479,551	455,890	915,188

*Excludes value of Ship's Stores.

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 1947 and 1948 values	1947	1948
	1946	1947	1948			
United Kingdom	32.0	32.0	46.6		£	£
				Machines and machinery, other than electrical	452,035	1,510,778
				Iron and steel manufactures	530,921	1,436,997
				Cotton manufactures	18,966	1,291,602
				Cotton piece goods	365,611	1,290,588
				Motor lorries and parts thereof	255,432	633,973
				Tractors and parts thereof	158,499	600,600
				Electrical machinery goods and apparatus other, n.e.s.	253,022	479,975
				Motor cars and parts thereof	121,029	376,011
				Cement, building	154,182	269,809
				Tyres, motor vehicles, other	69,686	139,726
				Railway locomotives	152,951	137,202
				Medicines and drugs	74,303	110,946
				Chemical and Pharmaceutical products	13,802	99,513
				Artificial silk piece goods	36,524	95,768
				Hoes	46,795	94,246
				Artisans' tools	38,632	93,673
				Paints, colours and varnishes	42,234	92,574
				Cycles, pedal, complete	50,672	81,290
				Stationery	66,429	76,862
				Tents, tarpaulins, etc.	42,922	63,013
				Locks and fittings	14,416	55,383
				Railway rolling stock, parts and accessories thereof	33,426	53,986
				Thread, Cotton	32,819	38,903
				Biscuits	10,809	33,036
				Lubricating oil	15,781	32,440
				Matchets	15,207	28,656
				Mosquito nets and netting	17,921	22,670
				Sodium hydrate (Caustic soda)	10,134	21,444
				Whisky	19,292	20,505
				Agricultural and horticultural tools, other	17,983	20,479

					Sail cloth and canvas	13,773	6,196
					Safety razor blades	5,110	2,683
					Gross Total	4,397,000	10,540,000
						£	£
<i>British India</i>	20.0	11.8	8.1		Cotton piece goods	852,084	971,570
					Jute bags and sacks	216,772	185,486
					Blankets, cotton	170,881	86,515
					Bagging and sacking in the piece (Jute)	24,253	29,406
					Apparel, wearing	51,683	25,210
					Sauces, spices, etc.	18,982	24,358
					Cinematograph films, developed ..	15,642	20,571
					Thread, cotton	11,795	19,199
					Tiles, roofing	16,533	17,700
					Vests and singlets	31,775	12,899
					Leather manufactures, other	6,371	6,292
					Locks and fittings	1,388	810
					Cement, building	18,372	—
					Gross Total	1,618,000	1,827,000
						£	£
<i>Kenya and Uganda</i>	20.2	11.0	9.3		Cigarettes	575,851	734,747
					Sugar, unrefined	79,885	167,939
					Wheat meal and flour	33,829	102,083
					Maize	69,973	94,193
					Tea	47,427	78,244
					Hides (sun-dried and shade-dried) ..	57,625	77,655
					Boots and shoes	43,856	67,674
					Butter, fresh	22,120	46,335
					Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc.	30,465	34,151
					Bacon and ham	13,136	19,584
					Sisal bags, and sacks	28,311	17,170
					Leather, dressed	12,123	15,230
					Millet, other	8,644	14,487
					Potatoes	9,604	6,844

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	1947	1948
	1946	1947	1948			
<i>Kenya & Uganda (continued)</i>					£	£
				Pulse, other	7,505	2,366
				Cotton, raw	4,693	511
				Other meal and flour	28,021	193
				Wheat	14,322	37
				Other grain (Whimbi)	2,207	21
				Millet (Mtama)	14,115	3
			Gross Total	1,504,000	2,095,000	
<i>Union of South Africa</i>	5·1	4·7	4·0		£	£
				Machines and machinery, other than electrical	64,548	202,251
				Coal	129,972	191,090
				Tyres, motor vehicles, other	68,159	69,375
				Hoes	42,626	46,963
				Brandy	17,648	24,445
				Fruits, fresh and green	9,600	4,966
				Still wines, in bottles	4,819	4,737
				Boots and shoes	8,406	4,065
				Confectionery	13,205	3,638
				Medicines and drugs	4,496	3,551
				Blankets and rugs, woollen	1,681	1,107
				Polishes, cleansing	1,436	507
Cement, building	43	9				
			Gross Total	637,000	880,000	
<i>Other British Possessions</i>	3·2	4·6	4·4		£	£
				C.P. Goods (Hongkong)	—	146,969
				Motor lorries and parts thereof (Canada)	74,929	132,109
			Machines and machinery, other than electrical (Canada)	32,479	89,570	

				Gas oil (Bahrain)	31,935	41,040
				Weighing machines	—	25,963
				Matches (Hongkong)	—	21,606
				Palm oil (Nigeria)	—	20,611
				Gross Total	632,000	1,026,000
<i>Total British Empire</i>	80.5	64.1	72.4		8,788,000	16,368,000
<i>United States of America</i>	8.1	22.3	13.1	Tractors and parts thereof	£ 1,263,895	£ 991,754
				Cotton piece goods	810,355	601,946
				Machines and machinery other than electrical	150,288	547,201
				Lubricating oil	160,263	182,596
				Motor cars and parts thereof	191,684	181,387
				Motor lorries and parts thereof	103,590	148,781
				Pipes, tubes and fittings thereof	3	86,112
				Grease	24,924	39,106
				Cinematograph films, developed	24,251	37,557
				Railways—Locomotives	—	20,777
				Aluminium sheets	73,895	17,297
				Other ships and boats including lighters	13	14,700
				Railway rolling stocks, parts and accessories thereof	17,542	12,805
				Lamps (Hurricane lanterns)	5,490	12,378
				Aeroplanes and gliders	—	10,900
				Galvanized sheets, corrugated	5,050	4,431
				Milk, condensed (full cream)	22,568	3,186
				Malt	5,484	3,051
				Agricultural seeds	48,771	—
				Gross Total	3,605,000	2,961,000
<i>Iran</i>	3.1	3.3	3.2	Motor spirit	£ 325,545	£ 511,614
				Kerosene oil	75,183	101,371
				Fuel oil, Gas oil	56,352	92,549
				Carpets, woollen	2,397	7,039
				Gross Total	460,000	719,000

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	1947	1948
	1946	1947	1948			
Belgian Possessions	1.9	2.6	—	Maize	£ —	£ 750
				Pulse, other	1,238	750
				Cotton piece goods	188	270
				Wool or mixed textile fibres	—	214
				Other meal and flour	11,740	—
				Ivory	12,694	—
				Wheat	3,125	—
				Chillies	585	—
				Millet	570	—
				Provision, other	40	—
			Gross Total	32,000	2,000	
*Other Foreign Countries	4.9	7.5	11.3	Iron and steel manufactures (Belgium)	£ 107,923	£ 282,381
				Cotton piece goods (Holland)	36,167	155,559
				Cotton piece goods (Italy)	7,608	153,548
				Cotton piece goods (Japan)	98,281	123,293
				Cement (Belgium)	51,966	106,139
				Other food (Holland)	37,141	86,936
				Galvanized sheets, corrugated (Belgium)	13,309	81,818
				Blankets, cotton (Belgium)	69,573	77,769
				Blankets, cotton (Italy)	21,107	53,615
				Cotton thread (Italy)	11	46,908
				Machines and machinery other than electrical (Holland)	48,268	43,008
				Tyres and tubes (Italy)	—	40,182
				Fish dried or salted (Arabia)	23,098	39,843
				Brandy (France)	31,176	39,536
				Beads (Italy)	42,722	38,223
Matches (Czechoslovakia)	8,539	29,914				
Artificial silk (Rayon) piece goods (Italy)	27,358	27,617				

				Beer (Holland)	2,959	22,001
				Malt (Czechoslovakia)	—	15,428
				Wireless sets (Holland)	2,729	13,173
				Matches (Italy)	6,546	13,157
				Woollen piece goods (Italy)	18,222	6,809
				Matches (Sweden)	9,900	6,674
				Dates (Arabia)	11,926	4,415
				Locks and fittings (Sweden)	1,454	3,124
				Malt (Denmark)	—	1,874
				Blankets and rugs, woollen (Italy)	2,655	903
				Paints, colours and varnishes (Belgium)	7,104	555
				Malt (Argentina)	11,100	—
				Gross Total	1,037,000	2,554,000
					£	£
Occupied Enemy Territory	0.5	0.2	—	Hides, sun dried and shade-dried (Italian Somaliland)....	19,159	12,822
				Gross Total	21,000	13,000
Total Foreign Countries	19.0	35.7	27.6		4,915,000	6,240,000

*Includes Belgo-Luxemburg £649,334; Holland £418,369; Italy £485,108; Japan £123,305; France £90,264; Portugal £8,387; Germany £11,947.

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

Country	Percentage of Export Trade			Main items, with 1947 and 1948 values	1947	1948
	1946	1947	1948			
United Kingdom	48·2	43·1	52·2	Sisal	£ 3,228,686	£ 6,031,391
				Diamonds	629,589	1,040,459
				Cotton, raw	72,349	357,852
				Hides	307,763	253,948
				Bees-wax	128,513	185,361
				Oil seeds, other	18,286	145,962
				Tobacco, unmanufactured	41,137	111,369
				Mica sheet	54,560	61,083
				Tin ore	38,029	51,973
				Skins, sheep and goat	109,115	14,650
				Groundnuts	53,837	7,860
				Ghee	3,273	6,306
				Tea	7,390	3,979
				Gum, copal	2,488	2,007
				Cotton seed	17,273	1,241
				Lemon grass oil	4,853	770
Zanzibar	1·2	1·3	1·3	Rice	£ 13,321	£ 48,482
				Ivory	28,787	25,434
				Ghee	—	16,253
				Beans and peas	—	15,873
				Sheep and Goats for slaughter	5,890	11,085
				Timber	14,646	10,208
				Sesame seeds	4,172	9,398
				Onions	5,258	9,006
				Other meal and flour	1,003	8,775
				Groundnuts	7,083	7,832
				Cattle for slaughter	5,638	7,281

Kenya and Uganda

17.1

19.4

15.9

Bêche-de-mer	3,713	3,615
Mangrove poles	1,403	2,019
Soap, common	514	1,870
	—	25
Gross Total	147,000	216,000
	£	£
*Coffee	963,699	872,069
*Cotton, raw	25,240	355,596
Cattle for slaughter	31,791	122,171
*Papain	185,224	109,534
Rice	41,729	99,228
Tobacco, unmanufactured	39,454	96,368
Fulse, other	104,816	78,287
Groundnuts	34,147	67,177
Hides	55,098	61,114
Coconut oil	52,894	58,420
Onions	32,819	46,315
*Ivory	32,498	34,665
Fish, dried, pickled, or salted	44,000	34,215
Skins (sheep and goat)	12,967	34,175
Podocarpus timber	11,474	26,949
Leather, dressed	24,386	23,835
Ghee	247	20,775
*Pyrethrum	24,266	17,526
Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc.	14,799	15,573
Sugar, unrefined	10,246	13,675
Seeds, miscellaneous agricultural	10,088	11,060
Fruits, fresh	9,322	7,791
*Sisal	250,764	7,761
Mvule (Iroko)	1,599	5,339
*Gum arabic	4,456	3,466
Medicines and drugs	3,000	1,454
*Gum copal	2,741	155
Fats, cooking, n.e.s., including substitutes for ghee and butter	4,307	54
Gross Total	2,160,000	2,578,000

* 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 1947 and 1948 values	1947	1948
	1946	1947	1948			
British India	5.1	7.2	4.6	Cotton, raw	£ 570,083	£ 565,006
				Cashew nuts	23,145	88,069
				Gum arabic	59,786	66,393
				Grain and pulse	77,488	14,834
				Ivory	1,483	7,024
				Skins (sheep and goat)	8,262	4,591
				Gum copal	4,729	3,298
				Shells, marine	5,232	704
				Sisal	49,691	—
Union of South Africa ...	9.0	6.2	4.4	Gold	£ 408,114	£ 498,560
				Sisal	193,319	170,198
				Coffee	12,040	23,409
				Silver	3,642	4,060
				Soap	18,115	3,427
				Timber	11,918	2,105
				Coconut cake	13,718	—
				Grain and pulse	13,064	—
				Copra	700	—
Other British Possessions ...	12.5	16.0	10.9	Sisal (Canada)	£ 1,344,676	£ 1,187,636
				Sisal (Australia)	343,516	436,969
				Sisal (New Zealand)	15,309	29,658

				Sisal (Ceylon)				
				E. A. Jaggery (Aden)			—	9,111
				Millet, mtama (Socotra)			—	8,117
				Cotton (Ceylon)			—	5,739
				Coconut oil (Nyasaland)			342	3,794
				Tobacco, unmanufactured (Aden)			—	3,534
				Salt, common (Northern Rhodesia)			2,069	2,446
				Coconut oil (Aden)			3,888	1,221
				Sugar (Ceylon)			9,663	—
				Sisal (Palestine)			4,735	—
							Gross Total	
							1,783,000	1,980,000
							10,393,000	14,492,000
							£	£
							38,741	926,330
							117,741	81,183
							13,651	67,972
							—	30,485
							32,170	15,387
							13,703	14,047
							2,200	1,000
							3,976	716
							Gross Total	
							235,000	1,146,000
							£	£
							36,678	36,585
							22,805	23,236
							—	1,642
							Gross Total	
							63,000	63,000
							£	£
							—	120,656
							—	52,451
							1,800	48,000
							28,748	39,237

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 Exports Trade			Main items, with 1946 and 1947 values	1947	1948
	1946	1947	1948			
<i>Other Foreign Countries (cont).</i>					£	£
				Bees-wax (Holland)	—	37,447
				Tobacco, unmanufactured (Netherlands)	—	29,022
				Cotton (Sweden)	—	28,807
				Kapok (Netherlands)	12,039	25,550
				Skins (sheep and goat) (Netherlands)	1,342	13,437
				Soap, common (Italian Somaliland)	14,618	12,902
				Cotton (Netherlands)	23,169	12,772
				Mangrove poles (Iraq)	—	12,387
				Timber, hewn and sawn (Egypt)	48,089	11,509
				Tobacco, unmanufactured (Egypt)	461	6,420
				Coconut cake (Holland)	16,899	1,127
				Mangrove bark (Belgium)	3,860	537
				Skins (sheep and goat) (France)	—	750
				Timber, hewn and sawn (Suez)	37,869	—
				Other meal and flour (Belgium)	16,729	—
				Gross Total	157,000	529,000
<i>Total Foreign Countries</i>	6.9	6.8	10.7		755,000	1,738,000

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(D) (ii) VALUE OF TRANSIT TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING GOODS THROUGH BELGIAN LEASED SITES TO BELGIAN CONGO) THROUGH TANGANYIKA TO COUNTRIES BY SECTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1948

Countries of destination	SECTION I Food Products, Beverages, Tobacco	SECTION II Fats, Substances and Waxes, Animal and Vegetable	SECTION III Chemicals and Allied Products	SECTION IV Rubber	SECTION V Wood Cork	SECTION VI Paper	SECTION VII Hides, Skins and Leather and Manufactures, thereof, n.e.s.	SECTION VIII Textiles	SECTION IX Articles of Clothing of all Materials and Miscellaneous made up Textile Goods	SECTION X Products for Heating, Lighting and Power Lubricants and Related Products, n.e.s.	SECTION XI Non-Metallic Minerals and Manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	SECTION XII Precious Metals and Precious Stones, Pearls and Articles made of these Materials	SECTION XIII Base Metals and Manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	SECTION XIV Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances, n.e.s. and Vehicles	SECTION XV Miscellaneous Commodities, n.e.s.	SECTION XVI Returned Goods and Special Transactions	SECTION XVII Gold and Specie	SECTION XVIII Imported Materials used in Local Produce	SECTION XIX Miscellaneous	Total
Adom	£ 260,768	£ 520	£	£	£	£	£ 1,613	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,642	£	£	£	£	£ 264,543
	1,557																			1,557
	4,257																			4,257
	14,097																			14,097
	1,789							197							1,364	35				3,389
South Africa	30,372	9,063					3,330		3,300						3,388					55,453
Indonesia	447		30					27,344	708	268	3,846	72	801	1,173	488	674			8	35,868
															12					12
	8,280														55,201					63,481
	199																			199
	18,820																			18,820
	28,002	4,058																		32,060
	2,571																			2,571
	3,301						6,540							2,515	3,831					16,187
																				10
															2,015					2,015
															2,447	10			120	299,583
iburg	169,681	27,768	40				99,502							25						7,628
	7,628																			1,267
							1,267													3,908
	1,420						3,908													12,821
	8,926						12,821													563
							563													
	2,709																			2,709
	685																			685
	498																			498
	660																			660
																				583
							583													24,916
							24,916													6,239
							4,204													857,911
of America	2,017		1,140				22,183								108,051					6,785
	724,189	2,348													6,785					2,456
																				3,755
	3,755						1,956	500												
AL	1,302,628	43,757	1,219				183,386	28,041	4,011	268	3,846	72	802	3,731	185,224	719			128	1,757,832

The set up of this return differs slightly from that published in previous reports—The 19 "sections" replace the previous 5 "classes".

APPENDIX VI: TRADE: *continued*

(D) (i) VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA TO COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1948

Countries of Destination	SECTION I Food Products, Beverages, Tobacco	SECTION II Fatty Substances and Waxes, Animal and Vegetable	SECTION III Chemicals and Allied Products	SECTION IV Rubber	SECTION V Wood Cork	SECTION VI Paper	SECTION VII Hides, Skins and Leather and Manufactures, thereof, n.e.s.	SECTION VIII Textiles	SECTION IX Articles of Clothing of all Materials and Miscellaneous made up Textile Goods	SECTION X Products for Heating, Lighting and Power Lubricants and Related Products, n.e.s.	SECTION XI Non-Metallic Minerals and Manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	SECTION XII Precious Metals and Pearls and Articles made of these Materials	SECTION XIII Base Metals and Manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	SECTION XIV Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances, n.e.s. and Vehicles	SECTION XV Miscellaneous Commodities, n.e.s.	SECTION XVI Returned Goods and Special Transactions	SECTION XVII Gold and Silver	SECTION XVIII Imported Materials used in Local Produce	SECTION XIX Miscellaneous	TOTAL
United Kingdom	34	70,107	40				39,447	1,659	55		50	398	135	12,036	6,461	240	400		47	131
Channel Islands										25										
Aden	6,742																			
Ceylon								6												
Hong Kong									1					525						
India	285																			
British Malaya															498					
Union of South Africa	151							454	75	94				422	8					
Southern Rhodesia	86		8								460	12	1,201	8,778	7,969					165
Northern Rhodesia	414		1,110		15	22	6	1	2	13,422	4			104	130					45
Nyasaland													729	1,080	516					17
Zanzibar	4,067		495	14		245	4	8,999	82	516	73		604	205	46	150				50
British Somaliland								25						8,031	27,113	4	288			9
Mauritius																				
Seychelles			13												1,057					
Trinidad											10		64	110		100				
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan								171												
Pakistan															4					
Kenya	5,038	24	6,795	11,295	6,315	334	550	118,289	6,358	8,752	3,127			1,071						1
Uganda	78	20	393	2,140		7,996	3	74,886	68	39	213	201	6,359	92,484	44,485	98	2,040		348	312
Germany			2										2,578	6,627	2,160		219,500	1	24	316
France																				
Greece								5					1							
Italy								2							2					2
Norway	1						13,643		2											
Netherlands	14																			13
Switzerland																				
Turkey									7					633	42					
Hadramaut	851		1						1					1	11					
Kuwait	40																			
Syria																				
Egypt							2,538													
United States of America																				2
Belgian Congo	8,041		1,483	75		42	952	163					55							2
Ruanda-Urundi			12					3,466					6		1,026					32
Algeria										102	600		15,677	2,291	335					2
Madagascar								8					1,250		820					2
Italian Somaliland								1												
Mozambique										1										
Ships' Stores	5,947		59			7		581					6		44					8
TOTAL	31,789	70,151	10,412	13,524	6,330	8,646	57,143	208,716	6,651	52,168	4,544	627	28,665	134,648	92,884	614	222,228	1	691	950

APPENDIX VII

Enterprises and Business Organisations

NUMBER OF INCORPORATED INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS AND ENTERPRISES :

<i>Urban Areas</i>	<i>Rural Areas</i>
429	100

(B) CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :

Nature of Society	Number of Societies				Membership
	<i>African</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>All Races</i>	
Stores	—	1	2	—	European 2,610 Asian 12
Co-op (combining bulk buying, supply of agricultural requisites, etc.)	63	—	—	2	African 54,274 European 139 Asian 8
(Co-op)	—	5	—	—	Asian 2,663
Purchase (Stores)	4	—	—	—	African 594
(Stores)	1	—	—	—	African 100
Transport	1	—	—	—	African 72
TOTAL	69	6	2	2	African 55,040 European 2,749 Asian 2,683 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 60,472

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>
307.35	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>
2,473	1,515

APPENDIX IX

Production

AGRICULTURE

(1) TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED ACREAGE DEVOTED TO PRINCIPAL CROPS AND TOTAL PRODUCTION OF EACH CROP BY QUANTITY AND VALUE :

Crop	Number of acres under cultivation	Gross quantity of produce for local consumption and export	Value
		Tons	
Millet and sorghum	3,140,250	516,300	3,872,350
Crops (cassava and sweet potatoes)	705,300	801,700	3,206,800
Beans and pulses	776,700	112,000	1,512,000
...	406,980	123,290	11,968,000
...	414,500	1,243,500	4,974,000
...	138,800	10,880	359,040
Cotton	183,600	25,320	684,450
...	111,300	30,350	682,825
...	103,500	16,560	1,821,600
...	113,500	18,700	691,900
...	43,525	4,610	147,520
...	38,615	9,205	150,880
...	15,200	2,260	352,560
...	5,250	72	54,000
...	9,630	10,885	163,275
...	8,500	710	88,750
...	5,865	7,820	246,900
...	2,300	255	28,000
TOTAL	6,223,315	2,934,417	31,004,850

(2) TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK :

Cattle	6,425,330
Sheep	2,152,895
Goats	2,970,454
Pigs	11,103
Donkeys	127,907
Mules	75
Horses	216

APPENDIX IX: *contd.*

(B) MINES

(1) PRINCIPAL MINERALS EXPLOITED

(Provisional Export Figures)

Mineral	Unit	1948		1949	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold (unrefined bullion)	ozs.	99,858.00	500,751	121,362	706,822
Auriferous concentrates	L.T.	0.54	123	9.57	1,414
Diamonds	Cts.	148,103.00	1,040,459	191,787.91	1,695,700
Tin	L.T.	132.45	51,973	153.50	63,655
Salt	M.T.	2,937.27	25,682	2,966.22	27,100
Mica Sheet	L.T.	70.72	60,292	58.69	44,470
Kaolin	L.T.	101.50	1,115	46.20	521
Beryllium Ore	L.T.	1.59	73	0.75	50
Tungsten Ore	L.T.	0.63	214	38.82	13,482

Ozs. Troy ounces
 Cts. Metric carats
 L.T. Long Tons
 M.T. Metric 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	560	7,220	16.81 ozs. (Bullion)
Diamonds	14	3,175	60.41 cts.
Tin	130	1,445	0.10 L.T.
Salt	6	847	3.50 M.T.
Mica	60	844	0.070 L.T.

(Prepared in ...)

* As at 31st December, 1949.

† Monthly average, January-September, 1949.

Note: This table must be regarded as approximate only. Final annual statistics not yet available.

Industry	No. of Establishments	EMPLOYEES (1)					PRODUCTION	
		European	Asian	African			Quantity	Value £
				Male	Female	Total		
Sisal	153	306	330	123,331	15,610	138,941	123,290 tons	11,968,000
Coffee (2)	12	3	11	470	183	653	16,560 „	1,821,600
Sugar Milling and Refining	30	9	37	4,507	125	4,632	7,820 „	246,900
Cotton (3)	29	2	106	3,659	170	3,829	25,320 „	684,450
Tea	6	16	6	5,645	766	6,411	710 „	88,750
Tanning (4)	5	—	2	184	—	184	—	—
Rice, oil and flour milling (4)	117	10	111	3,571	30	3,601	—	—
Saw milling (4)	40	13	82	5,654	10	5,664	—	—
Soap factories (4)	27	—	20	317	—	317	—	—

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) Complete production 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	....	42
„ —under 10 tons....	....	148
Motor-boats	....	5
Tonnage not specified	....	100

and includes dhows coastal, not necessarily fishing.

At Tanga there are two motor schooners operating under dhow licences.

APPENDIX X

Labour

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL NUMBERS OF INDIGENOUS PERSONS
IN EMPLOYMENT 1944-1949

	<i>Casual Workers</i>	<i>Regular Workers</i>	<i>Total</i>
Labour Census 19.4.44	*	*	320,442
Labour Census 15.2.45	3,083	342,200	345,283
Labour Census 20.2.47	10,708	348,416	359,124
Estimated at 31.12.48	10,000	385,500	395,500
Labour Census 15.9.49	34,661	439,327	473,988

* Particulars not available.

APPENDIX X: LABOUR: *continued*

(A) (2) CLASSIFICATION OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS IN LABOUR CENSUS OF 15.9.49

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	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Transport and Shipping</i>	<i>Commercial and Professional</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Building and Construction</i>	<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	<i>Timber Production</i>	<i>Educational</i>	<i>Public Service</i>	<i>E.A. High Commission except Railways</i>	<i>E.A. Railways and Harbours</i>	<i>Domestic and Personal Service</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Casual</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Males	144,606	3,905	22,950	23,716	31,792	19,951	7,370	7,713	50,477	2,066	18,607	34,909	16,086	27,703	411,851
Females....	11,150	69	1,305	1,466	546	790	252	765	1,738	128	93	1,246	904	2,323	22,775
Juveniles	23,258	10	1,117	1,918	791	652	379	311	1,810	62	49	3,694	676	4,635	39,362
TOTAL	179,014	3,984	25,372	27,100	33,129	21,393	8,001	8,789	54,025	2,256	18,749	39,849	17,666	34,661	473,988

Classification	Industry	Area	Occupation	Average Wages Shs.	Unit of Computation	Average number of hours worked per week
Agricultural undertakings	Sisal	Throughout Territory	Cutters Cleaners & weeders Production	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
			Unskilled Skilled and semi- skilled	15/60 ; 3/- bonus (a) Learners 20/- to 100/- according to Educa- tional Standards Skilled 50/- upwards according to Group in accordance with scales laid down by trade testing syllabus (c)	Month of 26 days "	44 hours on time basis less if on task work "
	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 20/- (a) 15/- to 25/- (a) 45/- to 120/- (a)	30 tasks " "	Varies from 20-40
Trade, trans- port and Industrial Establishment	General	Throughout Territory	Unskilled Semi-skilled Skilled	15/- to 20/- (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

APPENDIX X: LABOUR: *continued*

(3) (4) TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES PAID TO INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES WITH SPECIMEN EXAMPLES IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND CERTAIN MAJOR EMPLOYING UNDERTAKINGS: *continued*

Classification	Industry	Area	Occupation	Average Wages	Unit of Computation	Average number of hours worked per week	
Timber Production	General	Throughout Territory	Unskilled	20/- to 35/- (a)	30 tasks	44-48	
			Semi-skilled	30/- to 40/- (a)	"		
			Skilled	60/- to 150/- (a)	"		
Mining	Gold	Mwanza	Underground	30/- (minimum) (a)	30 tasks	48	
			Surface	17/- (a)	"		
			Other skilled	30/- to 45/- (minimum) (a)	"		
	Diamond	Shinyanga	Underground	25/- to 40/- (a)	"	48	
			Surface	22/- to 26/- (a)	"		
	Lead	Western Province	Unskilled	Surface	15/-	"	48
				Underground	18/-		
After 90 days work a bonus of 10/- and a blanket. After 300 days a bonus of 30/- (a)							
Semi-skilled	27/- to 30/- (a)	"	48				
	Skilled			60/- to 80/- (a)			
			Shaft sinkers 2/- per metre sunk. (Some earn 80/- in bonus per month)				
General	Other mines and areas throughout Territory	Unskilled	15/- to 21/- (a)	30 tasks	44-48		
			Semi-skilled	27/- to 30/- (a)		"	
Skilled	50/- to 80/- (a)	"					
Domestic and personal servants	General	Throughout Territory	Cooks	90/- to 120/- (d)	Month	44-48	
			House boys	45/- to 90/- (d)			
			Ayahs	45/- to 80/- (d)			
			Chauffeurs	90/- to 175/- (d)			

- Notes: (a) Rations issued in addition. If rations are not issued wages 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 milligrams.
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 now exceeds Shs. 15/- per month and has risen again recently owing to the increased price of maize meal which at the end of the year was Shs. 46/- per 100 kiln bag.

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 workers 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 1949

Province	No. of Accidents	Nature of Employment	Number Injured			
			Total	Fatal	Major	Minor
Central	186	Groundnut, Machinery, electricity, etc.	186	7	92	87
Eastern	217	Sisal, Wharf, Mining, Building, Transport, Industrial Establishment, etc.	217	21	59	137
Lake	47	Sisal, Mining, Machinery, Transport, Building, Industrial Establishment, etc.	47	15	11	21
Northern	163	Sisal, Agricultural Undertakings, Transport, Timber, Saw Milling, etc.	163	11	55	97
Southern	299	Sisal, Groundnut, Transport, etc.	299	10	12	277
Southern Highlands	27	Electricity, Mining, Transport, Agricultural Undertakings, Industrial Establishment, etc.	27	5	6	18
Tanga	158	Sisal, Wharf, Timber, Tea, Transport, Industrial Establishment, etc.	158	18	22	118
Western	153	Sisal, Transport, Groundnut, Saw Milling, Electricity, etc.	153	5	39	109
TOTAL	1,250		1,252	92	296	864

TABLE II—CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1949

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>Lake</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>S. Islands</i>	<i>Tanga</i>	<i>Western</i>	<i>Total</i>
Machinery	61	41	45	42	25	7	41	59	321
Transport	54	54	1	46	79	4	54	16	308
Explosive and Fire	12	5	—	4	—	—	1	4	26
Poisonous, hot or corrosive substance	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Electricity	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5
Fall of persons	19	34	—	6	9	2	9	15	94
Fall of ground, trees, etc.	—	8	—	—	13	3	—	—	24
Animals	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Miscellaneous	38	59	1	65	173	10	51	57	454
TOTAL	186	217	47	163	299	27	158	153	1,250

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TABLE III—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1943/49

<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
1949	1,250	1,252	92	296	864

Note:— Increase in number of accidents recorded in 1949 follows introduction of workmen's compensation legislation and consequent fuller notification of minor accidents.

APPENDIX X: LABOUR: *continued*

TABLE IV—CLASSIFICATION OF ABOVE ACCIDENTS

<i>Classification</i>	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Machinery	98	101	110	117	120	173	321
Transport	119	177	164	170	141	277	308
Explosive and fire	—	5	11	11	6	30	26
Poisonous, hot or corrosive substance	—	1	—	5	2	5	15
Electricity	—	1	—	2	4	7	5
Fall of persons	12	9	21	27	9	36	94
Fall of ground, trees, etc.	1	7	23	18	59	20	24
Animals	8	4	—	5	8	1	3
Miscellaneous	55	107	155	83	267	180	454
TOTAL	293	412	484	438	616	729	1,250

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(10) *Number of cases of illness and deaths due to Occupational disease in 1949.*

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Illness</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Hides and Skins	26 cases of Anthrax	2

(11) *Table showing details of Industrial Disputes*

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number of disputes</i>	<i>Number of workers involved in disputes</i>	<i>Number of man-days lost</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Sisal	21	4,823	10,763	12—1 day or less

(11) Table showing details of Industrial Disputes

Industry	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved in disputes	Number of man-days lost	Duration
Sisal	21	4,823	10,763	12—1 day or less ; 4—2 days ; 1 each—3, 6, 10, 12 and 13 days
Agriculture (other than Sisal)	4	193	382	3—1 day ; 1—4 days
Building	4	345	1,025	3—1 day ; 1—16 days
Secondary Industries	8	572	851	4—2 days ; 2 each—2 and 3 days
Transport	1	300	1,200	4 days
Mining	3	3,620	16,740	1 each—2, 4 and 5 days
Port	6	710	1,070	4—1 day ; 1 each—2 and 3 days
Miscellaneous	3	174	174	1 day
TOTAL	50	10,837	32,805	

There were in addition a number of disputes of a very minor nature in various parts of the territory which were settled either with or without the intervention of Government Officers.

B UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

Unemployment in the generally accepted sense does not exist. As in 1948 the supply of unskilled labour generally kept pace with the demand, but skilled and semi-skilled in the artisan trades, especially that of carpentry, was in as short supply as in the previous year. Any indigenous workers seeking employment can obtain work, but many prefer to forgo 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 5,683 persons registered on the books of the Labour Exchanges who had not been placed in employment, but it is probable that a number of these may have found work and not informed the Authorities.

APPENDIX XI

Cost of Living

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. 1945	1st Jan. 1946	1st March 1947	30th Sept. 1948.	30th Sept. 1949
<i>(a) Africans</i>							
Mixed meal	Kg.	.14	.23	.23	.23	.28	.31
Beans	lb.	.05½	.16	.16	.18	.18	.20
Groundnuts	"	.11	.22	.22	.21	.28	.36
Coconut oil	"	.23	.42	.34	.37	.57	.90
<i>(b) Asians</i>							
Flour (Atta)	lb.	.15	.27	.27	.27	.36	.36
Dhall, Grain	Kg.	.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bajri (Millet)	"	.10	.28	.23	.23	.30	.35
Simsim oil	"	.75	1.21	1.21	1.01	1.53	1.98
Ghee	"	2.00	1.33	1.37	1.52	2.10	2.10
Garlic	"	.50	1.20	1.20	1.20	2.22	2.00
Jaggery	"	.30	.63	.59	.59	.75	.80
<i>(c) European</i>							
Flour (Wheaten)	lb.	.15	.29	.32	.32	.37	.38
Bread	"	.30	.50	.50	.40	.44	.46
Bacon	"	1.75	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.75	2.75
Cheese	"	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.17	2.17
Lard	"	1.20	1.75	1.70	1.70	2.20	2.00
Coffee	"	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.50	3.90
<i>(d) European & Asian</i>							
Eggs	each	.03½	.10	.10	.10	.15	.20
Butter	lb.	1.50	1.95	1.95	2.15	1.55	2.80
European potatoes	"	.09	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
<i>(e) General</i>							
Rice	lb.	.12	.17	.19	.24	.26	.30
Sugar (White)	"	.16	.26	.28	.28	.34	.40
Salt	Kg.	.07	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
Tea	lb.	1.50	1.90	1.90	2.10	2.35	2.75
Milk (fresh)	Pint	.25	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35
Meat	lb.	.40	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Chickens	each	to .80 1.00	to .90 2.50	to 1.00 3.00	to 1.00 3.50	to 1.50 3.50	to 1.50 3.50
Fish	lb.	Price not available		.60	.60	.60	.60
Vegetables (mixed)	"	.15	.25	.25	.25	.30	.65
Water	4 Gall.	.03	.05	.05	.05	.05*	.05*
Charcoal	Bag	1.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00
Kerosene	Gall.	1.03	1.31	1.31	1.40	1.63	1.65
Soap, blue	lb.	.20	.36	.36	.36	.49	.63
" white	"	.30	.40	.39	.41	.53	.67

* 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

TABLE SHOWING MEDICAL PERSONNEL BY CATEGORIES, SEX AND RACE
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1949

Medical Personnel	European		Asian		African		Totals		Grand Totals
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<i>Medical Practitioners</i>									
<i>Official (a)</i>	60	3	10	—	—	—	70	3	73
<i>Medical Practitioners</i>	75	25	23	2	—	—	98	27	125
<i>Official (a)</i>	1	—	45	—	8	—	54	—	54
<i>Dentists</i>	6	1	7	—	—	—	13	1	14
<i>Official</i>	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
<i>Registered Mental Nurses</i>	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
<i>Official</i>	3	2	2	—	—	—	5	2	7
<i>Registered Nurses with additional Midwifery qualifications</i>	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	62	62
<i>Official (Missions)</i>	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	59	59
<i>Registered Nurses without additional Midwifery qualifications</i>	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	43
<i>Official (Missions)</i>	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
<i>Registered Nursing Auxiliaries</i>	—	—	—	—	54	5	54	5	59
<i>Official (Mission)</i>	—	—	—	—	38	—	38	—	38
<i>Registered African Midwives (Official and Non-Official Missions)</i>	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21	21
<i>Officers (Official)</i>	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	11
<i>Assistants (Official)</i>	—	—	—	—	104	—	104	—	104
<i>Primary Assistants (Official)</i>	—	—	—	—	23	—	23	—	23
<i>Inspectors (Official)</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21
<i>Sanitary Health Inspectors (Official)</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
<i>Sanitary Inspectors (Official)</i>	—	—	—	—	104	—	104	—	104

17 employed by Missions, 23 employed by Overseas Food Corporation.
complete details of posts see Statistical Appendix II.

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(A) (2) PHYSICIANS

Analysis by Nationality—Registered and Licensed Medical Practitioners

British—United Kingdom	110
Australian	3
Canadian	4
African	8
Belgian	1
Czechoslovakian	1
Danish	3
German	18
Goan	17
Greek	4
Hungarian	2
Indian	70
Italian	5
Polish	6
Swedish	1
Swiss	3
Syrian	1
United States of America	9
TOTAL	266

(B) (1) NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CENTRES PROVIDING
IN-PATIENT TREATMENT

Year	Section of Population	Government	Mission Private and Industry	Native Authority	Total ^b
1949	European (a)	12	—	—	12
	Non-European	62	90	—	152
	Total	74	90	—	164
1948	European (a)	12	—	—	12
	Non-European	62	92	—	154
	Total	74	92	—	166
1947	European (a)	12	—	—	12
	Non-European	52	81	—	133
	Total	64	81	—	145
1946	European (a)	12	—	—	12
	Non-European	52	77	—	129
	Total	64	77	—	141
1945	European (a)	12	—	—	12
	Non-European	50	77	—	127
	Total	62	77	—	139

(a) European wings of Non-European Hospitals.

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

NUMBER OF BEDS IN GOVERNMENT AND MISSION HOSPITALS AND
OTHER MEDICAL CENTRES PROVIDING IN-PATIENT TREATMENT
in Special Hospitals, but excluding Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics)

Section of Population	Government	Mission	TOTAL
European	145—8 cots	11	156
Non-European	4,199	3,764	7,963
Total	4,344—8 cots	3,775	8,119
European	151	67	218
Non-European	4,047	3,432	7,479
Total	4,198	3,499	7,697
European	131	—	131
Non-European	3,866	2,803	6,669
Total	3,997	2,803	6,800
European	155	—	155
Non-European	4,310	2,434	6,744
Total	4,465	2,434	6,899
European	133	—	133
Non-European	3,876	2,334	6,210
Total	4,009	2,334	6,343

beds have been included in non-European figures, though in some hospitals they
exchangeable with European rather than with African beds.

(3) NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES—RURAL MEDICAL CENTRES

Government	Mission	Industry	Native Administration	Total
21	61	284(b)	401	767
28(a)		304(b)	401	733
70(a)		245(b)	361	676
			334	
			329	

a) Figures include special sleeping sickness dispensaries since closed as no longer
required.

b) Figures include a number of first-aid centres.

Particulars of dispensaries maintained by missions and industry prior to 1947
are not available.

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(B) (4) NUMBER OF CASES TREATED AT GOVERNMENT AND MISSION HOSPITALS AND OTHER MEDICAL CENTRES, AND AT NATIVE AUTHORITY RURAL MEDICAL CENTRES

(Exclusive of cases treated at Special Hospitals and at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics)

Year	Government		Missions (a)		Native Authority (b)	Total	
	In-Patients	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Out-Patients
1949	70,697	1,988,952	57,344	918,732	1,978,658	128,041	4,886
1948 (c)	73,487	1,029,314	50,683	660,038	1,947,197	124,170	3,636
1947	70,369	964,281	40,637	949,293	1,609,096	111,006	3,522
1946	69,901	875,410	22,170	372,885	1,449,641	92,071	2,697
1945	64,978	843,296	—	—	1,367,864	—	—

- (a) No particulars are available of the number of cases treated by Missions prior to 1945.
 (b) The accuracy of these figures cannot be guaranteed.
 (c) Revised figures.

(B) (5) NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS (d)

Year	Section of Population	Government	Mission Private & Industry	Native Authority	Total
1949	European	64	107	—	171
	Asian	55	32	—	87
	African	8	—	—	8
	Total	127	139	—	266
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

(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)

<i>Section of Population</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission Private & Industry</i>	<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Total</i>
European	67	102 (k)	—	169
Asian	2	—	—	2
African	59	38 (k)	—	97
Total	128	140	—	268
European	74	139	—	213
Asian	2	—	—	2
African ...	31	15	—	46
Total ...	107	154	—	261
European	64	103	—	167
Asian	2	—	—	2
African ...	30	15	—	45
Total	96	118	—	214
European	63	75	—	138
Asian	2	—	—	2
African ...	—	—	—	—
Total	65	75	—	140

"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.

— figures only. Complete returns from industry not yet available.

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(c) (1) (a) GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITALS

NUMBER OF WARDS AND BEDS, IN-PATIENTS, OUT-PATIENTS AND REGISTERED OR LICENSED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

Hospital	Number of Wards		Number of Beds		In-Patients		Out-Patients (new cases)		Medical Practitioners	
	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Medical Officers European	Other Registered or Licensed Practitioners
CENTRAL PROVINCE										
Dodoma	16	—	113	—	3,109	—	35,985	518	1	2
Kondoa	10	—	46	—	660	—	10,656	41	—	1
Mpwapwa	3	—	26	—	774	—	16,566	118	—	1
Singida	7	—	44	—	629	—	10,651	81	—	1
EASTERN PROVINCE										
Bagamoyo	4	—	40	—	451	—	17,857	19	—	1
Dar-es-Salaam (Sewa Haji)	27	—	249	—	6,660	—	52,448	—	2	4
Dar-es-Salaam (European Wing)	6	21	13	45 plus 8 cots	490	523	249	4,186	1	—
Kilosa	5	—	61	—	1,033	—	16,392	99	1	1
Mahenge	12	—	78	—	487	—	8,613	27	—	1
Morogoro	11	—	181	—	3,082	—	14,511	—	1	1
Morogoro (European Wing)	—	5	—	9	—	88	—	177		
Utete	4	—	55	—	680	—	7,418	12	—	1
LAKE PROVINCE										
Biharamulo	6	—	40	—	380	—	10,445	11	—	1
Bukoba	9	—	149	—	2,551	—	18,488	193	1	2
Musoma	14	—	123	—	2,015	—	20,272	—	1	1
Musoma (European Wing)	—	2	—	3	—	30	—	140		
Mwanza	19	—	127	—	3,143	—	25,884	—	2	3
Mwanza (European Wing)	—	4	—	8	—	83	—	489		
Moshi (European Wing)	—	6	—	11	—	193	—	742	1	—
Oldeani	11	4	48	5	1,675	46	5,104	391		

	—	4	—	8	—	83	—	489	—	—
Moshi (European Wing)	—	6	—	11	—	193	—	742	—	—
Oldeani	11	4	48	5	1,675	46	5,104	391	1	—
SOUTHERN PROVINCE										
Kilwa	5	—	32	—	338	—	9,481	18	—	1
Lindi	6	—	87	—	1,310	—	21,115	—	—	1
Lindi (European Wing)	—	3	—	5	—	67	—	573	1	1
Mikindani	4	—	31	—	481	—	8,931	28	—	1
Songea	5	—	54	—	523	1	12,770	13	—	1
SOUTHERN HIGH- LANDS PROVINCE										
Chunya	9	—	31	—	821	—	8,455	—	—	—
Chunya (European Wing)	—	5	—	10	—	33	—	134	—	1
Iringa	13	—	72	—	1,742	—	15,716	—	—	—
Iringa (European Wing)	—	3	—	5	—	106	—	560	1	2
Mbeya	10	—	73	—	1,902	—	25,019	—	—	—
Mbeya (European Wing)	—	8	—	8	—	128	—	474	1	1
Tukuyu	9	—	81	—	2,052	—	17,353	96	1	—
TANGA PROVINCE										
Korogwe	4	—	71	—	1,891	—	9,346	23	—	1
Lushoto	6	—	45	—	527	—	8,831	148	—	1
Muheza	9	—	98	—	1,292	—	9,616	55	—	1
Pangani	6	—	24	—	391	—	5,172	—	—	1
Tanga	10	—	279	—	3,875	—	24,109	—	—	1
Tanga (European Wing)	3	7	5	17	84	263	534	1,492	2	4
Usangi	5	—	36	—	660	—	18,361	—	—	1
WESTERN PROVINCE										
Kahama	4	—	46	—	731	—	11,362	16	—	1
Kasulu	3	—	17	—	375	—	16,363	13	—	1
Kigoma	7	—	50	—	851	—	8,858	81	—	1
Nzega	7	—	46	—	782	—	11,644	35	—	1
Sumbawanga	6	—	31	—	746	—	7,503	—	—	1
Tabora	14	—	118	—	3,477	—	31,045	—	—	—
Tabora (European Wing)	2	5	10	9	128	131	—	402	2	2

(c) (1) (b) GOVERNMENT GENERAL MEDICAL CENTRES PROVIDING IN-PATIENT TREATMENT NOT UNDER IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF A REGISTERED OR LICENSED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

	Number of Wards		Number of Beds		In-Patients		Out-Patients (New Cases)	
	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Non-European	European
CENTRAL PROVINCE								
Itigi	3	—	8	—	189	—	5,490	—
Manyoni	4	—	29	—	293	—	7,528	—
EASTERN PROVINCE								
Mafia	3	—	14	—	233	—	3,100	—
Ruvu	1	—	10	—	270	—	8,151	—
LAKE PROVINCE								
Ikoma	2	—	12	—	290	—	4,890	—
Murongo	3	—	14	—	520	—	13,301	6
Ngara	4	—	12	—	352	—	15,826	12
Ngudu	4	—	16	—	464	—	13,854	14
SOUTHERN PROVINCE								
Liwale	4	—	17	—	164	—	5,003	—
Tunduru	5	—	28	—	301	—	10,617	—
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE								
Kyela	2	—	20	—	413	—	25,959	—
Malangali	5	—	24	—	387	—	11,845	—
Njombe	3	—	22	—	303	—	9,534	—
TANGA PROVINCE								
Handeni	8	—	24	—	273	—	5,923	—
Same	4	—	25	—	335	—	6,033	—
WESTERN PROVINCE								
	5	—	22	—	249	—	23,814	—

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*
 (c) (1) (c) GOVERNMENT SPECIAL HOSPITALS

Hospital	Number of Beds		In-Patients		Out-Patients	
	Non-European	European	Non-European	European	Non-European	European
ious Diseases						
-es-Salaam	138	—	510	—	—	—
iga	23	—	46	—	—	—
il Hospitals						
lorna	234	—	196	—	—	—
indi	125	—	123	—	—	—
culosis						
ongoto	244	—	1,359	1	12,270	98

2) TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF MISSION HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CENTRES PROVIDING IN-PATIENT TREATMENT

Province	Hospital, etc.	Mission	Beds	Qualified Medical Practitioners
CENTRAL	Iambi	Augustana Lutheran	51	2
	Kiomboi	" "	74	1
	Ushora	" "	15	—
	Mvumi	Church Missionary Society	67	2
	Kilimatindi	" " "	40	—
	Kongwa	" " "	38	—
	Buigiri	" " "	10	—
	Mpwapwa	" " "	16	—
NORTHERN	Minaki	Universities Mission 10	200	2
		Central Africa		
	Kwiro	Capuchin	23	1
	Ifakara	" "	49	—
	Sofi	" "	30	—
	Msimbazi	" "	30	—
	Kipatimu	" "	12	—
	Kilosa	Church Missionary Society	35	—
	Shirati	Mennonite Mission	38	2
	Nkolondoto	Africa Inland Mission	152	1
	Ndolage	Augustana Lutheran	77	2
	Sumve	White Fathers	130	—
	Kagondo	" "	134	1
	Mugana	" "	45	—
	Kashozi	" "	37	—
	Kagunguli	" "	14	—
Nyabasi	Mennonite Mission	15	—	
Bugufi				
Mugwanza	Church Missionary Society	30	—	
SOUTHERN	Machame	Augustana Lutheran	60	1
	Ashira	" "	28	—
	Ndareda	Pallotine Fathers	27	1
	Kibosho	Holy Ghost Fathers	38	—
	Viru	" " "	24	—
	Kilema	" " "	42	—
	Rombo	" " "	34	—
	Kilomeni	" " "	44	—
	Thawi	" " "	20	—
WESTERN	Ndanda	Benedictine	103	2
	Mnero	" "	50	—
	Nyangao	" "	50	—
	Nanyamba	" "	20	—
	Peramiho	" "	150	1

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

(c) (2) TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF MISSION HOSPITALS: *continued*

Province	Hospital, etc.	Mission	Beds	Quality of Medical Practice
SOUTHERN <i>conf.</i>	Mango	Benedictine	101	—
	Nangombo	• " "	52	—
	Litembo	" "	105	—
	Kigonsera	" "	40	—
	Matimira	" "	26	—
	Mahanje	" "	57	—
	Mpitimbi	" "	30	—
	Lituhi	" "	38	—
	Liuli	Universities Mission to Central Africa	32	J (Part-t)
	Masasi	Universities Mission to Central Africa	75	1
	Lulindi	Universities Mission to Central Africa	70	1
	Newala	Universities Mission to Central Africa	65	—
	Lukwika	Universities Mission to Central Africa	60	—
Luatala	Universities Mission to Central Africa	32	—	
Mindu	Universities Mission to Central Africa	25	—	
Chdya	Universities Mission to Central Africa	14	—	
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	Tosamaganga	Consolata Fathers	42	—
	Milo	Universities Mission to Central Africa	40	1 (Part-t)
	Manda	Universities Mission to Central Africa	24	1 (Part-t)
TANGA	Elembula	Moravian	15	—
	Uwemba	Roman Catholic	28	—
	Bumbuli	Augustana Lutheran	180	2
	Lutindi	" "	37	—
	Magila	Universities Mission to Central Africa	40	1
	Kigongoi	Universities Mission to Central Africa	13	—
	Kiwanda	Universities Mission to Central Africa	6	—
	Mwa Mkono	Universities Mission to Central Africa	21	—
	Kideleko	Universities Mission to Central Africa	70	1
	Korogwe	Universities Mission to Central Africa	50	—
	Msalabani	Universities Mission to Central Africa	50	—
Tongwe	Universities Mission to Central Africa	12	—	
Gare	Universities Mission to Central Africa	22	—	
WESTERN	Sikonge	Moravian Mission	50	1
	Usoke	" "	36	—
	Kitunda	" "	30	—
	Ujiji	White Fathers	30	—
	Ndara	" "	20	—
	Kakonko	" "	20	—
	Karema	" "	20	—
	Mulera	" "	15	—
	Mwaziye	" "	16	—
	Kibondo	Church Missionary Society	14	—

APPENDIX XII: PUBLIC HEALTH: *continued*

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MEDICAL ATTENDANTS AND PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT, NATIVE AUTHORITY AND MISSION RURAL MEDICAL CENTRES AND CLINICS—1949

A. *Rural Medical Centres*

<i>Government</i>	
Number of Rural Medical Centres (General)	12
Medical Attendants	12
Patients (new cases—First Out-patient attendance)	91,703
<i>Mission</i>	
Number of Rural Medical Centres (Sleeping Sickness)	9
Medical Attendants	23
Patients (new cases—First Out-patient attendance)	59,103
<i>Native Authority</i>	
Number of Rural Medical Centres	401
Medical Attendants	432
Patients (new cases—First Out-patient attendance)	1,978,658
<i>Mission</i>	
Number of Rural Medical Centres	61
Medical Attendants (Including Part-time Staff)	122
Patients (new cases—First Out-patient attendance)	243,839

Figures of attendances at Government Sleeping Sickness Centres include patients receiving treatment for diseases other than Trypanosomiasis.

Mission figures are incomplete.

See Note (b) on Table B(4).

B. *Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics*

<i>Government</i>	
Number of Clinics	12
Staff (including Part-time)	71
Patient Deliveries	2,556
Out-Patients (new cases) (a)	13,042
<i>Native Authority</i>	
Number of Clinics	20
Staff	35
Patient Deliveries	3,199
Out-Patients (complete figures not available)	7,542
<i>Mission</i>	
Number of Clinics	52
Staff (including Part-time Staff)	143
Patient Deliveries	4,396
Out-Patients	29,441

Figures incomplete since in the case of four Clinics details of out-patients have been included in the returns for the Hospital to which the Clinic is attached.

APPENDIX XII : PUBLIC HEALTH : *continued*

(E) TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF REGISTERED OR LICENSED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS ENGAGED IN MISSIONARY MEDICAL WORK

British—United Kingdom	10
Australian	2
Canadian	1
Danish	2
German	3
Italian	1
United States of America	8
	—
	27
	—

(F) TABLE SHOWING MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN MEDICAL WORK AND AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID 1949

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Grant</i>
	£
Africa Inland Mission	1,710
Augustana Lutheran Mission	6,020
Benedictine Missions	3,280
Capuchin Mission	2,150
Consolata Fathers	—
Church Missionary Society	5,110
Holy Ghost Fathers	—
Mennonite Mission	—
Moravian Mission	870
Passionist Fathers	—
Pallotine Fathers	1,650
Seventh Day Adventist Mission	—
Universities Mission to Central Africa	15,770
White Fathers	690

1949 FIGURES

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS										
	GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						Others	Grand Total
	Total	Male	Female	Aided			Unaided				
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
African	325(a)	(b)	5	780(c)	(b)	31	194	(b)	(b)	13(d)	1,311
Asian	2	(e)	(e)	78(f)	(b)	4	1	(b)	(b)	—	8
European	4	(e)	(e)	9	(e)	(e)	4	(e)	(e)	1(d)	
African	10	8	2(g)	15	13	2(g)	—	—	—	—	21
Asian	1(h)	(e)	(e)	3(i)	(b)	(b)	—	—	—	—	
European	NIL										
African	11	8(j)	3(g)	38	20(k)	18(g)	3	3	—	—	55
Asian	NIL										
European	NIL										
African	7	6(l)	1(g)	10	6	4(g)	3	2	1	1(m)	21
Asian	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(r)
European	NIL										
African											
Asian											
European											

- Notes : (a) Includes 283 Native Authority Schools.
 (b) Mainly co-educational.
 (c) Includes Overseas Food Corporation schools
 (d) Estate and Mine schools. Enrolment included in figures for unaided voluntary agencies.
 (e) Co-educational.
 (f) Includes 2 Goan schools
 (g) Secondary standards attached to Girls' schools.
 (h) Full secondary course. There are also secondary standards attached to the primary schools.
 (i) Full secondary course. In addition 30 primary schools have some secondary standards. Includes 1 Goan school.

This Table does not include 357 European children attending schools in Kenya.

PRIN

	No. of Schools with standards			STD. I		STD. II	
	I-IV	I-VI	V-VI	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government	24	15	3	2,029	847	1,276	297
Native Authorities	236	40	7	10,864	2,585	6,228	1,047
Voluntary Agencies Aided	584	180	10	23,490	13,465	17,044	7,907
O.F.C. Aided	6	—	—	176	107	37	12
TOTAL	850	235	20	36,559	17,004	24,585	9,263
Voluntary Agencies Unaided	186	8	—	5,250	2,841	2,615	1,270
Estates and Mines	13	—	—	595	85	161	2
GRAND TOTAL	1,049	243	20	42,404	19,930	27,361	10,535
		1,312					

In addition 47 schools were temporarily closed and 56 registered in December, 1949.

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION—SECONDARY AND

	Number of Schools		STD. VII		STD. VIII		STD.
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Secondary Government	8	2	340	1	282	1	183
Voluntary Agencies Aided	13	2	346	36	238	18	189
TOTAL SECONDARY	21	3	686	37	520	19	372
Teacher Training and Middle Govt. and Native Authority	8	3	253	63	171	28	96
Voluntary Agencies Aided	20	18	504	175	428	166	312
TOTAL TEACHER TRG.	28	21	757	238	599	194	408
Voluntary Agencies Unaided Teacher Training	3	—	46	1	47	—	7

APPENDIX XIII

Education

(A) (I) TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE TERRITORY, PUPILS ENROLLED, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS

GOVT. AND N/A.			NUMBER OF PUPILS									DAILY ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN									NUMBER OF TEACHERS											
			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GRAND TOTAL			GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GRAND TOTAL		
			Aided			Unaided									Aided			Unaided						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	M	F	Total	Male	Female			
40,219(n)	33,943	6,276	105,514	73,867	31,647	15,811	10,963	4,848	161,544	118,773	42,771	34,062	28,955	5,107	86,837	61,214	25,623	11,701	8,124	3,577	962	853	109	2,586	2,137	449	234	227	7	3,782(w)	3,217	565
1,553(n)	1,177	376	8,308	4,095	4,213	7	4	3	9,868	5,276	4,592	1,413	1,072	341	7,337	3,576	3,761	7	4	3	21	16	5	307	171	136	1	1	—	329(v)	188	141
637(o)	333	304	541	271	270	83	45	38	1,261	649	612	601	310	291	450	235	215	73	39	34	31	8	23	34	6	28	8	2	6	73	16	57
994	976	18	1,088	1,025	63	—	—	—	2,082	2,001	81	942	924	18	1,054	992	62	—	—	—	83	32	1	102	71	31	—	—	—	185(w)	153	32
823(p)	698	125	1,482	857	625	—	—	—	2,305	1,555	750	790	666	124	1,397	811	586	—	—	—	49	45	4	48	34	14	—	—	—	97(x)	79	18
686	589	98	1,863	1,475	388	116	115	1	2,665	2,178	487	664	567	97	1,791	1,411	380	112	111	1	59	45	14	166	105	61	11	8	3	236(y)	158	78
249(g)	241	8	292	204	88	341	311	30	882	756	126	232	224	8	278	194	84	313	284	29	26	22	4	21	16	5	65	65	—	112(z)	103	9
—	—	—	107	39	68	—	—	—	107	39	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	2	—	—	—	7	5	2
49(r)	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3(r)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3(r)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(j) 1 Grade I, two full Grade II and five Part I and Grade II (Academic) centres.
 (k) Includes 2 Grade I centres.
 (l) Industrial centres attached to secondary schools and includes 1 Clerical Course.
 (m) Overseas Food Corporation Technical Training Centre.
 (n) Includes pupils in primary standards of secondary schools.
 (o) Includes 90 pupils in Correspondence Course residing outside the Territory.
 (p) Includes pupils in secondary standards of primary schools.
 (g) Includes 19 students taking Clerical Course.
 (r) Commercial and Vocational evening classes.
 (s) 34 students at Makerere College and 15 studying abroad (including commercial training).

(t) Higher education outside the territory. In addition approximately 50 Asians were studying abroad privately.
 (u) Includes 21 Europeans.
 (v) Approximately 100 teachers included in this figure also teach in some secondary standards.
 (w) Includes 76 Europeans.
 (x) Includes 7 Europeans—see also note (v).
 (y) Includes 109 Europeans.
 (z) Includes 49 Europeans.

Final figures in respect of Bush Schools not yet to hand. Figures to date are—No. of schools 5,400 with an enrolment of 204,800.

REVISED 1948 FIGURES

(A) (2) TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE TERRITORY, NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND NUM

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS										NUMBER OF PUPILS										DAILY ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN											
	GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES							Others	Grand Total	GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES							
				Aided			Unaided									Aided			Unaided*						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					
PRIMARY	African	299(a)	(b)	5	676	(b)	30	223	(b)	1	14(z)	1,212	34,825	29,665	5,160	89,302	63,046	26,256	18,447	12,977	5,470	142,574	105,688	36,886	28,943	24,850	4,093	71,768	50,682	21,086	13,092	9,140
	Asian	2	(b)	(b)	81(c)	—	5	—	—	—	—	83	1,511(k)	1,154	357	7,719	3,812	3,907	—	—	—	9,230	4,966	4,264	1,364	1,039	325	6,859	3,347	3,512	—	—
	European	4	(d)	(d)	9	(d)	(d)	2	(d)	(d)	—	15	610(l)	297	313	400(m)	216	184	40	20	20	1,050	533	517	584	285	299	346	184	162	37	19
SECONDARY	African	11	8	3(f)	15	13	2(f)	—	—	—	26	886(n)	842	44(o)	880(n)	837	43	—	—	—	1,766	1,679	87	847	804	43	842	799	43	—	—	
	Asian	1(g)	(b)	(b)	3(g)	(b)	(b)	—	—	—	4	705(n)	593	112	1,295	746	549	—	—	—	2,000	1,339	661	647	540	107	1,207	682	525	—	—	
	European	NIL																														
MIDDLE AND TEACHER TRAINING	African	11	7(h)	4(i)	38	19(i)	19	3	3	—	52	507	459	48	1,538	1,149	389	109	109	—	2,154	1,717	437	494	447	47	1,470	1,097	373	107	107	
	Asian	NIL																														
	European	NIL																														
HIGHER EDUCATION INCL. AND VOCL.	African	6(j)	6	—	8	6	2(i)	2	1	1(i)	—	16	241(p)	241	—	225	174	51	60	42	18	526	457	69	226	226	—	215	165	50	57	39
	Asian	NIL																	(s)			82(s)	67	15								
	European	NIL																														
HIGHER EDUCATION	African											39(g)	39									39	39	—								
	Asian											9(r)	7	2								9	7	2								
	European											14(r)	9	5								14	9	5								

Notes : (a) Of these 256 are Native Authority Schools.
 (b) Mainly co-educational.
 (c) Mainly co-educational and includes two Goan schools.
 (d) Co-educational.
 (e) Estate and Mine schools. Enrolment figures included with those of unaided Voluntary Agencies.
 (f) Secondary standards attached to Girls' Schools.
 (g) Full secondary course. The two Government primary schools and 28 aided primary schools also have secondary standards. Includes one Goan school.

(h) One Grade I, two Grade II and four Part I Grade II (Academic) centres.
 (i) Attached to Girls' Schools.
 (j) Attached to secondary schools and includes one Clerical Course.
 (k) Includes pupils in primary standards of secondary schools.
 (l) Includes 94 children in Correspondence Course residing outside the Territory.
 (m) Includes European children in Goan schools.
 (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) Adult evening classes (45 are school-age children).
 (t) Includes 42 European.
 (u) Includes 150 European.
 (v) Includes 11 Europeans.
 (w) Figures cannot be broken down but approximately 190 Europeans and Africans were teaching in post-primary classes.
 (x) Figures cannot be broken down. Includes 12 Europeans.

This table does not include 223 European children in secondary schools in Kenya.

Figures to hand for sub-grade (Bush) schools are 4,300 with an enrolment of 180,000. These figures are approximate only.

APPENDIX XIII: EDUCATION: continued

ENROLMENT IN ALL GOVERNMENT, NATIVE AUTHORITY AND VOLUNTARY AGENCY SCHOOLS AS AT 1ST NOVEMBER, 1949

PRIMARY EDUCATION														Primary standards in Girls' Schools and T.T Centres and pre-secondary standards in secondary schools								GRAND TOTAL ALL PRIMARY STANDARDS	
STD. III		STD. IV		TOTAL STDS. I-IV		STD. V		STD. VI		TOTAL STDS. V and VI		TOTAL PRIMARY I-VI		STD. IV		STD. V		STD. VI		TOTAL IV-VI		Boys	Girls
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1,023	252	918	148	5,246	1,544	298	12	185	4	483	16	5,729	1,560	—	52	339	143	343	80	682	275	6,411	1,835
4,482	486	3,599	269	25,173	4,387	1,255	34	882	19	2,137	53	27,310	4,440	—	—	102	1	120	—	222	1	27,532	4,441
14,186	5,292	11,188	3,118	65,908	29,782	4,170	893	2,718	443	6,888	1,336	72,796	31,118	—	82	438	189	385	135	823	406	73,619	31,524
14	2	21	2	248	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	123
19,705	6,032	15,726	3,537	96,575	35,836	5,723	939	3,785	466	9,508	1,405	106,083	37,241	—	134	879	333	848	215	1,727	682	107,810	37,923
1,457	530	530	98	9,852	4,739	192	16	94	5	286	21	10,138	4,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,138	4,760
64	1	5	—	825	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	825	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	825	88
21,226	6,563	16,261	3,635	107,252	40,663	5,915	955	3,879	471	9,794	1,426	117,046	42,089	—	134	879	333	848	215	1,727	682	118,773	42,771
				147,915						11,220		159,135								2,409		161,544	

TEACHER TRAINING AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS

IX	STD. X		STD. XI		STD. XII		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL		
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
16	123	—	23	—	25	—	976	18			
9	156	—	49	—	47	—	1,025	63			
25	279	—	72	—	72	—	2,001	81	2,001	81	
7	54	—	8	—	6	—	588	98			
38	178	9	34	—	19	—	1,475	388			
45	232	9	42	—	25	—	2,063	486	2,063	486	
—	15	—	—	—	—	—	115	1	115	1	
TOTAL SECONDARY AND TEACHER TRAINING—ALL AGENCIES										4,179	568

INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL

Number of Schools		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		4th Year		5th Year		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
6	1	83	8	60	—	41	—	34	—	23	—	241	8
6	4	80	65	60	12	35	11	23	—	6	—	204	88
12	5	163	73	120	12	76	11	57	—	29	—	445	96
UNAIDED													
3	1	302	30	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*311	30
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL—ALL AGENCIES												756	126

* Includes students at Ifunda Training Centre.

(B)

Tables A(i) and A(ii) of this Appendix give comparative figures for 1948 and 1949 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, 1948 and 1949 :—

Schools.	Government and Native Authority.			Voluntary Agencies, Estates, etc.			Totals.		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
Primary	95	299	325	889(b)	899	987	984	1,198	1,312
Secondary	5	11	10(a)	13	15	15	18	26	25
Middle and Teacher Training	1	11	11	19	38	41	20	49	52
Industrial and Vocational	1	6	7(a)	1	8	14	2	14	21
Totals	102	327	353	922	960	1,057	1,024	1,287	1,410
<i>Pupils.</i>									
Primary	10,225	34,825	40,219	74,793	115,558	121,325	85,018	150,383	161,544
Secondary	38	886	994	82	880	1,088	120	1,766	2,082
Middle and Teacher Training	97	507	686	981	1,647	1,979	1,078	2,154	2,665
Industrial, etc.	204	241	249	452	285	633	656	526	882
Higher Education	14	39	43	—	—	6	14	39	49
Totals	10,578	36,498	42,191	76,308	118,370	125,031	86,886	154,868	167,222

Notes : 1. (a) One school formerly shown as secondary now classified as vocational training.

(b) Includes number of former German mission schools closed after outbreak of war.

2. The above tables do not include :

- (i) Departmental vocational training schools—agriculture, forestry, medical, printing, railway administration and veterinary.
- (ii) Industrial training centres.
- (iii) Unregistered (bush) schools.

APPENDIX XIII: EDUCATION: *continued*

(C) TABLES SHOWING ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATION BUDGET
TOTAL PROVISION FOR EDUCATION IN TERRITORIAL ESTIMATES, 1949
(INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES)

(a) *General (excluding supplementary provision)*

	General Education	Higher Education in East Africa	Capital		TOTAL
			Grants-in-aid for building	Special Development Expenditure	
African ...	£494,647	£10,564	£25,000	£75,940	£600,151
Asian ...	88,633	—	22,000	—	110,633
European ...	90,859	—	4,725	—	95,584
	£674,139	£10,564	£51,725	£75,940	£812,368

(b) *Analysis of Government Expenditure on Government and Native Authority Schools*

	General Education	Higher Education in East Africa	Capital		TOTAL
			Grants-in-aid for building	Special Development Expenditure	
African ...	£265,647	£10,564	£8,275	£75,940	£360,426
Asian ...	43,983	—	—	—	43,983
European ...	81,679	—	4,600*	—	86,279
	£391,309	£10,564	£12,875	£75,940	£490,788

* Contribution to Kenya Secondary Schools.

(c) *Grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies*

	General Education	Capital grants-in-aid for buildings, etc.	TOTAL
African ...	£229,000	£16,725	£245,725
Asian ...	44,650	22,000	66,650
European ...	9,180	125	9,305
	£282,830	£38,850	£321,680

Notes: (i) The above tables do not include particulars in respect of Government departmental vocational training schools for which provision is made in the respective departmental estimates.

(ii) No special funds are allocated for educational publications. The vernacular papers *Mambo Leo* and *Habari za Leo* and Government educational and other publications are printed by the Government Press, which has its own separate estimates of expenditure.

(iii) An annual subvention is made to the King George V Memorial Museum, Dar es-Salaam. The figure for 1949 was estimated at £1,400.

(iv) £1,800 was voted in subvention to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association in 1949.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE TERRITORY

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Roman Catholic</i>	<i>Church of England</i>	<i>Moravian Missions</i>	<i>Lutheran Missions</i>	<i>Seventh Day Adventists</i>	<i>Memnonite Mission</i>	<i>Swedish Mission</i>	<i>African Inland Mission</i>	<i>Alliance Board of Governors</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
British :										
United Kingdom ...	28	56	2	3	2	—	—	2	2	95
Australia ...	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Canada ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
New Zealand ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dutch ...	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
French ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
German ...	62	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	66
Irish ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Italian ...	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Polish ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Swedish ...	1	—	—	7	—	—	13	—	—	21
Swiss ...	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
American ...	24	—	—	11	5	1	—	19	—	60
Danish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	258	66	3	24	7	1	13	22	3	397

APPENDIX XIII: EDUCATION: *continued*

(E) TABLE SHOWING VOLUNTARY AGENCIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AND THE AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID PAID DURING 1949

	Grants-in-Aid		
	Recurrent £	Capital £	TOTAL
<i>Roman Catholic :</i>			
White Fathers Mission	40,686	1,286	41,972
Benedictine Fathers	26,576	2,225	28,801
Holy Ghost Fathers	29,137	1,605	30,742
Passionist Fathers	1,933	—	1,933
Pallotine Fathers	1,034	—	1,034
Capuchin Fathers	14,215	—	14,215
Consolata Fathers	6,162	—	6,162
Pugu Secondary School	—	7,000	7,000
<i>Church of England :</i>			
Church Missionary Society	8,034	65	8,100
Universities Mission to Central Africa	69,013	929	69,942
<i>Lutheran :</i>			
Augustana Lutheran	18,494	3,130	21,624
Former Leipzig Mission	10,268	—	10,268
Bethal Lutheran Mission	5,510	160	5,670
Evangelical Lutheran Mission	1,448	—	1,448
<i>Moravian :</i>			
Moravian Mission	6,304	90	6,394
<i>Swedish :</i>			
Swedish Free Mission	—	—	—
<i>Muslim :</i>			
Muslim Agencies	1,948	—	1,948
<i>Church Missionary Society and Moravian Mission :</i>			
Alliance Board of Governors	4,220	—	4,220
<i>Others :</i>			
Mennonite Mission	30	—	30
Bahaya Union	278	—	278
African Inland Mission	—	—	—
Seventh Day Adventists	—	—	—
Overseas Food Corporation	416	—	416
	<u>245,706*</u>	<u>16,490</u>	<u>262,196</u>

Note : *This figure includes part of the supplementary vote of £50,400, authorised in 1949, over and above the sum of £229,000 for Grants-in-Aid to voluntary agencies as shown in the Territorial Estimates, and represents actual payments made in respect of 1949. It does not include arrears of grant in respect of the liquidation of teachers' salaries which were paid in 1949. Allocations for these arrears amounted to £81,943.

Native Treasuries

(A) FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF 1949 ESTIMATES

PROVINCE	<i>Estimated balance from 1948</i>	ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1949			ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1949			ESTIMATED BALANCE TO 1950
		<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	74,626	30,900	41,941	1,530	33,771	21,207	29,679	64,340
Eastern	67,768	36,517	18,835	1,520	30,022	12,891	22,313	59,414
Lake	141,202	114,390	44,080	1,795	93,675	40,211	33,173	134,408
Northern	53,921	33,548	36,385	5,880	42,160	22,157	40,630	24,787
Southern	51,317	30,040	9,067	3,716	20,567	10,356	11,928	51,289
Southern Highlands	31,454	25,136	16,867	5,157	26,884	12,691	12,563	26,476
Tanga	37,346	41,517	11,898	1,880	21,826	12,721	21,821	36,273
Western	88,967	41,825	37,847	1,917	38,178	20,739	40,763	70,876
TOTAL	546,601	353,873	216,920	23,395	307,083	152,973	212,870	467,863

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SUMMARY

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
		£			£
Share of Hut and Poll Tax	353,873		Personal Emoluments	307,083	
Other Recurrent Revenue	216,920		Other Charges	152,973	
Non-Recurrent Revenue	23,395		Extraordinary Expenditure	212,870	
TOTAL	594,188		TOTAL	672,926	
Balance from 1948	546,601		Balance to 1950	467,863	
TOTAL	1,140,789		TOTAL	1,140,789	

APPENDIX XIV: NATIVE TREASURIES: *continued*

(B) ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1949

PROVINCE	<i>Tribal Administration</i>	<i>Medical and Sanitation</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Veterinary</i>	<i>Roads and Bridges</i>	<i>Tsetse Reclamation</i>	<i>Water Supply</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Central	39,194	7,149	5,409	4,184	3,853	1,680	207	18,892	165	3,924	84,657
Eastern	31,754	8,303	13,353	8,184	25	1,427	—	369	413	1,398	65,226
Lake	96,937	21,368	16,552	7,661	4,689	4,614	1,779	2,932	2,052	8,475	167,059
Northern	38,183	9,597	24,468	2,180	5,704	3,003	1,026	6,643	2,776	11,367	104,947
Southern	25,382	3,092	5,219	467	267	1,454	—	1,054	266	5,650	42,851
Southern Highlands	25,725	6,777	7,838	5,395	2,180	1,825	—	—	1,630	768	52,138
Tanga	26,651	7,075	9,856	2,101	804	2,935	—	897	494	5,555	56,368
Western	52,954	14,129	11,022	4,054	3,734	1,485	1,800	3,683	1,820	4,999	99,680
TOTAL	336,780	77,490	93,717	34,226	21,256	18,423	4,812	34,470	9,616	42,136	672,926

THE
GOVERNOR

OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

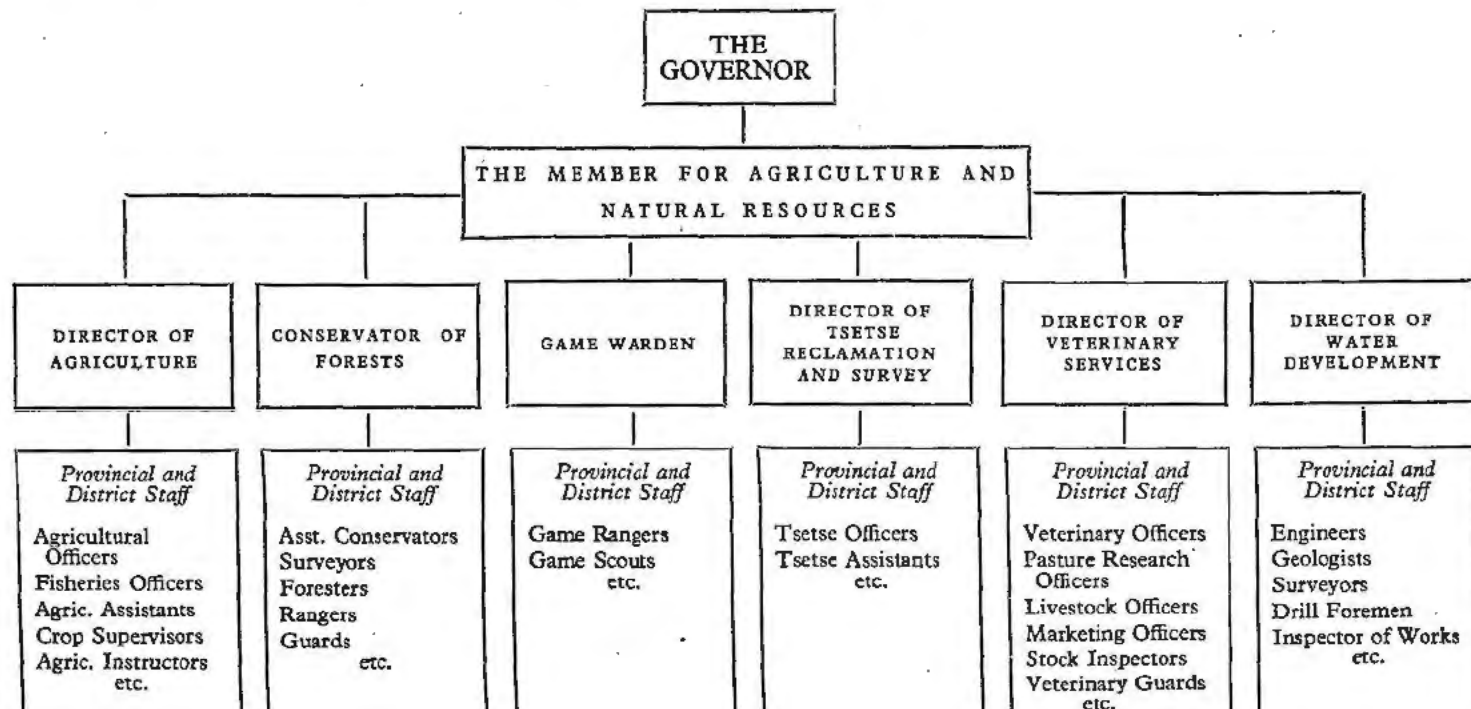
<i>Chief Secretary</i>	<i>Member for Law and order</i>	<i>Member for Finance, Trade and Economics</i>	<i>Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources</i>	<i>Member for Lands and Mines</i>	<i>Member for Social Services</i>	<i>Secretary for African Affairs</i>	<i>Member for Development and Works</i>
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DEPARTMENTS FOR WHICH RESPONSIBLE AND/OR OTHER FUNCTIONS

<p>Leader for Government in Legislative Council Chairman, Standing Finance Committee Ceremonial External Affairs Defence Establishment Information Local Government Missions Printing and Publishing Provincial Administration</p>	<p>Administration of Justice Legal Adviser to Government Aliens Immigration, Emigration and Repatriation Legislation Naturalisation Police</p>	<p>Accounting Customs and Excise Economics Finance Taxation Posts and Telegraphs Trade, Commerce (including E.C.B. Supplies, Price Control and Rationing) and Industry</p>	<p>Agriculture Fisheries Forests Game Soil Conservation Tsetse Reclamation and Survey Veterinary Water Development</p>	<p>Civil Aviation Geological Survey Lands Land Settlement (including Enemy Property) Mining Registrar-General Surveys</p>	<p>Education and Training Labour Social Welfare Prisons Public Health</p>	<p>Chief Adviser on all African Affairs Provincial Administration Disposition</p>	<p>Public Works Development</p>
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APPENDIX XVI. Diagram Showing Departmental Organization under the Provincial System

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APPENDIX XVII

Capital Position

MENT SHOWING THE CAPITAL POSITION OF THE TERRITORY INCLUDING
LOANS, DEBTS AND RESERVES FOR THE PERIOD 1944 TO 1950

LOANS

<i>Loans from Imperial Funds</i>	<i>Guaranteed Loan 1948/68</i>	<i>Guaranteed Loan 1951/71</i>	<i>Tanganyika Loan 1952/72</i>	<i>Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Loan</i>	<i>Total</i>
£	£	£	£	£	£
1,986,144	2,070,000	3,000,000	500,000	—	7,556,144
1,986,144	2,070,000	3,000,000	500,000	—	7,556,144
1,986,144	2,070,000	3,000,000	500,000	—	7,556,144
1,317,307	2,070,000	3,000,000	500,000	—	6,887,307
1,256,773	—	3,000,000	500,000	159,625	4,916,398
1,194,420	—	3,000,000	500,000	250,000	4,944,420
1,130,203	—	3,000,000	500,000	250,000	4,880,203

RESERVES

<i>Reserve Fund</i>	<i>Reserve Fund (Railway Renewals)</i>	<i>General Revenue Balance</i>	<i>Develop- ment Plan Reserve</i>	<i>Agricul- tural Develop- ment Fund</i>	<i>Excess Profits Tax Fund</i>	<i>Sinking Funds for redemp- tion of Loans</i>	<i>Total</i>
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
00,000	350,000	896,349	—	357,276	295,646	1,614,708	3,713,979
00,000	251,267	906,630	—	606,875	430,843	1,770,272	4,165,887
00,000	234,535	981,302	250,000	813,328	621,418	1,971,460	5,072,043
00,000	274,535*	961,908	250,000	834,158	592,831	1,472,559	4,585,991
00,000	274,535	1,599,612	—	1,172,403	628,146	941,040	4,815,736
00,000	274,535	2,049,622*	—	1,818,000*	566,997*	1,007,140*	5,916,294
00,000	274,535	2,061,567*	—	1,393,000*	511,997*	1,073,240*	5,514,339

* Estimated

APPENDIX XVIII

Indirect Taxation

Particulars of indirect taxes other than Import, Export or Transit Duties

(A) EXCISE DUTIES

Article

Beer	....	....	....	....Shs. 120 upon every 36 gallons of wort specific gravity of 1,055 degrees and in portion for any difference in quantity gravity (less 10 per cent. allowance for waste)
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. 2/50 100 lbs. <i>pro rata.</i>
Sugar Consumption Tax				....On all sugar imported into or manufactured in the Territory....Shs. 3 per lbs. or thereof.

APPENDIX XIX

Missions

INFORMATION REGARDING MISSIONARY SOCIETIES WORKING
IN TANGANYIKA

<i>Description of Mission</i>	<i>Local distribution</i>	<i>Number of Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationalities of Missionaries</i>	<i>No of converts claimed</i>
<p>iate ostolic of r-es-Salaam, riss Capuchin thers</p>	<p>3 Stations : Uzaramo District, Eastern Province. 2 Stations : Kilwa District, Southern Province. 17 Stations : Ulanga District, Eastern Province.</p>	162	<p>155 Swiss 3 African 2 Italian 1 German 1 Austrian</p>	41,867
<p>cy ullius of ramiho nedictine thers and sters</p>	<p>22 Stations : Songea District, Southern Province. 6 Stations : Njombe District, Southern Highlands Province. 1 Station : Ulanga District, Eastern Province.</p>	225	<p>164 German 50 Swiss 4 African 3 American 2 Austrian 1 British 1 French</p>	124,591
<p>cy ullius of danda, nedictine thers</p>	<p>18 Stations : various Districts, Southern Province. 1 Station : Lushoto District, Tanga Province. 1 Station : Dar-es-Salaam District, Eastern Province.</p>	99	<p>65 German 22 Swiss 7 English 4 American 1 Austrian</p>	29,726
<p>ecture ostolic f Dodoma, ssionist thers</p>	<p>6 Stations : Kondoia District, Central Province. 4 Stations : Dodoma District, Central Province.</p>	52	<p>45 Italian 4 Irish 2 Belgian 1 African</p>	28,009
<p>riate ostolic of inga, onsolata thers and sters</p>	<p>12 Stations : Iringa District, Southern Highlands Province. 2 Stations : Mbeya District, Southern Highlands Province. 2 Stations : Njombe District, Southern Highlands Province.</p>	116	<p>114 Italian 2 African</p>	30,000

APPENDIX XIX: MISSIONS: *continued*

<i>Description of Mission</i>	<i>Local distribution</i>	<i>Number of Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationalities of Missionaries</i>	<i>No. of cover claims</i>
Prefecture Apostolic of Mbulu, Irish Pallotine Fathers	Stations at Mbulu, Northern Province. Stations at Singida, Central Province.	24	22 Irish 1 British 1 Argentine	7,5
Vicariate Apostolic of Bagomoyo, Holy Ghost Fathers	3 Stations: Bagomoyo District, Eastern Province. 22 Stations: Morogoro District, Eastern Province. 5 Stations: Kilosa District, Eastern Province.	152	77 Dutch 35 African 21 German 14 French 4 English 1 Polish	79,5
Vicariate Apostolic of Kilimanjaro, Holy Ghost Fathers and Fathers of Charity	16 Stations: Moshi District, Northern Province. 2 Stations: Arusha District, Northern Province. 3 Stations: Same District, Tanga Province. 5 Stations: Lushoto District, Tanga Province. 2 Stations: Tanga District, Tanga Province.	218	40 German 34 American 18 Irish 7 French 4 Dutch 2 Polish 1 English 112 African	76,6
Vicariate Apostolic of Kigoma, White Fathers	10 Stations: Kasulu District, Western Province. 2 Stations: Kigoma District, Western Province.	63	27 Dutch 11 German 12 Canadian 6 French 4 English 2 Belgian 1 Swiss	12,6
Vicariate Apostolic of Tabora, White Fathers	5 Stations: Kahama District, Western Province. 4 Stations: Ngeza District, Western Province. 6 Stations: Tabora District, Western Province.	81	36 Dutch 12 Canadian 12 German 11 French 6 English 1 American 1 Italian	21,1
Vicariate Apostolic of Mwanza, White Fathers	12 Stations: Mwanza District, Lake Province. 3 Stations: Kwimba District, Lake Province.		34 Dutch 39 African 12 German 9 Canadian 6 French 3 English	

APPENDIX XIX: MISSIONS: *continued*

Description of Mission	Local distribution	Number of Missionaries	Nationalities of Missionaries	No. of converts claimed
Catholic Apostolic of Mbeya, White (cont.)	2 Stations : Shinyanga District, Lake Province.	104	1 American	31,834
Catholic of Mbeya, White	2 Stations : Mbeya District, Southern Highlands Province. 2 Stations : Tukuyu District, Southern Highlands Province. 4 Stations : Chunya District, Southern Highlands Province.	29	10 Dutch 11 German 4 Canadian 3 French 1 Luxemburger	22,770
Catholic of Mwanza, White	9 Stations : Ufipa District, Western Province. 5 Stations : Mpanda District, Western Province.	77	27 Dutch 15 African 14 German 6 Canadian 4 English 2 Luxemburger 9 French	102,735
Catholic of Mwanza, White	13 Stations : Bukoba District, Lake Province. 4 Stations : Biharamulo District, Lake Province. 2 Stations : Ngara District, Lake Province.	183	108 African 31 Dutch 13 German 10 French 10 Canadian 6 British 3 Swiss 1 Italian 1 Luxemburger	107,620
Catholic of Maswa	3 Stations : North Mara District, Lake Province. 1 Station : Musoma District, Lake Province. 1 Station : Mwanza District, Lake Province. 3 Stations : Maswa District, Lake Province.	31	18 American 5 Dutch 4 German 2 Canadian 1 Luxemburger 1 African	17,766
Catholic of Mwanza, White	11 Stations in the Tanga and Eastern Provinces.	68	All British	25,000

APPENDIX XIX: MISSIONS: *continued*

<i>Description of Mission</i>	<i>Local Distribution</i>	<i>Number of Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationalities of Missionaries</i>	<i>No. converts</i>
Universities Mission to Central Africa, Masasi Diocese	1 Station: Lindi District, Southern Province. 1 Station: Ruponda District, Southern Province. 4 Stations: Newala District, Southern Province. 3 Stations: Tunduru District, Southern Province. 2 Stations: Mikindani District, Southern Province.	52	All British	31
Universities Mission to Central Africa, Nyasaland Diocese	3 Stations: Njombe District, Southern Highlands Province. 2 Stations: Songea District, Southern Province.	18	All British	19
Church Missionary Society Diocese of Central Tanganyika	4 Stations: Kilosa District, Eastern Province 2 Stations, Mpwapwa District, Central Province 6 Stations: Kongwa District, Central Province 23 Stations: Dodoma District, Central Province 6 Stations: Manyoni District, Central Province 4 Stations: Kasulu District, Western Province 5 Stations: Bukoba District, Lake Province 4 Stations: Ngara District, Lake Province 2 Stations: Tukuyu District, Southern Highlands Province 2 Stations: Arusha District, Northern Province	60	All British	27

APPENDIX XIX: MISSIONS: *continued*

Description of Mission	Local Distribution	Number of Missionaries	Nationalities of Missionaries	No. of converts claimed
Africa land mission	3 Stations : Shinyanga District, Lake Province 1 Station : Kwimba District, Lake Province 1 Station : Maswa District, Lake Province 6 Stations : Mwanza District, Lake Province 1 Station : Musoma District, Lake Province	54	53 American 1 Norwegian	12,000
ecostal mission association	1 Station : Mbeya District, Southern Highlands Province	5	All American	1,500
teran missions of Tanganyika including Augustana Lutheran Mission (American), Church of Sweden Mission, Swedish Evangelical Society	13 Stations : in the Central Province 4 Stations in the Eastern Province 8 Stations in the Tanga Province 20 Stations in the Northern Province 17 Stations in the Southern Highlands Province 8 Stations in the Lake Province	145	92 U.S.A. 38 Swedish 6 Danish 5 Finnish 3 German 1 British	165,640
Missionary Society	1 Station : Kondo, Central Province	4	All British	Nil
London Missionary Society	Headquarters in Northern Rhodesia, operates in Ufipa District, Western Province	—	—	476
nonite Mission of East Africa	3 Stations : Musoma District, Lake Province 2 Stations : North Mara District, Lake Province	31	29 American 2 Canadian	900

APPENDIX XIX: MISSIONS: *continued*

<i>Description of Mission</i>	<i>Local Distribution</i>	<i>Number of Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationalities of Missionaries</i>	<i>No. of converts claimed</i>
Moravian Mission	6 Stations: Tabora District, Western Province 2 Stations: Tukuyu District, Southern Highlands Province 1 Station: Mbeya District, Southern Highlands Province	21	17 Danish 2 English 2 Swiss	39,0
The Salvation Army	4 Stations: Tabora District, Western Province 2 Stations: Moshi District, Northern Province 1 Station: Chunya District, Southern Highlands Province	2	Both English	4
Tanganyika Missions of Seventh Day Adventists	3 Stations: Musoma District, Lake Province 2 Stations: Maswa District, Lake Province 1 Station: North Mara District, Lake Province 1 Station: Parc District, Tanga Province 1 Station: Mbeya District, Southern Highlands Province 1 Station: Kasulu District, Western Province	30	13 U.S.A. 10 South African 4 English 2 Canadian 1 Danish	11,0
Swedish Free Mission	5 Stations: Nzega District, Western Province 3 Stations: Kahama District, Western Province 1 Station: Tabora District, Western Province 1 Station: Kigoma District, Western Province 1 Station: Kasulu District, Western Province	37	34 Swedish 3 Finnish	1,2
East African Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission	1 Station: Tabora District, Western Province 1 Station, Tanga District, Tanga Province	7	5 Pakistanis 2 Africans	5

APPENDIX XIX : MISSIONS : *continued*

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African	322	
Argentine	1	
Austrian	4	
Belgian	4	
British	230	
Canadian	59	
Danish	24	
Dutch	251	
Finnish	8	
French	67	
German	371	
Irish	44	<i>Total Number of converts claimed 1,068,365</i>
Italian	163	
Luxemburg	5	
Norwegian	1	
Pakistani	5	
Polish	3	
South African	10	
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	<u>2,125</u>	

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UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



GENERAL

T/786/Add.1
17 August 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
ON TANGANYIKA FOR THE YEAR 1949

Note by the Secretary-General: The following letter dated 14th August 1950 from the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations was received by the Secretary of the Trusteeship Council and is hereby circulated with the enclosure to the members of the Council.

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 1 of my letter of 3 August under cover of which I sent you sixty advance copies of the Administering Authority's Annual Report on Tanganyika under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1949.

It will be recalled that during the consideration of the 1948 ~~Tanganyika report at Geneva an undertaking was given that certain additional~~ information relating to trade statistics would be furnished to the Council, if possible in the 1949 report.

These statistics were not available when the 1949 report was completed and in these circumstances I now enclose two copies of a note entitled "Tanganyika Trade Statistics 1949" and would be grateful if you would arrange for these to be circulated to members of the Council.

/ANNEX
T/786/Add.1

ANNEX

TANGANYIKA
TRADE STATISTICS, 1949

I. GENERAL SUMMARY

During the year 1949 the total external trade of Tanganyika, excluding transit and transshipment movements, amounted to £48,301,095.

Trade imports	£24,210,094	
Government imports	<u>£ 3,366,016</u>	
Total imports		£27,576,110
Domestic exports	£19,233,150	
Re-exports	<u>£ 1,491,835</u>	
Total exports		<u>£20,724,985</u>
Total volume of trade		<u>£48,301,095</u>

The values of bullion and specie included in the total volume of trade were:

Imports - Bullion	£ 510
Specie	1,316,230
Exports - Bullion	624,923
Re-exports - Specie	280,768

~~Excluding the £2,211,067 for bullion and specie the year's trade~~
unfavourable visible balance of £5,815,663.

Imports		£26,259,880
Domestic exports	£19,233,150	
Re-exports	£ 1,211,067	<u>£20,444,217</u>
Balance		<u>£ 5,815,663</u>

The main items in the list of imports were vehicles and transport equipment (£4,957,000); cotton piece goods (£4,912,000); machinery, apparatus and appliances (£4,126,000); base metals and manufactures thereof (£3,553,000); products for heating, lighting and power (£2,040,000); and non-metallic minerals and manufactures (£1,179,000). These items accounted for just over 75 per cent of the total imports. The United Kingdom supplied 57 per cent of the Territory's imports, India 10 per cent, Union of South Africa 2 per cent, other Commonwealth and Empire countries 4 per cent, Japan 6 per cent, Persia 5 per cent, Italy 2 per cent, Netherlands 2 per cent and other foreign countries 2 per cent.

/The chief items

The chief items of domestic export were sisal (£11,111,000); cotton lint (£12,060,000); coffee (£1,461,000); diamonds (£1,010,000); hides, skins and leather (£625,000); gold (£620,000). These items formed 87 per cent of the total exports. The principle countries of destination were United Kingdom (41 per cent), United States of America (14 per cent), India (10 per cent), Japan (7 per cent), Union of South Africa (5 per cent), Germany (4 per cent), Netherlands (3 per cent), Australia (2 per cent), and other Commonwealth and Empire countries (2 per cent) and other foreign countries (12 per cent).

The following tables give comparative figures of the volume of trade over the last five years:

<u>Imports</u>	1945 £	1946 £	1947 £	1948 £
Trade imports	6,043,964	7,504,819	12,841,644	21,095,484
Government imports	700,363	618,056	882,281	1,513,080
Total imports	<u>6,744,327</u>	<u>8,122,875</u>	<u>13,723,925</u>	<u>22,608,564</u>
	1949 £			
Trade imports	24,210,094			
Government imports	3,366,016			
Total imports	<u>27,576,110</u>			
<u>Exports and re-exports</u>	1945 £	1946 £	1947 £	1948 £
Domestic exports	8,163,156	8,880,398	11,147,887	16,230,434
Re-exports	358,693	406,666	432,310	692,960
Total exports	<u>8,521,795</u>	<u>9,287,064</u>	<u>11,580,197</u>	<u>16,923,394</u>
	1949 £			
Domestic exports	19,233,150			
Re-exports	1,491,835			
Total exports	<u>20,724,985</u>			

II. IMPORT TRADE

The values of total imports in 1949 under the main statistical headings with relative percentages were as follows:

Section	Main Headings	Value £	Percentage of total imports
I	Food products, beverages, tobacco	1,109,905	4.0
II	Fatty substances and waxes	15,816	0.1
III	Chemical and allied products	675,889	2.5
IV	Rubber and manufactures thereof	387,248	1.4
V	Wood and cork and manufactures	98,300	0.4
VI	Paper and manufactures thereof	270,613	1.0
VII	Hides, skins, leather and manufactures thereof	30,798	0.1
VIII	Textiles	5,613,287	20.0
IX	Articles of clothing and miscellaneous textile goods	1,099,279	4.1
X	Products for heating, lighting and power	2,040,075	7.4
XI	Non-metallic minerals and manufactures thereof	1,179,411	4.3
XII	Precious metals and stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	6,550	-
XIII	base metals and manufactures thereof	3,553,074	12.9
XIV	Machinery, apparatus, appliances and vehicles	9,083,223	33.1
XV	Miscellaneous commodities	916,305	3.3
XVI	Returned goods, special transactions and passengers' baggage	39,842	0.1
XVII	Gold and specie	1,316,740	4.8
XVIII	Articles not elsewhere specified	139,155	0.5
	Total	<u>27,576,110</u>	<u>100%</u>

The relation between total imports and home consumption clearances during the year was as follows:

<u>Total imports</u>	<u>Home Consumption Clearances</u>
£27,576,110	£27,356,941

The sources of origin of the Territory's total imports were as follows:

Country of Origin	Total imports including transfers of imported merchandise from other East African Territories
	£
British Commonwealth and Empire	
United Kingdom	15,759,267
Eire	686
Aden	10,923
Behrein Islands	165,013
Ceylon	3,382
Hong Kong	307,868
India	2,808,193
Malaya	17,189
Nigeria	20,708
Union of South Africa	565,957
Southern Rhodesia	12,016
Northern Rhodesia	647
Nyasaland	161
Zanzibar	34,397
Mauritius	63,769
Seychelles	11,262
Canada	212,012
Newfoundland	932
Jamaica	2,218
Australia	134,077
Pakistan	16,201
Other Commonwealth Countries	6,272
Total British Commonwealth and Empire	<u>20,153,150</u>

/Foreign countries

Sources of origin of the Territory's total imports. (continued)

Country of Origin	Total imports including transfers of imported merchandise from other East African Territories
Foreign countries	£
Germany	91,846
Austria	4,470
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	235,919
Denmark	83,619
Spain	23,895
Finland	5,693
France	114,662
Greece	2,962
Hungary	14,608
Italy	625,599
Norway	62,879
Netherlands	494,320
Poland	19,483
Portugal	8,256
Sweden	158,032
Switzerland	47,294
Czechoslovakia	185,221
China	37,263
Hadramaut	76,350
Hadjaz and Nejd	11,125
Iraq	214
Japan	1,647,349
Kuwait	9,112
Persia	1,267,085
Siam	27
Egypt	14,331
Ethiopia	250
Burma	31,091
United States of America	2,128,999
Belgian Congo	761
Eritrea	4,978
Southern Somalia	4,380
Other foreign countries	10,887
Total foreign countries	<u>7,422,960</u>
Grand total	<u><u>27,576,110</u></u>

The following statement gives details of imports by value from the main countries of origin and percentages of total import trade:

<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Value</u> £
Fishing products for food	10,286
Manufactured products of cereals	58,892
Fruits and nuts - except oil nuts	14,672
Vegetables - roots, tubers and manufactures	27,986
Sugar and sugar confectionery	35,806
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof	41,544
Beverages and vinegars	169,321
Tobacco	35,769
Chemical elements and compounds - Pharmaceutical	304,890
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances	158,375
Essential Oils, perfumery, cosmetics and soaps	117,531
Fertilizers	18,607
Rubber and manufactures thereof	283,245
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof	25,063
Pulp, paper, cardboard and manufactures	178,691
Hides, skins and leather	2,070
Manufactures of leather, not clothing	11,696
Yarns and threads	70,678
Textile fabrics and small wares	1,016,269
Special and technical articles	106,143
Clothing and underwear of textiles	122,146
Footwear - boots - shoes and slippers	15,326
Articles of textiles, other than clothing	214,977
Heating, lighting and power products	80,420
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared	470,684
Pottery and other clay products	117,840
Glass and glassware	91,293
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals	87,645
Precious metals and stones	4,508
Iron and steel	917,764
Non-ferrous base metals	328,520
Manufactures of base metals	1,696,648
Machinery, apparatus, non-electrical	2,371,271
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	648,448
Vehicles and transport equipment	3,833,164
Miscellaneous manufactures	567,704
Returned goods and special transactions	16,992
Gold and specie	1,316,740
All other item	141,629
Total	<u><u>£15,759,267</u></u>
Percentage of total imports	57.2
<u>Bahrain</u>	£165,013
Products for heating, lighting and power	0.6
Percentage of total imports	<u>/Hong Kong</u>

Hong Kong

	<u>Value</u>
	£
Textile fabrics and small wares	153,449
Clothing and underwear of textile materials	65,342
Pottery and other clay products	12,100
Manufactures of base metals	27,916
Machinery, apparatus other than electrical	7,835
Electrical machinery	12,067
All other items	<u>29,159</u>
Total	<u>307,268</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>1.1</u>

India

Fruits and nuts except oil nuts	3,543
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof	31,638
Tobacco	317
Technical oils, fats and greases etc.	12,895
Chemical elements and compounds	4,801
Essential oils, cosmetics and perfumery	9,704
Hides, skins and leather	1,905
Manufactures of leather, not clothing	8,051
Textiles, raw or simply prepared	3,076
Wools and threads	5,892
Textile fabrics and small wares	1,996,345
Special and technical articles	5,125
Clothing and underwear of textiles	22,359
Articles of textiles, other than clothing	408,171
Non-metallic minerals and manufactures	46,195
Glass and glassware	4,482
Iron and steel manufactures	118,457
Base metals manufactures	21,466
Machine, apparatus etc. other than electrical	9,582
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared articles	6,807
Returned goods and special transactions	3,679
All other items	<u>83,703</u>
Total	<u>£2,808,193</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>10.2</u>

South Africa

	<u>Value</u>
	£
Fruits and nuts except oil nuts	30,342
Vegetables roots and tubers	6,322
Sugar and sugar confectionery	10,938
Beverages and vinegar	28,875
Chemical elements and compounds	16,305
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances	2,171
Rubber and manufactures thereof	74,193
Pulp, paper, cardboard and manufactures thereof	5,994
Textile fabrics and small wares	5,518
Clothing and underwear of textiles	4,009
Footwear - boots, shoes and slippers	9,653
Heating, lighting and power products	178,108
Pottery, and other clay products	1,366
Glass and glassware	930
Iron and steel manufactures	4,316
Non-ferrous base metal manufactures	6,856
Base metal manufactures	25,764
Machinery, apparatus non-electrical	101,933
Electrical machinery, apparatus	21,736
Vehicles and transport equipment	4,435
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared articles	2,300
Returned goods and special transactions	476
All other items	19,139
Total	<u>£565,957</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>2.0</u>

Mauritius

Sugar and sugar confectionery	62,989
All other items	780
Total	<u>£63,769</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>0.2</u>

Canada

Dairy products, eggs and honey	5,590
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof	696
Iron and steel manufactures	803
Non-ferrous base metals manufactures	-
Machinery and apparatus, non-electrical	87,671
Vehicles and transport equipment	101,918
All other items	15,334
Total	<u>£212,012</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>0.8</u>

/Australia

<u>Australia</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>£</u>
Meat and preparations thereof	14,369
Dairy products - eggs and honey	24,682
Manufactured products of cereals	6,881
Vegetables - roots and tubers	6,892
Beverages and vinegar	3,494
Chemical elements and compounds	894
Clothing and underwear textile	2,394
Manufactures of base metals	11,328
Machinery and apparatus, non-electrical	30,152
Electrical machinery and apparatus	755
Vehicles and transport equipment	3,886
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared manufactures	260
All other items	28,090
Total	<u>£134,077</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>0.5</u>

Other Commonwealth and Empire countries

Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof	4,195
Tobacco	92
Oilseeds nuts and kernels	-
Fertilizers	233
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof	2,169
Textile fabrics and small wares	662
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared	26,992
Electrical machinery, apparatus	10,740
All other items	91,911
Total	<u>£136,994</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>0.5</u>
Total, British Commonwealth and Empire	<u>20,153,150</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>73.1</u>

Germany

Textile fabrics and small wares	8,188
Iron and steel manufactures	4,274
Manufactures of base metals	33,302
Machinery, apparatus - non-electrical	13,675
Electrical machinery, apparatus etc.	22,363
Vehicles and transport equipment	1,512
All other items	8,532
Total	<u>£91,846</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>0.3</u>

/Belgo-Luxemburg

Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union

	<u>Value</u> <u>£</u>
Fertilizers	1,540
Textiles fabrics and small wares	6,679
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared	13,643
Iron and steel manufactures	113,590
Non-ferrous base metals	978
Manufactures of base metals	42,751
Vehicles and transport equipment	39,727
All other items	<u>17,011</u>
Total	<u>£235,919</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>0.8</u>

Denmark

Manufactured products of cereals	3,575
Pulp, paper, cardboard and manufactures thereof	474
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared	64,220
Machinery, apparatus, non-electrical	441
All other items	<u>14,909</u>
Total	<u>£83,619</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>0.3</u>

France

Beverages and vinegar	69,453
Essential oils, cosmetics and perfumery	2,929
Rubber and manufactures thereof	4,011
Textile fabrics and small wares	8,330
Clothing and underwear of textiles	447
Iron and steel manufactures	5,759
Manufactures of base metals	3,070
Vehicles and transport equipment	4,235
All other items	<u>16,428</u>
Total	<u>£114,662</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>0.4</u>

<u>Italy</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>£</u>
Fruits and nuts except oil nuts	3,938
Chemical elements and compounds	2,355
Rubber and manufactures thereof	14,737
Textile fabrics and small wares	376,851
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared	86,865
Glass and glassware	34,869
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals	3,269
Iron and steel manufactures	3,700
Manufactures of base metals	12,203
Machinery, apparatus non-electrical	21,766
Vehicles and transport equipment	25,821
All other items	<u>39,225</u>
Total	<u>£625,599</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>2.3</u>

Netherlands

Dairy products - eggs and honey	132,948
Beverages and vinegar	36,416
Chemical elements and compounds	6,769
Fertilizers	2,462
Textile fabrics and small wares	114,782
Iron and steel manufactures	5,313
Manufactures of base metals	22,119
Machinery, apparatus, non-electrical	107,579
Electrical machinery and apparatus	24,441
Vehicles and transport equipment	1,364
All other items	<u>40,127</u>
Total	<u>£494,320</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>1.8</u>

Sweden

Wood, cork and manufactures thereof	7,646
Pulp, paper, cardboard and manufactures thereof	42,431
Non-metallic minerals - crude or simply prepared	16,297
Manufactures of base metals	20,889
Machinery, apparatus, non-electrical	13,215
All other items	<u>57,554</u>
Total	<u>£158,032</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>0.6</u>

Czechoslovakia

	<u>Value</u>
	<u>£</u>
Manufactured products of cereals	791
Rubber and manufactures thereof	5,426
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof	375
Textile fabrics and small wares	16,613
Clothing and underwear of textile materials	14,471
Footwear - boots, shoes and slippers	70,678
Glass and glassware	35,734
Manufactures of base metals	17,495
Machinery, apparatus, other than electrical	2,838
Vehicles and transport equipment	767
All other items	<u>20,033</u>
Total	<u><u>£185,221</u></u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>0.7</u>

Japan

Textile fabrics and small wares	1,544,399
Clothing and underwear of textile materials	79,925
Pottery and other clay products	10,394
All other items	<u>12,631</u>
Total	<u><u>£1,647,349</u></u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>6.0</u>

Persia

Textile fabrics and small wares	10,959
Products for heating, lighting and power	1,254,153
All other items	<u>1,973</u>
Total	<u><u>£1,267,085</u></u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>4.6</u>

<u>United States of America</u>	<u>Value</u> £
Tobacco	12*
Chemical elements and compounds	6,601
Fertilizers	25
Rubber and manufactures thereof	4,490
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof	5,245
Textile fabrics and small wares	64,286
Articles of textile other than clothing	12,314
Products for heating, lighting and power	344,756
Iron and steel manufactures	13,360
Manufactures of base metals	38,348
Machinery, apparatus, non-electrical	584,354
Electrical machinery, apparatus	8,886
Vehicles and transport equipment	934,240
Returned goods and special transactions	7,834
All other items	<u>104,248</u>
Total	<u>£2,128,999</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>7.7</u>

Other countries

Fishing products for food	79,178
Fruits and nuts except oil nuts	5,947
Beverages and vinegar	19,441
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof	40,648
Pulp, paper, cardboard and manufactures thereof	33,508
Yarns and threads	15,682
Textile fabrics and small wares	50,644
Products for heating, lighting and power	14,133
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared	27,898
Manufactures of base metals	19,770
Machinery, apparatus, non-electrical	11,779
Electrical machinery, apparatus	490
All other items	<u>71,191</u>
Total	<u>£390,309</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>1.4</u>
Total foreign imports	<u>£7,422,960</u>
Percentage of total imports	<u>26.9</u>

* Direct imports (excluding importation via United Kingdom).

III. EXPORT TRADE

The total value of the export trade (including re-exports but excluding goods declared in transit or transshipment) during 1949 was as follows:

Domestic exports	... ..	£19,233,150
Re-exports	... ..	<u>£ 1,491,835</u>
	Total	<u>£20,724,985</u>

The value of bullion and specie included in the above was £905,691.

Domestic exports were classified as follows:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Value</u> £
I	Food products, beverages and tobacco	2,355,866
II	Fats and waxes (animal and vegetable)	655,995
III	Chemicals and allied products	9,402
IV	Rubber and manufactures thereof	3,780
V	Wood and manufactures thereof	163,264
VII	Hides, skins, leather and manufactures thereof	626,419
VIII	Textiles	13,175,407
IX	<u>Clothing and miscellaneous textile goods</u>	<u>458</u>
XI	Non-metallic minerals and manufactures	72,232
XII	Precious metals and stores and manufactures	1,010,435
XIII	Base metals and manufactures	68,714
XIV	Machinery, apparatus, appliances, vehicles	5,618
XV	Miscellaneous	460,718
XVI	Returned goods and special transactions	40
XVII	Gold and Specie	624,923
XVIII	Items not elsewhere specified	<u>1,879</u>
	Total	<u>£19,233,150</u>

/Domestic

Domestic Exports (A)

The following table shows the countries of destination of the territory's total domestic exports:

Countries of destination	Domestic exports excluding transfers to other East African Territories
	£
British Commonwealth and Empire	
United Kingdom	7,908,124
Eire	60,350
Malta	1,050
Aden	15,917
Bahrein Islands	3,318
Ceylon	97,723
Cyprus	10,017
Hong Kong	22,798
India	1,928,609
Malaya	36,462
Union of South Africa	1,000,789
Southern Rhodesia	2,089
Northern Rhodesia	8,530
Nyasaland	12,430
Zanzibar	171,124
Mauritius	37,427
Seychelles	2,369
Canada	260,330
Australia	399,421
New Zealand	35,693
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	413
Pakistan	1,925
Other Commonwealth countries	<u>1,256</u>
Total British Commonwealth and Empire	<u>£12,018,164</u>

Domestic Exports (A)
(continued)

Countries of destination of the territory's total domestic exports.

Countries of destination	Domestic exports excluding transfers to other East African Territories
	E
Foreign countries	
Germany	801,456
Austria	4,834
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	273,314
Denmark	353,896
Spain	129,362
Finland	38,858
France	244,608
Greece	61,598
Italy	164,993
Norway	122,000
Netherlands	588,828
Poland	59,922
Sweden	122,000
Switzerland	3,556
Hadramaut	1,051
Iraq	1,390,917
Japan	128 ⁰
Kuwait	4,091 ⁰
Oman	4,050
Palestine	17,868
Egypt	2,584,862
United States of America	24,937
Argentina	1,050
Brazil	12,851
Uruguay	49,285
Belgian Congo	15,720
Ruanda-Urundi	8,664
Libya	11,773
Southern Somalia	16,251
Mozambique	4,745
Other Foreign Countries	<u>7,199,420</u>
Ships' stores	15,566
Grand Total	<u><u>E19,233,150</u></u>
Total foreign countries	

Domestic Exports (B)

Table showing countries of destination and values of export commodities
(Values in thousand pounds sterling)

Articles	United Kingdom	India	Canada	Australia	Germany	Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	Denmark	Spain	France	Italy	Norway	Netherlands	Sweden	Japan	United States of America	Union of South Africa	Zanzibar	Other countries	Total	Percentage of total domestic exports
Beans, peas, pulse and dhall	57	13	2	14	30	-	-	-	6	1	-	3	-	-	-	22	14	59	221	1.0
Coffee	815	-	71	31	107	1	-	-	-	14	-	75	15	-	30	100	3	198	1461	8.0
Tobacco	104	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	5	218	1.0
Oilseeds, nuts, kernels	435	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	16	-	-	2	2	6	13	504	3.0
Beeswax	116	-	-	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	152	1.0
Hides, skins, leather	460	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	124	-	-	4	625	3.0
Cotton lint	370	1580	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	94	2050	11.0
Sisal	4,113	91	140	322	641	264	341	9	234	143	122	32	10	1,384	224	228	-	243	11111	57.0
Diamonds	1,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1010	5.0
Mangrove and wattle bark	3	104	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	121	1.0
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	3.0
Wood, cork and manufactures	117	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	20	8	163	1.0
Other items	308	132	47	4	-	5	-	-	4	2	-	38	5	-	130	10	128	149	967	5.0
Totals	7908	1929	260	399	801	273	354	9	245	165	122	569	132	1391	2585	1001	171	779	19233	100.0
Percentage of total domestic exports	41	10	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	7	14	5	1	4	100	

/Re-exports

Re-exports

This heading includes all imported goods (other than goods declared in transit or transshipment) subsequently re-exported to a foreign destination, and the following abstract summarizes the principal articles re-exported. The value of this trade during 1949 was £1,491,835.

	£
Food products, beverages and tobacco	10,813
Fatty substances and waxes	10,934
Chemicals and allied products	8,652
Rubber and manufactures thereof	16,380
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof	201
Paper, pulp and manufactures thereof	2,258
Hides, skins and leather and manufactures thereof	3,645
Textiles	699,096
Articles of clothing and miscellaneous textile goods	11,988
* Products for heating, lighting and power	64,061
Non-metallic minerals and manufactures thereof	5,795
Precious metals and stones and manufactures thereof	147
Base metals and manufactures thereof	31,400
Machinery, apparatus, appliances and vehicles	225,591
Returned goods and special transactions	1,692
Gold and specie	22,768
All items not enumerated elsewhere	22,768
Total	<u><u>£1,491,835</u></u>

* In relating the value of re-exports of motor spirit etc. to the import value it should be noted that the cost of local packing, storage etc. increases the value per unit at the time of exportation.

The following table shows the countries of destination of merchandise re-exported from the territory.

Countries of destination	Re-exports, including transfers of imported merchandise to other East African Territories
	<u>E</u>
<u>British Commonwealth and Empire</u>	
United Kingdom	333,134
India	817
Union of South Africa	22,193
Southern Rhodesia	1,110
Northern Rhodesia	21,969
Nyasaland	7,033
Zanzibar	87,676
Mauritius	1,626
Seychelles	145
Canada	10
Australia	210
Pakistan	733
Kenya	589,284
Uganda	351,672
Other Commonwealth countries	2,692
Total, British Commonwealth and Empire	<u><u>E1,420,304</u></u>
<u>Foreign countries</u>	
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	1,423
Italy	1,662
Netherlands	1,381
Kuwait	5,055
Oman	3,283
Egypt	536
Ethiopia	1,473
United States of America	2,317
Belgian Congo	14,106
Ruanda Urundi	9,750
Madagascar	194
Southern Somalia	4,876
Mozambique	3,505
Other foreign countries	783
Total, Foreign countries	<u>E50,344</u>
Ships' Stores	<u>21,187</u>
Grand Total	<u><u>E1,491,835</u></u>

IV. TRANSIT TRADE

The total value of goods entered in transit during the year amounted to £1,955,528.

The principal commodities were:

	£
Coffee	1,060,651
Cotton seed	152,951
Cotton, raw	167,267
Hides	128,466

The principal countries of destination were:

	£
United States of America	972,527
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	598,508
Italy	88,611

V. INTER-TERRITORIAL TRADE

In addition to the foreign trade of Tanganyika there is a considerable trans-frontier trade, mainly in domestic produce.

During the year the value of goods transferred from Kenya to Tanganyika amounted to £2,044,879 and from Uganda to £1,203,932. The following tables show the principal articles:

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Kenya to Tanganyika

Article	Unit of quantity	Quantity	Value £
Meat and preparations thereof	Cwt.	9,443	72,722
Dairy products	"	12,654	118,699
Cereals and manufactures thereof	"	1,053,028	873,249
Vegetables, roots and tubers	"	80,000	50,067
Coffee triage	"	1,411	17,315
Tea	"	9,628	97,578
Beverages and vinegar	Imp Galls.	141,010	69,304
Compressed gases	lbs.	173,300	34,002
Pharmaceutical products	Cwt.	172	14,244
Furniture and parts thereof	"	15,691	158,022
Hides, skins and leather	"	6,715	56,779
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	"	1,837	67,247
Sisal bags	"	3,972	26,394
Aluminum manufactures	"	3,359	60,390
Textile fabrics and small wares	"	2,244	21,934
Men and boys outer garments not knitted	"	425	21,439
All other items	-	-	285,494

Total £ 2,044,879

Uganda to Tanganyika

Vegetables, roots and tubers	Cwt.	25,486	16,521
Sugar, unrefined	"	119,797	132,764
Tobacco, manufactured	lbs.	1,125,081	961,019
Groundnuts	tons	730	22,299
Hides	Cwt.	1,923	16,097
All other items	-	-	55,232

Total £ 1,203,932

/Tanganyika

Tanganyika produce to Kenya and Uganda

The value of produce transferred into Kenya from Tanganyika amounted to £780,795 and from Tanganyika to Uganda to £141,750.

The following tables enumerate the main items.

Tanganyika to Kenya

Article	Unit of quantity	Quantity	Value £
Live animals, chiefly for food	Number	17,223	86,244
Copra nut oil, unrefined	Cwt.	26,721	89,158
Copra nut oil, refined	"	8,547	43,867
Rice in the husk	"	24,435	31,311
Vegetables, roots and tubers	"	73,882	119,051
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels	Ton	7,935	88,863
Timber, round, simply sawn or hewn	"	3,920	59,467
Hides, skins and leather	Cwt.	5,064	77,914
Bones, ivory, hoofs, claws, etc.	"	308	23,534
Pyrethrum	"	3,106	19,957
Butter, fresh or salted	"	1,580	15,614
Beer (including ale, stout and porter)	Imp. Galls.	36,471	19,248
All other items	—	—	106,567
		Total	£ 780,795

Tanganyika to Uganda

Article	Unit of quantity	Quantity	Value £
Fish, salted, dried or smoked	Cwt.	7,600	45,760
Tobacco	lbs.	890,039	57,459
All other items	—	—	38,531
		Total	£ 141,750

/VI. ANALYSIS

VI. ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

(A) Customs

Table showing net receipts during 1949, with classifications adopted for budgeting purposes:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>£</u>
I	Food products, beverages, tobacco -	
	Wines, beers etc.	107,741
	Spirits	272,187
	Tobacco	236,178
	Food and other drinks	129,876
III	Chemicals and allied products	80,955
IV	Rubber	45,002
VI	Paper	36,508
VIII	Textiles -	
	Cotton yarn and manufactures	819,031
	Other	82,909
IX	Articles of clothing	134,325
X	Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants etc.	439,942
XI	Non-metallic minerals and manufactures	86,975
XIII	Base metals and manufactures	216,752
XIV	Machinery, apparatus, appliances, vehicles -	
	Vehicles	194,749
	Other	74,607
XV	Miscellaneous commodities -	
	Parcel post (overseas)	55,064
	Other	155,750
		<hr/>
	Total import duty (net)	3,168,551
	Sundries	6,807
		<hr/>
	Total net customs revenue	£3,175,358
		<hr/>
	<u>Gross</u> amount of duty at specific rates	£1,161,127
	<u>Gross</u> amount of duty at <u>ad valorem</u> rates	£2,237,780
		<hr/>
	Total gross allocation	£3,398,907
		<hr/>
		/(B) <u>Excise</u>

(B) Excise

The territory's production of excisable commodities during the year was as follows:

Beer	1,337,286 standard gallons
Sugar	7,659 tons
Tea	1,399,394 lbs.
Cigarettes	13,708 lbs.
Tobacco	13,505 lbs.

The following table shows the allocation of excise duty:

<u>Article</u>	<u>Gross totals</u>	<u>Transfers to other East African Territories and refunds to exports</u>	<u>Net totals</u>
	E	E	E
Beer	60,470	3,937	56,533
Sugar	26,888	133	26,755
Tea	11,359	364	10,995
Cigarettes	444,000	816	443,991
Tobacco	14,395	82	14,313
Totals	1557,919	5,332	552,587