

Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the administration of the Tanganyika Territory / issued by the Colonial Office.

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Issued by the Colonial Office

REPORT

by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
Council of the League of Nations
on the Administration of the

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

For the Year 1932

*(For Reports for 1930 and 1931 see Non-Parliamentary Publications
Colonial No. 60, 1931 (price 4s. od.) and Colonial No. 71, 1932
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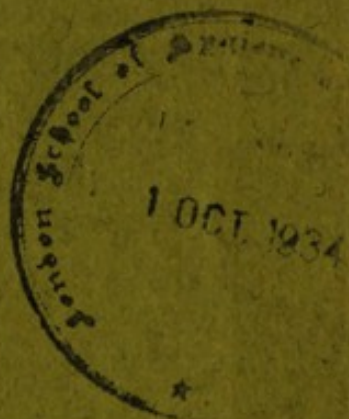
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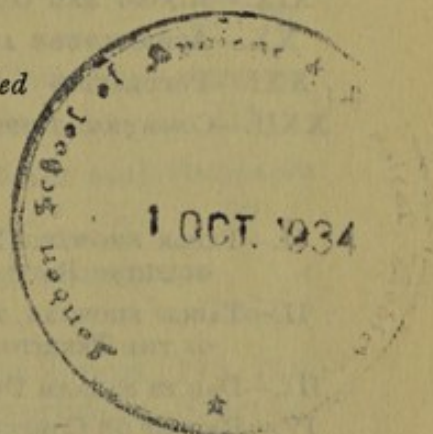
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FOREWORD.

In accordance with the request made by the Council of the League of Nations, annexures are attached to the Report in reply to the observations made by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in the examination of the Report on the Administration of Tanganyika Territory for 1931.

In addition, other points were raised in the discussion of the Report for 1931, and the information and statistics on matters regarding which questions were asked during the examination of the British Accredited Representatives at the Twenty-Second Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission are included in this Report. In order to facilitate reference, an index is given below showing the paragraph of the Report in which this information may be found :—

<i>Page of Minutes of XXII Session of Permanent Mandates Commission.</i>	<i>Nature of Enquiry.</i>	<i>Appendix</i>
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Report by His Majesty's Government in the United
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Administration of the Tanganyika Territory
for the Year 1932.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. The Tanganyika Territory consists of that portion of the former colony of German East Africa which under Article 22, Part I, of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed should be administered under a mandate by His Britannic Majesty. The coast-line extends for a distance of approximately 500 miles from the Uмба River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south. The northern boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of latitude with the eastern shore of the Lake (Mohuru Point), and thence along the first parallel of latitude until it strikes the Kagera River about 70 miles west of Lake Victoria. From this point the western boundary follows the Kagera River to approximately $2^{\circ} 25'$, and thence along the eastern boundary of Urundi to the Malagarassi River, which it follows to Lake Tanganyika. The boundary then follows a line due west until it reaches the centre line of Lake Tanganyika, which it follows to Kasanga (formerly Bismarckburg), at the southern end of the Lake. Thence it follows the boundary of Northern Rhodesia to the northern end of Lake Nyasa and continues along the centre line of Lake Nyasa to a point due west of the Rovuma River, whence the boundary runs east and joins the Rovuma River, whose course it follows to the sea. The total area of the Territory is about 374,085 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of water.

2. Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to a plateau constituting the greater part of the hinterland. This plateau falls sharply from a general level of 4,000 feet to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika, 2,590 feet; Nyasa, 1,607 feet) which mark the great Rift Valley extending northwards to Lake Naivasha.

The highest points in the Territory are in the north-east, where are the extinct volcanoes Kilimanjaro, which rises to 19,720 feet, and is snow-capped, and Mount Meru (14,960 feet). In the south-west are the Livingstone Mountains, where the highest peak is over 9,000 feet.

3. The seat of government is Dar es Salaam (population 33,000), a town founded in 1862 by the then reigning Sultan of Zanzibar and subsequently occupied by the Germans in 1887. The

town, which lies along the northern and north-western shores of an almost landlocked harbour about three miles long, is well laid out, and the chief buildings are solid and well designed. The residential area has extended towards the north, a new suburb having been established some four miles from the centre of the town. The second town in importance is Tanga, 136 miles north of Dar es Salaam and 80 miles from Mombasa. Other seaports are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Lindi, and Mikindani. Tabora, which is situated at the junction of the main caravan routes from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and from Victoria Nyanza to Lake Nyasa, has a population of about 25,000; but its position as the most important inland town is being rapidly challenged by Dodoma, which is half way between the borders of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia and is situated at the junction of the road through the Territory north to south with the Central Railway. It is also an important station on the air route from the Cape to Cairo. With the extension of the railway to Mwanza, Tabora has practically ceased to be a distributing and collecting market. Other inland towns are, in the north, Moshi, Arusha, and Korogwe; in the central area, Morogoro, Kilosa, and Kimamba; and in the south, Iringa, Mahenge, Songea, Mbeya and Tukuyu. On the great lakes the chief towns are Mwanza and Bukoba on Lake Victoria; Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway, and Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika; and Mwaya on Lake Nyasa.

Climate.

4. The climate of the Territory varies greatly according to the height above sea-level of the several districts. Roughly, four climatic zones can be distinguished, though even among these there are considerable local variations:—

(i) The warm and rather damp coast region with its adjoining hinterland. Here conditions are tropical though not unpleasant, except just before and during the rainy seasons, when the heat is trying and the atmosphere humid. The average yearly temperature is 78°

(ii) The hot and moderately dry zone between the coast and the central plateau (300 feet to 2,000 feet). This zone is characterized by low humidity of atmosphere, less rain, and a temperature rather low but with great daily and yearly variations.

(iii) The hot and dry zone of the central plateau between 2,000 feet and 4,000 feet in height. The climate of this zone differs greatly in parts, but its prevailing characteristics are low humidity, little rainfall (at Tabora an annual average of 32 inches), a fairly high mean temperature, with great daily and yearly variations, sometimes exceeding 36° F. daily. The heat is dry, but not so trying to the European as the moist and steamy warmth of the coast, while the nights are invariably cool.

(iv) The semi-temperate regions around the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Meru, of the Usambara Highlands, the Ufipa Plateau, and the mountainous areas to the north of Lake Nyasa and extending in a north-easterly direction to Iringa (5,000 feet to 10,000 feet). Frosts occur at the higher altitudes, and the nights are cold. These districts enjoy a bracing climate, and alone can be considered healthy for Europeans, but prolonged residence in these altitudes is apt to produce nervous strain, even though physical fitness is maintained.

There are two well-defined rainy seasons annually. Generally speaking, the long rains begin in February or March and last for two or three months, while the short rainy season extends from October to November, but the rainfall is low for a tropical country, and droughts are not infrequent.

II.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

International Conventions and Treaties.

5. The following International Conventions apply or have been applied to the Territory :—

Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye revising the General Act of Berlin and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels.

Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa.

International Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation.

International Slavery Convention.

International Telegraph Convention.

International Radio-telegraph Convention.

International Postal Convention.

International Sanitary Convention.

International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.

Convention and Statute and additional Protocol relating to Navigable Waterways.

Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, 1921.

Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye for the Control of Arms.

Opium Convention, 1912.

Conventions relating to Railways, Maritime Ports, Electric and Hydraulic Power, approved by the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit.

Agreement for Creation of International Office of Public Health.

Dangerous Drugs, Convention, signed at the Second Opium Conference, 1925.

Protocol on Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Agreements.

Convention on Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1927.

Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and the Traffic in, Obscene Publications.

General Act of 1928 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.
 Convention on Prevention of Use of Asphyxiating Gases.
 Convention on Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.
 Convention for Regulation of International Exhibitions.
 Copyright Convention, Rome, 1928.
 Traffic in Women and Children Convention, 1921-1922.
 Treaty for Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy.

6. The following United Kingdom Treaties of Commerce, etc., are also applicable to the Territory :—

Commercial Convention between the British Empire, France, Italy, etc., and Turkey.
 Convention between the British Empire, France, Italy, etc., and Turkey, respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Albania.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Austria.
 Convention with Austria relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.
 Convention relating to Belgian Traffic through the Territories of East Africa.
 Convention with Belgium relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Bulgaria.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Czechoslovakia.
 Convention with Czechoslovakia relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Estonia.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Finland.
 Convention with France relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.
 Convention with Germany relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Germany.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Greece.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Hungary.
 Convention with Italy relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and Supplementary Convention with Japan.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Latvia.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Lithuania.
 Convention with Norway relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Panama.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Poland.
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Roumania.

Treaty with Siam for the Revision of Mutual Treaty Arrangements and Protocol concerning the Jurisdiction applied in Siam to British Subjects.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Siam.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Spain.

Treaty with Spain relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Agreement with Spain relating to the Treatment of Companies.

Convention with Sweden relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Turkey.

Convention with the United States of America respecting Rights in the Tanganyika Territory. (10th February, 1925.)

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Yugoslavia.

The following countries give Tanganyika products most-favoured-nation treatment :—

Albania.	Germany.	Panama.
Austria.	Greece.	Persia.
Brazil.	Guatemala.	Poland.
Bulgaria.	Hungary.	Roumania.
Czechoslovakia.	Japan.	Siam.
Egypt.	Latvia.	Spain.
Estonia.	Lithuania.	Sweden.
Finland.	Norway.	Yugoslavia.

The table in Appendix No. II shows the chief foreign markets for the products of the Territory exported during 1932.

Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and the following countries have been extended to the Territory :—

Albania.	Latvia.
Austria.	Liberia.
Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi).	Lithuania.
Bolivia.	Luxemburg.
Chile.	Monaco.
Colombia.	Netherlands.
Cuba.	Nicaragua.
Czechoslovakia.	Norway.
Denmark.	Panama.
Ecuador.	Paraguay.
Estonia.	Peru.
Finland.	Roumania.
France.	Salvador.
Germany.	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.
Greece.	Siam.
Guatemala.	Spain.
Hayti.	Switzerland.
Hungary.	

III.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Central Government.

7. The Territory is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Director of Education, and Secretary for Native Affairs.

The laws of the Territory are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926 (Appendix II to Report for 1926).^{*} The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and thirteen official members—namely, the members of the Executive Council and the General Manager of the Railways, the Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province, the Comptroller of Customs, the Land Officer, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Public Works, and the Postmaster-General—and not more than ten unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor without regard to representation of particular races, interests, or public bodies, and hold office for a period of five years. Persons are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities having regard to the interests of all communities in the Territory, native and non-native. The unofficial representation was at its full strength during 1932, three of the members being Indians. The explanation of the absence of any African members on the Council given by Sir Donald Cameron at the opening meeting of the Legislative Council on 7th December, 1926, still holds good :—

“The native community cannot be directly represented because for the present a native cannot be found with sufficient command of the English language to take part in the debates of the Council ; indeed, to understand what is being said. I speak now, of course, of natives of standing who could speak on behalf of the various tribes of the country. But I do not by any means regard the large body of natives as being altogether unrepresented on the Council. Their interests are directly in the hands of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.”

The powers of the Governor are defined in the Tanganyika Order in Council 1920, which was printed as an Appendix to the Report for the year 1923,[†] as amended by Article XLI of the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926, and the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1926 (Appendix III to Report for 1926^{*}) which amends the clause of the former Order in Council relating to the powers which may be delegated to the Governor's Deputy.

Departments of Government.

8. The principal Departments of Government whose headquarters are in Dar es Salaam are those dealing with Customs, Education, Finance, Legal Matters, Justice, Lands, Surveys, Mines, Public Health, Police, Prisons, Posts and Telegraphs, Public Works,

^{*} Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 25, 1927.

[†] Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 2, 1924.

and Railways. The Veterinary, Geological Survey, and Agricultural Departments have their main offices at Mpwapwa, Dodoma, and Morogoro, respectively. During the latter part of the year it was decided to remove the headquarters of the Forest Department from Lushoto to Morogoro, a more central and convenient position from which to supervise forestry activities throughout the Territory.

Provincial Administration.

9. For administrative purposes, the Territory is divided into Provinces, each of which is in the charge of an administrative officer, styled Provincial Commissioner, who is responsible to the Governor for the administration of his Province. The Provinces are divided into Districts in the charge of District Officers responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. During 1932 the Provinces of the Territory were as follows:—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Comprising Districts.</i>	<i>Area Square Miles.</i>	<i>Popula- tion Census 1931.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
Lake ...	Mwanza, Maswa, Musoma, Kwimba, Bukoba, Biharamulo, Shinyanga.	40,040	1,390,609	Mwanza.
Western ...	Tabora, Kahama, Nzega, Kigoma, Ufipa.	85,075	679,692	Tabora.
Iringa ...	Iringa, Njombe, Rungwe, Mbeya.	41,450	491,911	Iringa.
Lindi ...	Lindi, Mikindani, Kilwa, Masasi, Tunduru, Newala, Songea.	55,308	543,413	Lindi.
Eastern ...	Dar es Salaam, Rufiji, Bagamoyo, Morogoro, Kilosa, Mahenge.	42,890	619,191	Dar es Salaam.
Central ...	Dodoma, Singida, Kondoa, Manyoni, Mkalama.	38,770	579,712	Dodoma.
Tanga ...	Tanga, Usambara, Pangani, Handeni, Pare.	13,863	355,914	Tanga.
Northern ...	Arusha, Masai, Mbulu, Moshi.	33,770	344,198	Arusha.

The former Mwanza and Bukoba Provinces and the Tabora and Kigoma Provinces were formally amalgamated as the Lake and Western Provinces, respectively. The Shinyanga District of the old Tabora Province was transferred to the Lake Province, since its population mostly belong to the Sukuma tribe which also inhabits the adjoining Districts of that Province.

The Kasulu and Kibondo stations were closed as separate District headquarters, and were placed under the District headquarters at Kigoma. Administrative officers will, however, continue to be posted to Kasulu and Kibondo.

The former Mahenge Province was also abolished, the Mahenge District being incorporated in the Eastern Province and the Songea District in the Lindi Province. It is anticipated that this reorganization will effect economy without jeopardizing administrative efficiency.

These changes have been made possible by the gradual but steady improvement in the means of communication in the Territory, by the growing efficiency and self-reliance of the Native Administrations, and by the fact that modern conditions do not call for the maintenance of so many small residential stations now that communications are less primitive and public security more certain.

Native Administration.

10. During the year there was a marked increase in the production of native economic crops, the seasons being on the whole favourable and the damage by locusts considerably less than might have been expected, due largely to the vigorous efforts of the people, led by their chiefs and organized by British officers, in the destruction of hoppers and the protection of crops from flying swarms. There was at the same time a welcome though small recovery of the prices paid to the native producer for some important products, notably coffee, groundnuts, and cotton. Revenue from the direct native tax showed a considerable improvement in large areas; and, although this was set off to some extent by disappointing results in a few districts, the yield was satisfactory in the aggregate and, it is hoped, marked not only the arrest of the downward tendency but a definite turn for the better over most of the Territory.

11. The Native Administrations, in most cases, emerged from 1932 financially stronger than at the beginning of the year, and it became possible to restore during 1932 a part of the previous heavy reductions in salaries. In some cases the Native Treasuries were enabled to resume payment of salaries in full, or at least to budget for full payment in 1933, while retaining adequate reserves to meet future difficulties.

12. British officers and Native Authorities alike have given a great deal of attention to the collection of the hut and poll tax, and have indeed of necessity been much preoccupied with revenue collection. The great majority of taxpayers have done their best to meet their obligations cheerfully and loyally and have nowhere given any indication of discontent or unrest. On the other hand produce prices and wages are at a very low figure, very little capital, public or private, is being spent on development, and employment both of skilled and unskilled labour has been rigorously curtailed. All this has unquestionably been felt in greater or less degree by the native taxpayers, and, since there may be room for improvement in adjustment of rates to the capacity to pay or in methods of collection, a detailed enquiry on these matters is now being undertaken.

An unsatisfactory feature, leading to decreased revenue from hut and poll tax, is the high rate of default in many of the poorer Districts. While in the Lake Province, in the greater part of the Northern and Tanga Provinces, and in a few other areas, a full collection has been possible, elsewhere large numbers of taxpayers

have not yet paid their tax and, in many cases, will not pay before the end of the tax year on 31st March, 1933. It is an essential feature of a system of hut and poll tax that every one who is liable should pay; and extensive default adversely affects not only the revenue but respect for authority and the sense of civil responsibility. It is hoped that the present unsatisfactory position will be ameliorated in 1933 by increased production, by improved marketing, by adjustments of rates, and by better methods of collection. Early in the year a system of payment of tax by instalments was tentatively introduced in certain limited areas in the first instance and has since been gradually extended over a considerable part of the eastern and southern parts of the Territory and in the remote north-west in the Bugufi division of Biharamulo District. Under this system the taxpayer receives a card to which he affixes from time to time one shilling revenue stamps until the total amount of tax due from him is complete, when he exchanges the card for a tax receipt. The system is popular with taxpayers and, as far as can be seen at this date, is within the capacity of the Native Authorities to administer. It may indeed go a long way towards solving the difficulty of tax payment for the many natives whose cash income, whether from wages or such pursuits as fishing, fruit growing, market gardening, the sale of eggs, milk or the like, is received in small sums spread over the whole year, and not in one or two lump sum payments, as in the case of the growers of coffee, cotton, or groundnuts. There are risks and complications involved which will be evident to anyone with experience of African administration, and it is premature to say more than that the system appears satisfactory and may develop into an important and valuable part of the machinery of native tax collection.

13. Over the greater part of the Territory the Native Administrations continued to develop as organs of local government. As in previous years weaknesses became apparent in some places, while in others progress was marked. The Annual Reports of the Provincial Commissioners on Native Administration, published separately, contain more detailed information on the subject.

14. In the extreme west of the Territory there is a very large belt of tsetse fly infested forest extending roughly from Lake Rukwa in the south to Biharamulo in the north and bounded on the west by Lake Tanganyika or the high plateaux of Ufipa and Uha. The appearance, or at least the discovery, of sleeping sickness in an epidemic and virulent form, and its spread, coincided roughly with the period from 1925 onwards during which the system of Native Administration has been developed. The progress of the disease and the methods necessary to arrest its spread have inevitably had a marked effect on the organization and development of the Native Administrations in this area which was already difficult enough to administer on account of the scant and scattered population, the great distances between settlements, and the paucity of means of

communication. The experience of 1932 confirmed a growing impression that the only practicable means of saving many of these people from gradual destruction by sleeping sickness is the adoption of measures of concentration in advance of the outbreak of the disease.

15. Contiguous with these areas and to the west of them, but fortunately not greatly affected by sleeping sickness, lie Ujiji and Uha. In the town of Ujiji, situated on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, there was a dispute between two rival *ngoma** societies, called respectively the Tanganyika and the Arabiani, which led to a faction fight in which one man was killed. Immediately on the arrival of the administrative and police officers from Kigoma, six miles away, the crowds dispersed and order was re-established. The episode was of no importance in itself, but of some interest for the light it threw on the organization and strength of these societies, of which the Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province writes :—

“The general tendency of town-dwelling natives to form associations is the natural result of their detribalization, for they have abandoned their tribal leaders and organization as unsuitable to town life. Fear and suspicion invariably develop in humanity, and especially in primitive humanity, a desire to form protective communities to be led, and invariably also individuals are found who desire to lead. It is this desire which originally made the tribes themselves. It appears to me that associations of town-dwelling natives, under the sway of definite leaders, are inevitable, and I think that we should endeavour to mould them whilst young, in order to use them eventually, just as we use the organizations of the tribes outside the towns.”

Of the situation in Uha the Provincial Commissioner writes :—

“Originally the seven Chiefs of the Waha were divided, two living semi-federated but in some disagreement in Kibondo, four on bad terms with each other though nominally in a council, in Kasulu, and one, in federation with a petty Chief of another tribe, in Kigoma. All have been disentangled and have agreed to form a new federation of the whole tribe. At present, though their resources are pooled, each is otherwise independent of the rest, but it is hoped that eventually something more than a paper council will evolve itself. Unfortunately, amongst the Chiefs there is none who shows or even desires to show any real personality. All are related and are of old Tusi stock, which has degenerated. An adviser, a native of considerable wisdom and experience in the formation of federations, has been engaged for the Chiefs of Uha. Though he has no executive functions he visits the various Chiefs, who

* *Ngoma* means literally “drum,” but is used generally to denote native dances, many of which may be described as masques.

like him, and steers their conduct of local affairs into the common course which is essential to the complete federation of the unit."

16. An event of considerable importance occurred in the Lake Province where all the Chiefs of the Sukuma tribe and some of their neighbours met together in conference for the first time. The Provincial Commissioner has reported upon this meeting as follows :—

"For some time past there had been a marked desire on the part of the Sukuma people of Bukwimba, Ubinza, Nyanza, Shinyanga, and Usega for closer association and co-operation, and in August last, following the transfer of the Shinyanga District to the Lake Province, the Chiefs of the Kwimba and Maswa Districts took the initiative and, after consulting the other Native Administrations concerned, a meeting was arranged. The Sukuma Chiefs were anxious that the other Chiefs of the Mwanza and Shinyanga Districts, representing Ukerewe, Uzinza, Ukara, Tinde, Usule, and the Ngambo Federation should attend as they have much in common with their Sukuma neighbours, and they were accordingly included. The meeting, therefore, consisted of the 52 Chiefs of the Mwanza, Kwimba, Maswa, and Shinyanga Districts, representing 830,000 natives. The Provincial Commissioner presided and the District Officers attended the meeting.

"Opened by the reading of a message from His Excellency conveying his good wishes for the success of the Chiefs' deliberations, the meeting was an unqualified success and the standard of oratory a high one. A point common to all the opening speeches was the pleasure felt at the inclusion of the Shinyanga Chiefs in the Lake Province. The items on the agenda (all submitted by the Chiefs themselves) included the arrangements to be made for the marketing of native produce during 1933, the improvement of native agriculture, the issue of game licences to natives, the proportion of hut and poll tax paid to Native Treasuries, and the unification of tribal law with particular reference to marriage customs. Finally, it was unanimously decided that similar meetings should be held twice a year in Mwanza in the months of June and December, and that a house of assembly to be called the *Iganiko* (deliberative chamber) should be constructed from Native Treasury funds. The Chiefs expressed the hope that Chiefs from the Bukoba and Musoma Districts would attend future meetings so that their conferences would be representative of the whole Province."

17. The effects of modern conditions and of economic development and education on European lines have been much discussed in relation to developments in tropical Africa and the following

remarks by the District Officer of the Pare District in the Tanga Province may be of interest :—

“ . . . The Chiefs and Elders have for some time past been gravely concerned with that serious problem—not confined to the Wapare—“the modern young man,” known locally as the “Kijana cha Mambo Leo.” At nearly every baraza I have held during the year this subject has come up for discussion, and at least one elderly gentleman has laid down his pipe in order to give vent to feelings that have obviously been pent up for a considerable time. The type of individual who is causing this concern is usually the reading, writing, “*Kazi ya Karani*” (clerical work) product of the age, and he is most distressingly prevalent. He pays great attention to his dress, and his tastes run to expensive suitings, shoes, and terai hats. Furthermore, like the sailor of *Punch*, while he eats well and sleeps well, he is apt to “come all over a tremble” at the sight of a job of work. In short, while none has a greater appreciation of the value of money, none has a greater horror of the honest methods of obtaining money—and therein lies the danger. The Chiefs and Elders are convinced that the reasons for the existence of this undesirable type are two-fold—firstly the fact that at the age when, formerly, the young Mpare was directly under his father’s influence, and when he had to assist in the tilling of the family’s fields and the reaping of the crops, to-day he is usually away at a school. He therefore grows up without having grown accustomed to manual labour in the field and, what is worse, has grown to despise his elders as illiterate and ignorant peasants. The second factor consists in the facilities for easy travel that exist to-day. When the planting or reaping season begins, the young Mpare is apt to take the next train to Moshi or Tanga, there to live on his wits until the work is over. As a result we have a generation of men who have no stake in their country, no houses, family, cattle, nor shamba (cultivation)—an unpleasant reminder of that mediaeval scourge, the masterless man.

“At the early cotton sales in October, these gentry saw many of their more industrious (and therefore despised) fellows receiving comparatively large sums of money, and this fact has undoubtedly caused many of them to think. The Chiefs intend to take full advantage of this, and in the coming year to do all they can to induce these “*vijana vya Mambo Leo*” to cultivate cotton and rice on a large scale, and to invest the money so obtained in houses and wives. It is hoped that by this means, in a few years’ time, these loafers will have been converted into industrious and law-abiding citizens with a vested interest in their country. That their hopes will be fulfilled is a consummation devoutly to be wished, as their failure can have but dire consequences in the not too distant future.”

18. In the Northern Province, the progress of the Native Administrations was steady throughout a year which was, on the whole, an uneventful one. In the Moshi District a good coffee crop was largely responsible for a satisfactory collection of tax, with corresponding benefit to the finances of the Native Treasuries. The Provincial Commissioner writes :—

“In April, Mr. A. L. B. Bennett, formerly a Government Labour Officer, was, on the advice of the Administration, appointed by the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association as its Manager. This Association had experienced a very checkered career, but under Mr. Bennett's guidance it is now on a very sound footing and is of great assistance to thousands of Chagga Planters. In July the old association was split up into 16 Co-operative Societies, the spheres of which correspond generally to the mountain ridges, and all are united as members of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union with headquarters in Moshi town. The Societies and Union are about to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance which was promulgated during the year.

“The Union has held local markets of coffee, has disposed of consignments in the Nairobi coffee auctions, and has dispatched coffee direct to wholesale merchants in England, in addition to the normal method of selling through coffee brokers in London. As a result it is anticipated that valuable information will be available for the future as to the most satisfactory method of disposing of the native coffee crop. The natives themselves incline towards the local sales, since a quick cash return ensues, but since locally the coffee must be sold in parchment, which involves for the merchants a transaction in the nature of a gamble, it is not likely that this method will give the best results until coffee-cleaning works are established in Moshi. Nevertheless, the average for parchment sold in Moshi to date is £42 10s. per ton, a very satisfactory price.

“It is interesting to note that the first consignment of coffee (109 tons) sent by the Union to the Kilindini Coffee Curing Works gave the following out-turn report :—

		<i>Grade ' A '</i>	<i>Peaberry.</i>	<i>Loss in</i>
		<i>per cent.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>	<i>Cleaning.</i>
Machame area	...	71·3	11·1	18·0
Kibosho area	...	71·4	10·8	18·2
Central area ...	...	76·8	10·5	17·8
Eastern area ...	...	84·0	7·5	17·0

These figures compare favourably with any from the Northern Province and from East Africa generally, while expert opinion considers the Kibosho share of the consignment as being, for colour, texture, and quality, the second best coffee dispatched from the Northern Province this year. The 1932–33 native

coffee crop has exceeded all expectations and will be little, if anything, short of 1,200 tons, representing a local cash value of approximately £45,000.

"The Union proposes to extend its activities to the marketing through its organization of others of the native cash crops, of which maize (1,000 tons), onions (250 tons), wheat (50 tons), garlic (20 tons) and beeswax are the chief. It has already satisfactorily placed some consignments of onions, but further storage accommodation is necessary before it can handle the full quantities. A valuable little paper called *Uremi (Produce)* is published monthly by the Union and is very popular. It disseminates news items interspersed with coffee cultural advice, prices, etc."

19. Of the Masai District, in which there have been instances of cattle-raiding in the vicinity of the Tanganyiki-Kenya border and in the areas to the west of the Serengeti plains, the Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province writes:—

"The Loibon and most of the leading Elders have shown an increasing interest in native affairs, and have rendered valuable assistance to Government in detection of stock theft cases, of which during the year under review there has been a serious wave. The area most disturbed by this form of crime has been the Loliondo section, and it is considered that most of the undetected cases which have occurred have been perpetrated by Kenya Masai raiding over the border into the Musoma District passing through the local Masai areas. This does not of course absolve the Tanganyika Masai from blame as they must have rendered either active or passive assistance to the raiders and, in any case, have taken no steps to apprehend the persons concerned who are of course their fellow tribes-people. Action has been taken to bring the Serengeti Masai definitely under the control of the Administrative Officer at Loliondo, although they are actually resident in the Lake Province. Owing, in the past, to their distance from any administrative centre of that Province, proper control of them has not been possible. With the increased control which should now result, raids and stock thefts in this area should be less prevalent. Elsewhere, stock theft has been most prevalent in the Engare Nanyuki and Kisongo areas, but all these cases have been detected and dealt with."

20. The problems affecting the coastal area of the Eastern Province are discussed by the Provincial Commissioner, from whose report the following is extracted:—

"The Native Administrations, having successfully weathered the worst periods of the economic depression, have worked well on the whole. With the beginnings of a return to prosperity more money has come into circulation. This has made tax

collection easier in several districts and increased revenues have assisted the working of the system. There is still in some areas, especially on the coast, a certain lack of initiative and sense of responsibility among the Native Authorities.

"This is especially the case in Dar es Salaam District. Many of the village headmen still fail to realize their responsibilities and the authority which is theirs. Constant touring and advice by an administrative officer is necessary to remedy this state of affairs. The District Officer comments as follows :

'The new system has now been working for over two years and one is now in a position to arrive at a fairly correct estimate of its successes and failures or, more correctly perhaps, its weaknesses. The greatest difficulty where this area is concerned has been the fact that the majority of the village headmen selected by the people themselves were men of no practical experience as Chiefs or headmen, and in many cases, by intent or accident, the weakest and most characterless persons were selected. The reports for 1930 and 1931 explain the conditions and difficulties which are very much the same to-day. It can be said however, that by constant direction and encouragement the system is, considering all the difficulties, working fairly well.' "

Native Courts.

21. There is little of particular interest to record of the Native Courts. As in previous years the Provincial Commissioners report favourably on these courts and remark on the sensible manner in which they deal with the matters that come before them. There has been some reduction in the number of cases due partly to a disinclination to incur even the small expense of litigation in the Native Courts, and partly no doubt to a growing appreciation of the fact that it is not necessary to rush into court over every little dispute, when reference to heads of families or clans is all that is necessary. An example of this tendency is found in the Northern Province. The Provincial Commissioner states :—

"It must be recognized . . . that the basis of Masai law and custom is compensation and this end is invariably attained by arbitration among the elders. The Masai Native Courts are, therefore, in practice, appeal courts, as only those cases in which arbitration has failed come to them and such cases are rare indeed."

22. The closest supervision continues to be exercised by the administrative staff, and it is gratifying to be able to record that occasion for intervention is becoming increasingly rare. There is still room for improvement, especially in the more backward areas, but in general the courts have developed in a remarkable manner as the bulwark of the right of every man to live his life and to go

about his lawful occasions in security, and as an efficient substitute for the knobkerry or the spear in the settlement of disputes. As a check on subordinate native officials and upon any who may endeavour to impose upon the peasantry by pretending to powers which they do not possess, the Native Courts are remarkably effective.

23. Statistics showing the number of cases tried during the year in the Native Courts of the Territory, and including particulars of the punishments ordered, the number of persons convicted for certain specified offences, and the number of appeals and the courts in which these appeals were heard, will be found in the Appendix to the Annual Reports of the Provincial Commissioners on Native Administration for the year 1932, copies of which are being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

A report will be found in Appendix III on the Native Courts in the Dar es Salaam District.

Native Treasuries.

24. The Native Treasuries have had a difficult time and expenditure has been kept under very close scrutiny. Nearly all the Treasuries have, however, strengthened their position during the year. The present difficulties have indeed served a useful purpose in educating Chiefs and their responsible advisers in matters of finance and particularly in the prudent husbanding of public moneys entrusted to their administration. In this connexion the Provincial Commissioner of the Lindi Province writes :—

“Chiefs are taking an ever-increasing interest in the finances of their administrations and several District Officers have commented upon evidences of an independence of thought and expression previously felt to be lacking.

“Native headmen are beginning to take a more active interest in their financial status and, whereas in the past they had failed to grasp the essential of making recurrent revenue meet recurrent expenditure or the fact that a Native Treasury does not have a bottomless purse, instances have recently been noted of a better understanding of their responsibilities, and a closer enquiry into actual facts and figures.”

25. The total accumulated surplus balances of the Native Treasuries at the beginning of the year amounted to £111,493 and, although final figures are not available at the time of writing, the latest calculations are that the balances to 1933 will amount to about £117,000. Recurrent expenditure, except in a few cases of minor importance, has been covered by recurrent revenue, though in most cases the margin is small ; but to have balanced at all must be accounted satisfactory in such difficult times.

26. Much has been heard in the last few years of the depredations of locusts. Reference to this is made elsewhere in the Report.

The services which the Native Administrations have rendered in dealing with these pests have been of the greatest value, not only in the destruction of the locusts (particularly hoppers) but in organizing and extending the planting of root crops and in other measures designed to save their people from the consequences of the destruction of their normal food supplies. Two interesting extracts from reports by the Provincial Commissioners may be quoted in this connexion.

27. The Provincial Commissioner of the Lake Province states :—

“ It is impossible to over-estimate the service done to the Territory by the people of the Maswa District during the past two years in connexion with the destruction of locusts. At times the hopper infestation in this area has been so severe that the whole country was literally covered. Had even a small proportion of these swarms been suffered to come to maturity, not only would the District have been ruined, but flying swarms would have devastated the surrounding country.

“ What I have written in the preceding paragraph about the destruction of locusts applies equally to the people and Chiefs of Shinyanga, and the District Officer, Shinyanga, gives special credit to Chief Makwaia, K.M., and Chieftainess Nzile ; to the former because by example and exhortation he did so much to save others from despair and to the latter because of her undaunted and tireless efforts when her country was covered with hoppers.”

28. The Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province writes :—

“ The year opened full of promise as regards the food and economic crops. Shade-dried hides and ghee, the main products of their flocks and herds, were selling at high prices, and the supply of wax, another standard export, was quite insufficient to meet the demand. But with the arrival of the locusts a change came over the scene. Men had to stop extending their cultivation and concentrate on the protection of the standing crops. Land prepared for groundnuts had to be hurriedly planted with maize and beans as the first sowings were eaten off and, with practically all the active manhood mobilized to deal with invading swarms, no time could be found for the proper preparation of hides and ghee. For the native authorities had to make the rule—and punish inexorably any breach of it—that, whilst the old men, women, and children remained at home to protect their own *shambas* (cultivation), all young men must go at the call of their headmen anywhere and at any time to deal with hopper invasions. At one time we had 40,000 to 50,000 men out daily for weeks on end digging trenches and—where the bush made this method of destruction impracticable—beating the swarms to death with sticks. The more one saw of this work the more one was impressed by the

futility of man's endeavour when faced with such a great natural phenomenon, but the surprising fortitude of the people saved the situation everywhere except in Southern Manyoni where the thin and scattered population could not cope with success with heavy infestations from Tabora. And, in Mkalama, the struggle to save the grain crops had to be abandoned and every hoe devoted to the cultivation of muhogo and sweet potatoes before it was too late to plant such crops."

Complaints against the Chief of Machame.

29. A report is given in Appendix IV regarding certain complaints made against the Chief of Machame in 1931.

Native Policy.

30. In paragraph 1 of the special observations on Tanganyika in the Permanent Mandates Commission's Report in respect of the year 1931, a request is made for detailed information regarding the place of the natives in the body politic. The information required will be found in Appendix V.

Provincial Tsetse Reclamation in the Western, Lake, Central, and Northern Provinces.

31. *Western Province.*—As in 1931 financial stringency prevented any major reclamation operations being undertaken in the Western Province. In Nzega District the clearing at Ngurube was increased and a passage $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long cut to enable the cattle to pass through fly bush to an open grazing area which was hitherto inaccessible. The experiment of taking a few breeding cattle through fly into a cleared concentration area at Nyonga, for the benefit of the inhabitants, has succeeded. All the animals were infected en route, but were cured by treatment and are progressing well.

32. *Lake Province.*—During the year under review, a more extensive programme was carried out than was possible in 1931. The guiding principle was to consolidate positions already gained and to make further attacks against fly by the addition of certain essential new clearings.

In the Shinyanga District, work was continued in conjunction with the Tsetse Research Department towards the opening up of the Huru Huru plains and some 4,500 natives were mobilized for the customary ten days. A clearing 400 yards in width at the narrowest point and over $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles long was made in the Chibe area. From old Shinyanga to Beda an area 1,200 yards wide and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles long was cleared. From the western end of the Beda road clearing an extension was made to include the Beda settlement, with a corridor 1,400 yards wide and 3 miles long leading to the Huru Huru. A further small clearing 1,000 yards wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long was undertaken to cut through to the Mwanhini Hills. After the completion of the above clearings, which represented the District

programme for the year, Chiefs Makwaia and Wamba asked for permission to be allowed to make a further effort, the object being to ensure the safety from fly of cattle watering along a section of the Mhumbo River. Some 800 natives assisted in this work, which consisted of a clearing 3 miles long and 800 yards wide. During the year a certain amount of reclaimed land became available for occupation, and an experienced officer was specially employed in organizing the settlement of natives in these areas, which consisted of two blocks at Chibe, 6,700 and 2,000 acres, respectively, and one of 200 acres at Beda. Considerable enthusiasm was displayed in connexion with the project and by the end of November approximately 100 families had settled in this reclaimed land. The success of the scheme depended largely, if not entirely, on the solution of the water problem; old water-holes were opened up and the natural reservoirs which existed in some of the rocky kopjes were improved and enlarged. For example, the natural "reservoir" in a large cleft in the Daudi kopje has been partially cleaned out and low concrete walls have been built to increase the catchment area. It is capable of holding some 200,000 gallons of water. Two bore-holes put down by the Geological Survey Department during the year were also handed over to the Native Administration.

In the Maswa District two clearings were carried out, one of about 4 square miles at Meatu which was undertaken by the Sleeping Sickness Branch of the Medical Department, and the other along the Masindi River in Sengerema carried out in collaboration with the Tsetse Research Department, which covered an area of about three quarters of a mile wide and 4 miles long; 7,200 natives were employed in relays on this work. Settlement is taking place in previous clearings.

In the Kwimba District a clearing of the regrowth of the bush on a seven mile front on the east bank of the Simiyu River was undertaken, two thousand natives being employed for seven days. An extensive programme has been prepared in conjunction with the Tsetse Research Department for reclamation work in the Buhungukira area in 1933 which will involve the employment of 18,000 men.

In the Musoma District, a survey of the tsetse fly areas was undertaken by the Sleeping Sickness Officer, and arrangements are being made for clearings to be made in 1933 on the Iterima and Grumeti Rivers and along the Issenye-Nata road.

33. *Central Province.*—An area around Pongoro in the Mkalama District became infected with sleeping sickness, and the inhabitants were evacuated to fly-free country under close medical observation. Pongoro is at the spear point of the long tsetse advance from Lake Eyasi. In Singida, fly is advancing from the south-east, north-east, and north-west. But with the construction of the railway, which nowhere touches fly, the unbroken front of continuous cultivation, behind which 120,000 of the Wanyaturu tribe live in fly-proof country, will be pushed on to meet and hold back the fly.

For these natives are now enabled by the advent of rail communication to grow an economic crop as well as their usual food crops, and cultivation will be extended accordingly. In Manyoni the whole population living in the fly-infested country has been concentrated in fly-free zones of land. As each zone has its abundant water-supplies and a nucleus herd of cattle, the population should thrive and rapidly enlarge the fly-free area. Kiwere, where the first concentration took place, has now sixty square miles of open country. In Kondoa, where the Tsetse Research Department maintains a sub-station, the District Officer reported that a scheme to prevent the further influx of fly in the north-east of Irangi put forward by the Tsetse Research Department was adopted. It is being carried out in conjunction with the Administration of the Mbulu District. In so far as Irangi is concerned the scheme consists of establishing a fly barrier of cultivation along the Kikori River which forms the tribal boundary at this point. The land is excellent, but the scheme was commenced rather late in the year with the result that, in 1932, only a few cultivators have moved into this area. It is confidently expected, however, that the area will be completely filled in 1933. A small amount of clearing has to be done in order to continue a cleared belt which runs from the Mbulu District. The Native Authorities in Irangi were encouraged to establish fly barriers of cultivation along the foot of the east side of the escarpment from Kikori, through Kissesse, to Busi. At the latter place fly was successfully driven back by this method some years ago, but is again encroaching because some of the cultivators had returned to the top of the escarpment. Similar work is being commenced along the Bubu River, to the west of Irangi, where fly is also encroaching. At Boro in the area of the Wasandawe tribe a big effort is being made to establish a barrier of cultivation, and reasonably good progress has been achieved.

34. *Northern Province.*—A reclamation officer was engaged throughout the year in the Mbulu District, who carried out a thorough survey and drew up a scheme which was submitted to the Director of Tsetse Research. It was not, however, possible to put this scheme into immediate operation since it embraced a system of thicket barriers, and the Director of Tsetse Research was unable to recommend that the work should be undertaken until the ground had been carefully examined by an officer of his department. Pending this expert investigation all possible measures were taken to ensure fire control. Although circumstances did not permit the cutting of fire breaks, certain late organized grass fires were carried out which should prove to be a definite check to the fly.

Between Mbulu and Ngorongoro the cutting of a corridor has opened up considerable areas to grazing, and the ingress of cattle owners into this area should do much to solve the problem of shortage of grazing in this section of the Mbulu District. The

watering places of Bassotu and Bassodesh, which are of considerable importance, are being protected by a scheme of barrier clearings. In addition to fly surveys the reclamation officer was engaged in opening up permanent water-supplies in the Hurus area in North Mbulu and in the clearing of a barrier east of the Ndareda settlement.

GENERAL.

Conference of East African Governors.

35. A Conference consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and the Resident of Zanzibar met in Dar es Salaam in April.

Closer Union between East African Territories under British Administration.

36. The Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament appointed by His Majesty's Government to consider the question of closer union in East Africa* received careful consideration by the Government of Tanganyika. The despatches containing the views of the East African Governments and the Secretary of State's decisions were published by His Majesty's Government as a White Paper entitled *Correspondence (1931-1932) arising from the Report of the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa.*†

The Unification of the Postal Administrations of Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika.

37. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the special observations on Tanganyika in the Permanent Mandates Commission's Report to the Council in respect of the year 1931, a report on the question of the unification of the postal services will be found in Appendix VI.

Customs Policy.

38. In paragraph 4 of the special observations on Tanganyika in the Permanent Mandates Commission's Report to the Council in respect of the year 1931, a request is made for detailed information showing the effects of the existing Customs Union. The information required will be found in Appendix VII.

Visit of Financial Commissioner.

39. At the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the late Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., of His Majesty's Treasury, undertook an investigation into the basis of public revenue and expenditure in the Territory. Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith arrived in the Territory in March and spent a

* H.L. 184 of 1931.

† Cmd. 4141.

period of two and a half months partly at the Government headquarters at Dar es Salaam and partly in visits to places near the Central and Northern Railway lines. His report,* which was published in November, covered a wide field and has proved of the greatest assistance to those concerned with the country's finances. His death in October was the source of deep regret to the Tanganyika Government and to all with whom he came in contact during his visit to the Territory.

Visit of Railway Commissioner.

40. Mr. R. Gibb, Chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission, was appointed by the Secretary of State to hold the enquiry into railway rates and railway finance in East Africa recommended by the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union. His report† was published in January, 1933.

Railway Advisory Council.

41. Arising out of the recommendation by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union in paragraph 44 on page 18 of the Committee's report, a Railway Advisory Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), Treasurer, Comptroller of Customs, Director of Agriculture and four unofficial members, was appointed in August by the Government to consider and report on all matters referred to it by the Governor concerning the general policy and administration of the railways and, in particular, all estimates of revenue and expenditure, any important alteration in the tariff of rates, fares and charges, all legislation relating to the railways, and the expenditure of any sum exceeding £2,500 in respect of any work or service not covered by the sanctioned working estimates or carried out under an authorized construction, betterment, and renewals programme. One meeting of the Council was held before the end of the year, at which the draft railway estimates for 1933 were considered.

The Economic Situation.

42. The effects of the world trade depression continued to be severely felt in the Territory in 1932; and, since its economic products consist almost entirely of raw materials, the effects on the Territory of any improvement which may take place in industrial and manufacturing countries are likely to be delayed.

The low price of sisal persisted, and although the quantity of sisal exported was maintained the majority of estates are reported to have produced either at a loss or to have been carried on purely

* *Report by Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission to Tanganyika.* Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office (Cmd. 4182).

† Cmd. 4235.

on a maintenance basis. The price of cotton advanced slightly on the preceding year and there was an increase in the tonnage exported.

On the other hand, partly as a result of intensive propaganda and improved agricultural marketing methods inaugurated by Government towards the latter part of 1931 and at the beginning of 1932, there was an increase in exports for 1932 as compared with 1931 of approximately 18,000 tons of produce of the value of £250,000, or about 28 per cent. over the figures for 1931. Further details will be found in paragraph 64.

Legislation amending the Trades Licensing, Markets, and Itinerant Traders Ordinances was enacted to ensure the purchase in specified areas of native crops and products for cash, as it had been found that there was an increasing tendency to barter, and the consequent reduction of money in circulation was having a very adverse effect on general trade, while natives were also without funds wherewith to pay taxes. For the better control of the sale of produce and to secure better prices to native producers central markets were established.

Fortunately the Territory was freer than in past years from setbacks due to natural causes such as locust infestation and rinderpest outbreaks.

Reference will be found in paragraph 65 to the decline in the railway transit traffic from and to the Belgian Congo. There was, however, considerable activity in mineral development, especially in gold, the production of which was more than double that of 1931; the prospects of a continued advance in the production of gold are favourable.

As foreshadowed in the 1931 Report, the financial year was altered to conform to the calendar year, which necessitated the preparation of a budget for a period of nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1932. From 1926 until 31st March, 1930, it had been found possible to finance a number of miscellaneous capital works amounting to a total value of £1,100,000 from surplus revenue, in preference to borrowing, while still leaving a substantial surplus balance. Owing, however, to the general depression and in spite of the economies and taxation already mentioned in the 1931 and the present Reports, the surplus balances of the general account of the Territory were reduced on 31st March to £281,609. For the reasons stated above and set out in a memorandum submitted to Parliament,* an Act was passed by His Majesty's Government guaranteeing a loan of £750,000 for the purpose of repaying to the Territory certain sums previously spent from revenue on capital works, and local legislative sanction for the raising of the loan was

* *Tanganyika and British Honduras Loans; Memorandum explaining Financial Resolution* (Cmd. 4032), published by His Majesty's Stationery Office.

effected by the Tanganyika Loan (No. 3) Ordinance, 1932. Of this loan an instalment of £500,000 was raised, which was utilized as follows :—

	£
General Account	398,308
Railways	77,443
Expenses of issue, etc.	24,249
Total	£500,000

Particulars of the loan will be found in paragraph 52. By this means the surplus balances of the Territory's general account were restored to £679,917 on 1st April, which it is hoped will enable the necessary operations of Government to be financed until such time as the gap between current expenditure and current revenue can be filled.

Additional taxation was raised in 1932 by means of a non-native poll tax taking effect from 1st April, a levy on official salaries from 1st January, and minor increases in licensing duties and certain existing taxes; and the revenue and expenditure for the nine months ended 31st December, as shown in the general account, are expected to balance, leaving the surplus unaltered. Further particulars are given in paragraph 47.

Owing to the decrease in the railway traffic generally and, in particular, to the great reduction in the transport of goods to and from the Belgian Congo, the Railways Account shows a deficit of approximately £100,000 for the same period (see in this connexion paragraph 203).

An experienced administrative officer was detailed in September to carry out an enquiry throughout the Territory and to report, firstly, as to the rate at which the basic hut and poll tax should be imposed to effect as nearly as possible a complete collection, secondly, to what extent, and in what areas, the incidence of taxation might be better distributed than under the present system; the enquiry was still in progress at the end of the year.

It may still be claimed that the administrative and social services rendered by the Government to the inhabitants of the Territory have not been reduced in any material degree by the measures of economy hitherto effected or foreshadowed. The continued efficient working of the system of native administration, in the face in many cases of the most adverse financial conditions, has rendered the maintenance of many of these services possible, especially in the administrative sphere. Some reduction in the vote of the Education Department was unavoidable; certain central schools were reorganized on a vernacular basis as rural central schools, which it is hoped will provide a more suitable kind of education for up-country natives who are almost solely engaged in agricultural pursuits. One of the central schools was closed and another is

being taken over by the Agricultural Department as an agricultural school. Two of the industrial schools were closed, and the best of the pupils from these schools were moved to the larger industrial schools at Dar es Salaam and Tanga, where facilities for industrial instruction and for employment after training are more favourable.

The speech delivered by the Chief Secretary when introducing the budget for 1933 at the Legislative Council meeting held in October, 1932, will be found in Appendix No. VIII.

Colonial Development Fund.

43. In 1929 His Majesty's Government established a Colonial Development Fund to assist Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories in furtherance of schemes likely to aid and develop agriculture and industry. The following grants have been approved in the case of the Tanganyika Territory in addition to those stated on pages 24 and 25 of the Report for the year 1931.

(a) *Items financed by free grants from the Fund.*

	£
Tuberculosis Investigation	3,833
Wireless Facilities	3,000
Tsetse Research*	10,000
Coffee Experimental Station	23,000
Research into Virus Diseases of Plants	1,200
Tea Cultivation Investigation	2,000
Improvements to Aerodromes and Landing Grounds	10,000

Free Grants from the Fund to cover the Interest Charges actually incurred on Guaranteed Loan items.

	Capital cost. £	Free grant of interest for.
Realignment of portion of Cen- tral Railway	22,900	1 Year.

Game.

44. The protection of game is effected by legislation regulating the shooting and capture of animals and by the establishment of Reserves which are of the following nature :—

(i) *Complete Reserves.*—Areas in which, except on the authority of a Governor's Licence granted for scientific or administrative reasons, no person shall hunt or photograph any animals. The thirteen Complete Reserves are :—the Kilimanjaro Reserve, the Mount Meru Reserve, the Ngorongoro Crater Reserve, the Lake Natron Reserve, the Northern Railway Reserve (Usambara District), the Selous Reserve (Mahenge, Morogoro, and

* Annual grant of £10,000 for 5 years.

Rufiji Districts), the Saba River Reserve (Dodoma District), the Katavi Plain Reserve (Ufipa District), the Matandu River Reserve (Kilwa District), the Mtetesi Reserve (Lindi District), the Serengeti Reserve (Maswa District) and the Dodoma Township Reserve.

(ii) *Closed Reserves*.—A Closed Reserve is an area in which no person may enter for the purpose of hunting or photographing game except when he shall have a written permit from the Provincial Commissioner of the Province in which such Closed Reserve is situated, or from a District Officer to whom power to issue such permits has been delegated. There are at present only two such Reserves; the Serengeti Closed Reserve consisting of the Musoma District and that part of the Arusha District west of the Rift Wall, and an area of 5 miles radius round Lake Rukwa in the Iringa and Ufipa Districts. It is intended that permits to hunt or photograph game in Closed Reserves should be given freely, the object in issuing permits being to enable Administrative Officers and Game Rangers to know the precise localities in which hunting or photographing is taking place, with a view to the ready detection of offences against the game laws.

(iii) *Closed Areas*.—A Closed Area is an area in which a game licence shall not be deemed to authorize the hunting of any animal. There are three such areas:—one in the Shinyanga District, one in the Kondoa District (Pienaar's Heights), and one in the Moshi and Masai Districts (part of the Sanya Plains).

(iv) *Partial Reserves*.—Areas in which certain species are protected. The Partial Reserves are:—Arusha and Moshi District (Greater Kudu and male of Grant's Gazelle); the Sanya and Ar dai plains in the Moshi District (male of Grant's Gazelle for a period of five years); that portion of the Moshi District to the west of the Kikafu River (Wildebeeste and Thompson's Gazelle for a period of three years); the crater lakes Bassoto, Massodich, Babati in the Mbulu District (Hippopotami); and the area on and adjoining the Momello farm adjacent to the Mount Meru Reserve (Hippopotami).

The sale or offering for sale of the meat of any game animal by any person unless duly licensed in that behalf by the District Officer is prohibited.

Regulations are in force prohibiting (1) approach by motor vehicle or aeroplane to within five hundred yards of any game animal for the purpose of hunting, killing, or capturing; (2) the shooting at any game animal from within two hundred yards of a motor vehicle or aeroplane; and (3) the use of a motor vehicle or aeroplane for driving or stampeding game.

No further reductions were made during the year in the staff of the Game Preservation Department.

The transfer of the headquarters of the Department from Kilosa to Arusha in 1931 has given general satisfaction to the public as it is a more convenient centre for most of the shooting expeditions which visit the Territory. The road from Arusha to Oldeani was continued during the year to the Ngorongoro Crater and to Loliondo, the headquarters of the Masai District. This road will afford a direct route from Arusha to the Serengeti Plains except during the rainy season. An officer is also stationed as before on the Serengeti Plains. Two officers are posted to the Mahenge and Lindi Provinces where their duties are principally to protect native cultivation against the depredations of elephant.

Tsetse Research and Experimental Reclamation.

45. In paragraphs 31 to 34 of this Report an account is given of the work done under the direction of the Provincial Administration on the reclamation of tsetse-infested areas.

The Department of Tsetse Research has continued its experimental work, the finances being provided from the Guaranteed Loan and the Colonial Development Fund. The following new items of research were undertaken :—

An experiment in trapping *G. pallidipes* on a field scale ; an investigation of the crossing of barrier clearings, without elimination of carriage by man and animals ; preliminary work on the use by flies of liquids other than blood ; and experimentation in trapping *G. palpalis*.

Ex-enemy Property.

46. Considerable difficulty owing to financial stringency was still experienced in 1932 in obtaining payment of the various instalments outstanding. The accounts were, however, gradually paid, and only in the case of one (deceased) bankrupt estate was foreclosure and re-sale necessary. The properties in respect of which sums were outstanding at 31st December numbered two only and the sum involved was less than £350 ; promises of early payment have been made in each case. The claims paid during 1932 amounted to £10,638, bringing the total disbursements in this connexion to £199,553. During the year, £130,000 was transferred to the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) London, bringing the total so paid to £1,930,000. A sum of £49 15s. 0d. was released to a neutral subject during the year. No further eleemosynary payments were made.

The Department was closed down on 31st December except for a few minor matters which still require adjustment.

IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

General Financial Position.

47. The revenue for the year 1931–32 (exclusive of Railways) amounted to £1,522,368, or £389,132 less than the estimate and £227,110 less than the figure for 1930–31. This is the second year in succession that the accounts have revealed a decrease of revenue on the figures of previous years. The shortfall as compared with the previous year is explained by the drop in the two main sources of revenue, i.e., import duties and hut and poll tax. There was a decrease of over £150,000 under each of these heads of revenue. The revenue estimate was drawn up in August, 1930, and based on the actual receipts for 1929–30. It was not then apparent that the trade depression would affect Tanganyika as severely as it has done or that it would continue for so long a period.

The expenditure on recurrent services (exclusive of Railways) during the year amounted to £1,771,295 as against £1,835,405 in 1930–31, a decrease of £64,110. In addition an amount of £49,633 was spent on Public Works. It will be observed that expenditure exceeded revenue by £298,560. This is entirely due to the shortfall in revenue, which was £389,000 below the estimate. The deficit would have been considerably greater had not an unremitting campaign of economy and retrenchment been embarked upon, which resulted in considerable savings of expenditure as compared with the original estimates.

The general account surplus balance at 31st March, 1931, viz., £580,169, was reduced to £281,609 by 31st March, 1932, as follows:—

Surplus balance 31st March, 1931 (exclusive of Railways)	£	£
Ordinary expenditure, 1931–32	1,771,295	580,169
Extraordinary expenditure, 1931–32	49,633	
	1,820,928	
Revenue, 1931–32	1,522,368	
		298,560
Surplus balance, 31st March, 1932		
		£281,609

This amount did not provide an adequate working balance and the cash position was strengthened in June, 1932, by the raising of a loan of £500,000 under the Tanganyika and British Honduras Act, 1932. As stated in the Act the loan was floated for the purpose of refunding to the accumulated surplus balances of the Territory sums expended from revenue on capital works undertaken before the passing of the Act.

The Territory's financial year has been altered to coincide with the calendar year and the estimated position as at 31st December, 1933, is as follows:—

	£	£
Surplus balance 31st March, 1932 ...		281,609
Proceeds of Tanganyika Guaranteed Loan, 1952-72	500,000	
	£	
Less Railway portion ...	77,443	
Less expenses of issue and discount	24,249	
	<u>101,692</u>	
		<u>398,308</u>
		£679,917
Revised estimate of expenditure, April- December, 1932 :—		
(a) Recurrent and Special	1,240,000	
(b) Extraordinary ...	10,000	
	<u>1,250,000</u>	
Revised estimate of revenue, April- December, 1932	<u>1,250,000</u>	
Estimated surplus balance, 31st Decem- ber, 1932		<u>£679,917</u>
Estimated expenditure, 1933 :—		
(a) Recurrent and Special	1,698,561	
(b) Extraordinary ...	11,505	
	<u>1,710,066</u>	
Estimated revenue, 1933... ..	<u>1,567,921</u>	
		<u>142,145</u>
Estimated surplus balance, 31st Decem- ber, 1933		<u>£537,772</u>

The above does not include the figures relating to the Tanganyika Railways. The results of the Railway working for 1931-32 were as follows :—

	£	£
Revenue		604,020
Recurrent expenditure (excluding debt charges)		<u>533,349</u>
		70,671
Debt charges	273,574	
Special works	2,862	
Capital works	140	
	<u>276,576</u>	
Gross deficit		205,905
Less Surplus balances, 1926-27 and 1927- 28 refunded by Central Government ...		<u>40,678</u>
New deficit for year		<u>£165,227</u>

The fall in Railway revenue from £936,161 in 1930-31 to £604,020 in 1931-32 is chiefly due to the general trade depression, not only in Tanganyika but in the Belgian Congo. In addition, a considerable amount of Congo traffic has been lost on account of the opening of the railway route to Lobito Bay on the west coast. Considerable economies have been effected in expenditure, but the heavy debt charges preclude the possibility of a Railway profit in the near future.

The accumulated Railway surplus balance of £207,486 at 31st March, 1931, was reduced to £42,259 by 31st March, 1932, as follows :—

	£
Surplus balance, 31st March, 1931	207,486
Less deficit, 1931-32	165,227
Surplus balance, 31st March, 1932	£42,259

The estimated Railway position to 31st December, 1933, is as follows :—

	£	£
Surplus balance, 31st March, 1932		42,259
Proceeds of Tanganyika Guaranteed Loan 1952-72		77,443
		119,702
Revised estimate of expenditure April-December, 1932	515,457	
Revised estimate of revenue, April-December, 1932	430,000	
		85,457
Estimated surplus balance, 31st December, 1932		34,245
Estimated expenditure, 1933	671,259	
Estimated revenue, 1933	507,611	
		163,648
Estimated excess of liabilities over assets as at 31st December, 1933 ...		£129,403

The combined estimated surplus balance of the Territory as at 31st December, 1933, is therefore as follows :—

	£
General Account	537,772
Less Railway Account	129,403
	£408,369

Revenue and Expenditure.

48. The following is an analysis of the revenue for the year 1931-32 (exclusive of Railways) :—

	£	£	Percentage.
<i>Duties, Licences, Taxes, etc. :—</i>			
Hut and Poll Tax	537,033		
Native House Tax	7,478		
Non-Native House Tax	21,167		
Tax on Official Salaries	10,471		
Customs Duties... ..	411,354		
Trade Licences	42,992		
Other Licences and Taxes	64,885		
Fines and Miscellaneous Duties	16,971		
		1,112,351	73·1
<i>Receipts from Government Services :—</i>			
Receipts for Specific Services...	41,339		
Miscellaneous Fees and Receipts	44,367		
		85,706	5·6
<i>Undertakings of a Commercial Character (apart from Railways) :—</i>			
Post Office	69,753		
Conservancy and Water	12,955		
Nyanza Salt Mines	6,200		
		88,908	5·8
<i>Revenue from Government Property :—</i>			
Land Sales, Rents, etc.	64,912		
Royalties	13,620		
Sale of Ivory	12,943		
Interest	7,252		
Interest from Railways	61,376		
		160,103	10·5
<i>Grants from Colonial Development Fund</i>		39,714	2·6
<i>Reimbursements in respect of Expenditure transferred to Loan</i>		6,668	0·5
<i>Contributions to Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme</i>		28,918	1·9
<i>Total</i>		£1,522,368	100·0

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure exclusive of Railways under the various heads since 1927-28. The full details of revenue and expenditure will be found in the Treasurer's Annual Report for 1931-32, copies of which have been furnished to the Permanent Mandates Commission :—

REVENUE.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue 1927-28. £</i>	<i>Actual Revenue 1928-29. £</i>	<i>Actual Revenue 1929-30. £</i>	<i>Actual Revenue 1930-31. £</i>	<i>Actual Revenue 1931-32. £</i>
Customs ...	636,580	702,598	744,220	569,824	414,024
Licences, Taxes, etc. ...	860,452	914,173	915,419	854,890	698,327
Fees of Court or Office, receipts for, or in aid of, specific Government services and reimbursements.	135,189	130,068	112,898	119,353	127,579
Posts and Telegraphs ...	66,301	76,914	71,030	70,843	69,753
Revenue from Government Property ...	82,537	97,830	97,979	81,277	66,358
Miscellaneous ...	72,483	49,762	49,214	40,836	98,594
Colonial Development Fund ...	—	—	—	11,653	39,714
<i>Total</i> ...	<u>£1,853,542</u>	<u>1,971,345</u>	<u>1,990,760</u>	<u>1,748,676</u>	<u>1,514,349</u>
Land Sales ...	286	1,513	1,915	802	1,351
<i>Total</i> ...	<u>£1,853,828</u>	<u>1,972,858</u>	<u>1,992,675</u>	<u>1,749,478</u>	<u>1,515,700</u>
Reimbursements in respect of expenditure trans- ferred to Loan.	—	—	—	—	6,668
<i>Total</i> ...	<u>£1,853,828</u>	<u>1,972,858</u>	<u>1,992,675</u>	<u>1,749,478</u>	<u>1,522,368</u>

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure</i>					<i>Percentage.</i>	
	<i>1927-28.</i>	<i>1928-29.</i>	<i>1929-30.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£		
<i>Ordinary Expenditure—</i>							
Charges on account of Public Debt	54,000	48,645	49,912	49,913	66,598		3.6
Pensions	13,015	18,512	25,376	20,784	39,088		2.1
The Governor	10,027	10,949	9,779	8,709	9,197		0.5
Secretariat	17,135	17,982	19,246	22,656	19,654		1.1
Legislative Council	390	694	2,591	1,427	1,494		0.1
Printing and Stationery	14,649	12,110	12,779	12,099	11,840		0.6
*Provincial Administration	312,189	340,297	375,545	397,851	351,213		19.2
Administrative (Tsetse) Reclamation	—	—	—	5,079	1,273		0.1
Treasury	17,701	18,451	19,280	19,660	19,419		1.1
Customs	32,086	33,292	35,827	38,209	38,349		2.1
Labour	6,221	8,618	11,235	15,729	8,632		0.4
Audit	12,126	12,434	9,070	9,916	8,287		0.5
Judicial	16,720	18,063	19,005	23,397	23,104		1.2
Legal	5,034	4,945	6,160	7,378	6,366		0.4
Administrator-General	2,986	3,891	4,381	5,420	5,938		0.3
Police and Prisons	133,499	136,300	137,861	144,781	136,774		7.5
Medical and Sanitation	199,346	232,467	248,233	261,519	222,343		12.3
Veterinary	45,872	49,717	57,159	55,218	51,336		2.8
Education	59,682	75,947	89,829	111,302	122,666		6.7
Transport	15,322	13,827	14,845	14,514	11,287		0.7
Military (King's African Rifles)	132,433	130,159	117,932	102,066	102,550		5.6
Miscellaneous Services	55,199	79,221	96,927	96,642	64,564		3.6
Posts and Telegraphs	81,074	86,213	84,193	70,786	82,325		4.5
Agricultural Department	40,156	52,664	90,744	63,967	66,062		3.7
Forestry Department	19,398	21,361	23,505	26,877	22,616		1.3
Game Preservation	17,280	15,997	13,903	15,680	11,315		0.6
Tsetse Reclamation	19,235	19,235	—	—	—		—
Refund of Railway Profits	—	—	—	—	40,678		2.3

Heads of Expenditure.

Ordinary Expenditure—continued.

	Actual Expenditure 1927-28. £	Actual Expenditure 1928-29. £	Actual Expenditure 1929-30. £	Actual Expenditure 1930-31. £	Actual Expenditure 1931-32. £	Percentage.
Lands ...	4,815	5,589	5,739	7,583	7,891	0.4
Survey ...	30,013	36,848	36,857	40,845	34,423	1.9
Mines ...	5,273	6,797	9,464	8,680	7,878	0.4
Geological Survey ...	6,415	7,623	10,826	12,360	8,885	0.5
Dar es Salaam Township Authority	—	—	—	1,535	2,225	0.1
Colonial Development Fund	—	—	—	15,147	33,585	1.8
Electricity ...	16,139	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works ...	69,189	72,774	79,010	78,628	65,259	3.6
Public Works Recurrent ...	55,771	64,463	71,080	69,048	66,181	3.7
<i>Total Ordinary Expenditure ...</i>	<i>1,520,390</i>	<i>1,656,085</i>	<i>1,788,293</i>	<i>1,835,405</i>	<i>1,771,295</i>	<i>97.3</i>

Extraordinary Expenditure—

Public Works ...	186,806	216,922	296,605	267,096	49,633	2.7
<i>Total Extraordinary Expenditure ...</i>	<i>186,806</i>	<i>216,922</i>	<i>296,605</i>	<i>267,096</i>	<i>49,633</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Total Expenditure met from Revenue</i>	<i>£1,707,196</i>	<i>£1,873,007</i>	<i>£2,084,898</i>	<i>£2,102,501</i>	<i>£1,820,928</i>	<i>100.0</i>

* PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

	1927-28. £	1928-29. £	1929-30. £	1930-31. £	1931-32. £
Share of Hut and Poll Tax paid to Native Administrations.	132,014	145,956	152,818	157,124	122,435
Other Expenditure ...	180,175	194,341	222,727	240,727	228,778
<i>Total ...</i>	<i>£312,189</i>	<i>£340,297</i>	<i>£375,545</i>	<i>£397,851</i>	<i>£351,213</i>

The following is the Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Territory (exclusive of Railways) as at 31st March, 1932 :—

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Deposits	169,165	15	10	Cash	175,634	10	11
Drafts and Remittances	7,182	11	0	Investments	150,964	11	6
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan 1948-68 ...	1,812	12	6	Advances	88,067	17	9
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan 1951-71 ...	175,189	10	8	Railway Liability to the Territory ...	151,416	8	8
Excess of Assets over Liabilities...	281,609	4	7	Unallocated Stores	68,863	1	1
	<u>£634,959</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>£634,959</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>

The Railway Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at the same date is as follows :—

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Deposits	43,356	18	1	Cash	124,143	11	9
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan 1948-68 ...	5,554	12	9	Cash at short call (London) ...	397,000	0	0
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan 1951-71 ...	506,936	7	4	Imprests	72	5	0
Advances from Government ...	151,416	8	9	Advances	14,547	13	4
Excess of Assets over Liabilities...	42,259	10	1	Unallocated Stores	213,760	6	11
	<u>£749,523</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£749,523</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

Currency.

49. There has been no change in the currency of the Territory.

Loans from the Imperial Treasury.

50. During 1931-32 an amount of £2,541 was remitted to the Imperial Treasury in part repayment of loans outstanding. The position as regards these loans is as follows :—

Total loans received	£	3,135,446
Repaid 1930-31	£	9,555
Repaid 1931-32	£	2,541
		<u>12,096</u>
Balance outstanding, 31st March, 1932	£	<u>3,123,350</u>

Interest and sinking fund are being paid on £2,047,842 only. These debt charges amount to £123,586 per annum. The accumulated sinking fund as at 31st March, 1932, amounted to £119,767. The balance of the loans (£1,075,508) was granted free of interest until 1933, when the funding of this amount is to be considered.

Grants-in-aid.

51. In addition to the above loans, non-recoverable grants amounting to £408,109 have been made to the Territory by the Imperial Government since the acceptance of the Mandate.

Guaranteed Loan.

52. Two loans guaranteed by the Imperial Government under the Palestine and East Africa Loans (Guarantee) Act of 1926 have been raised for railway, harbour, port, road and other works of development. The particulars of these loans are as follows:—

	(1)	(2)
Date of raising ...	June, 1928.	July, 1931.
Amount ...	£2,070,000	£3,000,000
Rate of interest...	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.
Price of issue ...	£96 10s. per cent.	£94 10s. per cent.
Period of currency	1948–68	1951–71

The position as regards these loans as at 31st March, 1932, was as follows:—

<i>Expenditure.</i>	(1) £	(2) £
Railways ...	1,718,848	1,410,095
Ports, Harbours, and Shipping ...	98,598	205,763
Public Works ...	—	130,851
Roads and Bridges ...	75,000	230,465
Telegraphs and Telephones ...	12,991	44,954
Surveys ...	—	22,515
Research ...	31,000	34,888
Expenses of Issue...	53,746	73,343
	1,990,183	2,152,874
Deduction for Discount on issue ...	72,450	165,000
Unexpended balance at 31st March, 1932	7,367	682,126
	£2,070,000	£3,000,000

An instalment of £500,000 on a further loan of £750,000 guaranteed by the Imperial Government under the Tanganyika and British Honduras Loans Act, 1932, was raised in June, 1932, for the purpose of refunding to the accumulated surplus balances of the Territory sums expended from revenue on capital works undertaken before the passing of that Act.

The following are the particulars of this Loan :—

Date of raising	...	...	...	June, 1932.
Amount	...	...	...	£500,000.
Rate of Interest	...	...	...	4 per cent.
Price of issue	...	...	...	£98 per cent.
Period of currency	...	...	...	1952-72.

Arrangements for Amortisation of Loans.

53. LOANS FROM IMPERIAL TREASURY.

	£	
Electric Power Station	28,364	Combined interest and sinking fund annuity to redeem loan in 25 years terminating in 1947-48.
„ „ „	5,568	2 per cent. sinking fund accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Instalments commenced 1926-27.
Nyanza Salt Mines	14,036	Ditto ditto
Capital Works (exclusive of Railways)	713,432	1 per cent. sinking fund accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Instalments commenced in 1927-28.
Railways	1,286,442	
Deficits and War Damages Loan ...	1,075,508	No interest charged nor arrangements for repayment yet made.
	<u>£3,123,350</u>	

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE IMPERIAL TREASURY.

There is a statutory obligation (Chapter 56 of the Laws) to remit to the Bank of England each half-year such sums as shall be sufficient to provide for the repayment of these loans within a period not exceeding forty years from the date on which the loan was actually raised. The commencement of such remittances may be postponed for a period of three years from the date on which the loan was raised.

The Bank of England is required to pay over the remittances to Trustees nominated by the Imperial Treasury for the formation of a sinking fund. The Trustees are required to invest the money in stock or bonds or such other security as may be approved by the Imperial Treasury and the Secretary of State.

In connexion with the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Guaranteed Loan 1948-68 (£2,070,000) the first sinking fund instalment was remitted in June, 1931. The annual charge is $1\frac{1}{8}$ th per cent. of the loan.

As regards the 4 per cent. Guaranteed Loan 1951-71 (£3,000,000) the first sinking fund instalment will not be paid until 1934.

As regards the 4 per cent. 1952-72 Loan (£500,000) the first sinking fund instalment will not be paid till 1935.

Banks.

54. Banking interests are represented by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., who have branches at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Mwanza, Bukoba, Moshi, Arusha, Morogoro, and Lindi; the National Bank of India, Ltd., with branches at Dar es Salaam and Tanga; Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with which is amalgamated the National Bank of South Africa Ltd., with branches at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Iringa, Bukoba, Mwanza, Arusha, and Moshi; and the Bank du Congo Belge, with branches at Dar es Salaam and Kigoma. The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., act as bankers to the Government except as regards the Railway Department for which Barclay's Bank act.

V.—DIRECT TAXES.

55. Direct taxation is imposed by means of a hut and poll tax on natives of the territory. The rates for the financial year 1931-32 were as follows:—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Rate of first tax. Shs.</i>	<i>Rate of plural wives tax. Shs.</i>
BUKOKA ...	Bukoba (Karagwe) ...	10	5
	„ (Rest of District) ...	12	6
	Biharamulo (All Districts) ...	6	3
		...	...
CENTRAL ...	All Districts ...	10	5
EASTERN ...	All Districts ...	10	5
IRINGA ...	All Districts ...	8	2
LINDI ...	Lindi ...	8	4
	Mikindani ...	8	4
	Kilwa (excluding Liwale sub-division) ...	8	4
	Kilwa (Liwale sub-division) ...	7	3·50
	Newala ...	7	3·50
	Masasi ...	7	3·50
	Tunduru ...	7	3·50
	All Districts ...	7	3·50
	MAHENGE ...	...	...
	KIGOMA ...	...	...
KIGOMA ...	Kigoma (Ujiji and Uvinza) ...	8	4
	„ (Rest of District) ...	5	2·50
	Ufipa ...	5	2·50
	Kasulu (Uha) ...	4	2
	„ (Rest of District) ...	5	2·50
	Kibondo ...	5	2·50
MWANZA ...	All Districts ...	10	5
NORTHERN ...	Arusha ...	12	6
	Moshi ...	12	6
	Masai (Masai) ...	15	7·50
	„ (Sonjo) ...	6	3
	„ (Aliens) ...	12	6
	Mbulu ...	10	5
TABORA ...	Tabora ...	10	5
	„ Town ...	10	5
	„ (Kitunda sub-division) ...	6	3
	Shinyanga ...	10	5
	Kahama ...	10	5
	Nzega ...	10	5
TANGA ...	All districts ...	10	5

56. The sum collected as hut and poll tax in 1931-32 was £537,033, and for the nine months ended 31st December, 1932, the revised estimate is £450,000. The collection for the year 1933 is estimated at £600,000 as an improvement in economic conditions is anticipated.

57. Of the sum of £537,033 received from hut and poll tax in 1931-32 the share paid to Native Administrations was £122,435. Natives owning huts in townships were (until 1st April, 1932) exempt from hut tax but were liable to house tax at the rate of Shs.12 per annum. In 1931-32 the receipts from native house tax amounted to £7,478. As from 1st April, 1932, native huts in townships are liable to hut tax and not house tax.

58. Non-native property-owners pay a house tax at the rate of 5 per cent. of the net annual value of the premises. Receipts in 1931-32 amounted to £21,167. Up to 31st March, 1932, male non-natives paid an education tax of Shs. 30 per head. This tax was repealed by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, and from 1st April, 1932, male non-natives are required to pay poll tax which amounts to approximately one per cent. of income. In addition a levy varying between 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. per annum has been raised on official salaries as from 1st January, 1932.

VI.—INDIRECT TAXES.

59. The principal sources of indirect taxation are shown in paragraph 48. The main source, however, is Customs duties which accounted for 27 per cent. of the total revenue and amounted to £411,354 in 1931-32.

The sums received on account of Customs duties during the last five years are as follows :—

				£
1927-28	...	...	...	631,708
1928-29	...	...	...	697,881
1929-30	...	...	...	739,670
1930-31	...	...	...	565,997
1931-32	...	...	...	411,354

The fall in Customs duties during the last two years as compared with 1929-30 is due primarily to the depressed prices ruling in the world markets. The labour market is as a result also depressed, unemployment is considerable, and wages are low.

Low prices leave little or no spending margin to the producers and this, combined with low wages, has severely reduced the purchasing power of the community. In addition the present volume of dutiable imports is yielding less in import duties than it would in prosperous times on account of the *ad valorem* basis of the majority of the duties. As the value of the commodities goes down so does

the import duty. There is a further factor which adversely affects Customs revenue, namely, the increased production and consumption of local East African commodities, e.g., sugar, tea, tobacco, wheat, ghee, and rice.

VII.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

60. The trade of the Territory during the year under review can be said to have maintained a satisfactory level, having regard to the continued unfavourable world economic conditions and low commodity prices. The value of the total volume of trade was approximately the same as that for the year 1931, decreased imports being balanced by increased exports. Since values in the former case were lower and in the latter remained, on the average, stationary, a slight increase in trade volume can be claimed.

With an excess of exports over imports, amounting to £315,074 for the year, the balance of trade was favourable. But, while the increase in the volume of exports is welcome, the decrease in the quantity and value of imports cannot be viewed without concern in a Territory which relies for a large percentage of its revenue upon indirect taxation in the form of import duties.

The domestic exports increased in value from £1,645,281 in 1931 to £2,190,148 in 1932; and this increase of 33·1 per cent. must be considered very satisfactory in view of the greater quantity necessary to give such a result at current low values. The increase is not confined to one product or to the activities of any one section of the community. Not only was there a considerable increase in the output of sisal and coffee, but similar progress is recorded in the production of groundnuts, cotton, grain, sesame, and ghee. The campaign for increased native production was successful, and its effects should be reflected in the trade returns increasingly year by year.

The fall in the total value of exports reported in 1931 has been definitely arrested and a satisfactory increase recorded, even though prices remain low. Except that the economic future of the sisal industry remains uncertain, the products of the Territory can generally be said to be capable of being marketed without difficulty.

Imports (excluding bullion and specie) decreased in value from £2,495,596 in 1931 to £1,872,012 in 1932, a decrease of 24·9 per cent. Government imports were £372,346 less in value than in the previous year. The reduction in trade imports, therefore, amounted to £248,176 only, a figure which is largely accounted for by reduced values. One satisfactory inference from the reduced volume of imports is the indication that the Territory is becoming increasingly self-supporting, a number of articles which were previously imported being replaced by local products.

Volume of Trade.

61. The following comparative table gives the value of the trade volume for the years 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932. The figures given are exclusive of bullion and specie, other than domestic exports of bullion, but inclusive of Government imports (1929, £542,737 ; 1930, £937,695 ; 1931, £495,509 ; and 1932, £123,163).

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	£	£	£	£
Imports ...	4,285,952	3,982,605	2,495,596	1,872,012
Exports ...	3,988,365	2,897,938	1,890,722	2,356,942

Imports.

62. The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal items of imports of the years 1931 and 1932 and shows the percentage of each article to the total import :—

<i>Articles.</i>	1931.		1932.	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
	£		£	
Cotton piece-goods ...	494,066	19·8	449,603	24·0
Grain ...	38,369	1·5	15,495	0·8
Flour, wheat ...	34,472	1·4	26,455	1·4
Flour, maize ...	6,143	0·2	2,243	0·1
Sugar ...	70,661	2·8	62,490	3·3
Other food-stuffs ...	148,670	6·0	114,322	6·1
Spirits ...	38,345	1·5	31,329	1·7
Wines and beer ...	27,524	1·1	28,179	1·5
Cigarettes ...	65,772	2·6	59,849	3·2
Tobacco ...	23,388	0·9	15,023	0·8
Building materials ...	139,862	5·6	50,410	2·7
Iron and steel manufactures	106,861	4·3	56,225	3·0
Machinery ...	92,799	3·7	70,503	3·8
Blankets, cotton ...	18,015	0·7	16,428	0·9
Jute bags and sacks ...	23,520	0·9	28,076	1·5
Motor spirit ...	142,623	5·7	114,396	6·1
Petroleum lamp-oil...	69,789	2·8	55,288	2·9
Motor cars (touring) ...	23,293	0·9	18,346	1·0
Motor lorries ...	20,172	0·9	19,981	1·1

The imports of cotton piece-goods, both bleached and unbleached, decreased in quantity and value. The decrease in unbleached piece-goods from India was very much more pronounced than that from Japan. There was a very considerable increase in the importation of white bleached piece-goods from Japan. British imports showed increases in khangas and other printed piece-goods, but imports of the latter from Japan also showed a very considerable

increase. There were decreases in grain and sugar, but these are largely the result of the Territory becoming more self-supporting. Other decreases in iron and steel manufactures, machinery, and such items as motor spirit, reflect the general reduction of spending capacity in the Territory due to the lull in development, the depressed state of the sisal industry, reduction of staff, and additional direct taxation, including the tax in official salaries.

63. The import trade is distributed among countries in percentages shown, and consists mainly of articles indicated :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Percentage of Import Trade.</i>	<i>Main Items.</i>
United Kingdom ...	30·4	Ale and beer, biscuits, confectionery, beverages and syrups, fish canned, fruits bottled, jams, jellies, other tinned provisions, whisky, cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, cement, earthenware, glassware, galvanized iron sheets, rails and sleepers, other iron and steel manufactures, tubes and pipes, cutlery, hardware, implements and tools, shovels and spades, electrical goods and apparatus, machines and machinery, sewing machines, typewriters, cotton piece-goods, woollen piece-goods, sail cloth and canvas, tarpaulins, tents, apparel wearing, drugs and medicines, painters' colours and varnishes, disinfectants, lubricating oil, soap, stationery, motor cars and lorries, other motor vehicles and parts thereof, cycles, rails, wagons and trucks, ships, lighters and boats, tubes and tyres, ammunition, books printed, guns and rifles, lamps and lanterns, musical instruments, perfumery, films for bioscopes and cinematographs, toys.
British India ...	9·3	Millet, wheat, rice flour, ghee, butter, other provisions, spices, garlic, onions, bricks and tiles, aluminium hollow-ware, cotton piece-goods—kaneki, chaddar, and dhottis—blankets, cotton yarn, cotton thread, jute bags and sacks, jute piece-goods, boots and shoes, haberdashery, drugs and medicines, leather dressed, umbrellas, films for bioscopes and cinematographs.
Kenya and Uganda ...	8·8	Maize and wheat, other grain, pulse, wheat flour, maize flour and meal, hams and bacon, butter, coffee, cheese, ghee, lard, provisions other, potatoes, sugar, tea, cigarettes, wood and timber, boots and shoes, hats and caps.
Other British Possessions.	3·8	Wheatmeal and flour, maizemeal and flour, beverages and syrups, salted fish, onions, provisions other, coal, motor cars and lorries.
<i>Total British Empire</i>	52·3	

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Percentage of Import Trade.</i>	<i>Main Items.</i>
Germany	7.3	Ale and beer, earthenware, glassware, cement, rails and sleepers, tubes and pipes, wire netting and gauze, iron hoops, iron and steel manufactures, aluminium hollow-ware, copper wire, implements and tools, knives, cutlery, shovels and spades, machines and machinery cotton piece-goods, blankets, hats and caps, drugs and medicines, stationery, beads, books, ammunition, guns and rifles, lamps and lanterns, toys.
United States of America.	5.6	Fruits bottled, provisions other, cotton piece-goods, lubricating oil, grease, motor spirit, petroleum, motor cars and lorries, other motor vehicles and parts, tractors, rail locomotives, tyres and tubes.
Holland	3.9	Milk, vegetable ghee, tobacco, khangas, printed, kikojs, blankets, cotton piece-goods, tyres and tubes, lighters and boats.
Japan	16.4	Cotton piece-goods, viz.:—grey unbleached, white shirting, printed jean, dyed jean, poplin and striped cotton drill. Pongee silk, artificial silk, cement, blankets, boots and shoes, hose, shirts and singlets, cycles, tyres and tubes, toys, umbrellas.
Belgium	0.9	Bars, rods, angles, galvanized sheets, nails, screws, iron and steel manufactures, cotton thread, cotton piece-goods.
France	1.5	Brandy, wines, soap, tyres and tubes.
Italy	0.9	Provisions other (vermicellies and macaroni), cotton piece-goods, viz.:—kaneki, sufi, suiting and tussore, wines.
Other Foreign Countries.	11.2	Milk, wines, fish salted, sugar, wood and timber, motor spirit, petroleum, earthenware, silk piece-goods, beads, matches, cotton piece-goods, hosiery, hats and caps.
<i>Total Foreign Countries.</i>	<i>47.7</i>	

Exports.

64. *Domestic exports.*—The following table gives the comparative quantities for 1913, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932 :—

Principal Domestic Exports.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1913.</i>	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>
Sisal tons	20,834	45,728	49,962	55,939	60,554
Groundnuts	8,961	7,765	17,333	3,070	15,873
Coffee	1,059	8,857	11,547	9,251	11,362
Cotton centals	49,101	110,821	82,224	54,349	71,888
Copra tons	5,477	7,920	7,395	7,234	7,265
Hides and skins	3,456	2,549	2,094	2,111	2,718
Grain cwt.	44,640	160,924	143,912	260,099	268,135
Sesame tons	1,476	4,256	3,115	3,825	4,811
Beeswax	559	336	189	607	391
Ghee cwt.	6,760	9,073	5,860	5,862	7,172
Soap	—	130	981	316	469
Salt tons	—	2,999	3,046	2,963	2,428

The following table gives the value of the principal items of domestic exports for 1931 and 1932 and shows the percentage of each article to the total export :—

<i>Article.</i>	1931.		1932.	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
	£		£	
Sisal	707,177	43·0	698,202	31·9
Cotton	119,752	7·3	183,747	8·4
Groundnuts	28,706	1·7	182,010	8·3
Coffee	247,037	15·0	463,597	21·2
Hides and skins	83,915	5·1	99,474	4·5
Copra	62,209	3·8	64,694	2·9
Grain, other than rice	34,547	2·1	34,600	1·6
Sesame	36,715	2·2	50,130	2·3
Beeswax	47,010	2·9	31,965	1·4
Ghee	11,549	0·7	16,848	0·8
Rice	51,209	3·1	62,939	2·9

The exports of sisal again constituted a record, but this was only achieved by intensive production at a minimum cost ; and while the price remains below £15 per ton for No. 1 quality, it is doubtful whether there is any margin left to the producer to cover clearing and replanting costs, depreciation, and overhead charges generally. The encouragement of the native planting of cash crops resulted in substantial increases in the exports of groundnuts and sesame. The coffee output and prospects continued to be favourable. Grading of the native-grown crop at Bukoba (which represented 63 per cent. of the total coffee exports) and improved marketing of the Kilimanjaro native crop have resulted in better prices being obtained in both instances.

Transit Exports.

65. Transit exports decreased from £464,366 to £115,120. This large decrease is due to the almost complete cessation of the export of copper from the Belgian Congo down the central railway line and to the decrease in imports to the Congo in view of the general trade depression.

Re-exports.

66. Re-exports decreased from £245,441 to £166,794. These figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, valued at £44,956, as compared with £63,658 in 1931. The re-exports are consigned mainly to Zanzibar, the Belgian Congo, Kenya, Uganda, and Portuguese East Africa. The bullion and specie (£44,956) re-exported consisted of specie shipped to Uganda by the banks in Bukoba and Mwanza from accumulated stocks, additional specie being required by the banks in Uganda in connexion with cotton buying.

Manufacturing Industries.

67. The following table shows the number of local industrial establishments and manufactories :—

<i>Industry.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
Ginneries	38	2,802
Oil mills (in some cases includes soap factories).	33	122
Rice mills	17	234
Flour mills	27	136
Soda and ice factories	44	253
Lime-burning factories	14	64
Furriers	2	32
Saw mills	13	160
Salt works	8	508
Furniture makers	21	195
Printing presses	8	178
Sugar factories	4	60
Manufacturing jewellers	14	60
Soap factories	7	30
Cigarette factory	1	100
Coffee hulling works	1	3
Vulcanizing factory	1	5
Brick works	3	49
Meat factory	1	82
Rope factory	1	13
Tea factories	2	28
Sisal factories	24	4,521
Banana drying factory	1	30

Customs Legislation.

68. Only one change was made in the Customs Tariff during the year. By the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 9 of 1932, the duty on currants was reduced to Shs. 1/75 per 100 lb. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, No. 31 of 1932, provided for the value of the freight to be added in the assessment of duty on goods conveyed by air and to be calculated at a figure not less than one fourth of the freight charges actually paid on such goods and not more than the amount of such freight charges.

VIII.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION AND LEGISLATION.**The Administration of Justice.**

69. The administration of justice in Tanganyika Territory is carried out by a High Court established under, and with the civil and criminal jurisdiction conferred by, the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920 ; a Special Tribunal, consisting of the Chief Justice,

to decide civil causes and matters which arose before the commencement of the Order in Council ; Subordinate Courts constituted by the Courts Ordinance, 1930 ; and Native Courts exercising jurisdiction as directed by the Governor. The Secretary of State has appointed a Commission consisting of the Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office (Chairman), the Attorney General, Kenya, a Puisne Judge, Uganda, the Secretary for Native Affairs, Tanganyika, and an unofficial representative from Kenya, to enquire into the administration of the criminal law in East Africa. Arrangements have been made for the Commission to take evidence in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika during March and April, 1933.

The High Court.

70. The High Court has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Territory, and exercises supervision over the working and proceedings of the Subordinate Courts, whose records are inspected from time to time and whose judgments are subject to review and revision. The work of the Special Tribunal, which has served a useful purpose in disposing of civil claims caused by war conditions, is nearly complete.

With the object of shortening the period during which accused persons must await trial more frequent circuits by the High Court were arranged in 1932 than in previous years.

Subordinate Courts.

71. Subordinate Courts exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction. In criminal jurisdiction the sentences which may be imposed are as follows :—A Subordinate Court of the first class may, in the cases in which such sentences are authorized by law, pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, of a fine not exceeding three thousand shillings, of corporal punishment ; provided that no sentence exceeding twelve months' imprisonment (whether such sentence shall be a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine or a combination of such sentences) or sentence exceeding twelve strokes shall be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding one thousand shillings shall be levied, 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 of the second class may, in the cases in which such sentences are authorized by law, pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, of a fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred shillings, of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes ; provided that no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment (whether such sentence shall be a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine or a combination of such sentences) or 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, 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 of the third class may, in cases in which such sentences are authorized by law, pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, of a fine not exceeding five hundred shillings, of corporal punishment on juveniles only, not exceeding eight strokes; provided that before any sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month (whether such sentence shall be a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine or a combination of such sentences) is carried into effect, or any fine exceeding one hundred shillings is levied, such sentence shall be subject to the confirmation of the District Officer holding a Subordinate Court of the first class within whose jurisdiction the Court imposing such sentence is situate.

The Governor may also invest any Magistrate with power to try any class of offence and to impose any sentence which could lawfully be imposed by the High Court. This power has been exercised in the case of Districts which are difficult of access by the High Court without undue expenditure of time and money, and is a modification of the practice prevailing before the creation of the High Court. 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 twelve strokes, imposed by a Court so constituted may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding one thousand shillings may be levied, until the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court, while a sentence of death must be confirmed by the High Court and then by the Governor-in-Council before it may be carried out.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third classes have civil jurisdiction up to a limit of £200, £100, and £50, respectively, except that in the first class Courts of Mwanza and Bukoba, when presided over by a Resident Magistrate, jurisdiction has been given up to a limit of £750. Statistics of the number of civil cases heard by the High Court and Subordinate Courts during 1932 are not available in time for inclusion in this Report, but it is hoped to include such statistics in the next Report.

72. Reference has been made in the section of this Report dealing with Native Administration to the Native Courts established under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929. The Courts Ordinance, 1930, provided that Native Subordinate Courts shall be held in such places by such person or persons and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil or criminal, within such limits and subject to such conditions as to appeal as the Governor may by order direct. Courts so constituted are under the supervision of the Court of the District Officer or Administrative Officer in charge of the District in which they exercise jurisdiction and must conform with such procedure, practice,

and rules as may be prescribed by the High Court. Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third classes may, subject to any direction of the High Court, transfer to any Native Subordinate Court or any Native Court constituted under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929, the determination of any case, civil or criminal, where the parties are natives. If it appears that in civil cases tried by a Court subordinate to the High Court, in which a native is a party, there has been an error material to the merits of the case involving grave injustice, the High Court may revise the proceedings and may pass such judgment or order therein as it thinks fit. Native Subordinate Courts have been established under the Courts Ordinance in townships and other areas under direct administration and are presided over by salaried native Magistrates.

Crime.

73. The number of cases of homicide increased from 123 in 1931 to 142 in 1932. Other crimes of violence against the person show an increase, namely, from 487 to 510. There was a small decrease in the number of housebreaking and theft cases. Offences against local and special laws rose slightly, the principal increase being in offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance. The number of male prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for the last five years is as follows :—

1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
4,668.	5,148.	6,450.	7,646.	7,392.

166 females and 25 juveniles received sentences of imprisonment during the year.

1932.

<i>Number of Criminal Cases brought to Court.</i>	<i>Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.</i>	<i>Number of of persons convicted.</i>	<i>Number of persons acquitted or discharged.</i>
5,203	4,323	5,465	955

Further criminal statistics will be found in Section 25 of the Tanganyika Territory Blue Book for 1932, copies of which are being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Prisons.

74. The establishment of the Prisons Department consisted of the Commissioner, 4 Superintendents, 8 European Gaolers, 8 Senior Chief Warders, and 489 African Warders. One vacancy for a European Gaoler remained unfilled for reasons of economy.

75. There are forty-three established prisons in the Territory, of which nine are of the first class, seven of the second class, and twenty-seven of the third class. The nine first class prisons, which

are situated at Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Bukoba, Tanga, Arusha, and Tukuyu, receive all classes of offenders irrespective of sentence. Second class prisons, situated at Musoma, Moshi, Iringa, Lindi, Kigoma, Songea, and Mahenge, receive all offenders sentenced in the District in which the prison is situated but retain only those awarded terms not exceeding three years. Third class prisons receive all offenders sentenced in the District but retain only those sentenced to terms not exceeding six months. Lepers sentenced to imprisonment are confined in the special leper prison at Dodoma; and convicted persons certified to be insane are transferred to the Mental Hospital at Dodoma and Lutindi. Information regarding the health of prisoners is given in the Public Health section of the Report.

76. An experiment was tried at the prisons of Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, and Tanga, of introducing a system of selected convicts to act as leaders in charge of intra-mural domestic and industrial parties of convicts. Those leaders, who are skilled in industrial work, have proved capable of imparting knowledge of their crafts to unskilled African prisoners, while reports from the officers in charge of these prisons show that discipline has improved. A decrease in major punishment awards tends to show that less opportunity occurs for serious breaches of discipline, and that a sense of responsibility is being engrained into the leaders themselves.

77. A committee was appointed to consider the question of restricting imprisonment as far as possible, so that it may not lose its value as a punishment through familiarity, and of reducing to a minimum the harmful effects of the association of minor offenders with habitual criminals. The report of the committee, which was published as a Sessional Paper,* was still under consideration by the Government at the end of the year, but certain preliminary measures referred to below were inaugurated.

To relieve the congestion in the larger gaols and to secure, as far as possible, the separation of first offenders from recidivists, prison camps were instituted near Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Tanga, Mwanza, and Tukuyu, where the prisoners are employed on road work and quarrying. Discipline has been satisfactory, and the experiment is likely to prove successful.

78. A small number of juvenile offenders were also placed at the Dar es Salaam camp mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and were accommodated separately from the adult offenders. It was thus possible to keep them free from the undesirable influences of the town gaol.

* Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1932.

Legislation.

79. Reference is made elsewhere in this Report to the Tanganyika Loan (No. 3) Ordinance (paragraph 42), the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance (paragraph 58), the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance (paragraph 119), the Mining (Controlled Areas) Ordinance (paragraph 161), the Trades Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance (paragraph 184), the Markets (Amendments) Ordinance (paragraph 184), the Itinerant Traders (Amendment) Ordinance (paragraph 184), the Co-operative Societies Ordinance (paragraph 184), the Coffee Factories Ordinance (paragraph 176).

In addition to the legislation mentioned above, the following were the more important Ordinances enacted during the year :—

The Asiatic Officers' Pensions Ordinance.—This Ordinance regulates and codifies on the lines of the European Officers' Pensions Ordinance the grant of pensions to those Asiatic Officers of the Government who prior to its enactment were eligible for the grant of pensions under local regulations in accordance with the terms of the Imperial Superannuation Acts.

The Trade Unions Ordinance.—The growth of organizations of wage labourers, though not a problem of immediate importance in the Territory at present, is regulated by this Ordinance. Provision is made for compulsory registration, and certain privileges are conferred on registration.

The Shop Assistants Employment Ordinance.—Representations were received by Government from employees of shops in Dar es Salaam of hardship caused by long hours of employment, and this Ordinance was passed in order to secure reasonable conditions for such employees.

The Highways Ordinance.—The Highways Ordinance, 1932, forms a comprehensive and up-to-date law relating to public highways. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Central Road Board to advise the Governor on all matters relating to the construction and maintenance of highways. The Governor is also empowered to appoint for any area or areas District Road Boards to advise on all matters concerning public highways situated in the areas for which the Boards are appointed.

The Traffic Ordinance.—This Ordinance repeals the Motor Traffic Ordinance (Chapter 121) and the Vehicles Licensing Ordinance (Chapter 122) and consolidates and expands existing legislation in respect of vehicular traffic. In so far as motor vehicles are concerned, the phraseology follows, as nearly as local circumstances admit, corresponding sections of the United Kingdom Roads Act, 1920, and Road Traffic Act, 1930.

The King's African Rifles Reserve Forces Ordinance.—Prior to the enactment of this Ordinance the raising of a reserve force and its conditions of service were governed by the King's African Rifles Reserve Forces Ordinance, 1914, of Kenya, which was applied to the Territory. The Ordinance replaces this applied legislation which it follows closely.

IX.—POLICE.

80. The establishment of the Police Department for 1932 was :—

European Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers	61
European Clerks	2
Asiatic Sub-Inspectors...	32
Asiatic Clerks and Followers	32
African Sub-Inspectors	12
African Clerks	10
African Police	1,681

The Police establishment was increased as follows :—

Asiatic Sub-Inspectors	1
Asiatic Clerks and Followers	1

The African Police was decreased by 19 details—12 Railway and 7 Harbour Police.

X.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

81. The defence of the Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland is undertaken by the Southern Brigade, King's African Rifles. During the year the strength of this unit was reduced for the sake of economy. The garrisons in Tanganyika are as follows :—

(1) Brigade Headquarters	} Dar es Salaam.
Brigade Signal Section	
Detachment Supply and Transport	
Corps and 2 lorries	
(2) 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles.	
2 Platoons of a Rifle Company ...	Masoko.
2 Platoons of a Rifle Company ...	Songea.
(3) 2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles.	
Headquarters, Supply and Transport	
Corps, and 10 lorries	Tabora.
(4) 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles.	
Headquarters, 1 Rifle Company and	
1 Machine Gun Platoon	Dar es Salaam.
2 Platoons of a Rifle Company ...	Arusha.
2 Platoons of a Rifle Company ...	Mahenge.

Training.

82. *Brigade Signal Section.*—This unit was tested on completion of its year's training and the following results were obtained :—

- 29 men tested.
- 29 men passed as 1st class signallers.

Besides this individual training the following work was carried out :—

(1) An officer and 9 men proceeded to Mbeya during the rains in April and established communication between the Aerodrome and Mbeya.

(2) An officer and 24 other ranks proceeded to Shinyanga in August and September to attend combined field training with the 2nd Battalion.

Supply and Transport Corps.—Except for a small detachment at Dar es Salaam, this unit has been concentrated at Tabora.

The more important journeys and exercises which were carried out are as follows :—

February.—Tactical exercises in conjunction with a Royal Air Force Flight.

June.—Two Crossley lorries proceeded by road from Zomba to Tabora, the route taken being a distance of 1,500 miles. This move was carried out without any serious incident in approximately 15 running days. These lorries also transported the baggage of a 2nd Battalion leave draft from Mpulungu to Mwaya.

August and September.—Tactical exercises were carried out in conjunction with the 2nd Battalion at Shinyanga.

November.—8 lorries transported personnel and baggage of a second leave draft from Tabora to Mwaya and returned with the personnel and baggage of the first draft.

2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles.—In February two companies were engaged on anti-locust work in the Tabora and Nzega area. In March co-operation exercises were carried out in conjunction with a Royal Air Force Flight from Cairo. During August and September combined field training was carried out with Brigade Signals and Supply and Transport near Shinyanga, and great benefit was derived by all who took part. The men were cheerful, contented, and fit throughout the period of camp.

6th Battalion, King's African Rifles.—To the regret of all ranks the Band of this Battalion had to be disbanded in February as an economy measure. Exercises were carried out during this month in co-operation with the Royal Air Force Flight from Cairo. The half company at Arusha assisted in anti-locust operations in the Northern Province for a period of a month early in the year.

As part of their training for service, companies of the 6th Battalion were given sections of road to construct or repair adjacent to their permanent stations. Instruction in the work was given by Public Works Department officers, but officers of the King's African Rifles were entirely responsible for carrying out the work. The experiment was a complete success. The men performed their tasks cheerfully and expeditiously, and a considerable amount of work of a permanent nature was completed. During September

and October, the units stationed at Dar es Salaam proceeded on training march to Morogoro where field firing was carried out. The return journey was *via* Bagamoyo. The total distance marched was 320 miles.

Inspections.

83. The Inspector-General did not inspect the Brigade during 1932. The Brigade Commander, however, carried out inspections at Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Songea, Masoko, and Mahenge.

Health.

84. The health of the native ranks in Brigade Headquarters and 2nd and 6th Battalion was excellent. There were six deaths during the year.

Discipline.

85. Discipline of the units stationed in Tanganyika was very satisfactory. During the year there were 96 cases in which a punishment of imprisonment was awarded.

XI.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

86. The importation of arms and ammunition is strictly controlled by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance which gives effect to the Provisions of the Convention of St. Germain en Laye.

The International Convention for the Suppression of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition which was signed at Geneva on 17th June, 1925, has been ratified by His Majesty in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations, with the reservation that it should not take effect until ratification of the Convention shall have become effective in accordance with Article 41 in respect of the principal arms-producing Powers. The Convention is therefore not yet in force in Tanganyika Territory.

The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance works well and is satisfactory in every way. To protect their crops against vermin, natives are permitted to retain their muzzle-loading guns which have been in their possession for several years, and Native Administrations have been encouraged to purchase shot-guns for use against vermin such as baboon and wild pig. Under the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance the Governor's consent is required to the possession of a breech-loading weapon by a native. This permission is only sparingly given to a few trustworthy natives occupying responsible positions.

351,800 rounds of sporting ammunition—showing a decrease of 132,817 rounds—796 sporting guns and rifles, and 237 pistols or revolvers were imported during 1932. The number of sporting guns and rifles imported decreased by 157, while the number of pistols or revolvers imported increased by 24.

The total number of firearms registered in the Central Registry up to the end of 1932 was as under :—

Arms of Precision	...	...	12,311
Shot guns	...	...	5,954
Muzzle loaders	...	...	20,037

These figures do not include arms in the possession of the King's African Rifles and the Police.

XII.—LABOUR.

Organisation.

87. In paragraph 5 of the special observations on Tanganyika in the Permanent Mandates Commission's Report in respect of the year 1931, a request is made for detailed information regarding the working of the reorganized services and for particulars of the measures taken to deal with cases by employers of withholding or failing to pay wages. The information required will be found in Appendix IX and paragraph 89.

General.

88. Throughout the year under review, the continued depression in nearly all markets for primary products had an adverse effect on the demand for labour which has in consequence been small in comparison with that of a normal year. The continued low price of sisal naturally suspended new development and forced all concerned to concentrate on output. Very little in the way of material improvement has been carried out, but it is significant that in some instances the necessity for economy has resulted in the introduction of more efficient mechanization and devices of a labour-saving nature and has led to a better understanding between employer and servant. The organization of labour has also been more efficiently undertaken by employers. So far as sisal is concerned, a firmer tendency towards the end of the year has done much to dissipate the fear of a collapse in the industry.

Life in the purely native areas of the Territory has changed little during the past decade ; and although certain aspects of civilization appeal greatly to primitive natives it cannot be said that the inability to purchase the more ambitious type of clothing, to which he may have become accustomed as a result of one or two seasons' experience at work on a plantation away from home, constitutes a serious hardship to the up-country labourer. But the standard of life, which in many areas was formerly a bare level of subsistence, has appreciated sufficiently to render him more willing to go out and work when work is to be had, for he can only obtain money by work or by the sale of economic crops, and without money he cannot obtain those imported articles, such as cotton goods and enamelware, the possession of which is becoming increasingly desirable in his eyes.

There is, therefore, good reason to anticipate that as soon as any appreciable revival in trade occurs an ample supply of labour will be available, provided that the return to normal conditions takes place gradually. A sudden demand for a large increase in the number of labourers would in all probability result in a shortage, but it is thought that this would be of a temporary nature and that the labour market would not be slow to adjust itself. Meanwhile, the flow of immigrant labour from distant Districts has diminished. When local labour, even of a low standard, is available, employers are reluctant to incur the expense of recruiting fees and railway fares; and uncontracted labourers are unwilling to travel long distances on foot unless there is a reasonable prospect of obtaining employment on arrival at their destination. The present scale of wages is too low to encourage the immigration of labour from neighbouring Territories, except for work in the mining areas where the majority of the employees in the more highly paid posts are foreigners (Nyasa or Northern Rhodesia natives) who seem to possess a greater aptitude for this work than do the local inhabitants.

Although drought, cattle disease, and such pests as locusts may render existence precarious for a native community, most natives living in normal conditions possess adequate facilities for the cultivation of their own food supply. It is satisfactory to be able to record that for this reason destitution has not followed in the Territory as a result of the wide-spread financial slump, as it might well have done, were a more highly civilized community concerned.

Owing to the small demand for labour throughout the year recruiting has been practically at a standstill, the number of natives spontaneously offering themselves for work on the estates being usually adequate for all requirements. Only accredited agents in possession of Government permits are authorized to recruit and their activities are regulated by appropriate sections in the Master and Native Servants Ordinance. Types of labour available vary according to tribal characteristics and prejudices, but labourers can usually be obtained through the various recruiting agencies suitable for any kind of work. The average cost of a labourer at the present time (including food and housing) is Shs.15 to Shs.20 a month according to locality.

89. The following are returns of cases brought before the Subordinate Courts under the Master and Native Servants Ordinances during the year 1932:—

OFFENCES BY EMPLOYERS.

Section.	Central.		Eastern.		Iringa.		Lake.		Lindi.		Northern.		Tanga.		Western.	
	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.
16 Decoying labourers from other employment.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
20 Failure to enter particulars on labour card.	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—
20(2) Withholding labour card	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
25 Failure to provide food, medicines, etc.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 Failure to return servant to place of engagement	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33 Recruiting without a permit.	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37(1) Neglecting to fulfil contract.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
47(a) Withholding wages ...	27	19	46	46	21	7	36	18	2	1	54	37	8	4	2	—
(d) Care of servants ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of persons charged 228.

Total number of persons convicted 155.

OFFENCES BY EMPLOYEES.

Section.	Central.		Eastern.		Iringa.		Lake.		Lindi.		Northern.		Tanga.		Western.	
	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.
18(b) Absence from work without excuse or consent.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
40(a) Failure to commence service at time agreed.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	2	2	—	—
(b) Absence without leave ...	13	10	3	3	2	1	1	1	5	5	3	—	6	6	—	—
(c) Intoxicated during working hours.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Neglect or improper performance of work.	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
(e) Using employer's property without leave.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
(f) Using insulting language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Refusal to obey lawful command.	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	6	—	—
41(1)(a) Wilfully damaging property.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Wilfully neglecting property.	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
(d) Wrongfully alleged loss of property.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Desertion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Desertion while owing an advance.	—	—	3	3	12	11	1	1	2	2	4	3	29	29	2	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	3	3	19	19	—	—

Total number of persons charged 167.

Total number of persons convicted 139.

Health.

90. The health of the labourers has, on the whole, been satisfactory during the year and there is a tendency on the part of employers to improve living conditions in estate camps. More could be done in this regard, and there is no doubt that more would be done if only the financial situation permitted. Lack of funds is the main bar to the further improvement of living and sanitary conditions, which may be said to have been on the up-grade for several years past.

The Provincial Commissioner, Tanga Province, makes the following observation which is worthy of note :—

“The Labour Officer, Muhesa, reports that an interesting example of the personal interest taken in the health of employees was to be seen on the Pangani Falls Fibre Estates, Ltd., where the Manager has installed an apparatus for high frequency electrical treatment. The dresser has been trained to use it and on one visit to the estate it was observed that 77 employees had received treatment that day.”

At Kidodi camp, as a result of a report of smallpox in Iringa, all the labourers who passed through during a period of several months were vaccinated. The disease did not spread. Elsewhere in this Report, the establishment of two new labour camps with medical facilities for those labourers going to or returning from the Lupa area has been recorded.

Labour Camps.

91. Although the decrease in the demand for labour naturally affected the number of labourers travelling by all routes during the year, the labour camps once again justified their upkeep and constituted one of the main factors in the preservation of the health of travelling natives. There were 11 camps in use during the year, the total number of natives accommodated being 129,206, while the number of patients whose minor ailments were treated at the dispensaries attached to these camps was 34,026. As mentioned in the section dealing with employment in mines, two new camps were opened for the use of natives in the Lupa area, but as these camps were not available to accommodate travellers until the end of the year statistics for them are not included in the figures given above.

There is no doubt that these camps are looked upon as a boon by travelling natives and, although the number of labourers who travel to and from work on foot is likely to decrease as facilities for motor and rail transport improve, the camps, with their dispensaries, are likely to fulfil a most useful and humane object for many years to come.

Recruiting.

92. Throughout the Territory there has been a large decrease in the number of recruited labourers, as might have been expected in view of the general conditions prevailing. In the Lake Province, for instance, only 20 labourers were attested on contract as compared with 642 in 1931 and 2,415 in 1930. There has, in consequence, been a marked diminution in the seasonal migration of natives in search of work, and many natives are reported to have returned to their homes without having been able to obtain employment. Early in the year, steps were taken to ensure, as far as possible, that natives did not leave their homes in search of work unless there was a reasonable prospect of such work being found for them, and monthly bulletins are now published in Kiswahili in the Government newspaper *Mambo Leo*, in which information is given regarding the areas in which Labour is required, the prevailing rates of wages, the type of labour wanted, and the approximate number of vacancies available.

The Provincial Commissioner, Tanga Province, remarks :—

“ Although the recruited labour force has been very considerably reduced, adequate labour has at all times been available, with the possible exception of cutters of whom there was a definite shortage. Sisal cutting comes within the category of semi-skilled labour and cannot be undertaken by all and sundry. The best cutters are to be found amongst the Wasokile and Wafipa. The local native is turning out to labour on estates in ever-increasing numbers and it can only be hoped that this will so continue. The employment of local labour in large numbers will go a long way towards solving recruiting difficulties and will tend to eliminate desertion which is the worst ill from which the employer suffers.”

Employment in Mines.

93. The rise in the price of gold and the consequent increase in the number of miners and prospectors have resulted in a greater demand for labour at the Lupa diggings, where it is estimated not less than 600 non-natives were employed in mining at the end of the year. Conversely, at Sekenke in the Mkalama District, the introduction of compressed-air rock-drills in place of the more primitive hand drills used hitherto has resulted in a decrease of the labour force from almost 600 to under 400 and a great increase in the average wage paid. Many of the natives employed at Sekenke come from Nyasaland and they appear to be of a more suitable type than the local inhabitants for the kind of work required.

Of conditions on the Lupa, the Provincial Commissioner, Iringa, writes :—

“The following Tanganyika natives find employment in the Lupa area :—Wanyakyusa, Walambia, Wandali, Wakukwe, Wakumbo, Walungwa, Wanyamwezi, Wakinga, and Wangoni. The number of these is large, fluctuating, and constantly on the move in search of employment. They comprise the great majority of the labour force engaged in the gold industry.

“In addition to the foregoing, there are approximately some 1,500 natives from outside Tanganyika also employed in the field. Most of these are Wawemba from Northern Rhodesia. Since these natives are constantly on the move, it is not possible to obtain accurate statistics of their numbers by tribes, but altogether some 5,000 natives are so employed.

“For the shelter of natives proceeding to and from the Lupa area on foot, labour camps have been constructed at Eleia and Njerenje with overseers in charge. These camps were only finished during December; consequently no statistics are available as to the number of natives who have used the camps.”

Some complaints have been brought by natives of non-payment of wages but, as the Provincial Commissioner says, “these complaints have almost invariably been found to be of easy adjustment.” Complaints of this nature were infrequent during 1932, and it is seldom necessary to prosecute.

Mining accidents have shown a considerable increase, partly owing, no doubt, to the larger number of natives employed, and in some measure to the replacement, for economy's sake, of skilled mining employees by local supervisors of less efficiency. Enquiries were held by officers of the Mines Department in those instances where investigation of the circumstances of the accident was necessary.

Government Labour and Porterage.

94. With the exception of the reconstruction of the Iringa-Iwanzo road, work on which ceased on its completion in June, there was no large Government undertaking carried out during the year.

The transport of Government officials and Government stores necessitated the employment, in some instances, of compulsory labour, although a large proportion of the porters so employed were volunteers. Porter transport is used only in those areas where mechanical transport cannot penetrate, and although the old-fashioned porter safari is becoming a rare sight it will be appreciated that in certain of the more remote parts of the Territory it will be many years before head carriage can be entirely dispensed with.

Legislation.

95. The Master and Native Servants Ordinance (Cap. 51 of the Laws), with its various amending Ordinances, governs the relations between employers and employees and contains provisions dealing with the formation and interpretation of contracts, the employment of women and children, wages, the care of servants, the recruitment of labour, compensation, and disputes. No Court fees are charged in proceedings in connexion with this Ordinance when heard by Subordinate Courts.

Legislation enacted in 1932 includes a Trade Union Ordinance, which provides for freedom of association, and a Shop Assistants' Employment Ordinance, which, though applying to the Township of Dar es Salaam only, contains a provision whereby it may be applied to any other Township by Order of the Governor-in-Council.

XIII.—MISSIONS.

96. The following Missions, other than Roman Catholic, are working in the Territory :—

The Universities Mission to Central Africa.
 Church Missionary Society.
 London Missionary Society.
 Seventh Day Adventists.
 Africa Inland Mission.
 Moravian Mission.
 Berlin Lutheran Mission.
 Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.
 Neukirchen Mission.
 Bethel Mission.
 Augustana Lutheran Mission.

The Roman Catholic Societies established are :—

The White Fathers.
 The Fathers of the Holy Ghost.
 The Capuchin Fathers.
 The Italian Fathers of the Consolation.
 The Swiss Benedictine Fathers.

Some account of the medical and educational work performed by Missions is included under the headings Public Health and Education. Fuller details of the above Societies are given in section 16 of the Tanganyika Blue Book for 1931, copies of which have been supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

General.

97. Financial exigencies required a reduction in the expenditure of the Department entailing the retrenchment of staff. The post of Director remained unfilled during the year; the number of Superintendents of Education has now been reduced from 40 to 25, and of Industrial Instructors from 15 to 11, while the posts of the two Headmistresses have been abolished. The establishment of the Indian staff was reduced from 35 to 27. The staff of African teachers remained the same at 246, but the number of African Industrial Instructors was reduced from 52 to 38, of Drill Instructors from 8 to 2, and of Clerks from 27 to 19.

In spite of these economies the educational structure was well maintained on a reduced scale of operations by the further concentration at selected schools of pupils training in English and Industries. Some important changes had to be made at the beginning of the academic year in October as it was necessary to prepare re-organization schemes to adjust the work of the Department to the funds likely to be available in the 1933 estimates. During this last quarter, preparations were made for handing over one Central School (Bukoba) to the Department of Agriculture as a school for teaching coffee growing and general agriculture, and for the conversion of three other Central Schools into Rural Schools where the medium of instruction is to be Swahili instead of English and where village industries as opposed to urban industries are to be taught.

The Missionary Societies also suffered. Not only was it impossible to award any further grants, but existing grants were reduced by 10 per cent. In spite of this reduction in the financial assistance from the Government, the Missions made very creditable efforts to maintain their educational activities. The following table shows the number of teachers, European and African, who were engaged in Mission education during the year:—

<i>Staff.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
European (Trained)	30	60	90
European (Untrained)	87	73	160
African (Certificated) Grade I	50	1	61
Grade II	597	2	599
African (Uncertificated)	3,434	99	3,533
<i>Total</i>	4,198	235	4,433

Expenditure.

98. The following table shows the expenditure on education in Tanganyika Territory in relation to revenue and hut tax :—

<i>Financial Year.</i>	<i>Total expenditure on Education.</i>	<i>Total revenue.</i>	<i>Revenue hut and poll tax.</i>	<i>Percentage of total revenue spent on Education.</i>	<i>Percentage of hut and poll tax spent on Education.</i>	<i>Amount spent on Education per head of population.</i>
	£	£ (i) <i>Including Railways.</i>	£			d.
1923-24...	13,158	1,315,188	410,000	1·00	3·20	0·88(a)
1924-25...	18,851	1,558,982	447,768	1·20	4·21	0·91(a)
1925-26...	28,491	1,975,400	674,973	1·44	4·22	1·58(a)
1926-27...	45,923	2,202,908	682,106	2·08	6·73	2·55(a)
		(ii) <i>Excluding Railways.</i>				
1927-28...	59,682	1,853,828	708,533	3·21	8·44	2·94(a)
1928-29...	75,947	1,972,858	736,800	3·85	10·30	3·70(b)
1929-30...	89,829	1,992,675	748,734	4·50	11·99	4·51(c)
1930-31...	111,302	1,749,478	700,852	6·36	15·88	5·50(d)
1931-32...	122,666	1,522,368	698,327	8·06	17·56	5·81(e)
1932 (f)...	100,393	1,624,918	736,300	6·18	13·64	4·76(e)
1933 (f)...	95,051(g)	1,567,921(g)	819,900(h)	6·06	11·59	4·51(e)

(a) Based on 1921 census.

(b) Based on Blue Book, 1927.

(c) Based on Blue Book, 1928.

(d) Based on Blue Book, 1929.

(e) Based on 1931 census.

(f) Calendar and financial years now coincide.

(g) Estimates as passed by Legislative Council.

(h) Estimated.

99. The above expenditure figures cover the total cost of African, Indian and European education. For the purposes of comparing expenditure in relation to hut and poll tax a more accurate picture would be given by the deduction of expenditure on European and Indian education from the total spent on education, which will be found in the next table. Such expenditure has increased considerably during the last five years, and has been further supplemented from the balance of a special education tax of Shs. 30 per head levied on non-natives. This tax, imposed in 1930, was discontinued as from 1st April, 1932. The communities have been assured that the education of their children will not suffer as a result of the cessation of this tax. The unexpended balance from the tax has formed a valuable reserve from which money is expended on the education of European and Indian children on the advice of their respective Education Committees.

100. The following table shows the expenditure from general revenue and the education tax fund on European and Indian Education :—

Year.	European.			Indian.		
	From General Revenue.	From Education Tax Fund.	Total.	From General Revenue.	From Education Tax Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927-28 ...	900	—	900	—	—	—
1928-29 ...	2,800	—	2,800	1,860	—	1,860
1929-30 ...	2,900	—	2,900	2,957	—	2,957
1930-31 ...	3,261	426	3,687	6,350	986	7,336
1931-32 ...	5,042	3,082	8,124	8,799	10,654	19,453
1932 ...	6,915*	2,500*	9,415*	9,880*	4,500*	14,380*
1933 ...	9,699*	5,000†	14,699*	9,139*	5,200*	14,339*

* Estimated.

† Estimated balance of the fund to be spent on building the European Primary School at Arusha.

The total headquarters and administration charges, including the annual contribution of £1,000 towards the cost of various committees and the cost of editing the Swahili newspaper *Mambo Leo*, approximates to £8,000. A fair apportionment of this expenditure is £2,000 each on European and Indian education and £4,000 on African education.

101. The following table compares expenditure from general revenue only (expenditure from reserve non-native tax fund excluded) on education as between the three races including headquarters and administrative costs :—

Year.	European.		Indian.		African.	
	Total Expenditure from General Revenue.	Amount spent per head of total European Population.	Total Expenditure from General Revenue.	Amount spent per head of total Indian Population.	Total Expenditure from General Revenue.	Amount spent per head of total African Population.
	£	Shs.	£	Shs.	£	cts.
1930-31 ...	5,261	10·76*	8,350	7·13*	97,691	0·38*
1931-32 ...	7,042	14·02*	10,799	9·22*	104,825	0·40*
1932 ...	8,915†	17·90*	11,880†	10·15*	79,318†	0·32*
1933 ...	11,699†	23·29*	11,139†	9·51*	71,213†	0·28*

* Based on the Census Report 1931.

† Estimated.

The following table gives the number of children of school age attending Government and Government assisted schools :—

	Estimated number of children of school age in the Territory.	Number of children attending Government or assisted schools.	Percentage of children attending school.
European ...	900	512	51·0
Indian ...	5,855	2,549	49·0
African ...	1,000,000	18,405	1·84

African Education.

102. The following statistics give the number of elementary vernacular schools which provide the ground-work of education in the Territory. The medium of instruction is Swahili, but the local vernacular is often used in the sub-standard classes. To complete the syllabus takes a normal pupil from four to five years :—

	<i>No. of Schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total No. of pupils.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Government Expendi- ture.</i>
Government ...	48	3,322	13	3,335	113	£ 5,461
Native Adminis- tration... ..	35	2,654	16	2,670	88	3,668
Assisted Mission	140	5,534	2,941	8,475	270	4,174
<i>Total</i> ...	223	11,510	2,970	14,480	471	13,303

There were also 3,123 unassisted Mission village schools with an enrolment of 73,785 boys and 47,561 girls and an average attendance of 51,368 boys and 33,140 girls providing a small measure of instruction in the three R's. These Mission figures show a noticeable decrease in those of former years, and are an indication of the effect of the present financial stringency on Mission resources.

103. The next table shows the number of pupils attending :—

(a) Grade I teachers training schools, where two years' special training is given to pupils who have successfully passed through an elementary vernacular school and a four-year English course at a central school.

(b) Grade II teachers training schools, where three years special training is given to pupils who have passed out of elementary vernacular schools. These latter are trained as vernacular teachers.

(c) A four-year course in English for pupils of the same standard as for (b).

(d) A four-year industrial course for pupils of the same standard as for (b).

(e) Girls' boarding schools. These schools provide elementary vernacular instruction with two further standards on general domestic subjects. The increase in the numbers attending these schools is encouraging. No statistics are available with regard to the occupation of African women who have left school, but it can safely be assumed that they nearly all marry at a comparatively early age. For this reason great difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of African female teachers. The mistress in charge of the Government Girls' School at Tabora hopes to arrange for the training of some girls for the teaching profession.

<i>Mission.</i>	<i>School.</i>	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
U.M.C.A. ...	Minaki... ..	84	13	—	—	—
	Kiwanda	—	29	206	39	—
	Chidya	—	59	33	—	—
	Kwa Maizi	—	—	—	—	47*
	Kwitongi	—	—	—	—	100
C.M.S. ...	Kongwa	—	58	—	—	—
	Kikuyu (Dodoma) ...	—	—	57	29	—
	Katoke (Bukoba) ...	—	—	19	—	—
	Mvumi	—	—	—	—	97
	Berega... ..	—	—	—	—	60
Lutheran Bielfield	Mlalo	—	—	97	—	—
	Kigalama	—	15*	24	—	30*
Lutheran Leipzig	Marangu	—	95	—	—	—
Moravian ...	Usoke	—	14*	—	19	—
	Tukuyu	—	—	63	22	—
	Machame	—	—	—	—	35
R.C. Consolata ...	Tosamaganga ...	7*	8*	41	24	200†
R.C. Capuchin ...	Kwiro	—	—	93	50	103
	Msimbazi	—	—	—	—	62
R.C. Benedictine ...	Peramiho	—	76	47	32	—
	Ndanda	—	37	—	20	—
R.C. Holy Ghost ...	Morogoro	1*	109	78	28	27*
	Kibosho	9	55	50	14*	110
	Kilema	—	—	—	—	145*
R.C. White Fathers	Tabora	—	26*	38	14	—
	Ushirombo	—	—	—	—	58
	Ujiji	—	—	31	20	—
	Karema	—	—	—	—	161
R.C. White Fathers	Bukoba	—	—	25	12*	23*
	Mwanza	—	8*	37*	16*	—
	Sumve	—	—	—	—	87*
Seventh Day Adventists.	Suji	—	47	—	15*	10*
Berlin Lutheran ...	Iringa	—	45*	—	—	—
	<i>Number of Schools</i> ...	4	16	16	15	17
	<i>Number of Pupils</i> ...	101	694	939	354	1,355
Government ...	Tabora	10	—	81	—	57
	Tanga	—	—	115	98	38
	Dar es Salaam	—	—	32	76	17
	Mpwapwa	—	68	35	40	—
	Malangali	—	—	63	28	50
	Mwanza	—	—	30	20	—
	Bukoba	—	—	51	20	—
	Moshi	—	—	52	38	—
	<i>Number of Schools</i> ...	1	1	8	7	4
	<i>Number of Pupils</i> ...	10	68	459	320	162
	<i>Total Number of Schools</i>	5	17	24	22	21
	<i>Total Number of Pupils</i>	111	762	1,398	674	1,517

* Not receiving grants-in-aid from Government.

† Two schools under the control of Tosamaganga.

104. There are the following Government schools of a specialized type :—

(a) A two-year clerical course at Tabora for boys who have completed the four-year English course at a central school.

(b) A telegraphists' course at the Post Office School, Dar es Salaam.

(c) A three-year dispensers' course for boys conducted by the Medical Department in Dar es Salaam.

(d) A five-year technical engineering course for boys apprenticed to the Railway Engineering Departments. These boys are trained at the Government Central School, Dar es Salaam.

105. Economies imposed by the financial stringency necessitated a reorganization of the eight Government central schools during the year. The English and industrial sections at Mpwapa were amalgamated with those at Tabora, Dar es Salaam and Tanga. The tailors' classes from all schools were concentrated at Tanga and temporarily at Bukoba. The reduced European staff at Mpwapa concentrated its attention on the important work of training vernacular teachers. The more advanced educational work has been centred at Tabora school where, in addition to the primary English classes, there are now the clerical classes and classes for training grade I teachers of English. The students in these classes are selected from those who pass out from the various central schools in the Territory. At the beginning of the new school year in October it became necessary to make preparations to meet the further reductions in expenditure due to take full effect in 1933.

This was achieved by arranging for the concentration of primary English classes of the eight Government Central schools at Tabora, Dar es Salaam, and Tanga, and the industrial classes at Dar es Salaam and Tanga, and for the continuance of Malangali, Mwanza, and Moshi schools as rural central schools with only one Superintendent of Education and one Industrial Instructor at each.

The industries taught included, carpentry, tailoring, printing, masonry, engineering, motor-mechanics, and boot-making.

106. *Examinations.*—The following results were obtained at the public examinations held in July, 1932 :—

	<i>Grade I Teacher's Certificate.</i>	<i>Grade II Teacher's Certificate.</i>	<i>Central School Leaving Certificate.</i>
Number of Candidates entered from Government Institutions	5	13	46
Number of Candidates entered from Missions	56	341	66
<i>Total</i>	61	354	112
Number of successful candidates from Government Institutions	2	7	23
Number of successful candidates from Missions	28	115	41
<i>Total</i>	30	122	64

107. *Grants-in-Aid*.—The following is a summary of grants-in-aid Missions for the academic year 1931-32 :—

	£
U.M.C.A. Zanzibar Diocese	4,774
U.M.C.A. Masasi	978
U.M.C.A. Nyasaland	329
Church Missionary Society	2,780
Bielfield Lutheran Mission, Tanga	1,044
Bielfield Lutheran Mission, Bukoba	311
Leipzig Lutheran Mission	1,048
Moravian Mission, Tukuyu	704
Moravian Mission, Tabora	277
Seventh Day Adventist Mission, Tanga	371
R.C. Fathers of the Holy Ghost, Bagamoyo Vicarate ...	2,525
R.C. Fathers of the Holy Ghost, Kilimanjaro Vicarate	1,427
R.C. Fathers of the Consolata, Iringa	1,805
R.C. Capuchin Fathers	1,817
R.C. Benedictine Fathers, Songea	1,697
R.C. Benedictine Fathers, Lindi	752
R.C. White Fathers, Tabora	1,428
R.C. White Fathers, Kigoma	935
R.C. White Fathers, Mwanza	219
R.C. White Fathers, Bukoba	364
<i>Total</i>	£25,585

The above grants were paid as follows :—

	£
For Girls' Boarding Schools	4,354
For Teachers' Training Schools	5,340
For Industrial Schools	3,664
For English Primary Schools	8,053
For Elementary Vernacular Schools	4,174
<i>Total</i>	£25,585

Special Building Grants.

	£
Seventh Day Adventists, Mwanza	173
Church Missionary Society, Mvumi School	780
White Fathers, Mwanza	1,609
<i>Total</i>	£2,562

There are eight Roman Catholic seminaries in the Territory for the training of African priests but none of these receives a grant-in-aid.

108. *Inspection*.—As a result of retrenchment of staff it has not been possible to carry out an organized plan of inspection, but if recent proposals for the organization of an inspectorate are accepted

this indispensable side of the education service will be established on an effective basis and the Department will have the means of supervising and helping all societies engaged in educational work.

Indian Education.

109. Regulations governing the award of grants-in-aid to Indian schools were published in 1929 (Official Gazette, Vol. X, page 78) after they had received the approval of representatives of all the Indian communities.

All important matters relating to Indian education are submitted to an Advisory Board on Indian Education on which there are ten Indian members, of whom four are Hindus and six are Mohammedans, three of the latter being of the Shia Imami Ismailia Community. This Board has advised Government on all policy and details relating to grants-in-aid and, in particular, with reference to the award of payments from the balance of the Indian education tax fund.

In addition to the three Government Indian schools, there are eleven aided Indian schools and thirty-four unaided schools, thirty-one of the latter received allocations from the balance of the education tax fund. The Government Indian Central School at Dar es Salaam is the most advanced Indian school in the Territory. It had an enrolment in 1932 of 184 boys and 7 girls, and takes pupils up to the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. The Government Indian Junior School, Dar es Salaam, contained, in 1932, 138 boys and 47 girls, and is preparatory to the Central School. The Government School, Tanga, had a roll of 68 boys and 30 girls. In all schools instruction is given in either Gujarati or Urdu in the lower standards, after which English is gradually introduced until it becomes the medium of instruction. Assistance to Indian schools from the Indian education tax reserve fund for the academic year ending 30th September, 1932, amounted to £4,686. Grants-in-aid from general revenue totalled £3,128 for recurrent expenditure, and £2,996 for building grants for the completion of buildings started during the previous year. Owing to the financial position of the country no increase of grants to meet normal expansion could be considered.

Where a school has been erected with the full support of all communities with the aid of public funds and is adequate for the total number of school children of the locality, grants-in-aid have been paid to that school only. Where Indian communities subsequently changed their mind and continued a separate community school though their children could have been accommodated at the local public school, they have not, as a rule, received grants-in-aid, though grants have been made from the balance of the education tax reserve fund.

110. The following table gives a list of schools which receive grants-in-aid from general revenue, for the academic year ending 30th September, 1932:—

<i>Schools assisted.</i>	<i>Type.</i>	<i>Average attendance.</i>			<i>Staff.</i>		<i>Grants-in-aid from General Revenue.</i>	<i>Assistance from Education Tax Fund.</i>
		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Graduates.</i>	<i>Non-graduates.</i>		
Arusha	Public ...	54	18	72	1	3	£ 191	£ 143
Bukoba	Public ...	36	30	66	—	3	169	112
Dar es Salaam ...	2 Schools...	292	284	576	3	25	1,340	364
Dodoma	Public ...	68	22	90	1	4	308	200
Iringa	Ismailia ...	29	17	46	—	2	11	90
Lindi	Public ...	45	22	67	—	3	170	157
Moshi	Public ...	27	17	44	—	2	226	130
Mwanza	Public ...	63	33	96	1	4	381	300
Tabora	Public ...	66	39	105	—	4	297	360
Mwanza	Ismailia ...	35	23	58	—	4	35	25
<i>No. of Schools</i>	11	715	505	1,220	6	54	3,128	1,881
Unassisted schools receiving assistance from Education Tax Fund ...	31			855				1,805
<i>Total</i>	42			2,075			3,128	3,686

BUILDING GRANTS.

		<i>Grants-in-aid from General Revenue.</i>	<i>Assistance from Education Tax Fund.</i>
		£	£
Tabora Public School ...		1,000	1,000
Lindi Public School ...		500	—
Mwanza Public School ...		1,171	—
Moshi Public School ...		325	—
		—	—
<i>Total Building Grants ...</i>		£2,996	£1,000
		—	—
<i>Total Grants ...</i>	...	£6,124	£4,686
		—	—

As has been stated above the Non-native Education Tax Ordinance was repealed on 1st April, 1932. The balance standing to the credit of Indian education at that time was £18,426.

European Education.

111. European education may be conveniently classified under the following headings :—(a) English, (b) German, (c) South African Dutch, and (d) Greek.

(a) *English Education*.—There are at present two Government schools in the Territory, one at Ngare-Nairobi near Moshi in the Northern Province, and the other the Junior European School in Dar es Salaam. The Ngare-Nairobi School is a mixed boarding-school which had an average attendance during the year of 18 pupils, most of whom were children of the local planters. The staff consisted of a Headmaster, an Assistant Mistress and a Matron; the curriculum corresponded to the usual course of instruction given in an English preparatory school. The Junior European School, Dar es Salaam, is a day-school with an average of 40 pupils in attendance, varying between three and fourteen years of age. The staff consisted of a Headmistress, one temporary Assistant Mistress, and one junior part-time Assistant Mistress. The Headmistress of the Dar es Salaam school also superintends a correspondence course for approximately twenty children living in isolated parts of the Territory where no education facilities at present exist. This course has proved most popular. The instruction given both in the Junior European School and the correspondence course is such that parents

report that their children find no difficulty in taking their normal place in English schools upon their return to Europe. Both these schools are open to European children of other nationalities, and have several German, Swiss, and Greek children on their rolls.

(b) *German Education*.—Facilities for the education of German children were provided both in the schools of German Missions and in certain schools which are assisted by the German Women's Colonial Association. The following German community schools are in receipt of Government grants:—Oldeani in the Northern Province; Sungu in the Tanga Province; Mlalo Lutheran Mission School, Tanga Province; and Lupembe in the Iringa Province. In all these schools English is taught as a subject, and the school curriculum has been framed not only to meet local requirements but also in such a way as to enable children who go to Germany for higher education to take their place without inconvenience in German schools. Small kindergarten schools are conducted by the Berlin Lutheran Mission in Dar es Salaam and the Leipzig Lutheran Mission at Marangu (Moshi).

(c) *Dutch Education*.—There are four schools, three of which are situated in the Northern Province at Ngare-Nanyuki, Oldonyo Sambu, and Ngare Ol Motonyi, and one at the Lupa in the Iringa Province. Dutch education is controlled by a committee of local settlers, and the Government paid grants-in-aid for the teachers at the three schools in the Northern Province; a grant of £300 for the boarding of children of necessitous parents was also made from the education tax reserve fund. Bursaries were paid for two pupils attending schools in South Africa for higher education.

(d) *Greek Education*.—The Greek community at Moshi have completed the building of a new school at Kibosho. The Government have made a grant of £1,000 towards the cost.

112. *General*.—The question of providing further facilities for European education engaged the careful attention of Government and during the latter part of the year sanction was obtained for the expenditure of £10,000 on the building of a primary boarding-school in Arusha, £5,000 of this sum being found from the balance of the non-native education tax standing to the credit of European education. This school, designed to accommodate 48 boarders, is to be under the control of the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, representing the Church Missionary Society. It is anticipated that this school will open towards the end of 1933.

113. *Secondary Education*.—Owing to the absence of facilities for secondary education in Tanganyika, financial assistance is granted to parents sending their children to schools in Kenya.

The following is a list of the assisted European schools in the Territory and the number of pupils on the roll in each for the academic year ending on the 30th September, 1932 :—

<i>School.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>		<i>Grant.</i>
				<i>Gradu-ates.</i>	<i>Non-gradu-ates.</i>	
						£
German School Lwandai (Mlalo) ...	25	21	46	1	2	506
German School Sunga ...	11	10	21	—	2	336
German School Oldeani ...	10	6	16	1	1	41
German School Lupembe ...	17	16	33	1	3	341
Greek School Kibosho ...	10	9	19	—	1	42
Dutch School Ngare Ol Motonyi ...	5	7	12	—	2	434
Dutch School Oldonyo-Sambu ...	21	15	36	1	1	441
Dutch School Ngare Nanyuki ...	32	19	51	1	2	441
English Kindergarten Tanga ...	10	6	16	—	2	30
English Kindergarten Dodoma ...	8	4	12	1	—	55
Mixed Kindergarten (including Goans) Tabora ...	9	6	15	1	—	75
Mixed School (including Goans) St. Joseph's Convent, Dar es Salaam. ...	67	72	139	1	6	350
<i>Total ...</i>	225	191	416	8	22	£3,092

XV.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS, AND DRUGS.

114. The manufacture, sale, and consumption of native liquor in townships is regulated by the Native Liquor Ordinance, while control outside townships is effected by means of regulations made under the Native Authority Ordinance. The sale and supply of liquor to non-natives is regulated by the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance. The Ordinance prohibits the manufacture of potable spirits, controls the possession of stills, and forbids the supply to natives of liquor other than native liquor. The Ordinance is strictly enforced and every effort made to ensure that natives do not obtain alcohol clandestinely.

The only spirits permitted to be manufactured are denatured or methylated spirits for medical, industrial, and other purposes, as authorized by Article 6 of the Convention of 1919 relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, and provision is made for controlling the possession and use of stills as permitted by the Convention. One licence only has so far been granted for the manufacture of denatured spirits under the provisions of the Ordinance, and the use of the spirits produced is limited by the licence to the flavouring of tobacco made on the licensee's estate. The supply of denatured or methylated spirits to natives, except under licence, is prohibited.

115. RETURN OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUBORDINATE COURTS UNDER THE NATIVE LIQUOR ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 49 OF THE LAWS), DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932.

<i>Charge.</i>			<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 18(a)	...	...	3	3
„ 18(d)	...	...	4	4
„ 23	...	...	1	1
„ 24	...	...	1	1
„ 26	...	...	4	4
„ 29	...	...	44	35
„ 30	...	...	138	135
„ 31(2)	...	...	1	1
„ 32(1)	...	...	1	1
„ 32(4)	...	...	1	1
„ 35(3)	...	...	15	3
„ 37(2)	...	...	2	1
<i>Total</i>	...	...	215	190

RETURN OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUBORDINATE COURTS UNDER THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 102 OF THE LAWS) AS AMENDED BY ORDINANCE NO. 17 OF 1931, AND UNDER THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR REGULATIONS, 1928, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932.

<i>Charge.</i>			<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 32(3)	...	...	17	17
„ 33(2)	...	...	4	4
„ 40(1)	...	...	1	1
„ 45(1)	...	...	4	2
„ 48(1)	...	...	8	7
„ 48(2)	...	...	12	11
„ 51(1)	...	...	1	1
Regulations under the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance				
2	...	...	1	1
5	...	...	4	4
<i>Total</i>	...	...	52	48
			<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	...	...	27	27
Asiatics	...	...	9	6
Natives	...	...	16	15
<i>Total</i>	...	...	52	48

116. Statistics relating to the importation of alcoholic liquors for the last five years are given below :—
Importation of Alcoholic Liquors.

<i>Spirits.</i>	<i>Average alcoholic strength (Sykes).</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>					<i>Value.</i>				
		1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Beer (imperial gallons) ...		114,458	160,312	147,679	105,585	103,969	£ 21,905	£ 29,623	£ 27,375	£ 18,868	£ 20,505
Brandy (proof gallons) ...	23 per cent. under proof	5,135	6,167	4,752	3,928	2,764	5,604	6,855	5,087	4,135	3,683
Gin and Geneva (proof gallons).	19 " "	3,445	4,375	4,247	4,144	3,270	2,632	3,063	2,995	2,881	2,300
Liqueurs (imperial gallons)	22 " "	979	734	647	537	396	1,241	891	823	723	605
Rum (proof gallons) ...	20 " "	28	52	65	106	25	31	40	54	30	31
Whisky (proof gallons) ...	23 " "	26,662	26,238	25,853	22,907	18,312	37,773	36,236	35,475	30,555	24,710
Wines (imperial gallons)		28,690	26,390	24,395	15,710	13,154	15,647	14,302	13,178	8,655	7,674
Unenumerated (imperial gallons).		30	121	108	59	—	92	341	150	20	—
Total		179,427	224,389	207,746	152,976	141,890	84,925	91,351	85,137	65,867	59,508

Note.—As no allowance is made in the Tariff for under proof in excess of 12½ per cent., the returns show the number of proof gallons charged for duty at this minimum strength. The actual number of proof gallons will be less in proportion to the actual strength of each kind of spirit.

117. The decrease of £6,359 in the value of alcoholic liquors imported is no doubt due to the reduced spending-power of the non-native population. The tariff on imported liquor is shown in the schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1930 (No. 16 of 1930) as amended by Ordinances Nos. 30 and 48 of 1931.

118. Native beer, the consumption of which at most native ceremonies is demanded by native custom, is manufactured locally. There is little habitual drunkenness among tribal natives, and beer drinking is controlled by the native authorities. A description of the manufacture of certain native liquors is given in Appendix X.

Drugs.

119. The complete control of opium and its derivatives is provided for by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance which was enacted to give effect in the Territory to the Dangerous Drugs Convention signed at Geneva on 19th February, 1925, for the suppression of the contraband trade in the abuse of certain drugs. The provisions of the International Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, which was signed at Geneva on 13th July, 1931, were applied to the Territory by the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932; this Convention is supplementary to the Convention of 1925, and includes certain drugs additional to those mentioned in that Convention.

The cultivation of the poppy and the importation of all preparations of poppies is prohibited, as also is the importation of "bhang." The cultivation of "bhang" and its consumption, use, and possession in any form are prohibited by the Cultivation of Noxious Plants (Prohibition) Ordinance.

120. RETURN OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUBORDINATE COURTS UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 90 OF THE LAWS), DURING THE CALDENDAR YEAR 1932.

<i>Charge.</i>				<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 7(a)	...	...	...	1	1
" 7(b)	...	...	...	2	2
" 9(a)	...	...	...	1	1
" 9(b)	...	...	...	3	3
" 9(c)	...	...	...	1	1
" 9(e)	...	...	...	3	3
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	11	11
				<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	—	—
Asiatics	...	...	...	5	5
Natives	...	...	...	6	6
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	11	11

XVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Expenditure.

121. The sum of £229,014 was provided in the approved estimates for the full financial year 1932–33 for medical and sanitation services, a decrease of £31,006 on the provision for the previous year. Savings of £6,780 have been effected by the closure of the Epidemiological Survey at Kahama and the transfer of *Trypanosoma rhodesiense* research to sleeping sickness expenditure, while the sum of £4,240 previously shewn in the medical estimates for the sanitation of Dar es Salaam has been transferred to a different heading, “Township Authority Dar es Salaam.”

Assistance to Medical Missions.

122. As stated in last year's Report, Medical Missions do not receive grants-in-aid for the maintenance of general hospitals and dispensaries controlled by them. In certain cases where Government medical services are not available, fees for attendance on Government patients are paid to the Missions. Assistance in the form of specific drugs and equipment is also given when campaigns against diseases such as ankylostomiasis, leprosy, sleeping-sickness, etc., are being undertaken. During 1932 contributions totalling £1,262 10s. were made to the Church Missionary Society and £300 to the Africa Inland Mission.

The Missions render the greatest assistance to the Government in controlling settlements for lepers in the vicinity of Mission stations. Allocations from the money provided in the medical estimates for the maintenance of leprosy patients are made to Provincial Commissioners who, so far as funds allow, assist the Missions to support the settlements.

Economies effected.

123. In spite of the most urgent need for economy essential medical services were maintained throughout the year; no medical station was closed, while a new dispensary, at present in charge of a sub-assistant surgeon, was opened at Korogwe, an important trading centre on the Tanga line. Economies were mainly effected by not filling senior posts as they became vacant and by not replacing casualties amongst the staff. Further reductions were made in the numbers of African sanitary inspectors; the reduction of the vote in successive years has resulted in the elimination of all those who were not fully trained and has left a nucleus of inspectors who are men of practical knowledge and experience. The salaries of most of these inspectors have been reduced except in the case of those who have already passed all their examinations.

Hospitals.

124. The most important building programme carried out during the year was the alteration to the Sewa Hadji Hospital at Dar es Salaam. £4,500 was expended in providing a new out-patient department and additional wards and in improvements to the main building. The result has been most successful, and the comfort and convenience of both patients and staff have been so greatly increased that the erection of a new native hospital at Dar es Salaam is no longer regarded as a necessity. At Musoma a new hospital has been built by the native authorities at a cost of £2,000. At Arusha £830 was spent on improvements to the native hospital, while the new leprosy treatment centre at Mkalama was completed at a cost of £643.

Attendance at Hospitals.

125. There was a decrease of 2,390 in-patients and an increase of 55,863 out-patients as compared with 1931. The figures for the last six years are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1927	27,819	261,899	289,718
1928	31,589	356,106	387,695
1929	33,470	360,001	393,471
1930	33,052	393,783	426,835
1931	31,626	423,584	455,210
1932	29,236	479,447	508,683

Maternity and Child Welfare.

126. Maternity and child welfare centres are maintained both by the Government and by Missionary Societies. The financial assistance given to the latter has already been mentioned in paragraph 107.

The figures for all clinics during the last six years are given below :—

	<i>1927.</i>	<i>1928.</i>	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>
Total number of confinements admitted to clinics.	507	1,645	2,521	2,399	2,710	2,344
Total number of confinements attended to elsewhere.	114	167	55	49	499	190
Total number of new cases (in- and out-patients) seen at clinics :—						
Mothers	10,736	16,686	28,858	24,569	30,558	35,283
Children	16,519	24,870	38,682	31,553	45,418	46,806
Total number of attendances at clinics :—						
Mothers	27,745	74,340	148,006	164,833	251,704	273,763
Children	36,725	90,747	197,021	219,133	352,155	454,401

Native Dispensers.

127. At the end of the year, 96 trained African dispensers were employed by the Medical Department. Some of these are used as medical assistants in the larger hospitals, while those with the longest experience are placed in charge of small dispensaries which act as out-posts to the District hospitals. Six new candidates were under training during the year. The improvements to the native hospital at Dar es Salaam (Sewa Hadji) have provided class-rooms where theoretical work can be carried on, combined with practical instruction in the wards and out-patient departments of the hospital. A refresher course extending over a period of six months was held during the year and twelve trained men were withdrawn from their stations to attend. The course was a thorough one, special courses of lectures being given by various members of the staff of the Medical Department, including the Acting Deputy Director of Sanitary Service on hygiene, the Acting Deputy Director of Laboratory Service on laboratory methods, the Malaria Research Officer on malaria and mosquitoes, the Matron on simple hospital administration and the nursing of patients; the staff of the hospital also lectured and gave practical instruction in elementary surgery, medicine, and anaesthetics. Lectures and practical instruction in the extraction of teeth were given by the Government Dental Surgeon. In addition to these lectures and demonstrations, revision classes were held in subjects such as pharmacology and therapeutics, the giving of injections both intra-muscular and intravenous, microscopical examinations, the treatment of yaws, and the preparation of the Government returns required in their work. A fuller account of the syllabus will appear in the Annual Medical Report for 1932.

Tribal Dispensaries.

128. The Native Administrations continue to take great interest in the tribal dispensaries which are controlled and financed by them. Wherever funds permit, the staff provided is in excess of the number of dispensaries thus making it possible for one or more tribal dressers to be always at the nearest Government hospital undergoing a refresher course. Arrangements are at present being made to enable District medical officers to exercise closer supervision over the dispensaries than has been possible in the past. The attendances during the year were 374,614, an increase of 4,879 over 1931.

The figures for the last five years are as follows :—

1928	...	...	...	...	141,300
1929	...	...	...	...	190,545
1930	...	...	...	...	352,423
1931	...	...	...	...	369,735
1932	...	...	...	...	374,614

129. Particulars of the number of dispensaries open during 1932 and of the new ones to be built in 1933 are given in the following table :—

NUMBER OF TRIBAL DISPENSARIES BY PROVINCES.

				<i>No. open during 1932.</i>	<i>No. to be opened in 1933.</i>
Central	...	...	...	23	1
Eastern	...	...	...	30	1
Iringa	...	...	...	40	—
Lake	...	...	...	86	17 (1 to be re-
Lindi	...	...	...	48	2 built).
Northern	...	...	...	13	1
Tanga	...	...	...	27	—
Western	...	...	...	29	—
				296	22
<i>Total = 318</i>					

Tuberculosis.

130. The tuberculosis unit on Kilimanjaro with headquarters at Kibongoto and sub-stations on the slopes of the mountain continued its work throughout the year. This unit carried out constant treatment and educative measures for the prevention of the spread of infection among the Wachagga at the special Tuberculosis Hospital at Kibongoto, staffed by a medical officer, an asiatic compounder and three dispensers, and its branch dispensaries, while similar work was done by the general hospital at Moshi, at which there is a medical officer and two sub-assistant surgeons, by the tribal dispensaries under the native authorities, by the medical Officer of Health of the Northern Province whose headquarters are at Moshi, with six African sanitary inspectors, especially in connexion with the improvement of housing and sanitation in the villages, and by the Tuberculosis Research Officer himself. A pamphlet in English was prepared, based on the findings of the latter officer, and was circulated in August, 1932, to all Government Departments, missions, schools, and persons interested in the care of natives and labour throughout the Territory. A circular in technical language was issued to all medical practitioners and administrative officers stating the findings to date, and recommending that a careful watch should be kept for cases of the disease, while an illustrated pamphlet in Swahili with posters has been printed and is being issued to all schools, missions, medical stations and native authorities, describing the dangers of the condition and the steps to be taken to avoid catching or spreading the disease. This pamphlet will also appear in serial form in *Mambo Leo*, the monthly Swahili publication.

Since the special tuberculosis investigation was begun, information has also been collected regarding the incidence of the disease in other parts of the Territory and it has been found to be more widespread than had been realized. The extension of this investigation to other areas is, therefore, most desirable in order to ensure that the policy for the control of tuberculosis may be based upon accurate knowledge of the disease in all parts of the Territory where it occurs. A further free grant of £3,833 from the Colonial Development Fund spread over the next two years was asked for in order that the work should be continued and this request has been granted. In particular other highland areas such as Tukuyu, parts of the Kigoma District, and Kondoa Irangi will be examined.

Venereal Diseases and Yaws.

131. Treatment by injection continues to be popular; 35,229 cases of syphilis and 114,115 cases of yaws were treated throughout the year.

The figures for the last eight years are as follows :—

		<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Yaws.</i>
1925	...	11,288	74,638
1926	...	17,751	96,624
1927	...	20,804	120,263
1928	...	24,367	127,439
1929	...	25,752	126,328
1930	...	25,864	137,112
1931	...	29,662	112,128
1932	...	35,229	114,115

Health of Prisoners.

132. The general health of the prisoners throughout the Territory was satisfactory. The death-rate per 1,000 shows a decrease of 0·90.

The figures for the last eight years are as follows :—

		<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Daily average number of prisoners during the year.</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000 to average number of prisoners.</i>
1925	...	59	1,732·12	34·00
1926	...	60	1,858·80	32·20
1927	...	32	1,695·91	18·80
1928	...	49	1,826·50	26·83
1929	...	23	1,905·10	12·07
1930	...	48	2,106·10	22·79
1931	...	59	2,370·00	24·89
1932	...	58	2,417·00	23·99

Sanitation.

133. In spite of the reduction in the vote for sanitary labour essential public services have been maintained in the principal townships of the Territory, although it has not been possible to devote as much attention as usual to grass cutting, bush clearing, etc. The report of the consulting engineers on the drainage and sewerage of Dar es Salaam and Tanga was received early in the year. The sum required to carry out the whole scheme is large, and is unlikely to be available in the near future.

As mentioned in paragraph 133 of the 1931 Report, the Minor Settlements Ordinance was enacted to provide local sanitary authorities with powers for the sanitary control of the smaller trading centres, which are not important enough to be gazetted townships. The delineation of these "minor settlements" was completed in 1932 in every Province except one, and the appointment of sanitary authorities was in progress.

The economic depression has greatly reduced the numbers of labourers employed on the sisal estates, particularly those imported from the south-western area of the Territory; the health of the labourers generally has been satisfactory.

Kahama Special Investigation.

134. This investigation has now been concluded, and a voluminous report, which is now being considered, has been received. The maternity and child welfare work which was carried out as part of the scheme has been continued during the year.

Infectious Diseases.

135. With the exception of smallpox in one area of the Territory no serious outbreak of infectious disease was reported during the year; 666 cases of smallpox occurred in the Iringa Province, in the Iringa, Njombe, Rungwe, and Mbeya Districts, and 76 in the southern part of the Tabora District. The disease was not of a virulent type, 48 deaths being reported amongst these 742 cases. In the remainder of the Territory only 26 cases were reported.

136. *Plague*.—Cases of plague occurred in 1931 in the following areas :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Up to 27/6/31</i>	<i>Additional to 31/12/31</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Northern	... Mbulu ...	9	—	9
Mwanza		78	—	78
Tabora	... Nzega ...	101	24	125
	Shinyanga	23	3	26
	<i>Total</i> ...	211	27	238

A detailed account of the history and incidence of plague in the Territory was published by the Government in July, 1931, copies of which have been supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Reference was made by the Permanent Mandates Commission to the statement in the 1930 Annual Report on the Territory that "a European Sanitary Superintendent provided with apparatus obtained from South Africa was touring the Mbulu area for the purpose of destroying rats." This officer, who was not a professional rat-catcher but had had some special training in the use of the apparatus, was in Mbulu during January and February, 1931, and achieved satisfactory results. Nine cases of plague were notified during 1931 in the Mbulu District, and no case was reported in that year after 20th June.

Only two Districts were affected in 1932, two cases being reported from the endemic area round Mbulu and ten from Shinyanga where an outbreak had occurred in 1931. The remainder of the Territory was free from infection.

137. *Influenza*.—No serious epidemic occurred; thirty deaths were reported during the year as being due to this disease.

138. The following table shows the incidence of dangerous infectious diseases during the last eight years:—

Year.	<i>Smallpox.</i>		<i>Cerebro-spinal meningitis.</i>		<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Influenza.</i>	
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1925 ...	1,388	466	6	3	44	27	692	64
1926 ...	22	—	8	4	6	6	1,552	209
1927 ...	84	8	7	6	13	10	—	—
1928 ...	26	—	7	3	43	42	540	8
1929 ...	178	22	10	6	—	—	33	—
1930 ...	4,335	734	6	3	15	15	56	—
1931 ...	1,733	148	4	2	238	172	1,568	22
1932 ...	768	48	7	1	12	10	123	30

Leprosy.

139. There has been no alteration in the policy of encouraging early cases to come for treatment by the establishment of treatment centres and the abolition of compulsory segregation. The Missionary Societies render the greatest assistance to the Government in supervizing leper settlements near the mission stations.

Trypanosomiasis.

140. One new focus of infection was discovered in Mkalama District, but the affected area is circumscribed and it is unlikely that there will be any serious spread. The villages affected have been evacuated, and the people moved to open country. There has been no serious spread elsewhere, but in the Western and Lake Provinces the number of cases has increased in some of the old foci.

The policy of concentration referred to in previous Reports is still adhered to, and Bayer 205 and tryparsamide are still found to be the most suitable drugs.

Research work on *Trypanosoma rhodesiense* at the Research Laboratory at Tinde was continued and the results published in various scientific journals.

The Provinces of the Territory were, as mentioned in paragraph 9, regrouped during the year, and in the affected Provinces as now constituted the number of cases and deaths during the last five years are showing in the following table :—

Provinces.	New cases diagnosed during the year.					Deaths.				
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Lake ...	172	143	228	138	605	69	53	65	64	89
Western	1,548	3,111	1,513	1,304	2,251	295	520	442	477	385
Central ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lindi ...	25	8	5	—	5	31	7	3	3	3
Northern	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,751	3,262	1,750	1,442	2,861	395	580	510	544	477

141. The expenditure on health services and its relation to revenue and hut and poll tax is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Expenditure on health services.	Total revenue.*	Total revenue† hut and poll tax.	Percentage of total revenue spent on health services.	Percentage of hut and poll tax spent on health services.	Amount spent on health services per head of population.	Expenditure on health services by Native Administrations.
	£	£	£			Pence.	£
21-22	101,918	978,192	349,554	10·4	35·7	5·9	—
22-23	89,999	1,228,586	406,550	7·3	22·1	5·2	—
23-24	92,340	1,257,540	410,000	7·4	22·3	5·3	—
24-25	106,127	1,324,670	446,900	8·0	23·7	6·2	—
25-26	147,703	1,975,400	674,973	7·5	21·9	8·5	—
26-27	183,811	2,202,908	682,106	8·3	26·9	10·7	†
27-28	199,346	1,904,106	708,533	10·5	28·1	11·1	†
28-29	232,467	1,972,858	736,970	11·8	31·5	11·8	13,096
29-30	248,233	1,992,675	748,734	12·5	33·1	12·5	16,830
30-31	261,519	1,749,478	700,852	14·9	37·3	13·2	16,684
31-32	222,343	1,522,368	539,033	14·6	41·2	10·5	16,702

* From 1921-22 to 1926-27 includes Railway revenue.

† From 1926-27 onwards includes amounts refunded to Native Treasuries.

‡ Statistics not available.

§ Estimated expenditure.

XVII.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

Land.

142. The land legislation of the Territory and the principles governing land tenure have been described in previous Reports. No further legislation has been enacted during the year.

Owing to the continued economic depression there was little demand for agricultural land, only 20,578 acres having been alienated in 1932, while leases representing 25,182 acres were either surrendered or revoked.

In the Oldeani area of Mbulu District, Northern Province, 24 farms have been demarcated, and it is anticipated that rights of occupancy for these farms will be sold by auction early in 1933.

143. Rights of occupancy in respect of 714 trading plots were granted, and 466 plots were given up. These plots are often taken by traders to test commercial prospects in remote areas, and when they prove unprofitable are surrendered.

The rights of occupancy granted for Mission stations and school sites numbered 108. Sixteen factory sites, 5 ginnery-buying posts, 2 aerodromes, and 2 sports grounds were leased during the year.

144. During the period under review the German documents relating to land, formerly in the custody of the Keeper of German Records, were taken over by the Land Department, on the abolition of this appointment. All matters relating to these documents (searches, translations, reports, etc.) are now dealt with by that Department.

Surveys.

GOEDETIC SURVEY OF THE ARC OF THE 30TH MERIDIAN.

145. The geodetic survey party consisting of two officers and two non-commissioned officers under Major M. Hotine, R.E., arrived at Dar es Salaam early in December, 1931. The party proceeded shortly afterwards to Kigoma, where the field organization was arranged. Beaconing was then started from the Ruanda-Urundi triangulation southwards, following the eastern side of Lake Tanganyika through the Kigoma and Ufipa Districts of this Territory

and continuing into the Abercorn District of Northern Rhodesia until a connexion was established with the Rhodesian Arc between Abercorn and Kasama.

The angular observation was then begun, working northwards, and by the end of the year about two thirds of the work was completed, including the measurement of a base at Kate (12 miles long).

It is anticipated that the programme set down will be completed about the end of April, 1933, which is well within the period originally estimated.

TRIANGULATION.

146. The triangulation survey party has been engaged on what may be termed the second link of the main triangulation chain, viz., the connecting up of Arusha and Dodoma. The first few months of the year were spent in the preparation and measurement of a primary base, the base being over seven miles long. On completion of the base measurement, a major triangulation chain was carried from Arusha through Kwakuchinga, Babati, Kondoa-Irangi, towards Dodoma. At the end of the year the observations were completed to within 30 miles of Dodoma over an area of approximately 2,100 square miles. An area of approximately 2,800 square miles has been topographically surveyed by plane-table methods, and sheets of one degree square, with a scale of 1/250,000, are being compiled.

CADASTRAL SURVEYS.

147. During the year title-deed plans were completed in respect of 204 agricultural plots covering an area of 191,102 acres, 225 township plots, 161 minor settlement plots, 2 cotton market plots, 2 ginnery sites, and 3 mining leases. The computations were completed of 125 farms and mines with an aggregate area of 144,627 acres, 3,551 township, trading centre, ginnery, and cotton-market plots, and 27 miscellaneous surveys. The traverses run in connexion with these surveys were 680 miles in length. The number of land-marks buried was 8,950.

The systematic surveys of Singida and Kondoa-Irangi Townships were completed during the year; those of Lindi and Morogoro are nearing completion, while those of Iringa, Mwanza, and Tanga are progressing.

The prints issued by the Drawing Office numbered 5,443.

AERIAL SURVEYS.*

148. The following aerial surveys were carried out during the year :

				<i>Estimated value in terms of ground survey.</i>
				£
Tanga Township	...	...	...	800
Mbeya Township	...	...	...	150
Tukuyu Township	...	...	...	150
Tabora Township	...	...	...	1,000
Mwanza Township	...	...	...	800
Shinyanga Township	...	...	...	25
Arusha Township	...	...	...	250
Manyoni Township	...	...	...	50
Singida Township	...	...	...	50
Mpwapwa Township	...	...	...	50
Bagamoyo Township	...	...	...	75
Lindi Township	...	...	...	300
Kilwa Township	...	...	...	100
Mikindani Township	...	...	...	100
Kigoma Township	...	...	...	400
Ujiji Township	...	...	...	500
Kisidju Estate	...	...	...	75
Sigi Segoma Sisal Estate	...	...	...	20
Luiche River Delta	...	...	...	62
Malagarasi River Delta	...	...	...	25
<i>Total</i>				£4,982

149. During the year, 70,600 miles were flown by Government aircraft which were employed on the following duties :—

						<i>Miles.</i>
Aerial surveys	...	...	...	...	...	12,800
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	47,000
Mails	...	...	...	...	...	4,300
Instruction in flying...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Inspection of aerodromes	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Practice flights	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Miscellaneous duties...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
<i>Total</i>						70,600

150. The revenue earned during the year in respect of transport fees and the carriage of mails amounted to £1,469.

* *Note.*—For convenience, an account of the work performed by the Government Air Service other than on Survey duties is included here.

151. The Government coastal air-mail service, which was established in 1931, ceased to operate on 22nd January, when the Imperial Airways route was opened up from Kisumu through Nairobi to Capetown. During the fourteen weeks the service was operating 26,000 letters were carried. Between March and September the Government ran a weekly mail service between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam to connect with the Imperial Airways service at Dodoma. This feeder service ceased when Messrs. Wilson Airways, Ltd., inaugurated a coastal service connecting Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam.

152. The value of air transport for officials again proved itself in the saving of time spent on travelling and the expeditious performance of duties.

153. There were no forced landings by Government aircraft, and the only damage sustained during the year was a broken propeller.

154. During the year the expenditure in connexion with the Government Air Service was as follows:—

	£
<i>I. Recurrent Expenditure provided for under Survey</i>	
<i>Head of the 1931-32 Estimates:—</i>	
Staff Salaries	3,940
Passages	262
Photographic Material	183
Tools and Maintenance	568
Petrol and Oil	637
Electric Light	32
<i>Total</i>	£5,622
<i>II. Extraordinary Expenditure, provided from Loan</i>	
<i>Funds:—</i>	
Aircraft spares	145
Landing grounds	48
Hangar	3
<i>Total</i>	£196

XVIII.—FORESTRY.

Areas.

155. Examination of the forest area, actively continued during the year, has resulted in a further 6,618 acres of valuable, hitherto unreserved forest, passing into the category of reserved forests. The estimated area of unreserved forest has risen by 19,261 acres owing to the alienation of 24,988 acres of four former forest reserves

in the Singida District which, on inspection, were found to contain no valuable timber and proved unworthy of retention as forest reserves.

At the end of the year the total estimated forest area was classified as follows :—

	<i>Square miles.</i>
Forest Reserves	3,978
As yet unreserved forest	108
Private forest	63

The above are exclusive of the vast areas of dry tree savannah containing widely-scattered valuable timbers.

Demarcation and Survey.

156. Since the opening of the Mbulu Forest Station in 1931, the Forest Officer has been almost exclusively engaged on the demarcation, survey, and exploration of the forests of the Mbulu District and the Northern Highlands.

Forest Fires and Protection.

157. No fires of a serious nature entered any of the reserved forests, but the annual firing of the savannah and bush country occurred as usual. Fire lines were cut and maintained during the year round most of the important reserves threatened by the periodic grass fires, and patrols were maintained during the period of drought.

The Timber Trade.

158. The effect of the prevailing general trade depression and shortage of money has resulted in an almost complete cessation in the local timber industry of the Territory. Only one firm was operating during the year, and its operations were on a very reduced scale. Enquiries were received from England regarding Mkunguni timber, and efforts were made to interest home markets in Tanganyika timbers. To this end, specimen logs of *Podocarpus* were sent to the Forest Products Research Laboratory for testing, in the hope of interesting European timber merchants in this wood.

Silviculture.

159. Owing to a reduction in the funds allocated to this purpose and the almost complete suspension of exploitation from forest reserves, the silvicultural work of the Department throughout the year was principally confined to consolidating the existing plantations in all Divisions. Afforestation by the native authorities with the advice and under the supervision of forest officers continued throughout the year.

Native Forest Reserves.

160. The year under review may be said to have seen the inauguration of this type of reserve. In view of the very considerable destruction of forests by the natives in the Uluguru and Nguru Mountains in the Morogoro District of the Eastern Province, with the resultant scarcity of firewood and building material and increase in soil erosion, the clan-heads of the tribes of those areas were encouraged to take active measures in the protection of the forest country that remained and to create enthusiasm among their people for reafforestation. So successful have been their efforts that 13,032 acres were demarcated with the assistance of forest officers by the clan-heads as "clan forest reserves," while in 1932 alone 31 different clan plantations of a total acreage of 40 acres were sown and over 92,000 pits had been planted with quick growing trees by some 1,500 natives along the borders of their cultivations. The extension of these native reserves to other provinces was under consideration.

XIX.—MINING AND GEOLOGY.

Legislation.

161. In view of the considerable increase in mining activity, especially in the alluvial workings in the Lupa area, it was found desirable to pass legislation, following the form of similar laws in other gold and diamond producing countries, for the closer control of mining areas. The Mining (Controlled Areas) Ordinance was enacted, and will be applied in the first instance to the Lupa area only. It confers wide powers of search and arrest on the local authorities, which it is intended should be very sparingly used, and provides for the expulsion of undesirables from the gold-diggings; it provides for the appointment of honorary mine warders and restricts the amount of bonus payable to labourers for the gold which their work brings to light. As regards the latter, it has been the custom for some years for diggers to pay their labour a monthly wage together with a bonus, originally, of 20 cents per pennyweight. So long as the bonus remained at a low figure the custom was legitimate and was an inducement to good work but, with competition among the diggers, the amount of bonus paid had gradually risen, in some cases to Shs.2 per pennyweight. The payment of so high a reward was a direct incentive to the native to steal gold, either from his own employer or from other claims, with a view to its disposal to unscrupulous persons who did not concern themselves with its origin.

General.

162. The world financial position with the sharp rise in the price of gold caused concentration of effort on gold prospecting and mining, and provided employment for a large number of persons in prospecting.

163. The quantity and value of minerals exported or sold within the Territory were as follows :—

<i>Mineral.</i>	1931.		1932.	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		£		£
Mica	8.75 long tons...	2,600	12.04 long tons	3,808
Gold	15,200 oz. ...	60,183	30,881 oz. (un-refined).	150,166
Diamonds ...	7,790.505 carats	9,698	1,387.17 carats	1,859
Tin Ore	20.12 long tons	1,987	62.59 long tons	5,514
Salt	6,616.62 long tons	36,524	6,026 long tons	32,639
Red Ochre ...	45.8 long tons ...	273	22.78 long tons	116
	<i>Total ...</i>	£111,265	<i>Total ...</i>	£194,102

164. Mining concessions and prospecting rights were issued as follows :—

		<i>Exclusive Prospecting</i>			<i>Special Prospecting</i>		<i>Claims registered.</i>	<i>Leases. Granted.</i>
		<i>Rights Issued.</i>	<i>Licences. Granted.</i>	<i>Licences. Renewed.</i>	<i>Licences. Granted.</i>	<i>Licences. Renewed.</i>		
1931	...	511	18	21	3	6	754	6
1932	...	536	4	16	2	3	1,258	1

The following are details of the claims registered.

			1931.	1932.
Precious Stones...	...		185	8
Reef gold	...		90	174
Alluvial gold	...		384	1,009
Salt	...		7	6
Mica	...		13	16
Stone, gravel, sand	...		46	12
Nickel	...		5	nil.
Tin	...		16	23
Corundum	...		1	nil.
Epsom salts	...		1	nil.
Manganese	...		6	nil.
Phosphate	...		nil.	1
Limestone	...		nil.	9
<i>Total ...</i>	...		754	1,258

Gold.

165. The export of bullion was 30,881 ozs. containing approximately 25,635 ozs. of fine gold worth £149,900 and 3,298 ozs. of fine silver worth £266. Of this total the Lupa goldfields in Mbeya District produced 15,843 ozs., practically all from alluvial, though

important reefs are being developed in this field. The Sekenke Mine in Mkalama District, where a vigorous programme of development is being carried out, produced 10,843 ozs. Musoma District produced 4,100 ozs., all from reef. Interesting activity commenced in the auriferous banded ironstone area near Saragura Hill, Mwanza District.

Diamonds.

166. Prospecting almost ceased in 1932, and production dropped to 1,387·17 carats, valued at £1,859. In this small output there were again stones of notable size and quality.

Mica.

167. Mining of mica had practically ceased at the beginning of the year, but revived when the market improved at the close of the year. The weight exported was 12·04 long tons. There are four large mica fields, the Uluguru Mountains in Morogoro District, Sibwesa in Kigoma District, Mkulwe in Mbeya District, and Kihurio in Pare District.

Tin.

168. Small alluvial tin producers in Bukoba District exported 62·59 long tons which were sold for £5,514.

Salt.

169. The industry is divided into three areas:—Nyanza Salt Mines, Limited, in Kigoma Province, produced 3,600 long tons and sold 3,590 long tons at an average of Shs. 128/78 cents per long ton.

Rukwa (Ivuna) Salt Works, in Mbeya District, produced 73 long tons, and from stocks and current production sold 322 long tons at an average of Shs. 142 per long ton.

The numerous salt works on the coast produced 3,090 long tons, but sold only 2,114 long tons for an average price of Shs. 71/67. The total sales were £32,639. Unrestricted competition at the coast has made the industry there unprofitable.

Coal.

170. There are numerous coalfields, all south of the Central Railway and all capable of producing a non-coking steam coal. Lack of transport facilities continues, however, to prevent exploitation.

Other Minerals.

171. There is a nickeliferous area between Dodoma and Kondoa and another near Lake Tanganyika, south of Kigoma. Specimens of asbestos and rare earth minerals have been brought in by prospectors.

Geological Survey.

172. As a part of the general measures of economy it was found necessary to retrench a European clerk and a well-boring foreman on the staff of the Geological Survey, but no reduction was made during 1932 in the number of geologists.

In the laboratory, over 400 determinations were made. More fire assays for gold and precious metals were performed in 1932 than in the previous year and, amongst the other determinations, assays on counterfeit and currency coins were made. Revenue derived from laboratory fees almost equalled that collected in 1931.

Of special interest were the field discoveries made in the Kigoma District and the laboratory identification of tin stone from a new source. Noritic rocks with sulphide containing a small amount of nickel were proved over a large area near Kungwe Bay, Lake Tanganyika, and their extension in a south-south-east direction was indicated. A closer examination of this occurrence may reveal a concentration of sulphides of economic value. This formation merits close examination also for other minerals which are often associated with this suite of rocks. Cassiterite grains were identified in sandstones from an adjoining area, and isolated rock specimens submitted by officials from the Dodoma District have proved to be nickeliferous. Some promising manganese ore, reported to be of considerable extent, has been analysed in the laboratory.

The output of publications and sun-prints has been maintained during the year, and a start has been made on the production of a geological map of the Territory on a scale of one to a million.

During the year one field party was occupied on purely geological work, while two field parties were engaged on geological work connected with water-supplies, and one party performed purely topographical surveying. Three parties were engaged in operating boring machines for the development of reliable water supplies.

The purely geological work was undertaken in the Kigoma Province where, apart from tracing the extent southwards of the interesting rock formations mapped in 1931, investigations were made on reported discoveries of copper and nickel. Some supplementary geological examination was also carried out in the new extension of the Lupa goldfield. Geological work connected with water supplies was performed in the Kwimba, Singida, Tabora, Tanga, and Mbeya Districts, and in the last District some further mapping was done in the gold-producing areas. A large area was mapped topographically in the Lake Province, where more detailed geological knowledge is required to help to increase the permanent water supplies in an overstocked region.

The area covered by geological reconnaissance amounted to 8,973 square miles, whilst 3,400 square miles were topographically surveyed. Some 500 miles of route mapping by wheel, compass, and aneroid were performed, and in addition to the distances covered

on foot 7,950 miles were travelled by motor, 10,850 miles by train, 240 by air, and 150 by steamer by officers of the Geological staff.

As a result of the meeting held at Kigoma in 1931 by the Sub-Commission of African Geological Surveys, a valuable geological map of Southern Equatorial Africa has been published together with the proceedings of the meeting. The cost of this was defrayed by public subscription.

Further research into water supplies has proved that the deep-seated supplies are the most reliable and, in consequence, well-boring by machinery is gradually assuming more importance. Despite the prevailing adverse economic conditions, a full boring programme was maintained, and 2,438 feet of borehole were completed by the Geological Survey. Of this total footage 50 per cent. was in crystalline rock, and the deepest borehole was 506 feet. A total of 113,430 gallons per 24 hours was thus added to the resources of the country.

The reservoir at Dodoma functioned successfully throughout 1932. At the end of the dry season it contained 2·8 million gallons. The work instituted last year to increase the catchment area to provide for increased run off has been very successfully carried out by the Public Works Department, and on completion of the work by the end of the year the new catchment area will be surveyed by the Geological Survey Department. There is now every possibility of the reservoir filling each year, and thus preserving a more stable reserve against unexpected demands or unusual conditions of rainfall.

173. An archaeological expedition, under the leadership of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, commenced excavations at the Oldoway site in the Northern Province in September, 1931, and continued to work until November, 1932, when the expedition returned to England. It is understood that valuable data and specimens were found, but a final report will not be published until 1934. The area adjoining the Oldoway site was declared a reserved area under the Preservation of Archaeological Objects Ordinance for the purpose of controlling the removal of or excavation for objects of archaeological interest.

XX.—AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY.

AGRICULTURE.

Native Agriculture generally.

174. Climatically 1932 was a good season, and this together with the exhortation and encouragement given by Government to natives to increase production resulted in the output of crops and products, excluding coffee and beeswax, exceeding by 80 per cent that of 1931, that is to say, production in *exportable* annual crops was nearly doubled. In view of the low prices which have prevailed

for export crops produced by natives, such as groundnuts, cotton, copra, and grain, this result may be regarded as satisfactory. Generally, natives in most districts responded well to the encouragement given, especially taking into consideration the fact that, whereas in previous good seasons production has been encouraged and stimulated by the ruling high prices, it is not easy for the natives to comprehend the low prices which they are now obtaining for their produce.

In the Mwanza Province the amount of cultivation during the season was greater than ever before. Unfortunately it was not a good season for cotton, only half the usual yield being obtained, as was verified by the results at Government experimental stations. There was a large increase in cotton planting in the Pares, Handeni, Bagamoyo, Rufiji, and Mahenge; in the Pares production increased to about five times and in the Handeni District to about fifteen times that of 1931.

Groundnut exports from the Tabora, Dodoma, and Singida Districts did not come up to expectation, due in a measure to the local consumption of groundnuts to replace the large quantity of cereal foodstuffs destroyed by locusts and to the retention of seed for further planting. The Lake area shows an increase in groundnut production of five times that of 1931. In the Lindi area it was reported that, with the exception of cotton, there was a significant increase in native exports, the 1931 output of sesame, for instance, being exceeded by some 800 tons. There was an increase in rice production, more especially in the Lake shore area in Mwanza and in the Eastern Province.

Sisal.

175. The sisal problem is one of world economics. Planters have been forced to revise their overhead charges, and it is only owing to drastic action such as the reduction of salaries and native wages, and of essential operations of cultivation and replanting, that plantations have been kept working. Development is at a standstill, though production is being maintained. From the Northern and Tanga Provinces, 39,500 tons to a total value of approximately £500,000 were exported during the year.

Coffee.

176. The *arabica* coffee crop from the Northern and Tanga Provinces was about 4,000 tons, of which approximately 3,600 tons was exported during the year. During the boom years of high prices for coffee, planters developed their plantations as much as possible and no reserves were built up. This policy has resulted in the neglect of proper methods of cultivation. The crop exceeded that of 1931 by nearly a thousand tons, but this increase appears to be due to the biennial bearing habit of most of the coffee trees. This biennial bearing problem has been studied by the agricultural

officers and is considered to be due mainly to cultural errors. The establishment of a coffee experimental station for the Northern Province was approved towards the end of the year, and funds have been provided from the Colonial Development Fund. Three hundred acres of land have been purchased, and arrangements are being made for the erection of the necessary buildings and plant. The activities of the station will be devoted chiefly to the improvement of cultural methods and of irrigation systems, the demonstration of the use of cover crops, the testing of the vitality of different species of coffee trees, the examination of the composition of irrigating water and of the effect on soil and coffee caused by the accumulation of salts, and the economy of treating coffee as a short-lived crop. The work of the station will be under the control of a Board of Governors selected from the members of the Coffee Advisory Board, and representatives from Kenya have been invited to attend meetings of the Board of Governors in order to ensure co-operation in research.

Approximately half of the native-grown *arabica* coffee is produced on Kilimanjaro, where there are some 12,500 growers whose crop reached over 800 tons. The Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association has been reorganized and formed into the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd., under the guidance of a European manager. This reorganization has shown highly satisfactory results both to the coffee industry in general and to the native grower in particular. Better marketable quality bean is being produced and marketing difficulties have disappeared.

As foreshadowed in the 1931 Report, legislation was enacted providing for the grading and inspection of Bukoba native-grown coffee. The system is now working smoothly and satisfactorily, with the result that on the average a better and more standardized product is being marketed and complaints regarding the export of wet and musty coffee have practically been eliminated. The export of native-grown coffee from Bukoba amounted to 7,107 tons in 1932, which was an increase of 521 tons on the 1931 export.

A Coffee Factories Ordinance was also enacted to confer upon the Director of Agriculture power to exercise control over the activities of coffee factories and curing works. These factories and works are costly to erect and to maintain, and require a minimum tonnage of coffee a year to cover normal overhead expenses. In order to protect the interests of producers it has been considered necessary to take powers to limit the number of such factories in any area and to refuse licences to applicants without adequate capital and experience.

Tobacco.

177. Virginian tobacco is being produced in considerable quantities in the Iringa District by non-native planters. This tobacco is marketed in the Territory, and experimental consignments were sent to test the European market. The future of this crop will

depend largely on the suitability of the leaf for the export market and the prices offered. Turkish tobacco is also being produced in Iringa and sold in England, but it is not anticipated that this production will expand for some years, as Virginia is proving the more popular crop with the planters. Fire-cured Virginia tobacco is produced by natives in the Songea, Lindi, and Biharamulo Districts, the grading and marketing being undertaken by the Agricultural Department. The crop is at present marketed locally, but trial consignments have been sent to England and reports are awaited.

Tea.

178. During the year, Dr. H. H. Mann, a well-known tea expert with long Indian experience, visited the Territory at the request of Government to report on tea cultivation and its development in the Territory. The areas which appear to be most suitable are the Eastern Usambaras and the Southern Highlands, particularly Mufindi and Rungwe. Dr. Mann's report had not been received by the end of the year. Tea is already being produced in small quantities and sold on the local market.

Copra.

179. The greater proportion of coconuts and copra produced is used locally for food and in the manufacture of soap. The methods of preparation of copra in the Territory are crude, but efforts are being made to effect improvements. Decreasing exports are due largely to the neglect of the plantations. As a consequence it was found necessary to apply more strictly the Plant Pest and Disease (Coconut) Regulations, and there are now signs of improvement in the upkeep of plantations.

Tung Oil.

180. A summary of the results with tung oil seed issued for trial to various planters showed that there are a few encouraging results, but that generally the growth of the plants was slow.

Essential Oils.

181. Interest is still shown by planters in the possibility of the production of essential oils, but a limiting factor in the case of both *Pelargonium* and peppermint is that the oil produced has been of inferior quality, even though strains of plants known to produce a high grade oil have been introduced. It appears necessary to obtain a strain of plants suited to particular local conditions.

Cocoa.

182. A very high grade Criollo cocoa thrives in several of the sheltered valleys of the Eastern Usambaras, but only one estate is producing. The buyers of this cocoa have repeatedly stated their desire to handle much greater quantities, and experimental planting trials are being carried out by the Department of Agriculture in

several likely suitable localities, notably in the foothills of the Nguru and the Northern and Southern Uluguru Mountains. Present indications from these trial plantings are encouraging.

Soil Erosion.

183. The difficult problem of soil erosion received the continuous attention of the Department. European planters are alive to the seriousness of soil erosion, and are combating it by cover cropping and contour planting.

Marketing.

184. Considerable attention was paid to the complicated problem of the disposal of produce. Ordinances amending the Trades Licensing, Markets, and Itinerant Traders Ordinances were passed early in the year to effect the improvement and the better regulation of trade in certain specified native produce. Areas may be declared in which the purchase of this produce is controlled by restricting the number of trading licences and by imposing conditions under which they may be granted. In certain events and in certain areas purchases of native produce for cash only has been enforced to check the undesirable and rapidly growing practice of barter.

Government has also had under consideration the betterment of the marketing of native crops by the organization of co-operative societies; and in 1931 secured the services of Mr. C. F. Strickland, late of the Indian Civil Service, who has had considerable experience of the co-operative movement in India and elsewhere to advise on the application of co-operative principles to local conditions. Mr. Strickland submitted to the Government draft legislation following similar legislation in India and other parts of the British Empire. Based on this work a Co-operative Societies Ordinance providing a comprehensive law on the constitution and regulation of co-operative societies was enacted during the year. It is intended to apply the provisions of this Ordinance in the first instance to the Kili-manjaro Native Planters Association. The formation of societies in other areas has been deferred for the present since the Government in view of the urgent need for economy did not consider itself justified in incurring the considerable expenditure necessary to enable a seconded officer to visit India and elsewhere in order to gain a first hand knowledge of the working of co-operative organizations among primitive agricultural peoples. An application for a grant from the Carnegie Trust for this purpose has been made.

Locust Invasion.

185. During the year flying swarms of the migratory locust invaded almost the whole extent of the Territory. In the Northern, Tanga, and Central Provinces, and the Iringa, Mbeya, Tabora and Mwanza Districts infestation was particularly heavy. It was lighter in Kilwa, Songea, Bukoba and the Eastern Province, with smaller swarms in other Districts.

Anti-locust measures were organized throughout the infested areas, and in Tabora and Arusha the King's African Rifles gave valuable assistance. These anti-locust campaigns were generally successful except in large uninhabited areas. The Northern, Tanga, and Eastern Provinces were clear by the middle of the year. At the same period large swarms entered the Bukoba District from the north and west with hopper emergence in November, and beating operations were still in progress at the end of the year. In the Central Province re-entry of fliers took place in the middle of December. Considerable numbers of swarms are still present in the north-west and in the Tabora District, and egg-laying is recently reported from the Rungwe area. A further widespread heavy infestation may be expected in 1933 with a possibility of an increase of the red locust.

Generally, little material damage to crops was done. In the Tabora District it was found necessary to concentrate on efforts to save the crops and to restrict the export and sale of foodstuffs. Steps were taken in all Districts to prevent food shortage by increasing the cultivation of root crops. In two areas of the Iringa District almost total destruction of food crops occurred with subsequent food shortage.

The direct cost of the anti-locust measures (exclusive of the salaries of Government officials employed on the work) during the year up to and including November was £1,500. This decrease in expenditure as compared with 1931 is in a large measure due to the fact that stores and equipment were available from previous anti-locust campaigns. The work of officers of the Agricultural Department was much interrupted by this campaign, and on account of reduced staffing in other Government Departments the number of seconded officers available for field work was much reduced. It is considered, however, that by timely action serious losses of crops were averted.

VETERINARY SCIENCE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

186. Trade depression and financial stringency continued to restrict development in 1932, and necessitated curtailment of certain activities, but satisfactory progress was achieved in rinderpest control, research into animal nutrition, and the improvement of the quality and quantity of animal products, such as ghee, hides and skins, etc.

Rinderpest.

187. In regard to rinderpest control substantial advance was made during 1932. The Central Province was cleared and only two centres remained in the Western Province. The disease has also been eradicated from the Northern Province with the exception of a small portion of the Loliondo Sub-district (of Masailand) situated close to the Kenya-Tanganyika boundary, and in the extreme north-west corner of the Province.

The chief reservoir of rinderpest infection remains in the Lake Province, particularly Usukuma, where great cattle density and shortage of pasture make quarantine and other control measures difficult to enforce effectively during the dry season. Despite these difficulties the Veterinary Department succeeded in eradicating the disease from almost the whole of the Shinyanga District. Infection is, however, still active in the Districts of Kwimba, Mwanza, Maswa, Musoma, and Bukoba. In Bukoba (where the cattle are of the straight-backed Ankole type, and much less resistant to rinderpest than cattle of the Zebu type) rinderpest swept through the District from north to south, and the greatest anxiety was felt lest infection should gain access to Biharamulo, Bugufi, and the adjacent Belgian Mandated Territory of Ruanda and Urundi. The danger was increased by the prevalence of the disease in the game of the District, especially buffalo. A cordon of native guards was placed across the southern end of Bukoba District, and this together with intensive control measures has, it is believed, prevented successfully any further spread into neighbouring Districts. Infected buffalo herds were turned northwards, and the immediate threat to the south has been removed.

Other Diseases.

188. *Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia*.—Two fresh outbreaks of a rather serious nature occurred during the year. One was in the South Pare District and the other at Kibirashi in Handeni District; both areas are situated in the Tanga Province, and both are sufficiently close to the pre-existing bovine pleuro-pneumonia quarantine area of Nakweni to arouse the suspicion that illicit movements from the latter have been the cause of these extensions. In the South Pare focus some 3,500 cattle are still involved, whilst at Kibirashi only 800 head are implicated. Of the pre-existing centres of infection (all confined to Masailand) the disease appeared to be quiescent in Pallalet, Mbuserosambu, Ndulen, and Nakweni, and active in Mferegi where an extension occurred involving about 4,000 additional head of Masai cattle. The Veterinary Research Officer conducted some interesting experiments with bovine pleuro-pneumonia culture vaccine obtained from the Kabete Laboratory through the courtesy of the Chief Veterinary Research Officer, Kenya. The object of the experiments is to devise a suitable scheme for the eradication of bovine pleuro-pneumonia, one of the most insidious of diseases.

Altogether some 120,000 cattle are in quarantine for this disease. The restrictions are not irksome, and in fact in many cases are welcomed by the people in that their pasture and water is protected from encroachment by others.

189. *East coast fever*.—This protozoal tick-borne disease continued to cause heavy mortality over many areas of the Territory. The only effective means of control known at present is by regular and efficient dipping of cattle, but the initial cost of construction

of a tank (approximately £400) together with maintenance, and the fact that each tank has a limited radius of operation, preclude the possibility of any rapid advance in the eradication of this disease in the present financial stringency.

190. *Trypanosomiasis*.—About two-thirds of the Territory is infested with *Glossinae* and the stock are confined to the remaining portion of the country. The extent of fly-free areas is unfortunately diminishing as a result of tsetse encroachment. This gradual contraction of the cattle areas results in over-stocking and resultant erosion of the remaining areas. The advance of fly, of most immediate concern to the Veterinary Department, was in the neighbourhood of the Veterinary Laboratory, Mpwapwa; invasion of the Laboratory farms, heretofore suspected, was in 1932 definitely confirmed by the capture of *G. pallidipes*, one of the most predatory and elusive of the tsetse flies. The closest co-operation is being maintained with the Director of Tsetse Research and his staff in this matter.

Owing to heavy locust depredations on pastures, the stock in many parts, particularly towards the end of the dry season, were compelled to enter fly areas for food, and this of course produced inevitable losses from trypanosome infection.

191. *Other diseases*.—Other diseases which were dealt with as outbreaks were discovered include anthrax, blackquarter, foot-and-mouth disease, mange, contagious pneumonia of goats, and swine fever. An outbreak of rabies in Kenya close to our border necessitated the prohibition of the importation of dogs and the adoption of such measures as were possible along the inter-colonial boundary to prevent the infection gaining a foothold in this Territory, particularly in the great game area of the Serengeti.

Mpwapwa Laboratory.

192. The Laboratory staff furnished an increased supply of anti-rinderpest vaccine for use in the rinderpest eradication campaign. 1,150,300 c.c. (28,757 doses) of anti-rinderpest serum and 623,400 c.c. (62,340 doses) of anti-rinderpest vaccine were prepared and issued. In addition, research on rinderpest was continued, and the Biochemist performed a series of important investigations into various aspects of animal nutrition, more especially those relating to local fodders. The Veterinary Research Officer undertook, in addition to the bovine pleuro-pneumonia research already mentioned, some investigation into the treatment of strongylosis in the pack donkeys used for departmental transport.

Animal Husbandry.

193. The breeding and milk recording experiments at the three Veterinary farms situated at Dar es Salaam, Mpwapwa, and Njombe were continued on a reduced scale, as also was the sheep-breeding and wool-production experiment at Njombe. Flocks of Merinos and Romney Marsh sheep were received and appeared to have

become acclimatized, but whether these flocks can be maintained and wool production can become an economic possibility in the Southern Highlands is uncertain in the face of a heavy infestation of *Oesophagostoma columbianum* (nodular worm). The goat breeding experiments to evolve a local Toggenburg type continued to meet with success, and donkey breeding promised well.

Improved quality and increased quantities of ghee and hides and skins resulted from the efforts of the Veterinary Department and of officers of the Provincial Administration, while the enhanced market values of good quality hides towards the close of 1932 gave an added impetus to the industry. Hide shade-drying bandas were erected in many Districts, and separators for the manufacture of high grade ghee were purchased and issued to reliable natives either individually or collectively with successful results.

An interesting project was started in the Kondoa District, where the Warangi Native Administration established with their Treasury funds a ghee-making dairy in the centre of the chief cattle area under the supervision of a native trained by the Veterinary Department. Milk is brought to the dairy by the natives of the neighbourhood where it is first tested for dilution. After delivery of the milk the owner receives back a quantity of separated milk equal to the amount delivered by him on the previous day, a very popular practice as the natives prefer separated to whole milk. The ghee which has been made at the dairy has been reported by buyers to be of a high quality, but some difficulty has been experienced in finding a market for it owing to the opposition of certain vested interests. Markets in the Territory and elsewhere, however, are being explored, while manufacture is being carefully watched with a view to obtaining better yields.

Some dairy research was conducted by the Assistant Livestock Officer, Arusha, into the incidence of moulds in butter.

The livestock trade was severely hit by the general depression and prices fell considerably in all markets, in some cases a drop of 50 per cent. and even more being experienced.

XXI.—POPULATION.

194. No later figures were available in 1932 than the results of the second official non-native census of the population taken on 26th April, 1931, which with the corresponding figures of the previous 1921 census are given in the following table :—

Race.	Male Adults.		Males under 16.		Female Adults.		Females under 16.		Total.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
European ...	1,483	4,480	229	746	521	2,282	214	720	2,447	8,228
Indian ...	4,370	9,720	1,611	4,457	1,931	4,785	1,499	4,460	9,411	23,422
Goan ...	594	1,033	62	226	80	240	62	223	798	1,722
Arab ...	1,966	3,145	801	1,497	657	1,227	617	1,190	4,041	7,059
Ceylonese ...	—	7	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	15
Others ...	333	308	109	74	162	128	137	64	741	574
Total ...	8,746	18,693	2,812	7,003	3,351	8,664	2,529	6,660	17,438	41,020

Of the non-native population 66·7 per cent. were either British-born or naturalized British subjects and 33·3 per cent. of foreign nationality, the numbers and percentages being as follows :—

<i>Race.</i>	<i>British Born.</i>		<i>Naturalized British.</i>		<i>Other.</i>	
		<i>Percentage</i>		<i>Percentage</i>		<i>Percentage</i>
Europeans ...	3,429	41·7	73	0·9	4,726	57·4
Indians ...	23,224	99·2	56	0·2	142	0·6
Goans ...	6	0·4	4	0·2	1,712	99·4
Arabs ...	212	3·0	18	0·3	6,829	96·7
Others ...	338	57·4	8	1·4	243	41·2
<i>Total</i> ...	27,209	66·3	159	0·4	13,652	33·3

195. The European community was as follows :—

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
British (including South African Dutch) ...	...	...	...	2,554	1,457	4,011
American ...	...	...	...	42	46	88
Austrian ...	...	...	...	22	12	34
Belgian ...	...	...	...	64	34	98
Bulgarian ...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Czecho-Slovak ...	...	...	...	10	5	15
Danish ...	...	...	...	25	24	49
Dutch ...	...	...	...	95	46	141
French ...	...	...	...	139	60	199
German ...	...	...	...	1,307	842	2,149
Greek ...	...	...	...	654	264	918
Hungarian ...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Italian ...	...	...	...	95	55	150
Latvian ...	...	...	...	4	5	9
Lithuanian ...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Luxembourger ...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Norwegian ...	...	...	...	11	11	22
Polish ...	...	...	...	6	7	13
Portuguese ...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Romanian ...	...	...	...	7	3	10
Russian ...	...	...	...	8	10	18
Spanish ...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Swedish ...	...	...	...	20	22	42
Swiss ...	...	...	...	132	88	220
South American ...	...	...	...	7	1	8
Yugo-Slav ...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Others ...	...	...	...	7	3	10
<i>Total</i> ...	...	...	...	5,226	3,002	8,228

196. A native census was taken during 1931 by the administrative officers working in close collaboration with the Native Administrations and may be considered the most accurate count yet made of the native population, though statistical accuracy as understood in Europe has not of course been reached and could not be expected. The total native population was returned as 5,022,640, an increase of 5.9 per cent. on the figures for 1928 and of 22.3 per cent. on those for 1921, giving an annual increase for the decennial period 1921-1931 of 2.2 per cent.

The returns show that for every 100 adult females there were 90 adult males, while for every 100 female children there were 101 male children. For every 100 adults there were 60 children.

The total population of the ten principal towns in the Territory is 60,409, of whom 22,732 are found in Dar es Salaam.

The 46 Districts vary greatly as regards population, the largest being Bukoba with 277,201 and the smallest Pangani with 17,846. Five Districts have a population of over 200,000, five of over 150,000, thirteen of over 100,000, fourteen of over 50,000 and nine of less than 50,000.

The density of population varies from 111.5 per square mile in the Rungwe District to 1.7 per square mile in the Masai District, the average density of the population over the whole Territory being 13.7 per square mile.

Statistics of hut and poll taxpayers were also obtained, and these show the total number of taxpayers to be 1,588,568, of whom 206,151 are plural wives, i.e., wives in excess of one. 74,916 persons were exempted from tax.

Thirty tribes number over 50,000. The four largest are the Sukuma (598,220), the Nyamwesi (349,484), the Gogo (188,114), and the Chagga (155,858). The names of 107 other tribes each numbering over 1,000 persons have been recorded, but it is certain that a number of these are merely unclassified sub-divisions of major tribes.

197. The following table gives comparative figures of the native population according to the counts taken in 1913, 1921, 1928, and 1931 :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Census, 1913.</i>	<i>Census, 1921.</i>	<i>Census, 1928.</i>	<i>Census, 1931.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Central	517,700	467,590	607,467	579,712	One small area now taken from Central Province and added to Western Province.
Eastern ...	481,800	463,700	519,216	619,191	Now includes Mahenge District of the former Mahenge Province, see paragraph 9.
Iringa ...	285,800	342,000	413,882	491,911	One small area now taken from Iringa Province and added to Western Province.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Census, 1913.</i>	<i>Census, 1921.</i>	<i>Census, 1928.</i>	<i>Census, 1931.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Mwanza ...	620,000	702,300	798,647	1,390,609	Now combined as the Lake Province, and includes Shinyanga District formerly in the Tabora Province, see paragraph 9.
Bukoba ...	270,500	320,100	348,036		
Lindi ...	491,700	327,400	357,255	543,413	Now includes Songea District of the former Mahenge Province, see paragraph 9.
Mahenge	210,300	222,800	197,572	—	Now divided between the Eastern and Lindi Provinces, see paragraph 9.
Northern	202,500	255,900	324,991	344,198	Now combined as the Western Province, less Shinyanga District now included in the Lake Province, see paragraph 9.
Tanga ...	305,500	269,900	349,375	355,914	
Tabora ...	437,500	502,100	533,746	697,692	
Kigoma ...	240,000	233,100	290,519		
<i>Total</i>	4,063,300	4,106,890	4,740,706	5,022,640	

Immigration.

198. Persons entering the Territory during the year numbered :—

Europeans, Americans, and Eurasins	...	...	584
Indians and Goans	...	...	720
Others	...	...	102

During the year, 308 German subjects entered the Territory, of whom 64 were visitors. A decrease of 8 is shown in the number of Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians, and a decrease of 310 in the number of Goans, Indians, and others combined.

XXII.—COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways.

199. Reference has already been made in paragraph 41 to the setting up of a Railway Advisory Council.

200. The Tanganyika railway system of metre gauge comprises :—

(1) The Central Railway, 774½ miles in length, from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika.

(2) The Tabora-Mwanza line from the Central Railway to Mwanza on Lake Victoria, a distance of 236 miles.

(3) The Northern Railway from Tanga to Arusha, a distance of 273 miles.

The Lindi Tramway has been closed down and the material has been sold to sisal plantation owners in the Lindi District.

Extensions.

201. The construction of the branch line from Manyoni (mile 365½ from Dar es Salaam) to Kinyangiri (mile 94) via Singida was completed, and opened for traffic to Singida on 7th July, 1932. The final section from Singida to Kinyangiri will be opened to traffic early in 1933.

The tacheometric survey of a rail route from Kilosa on the Central Railway to Korogwe on the Northern Railway will be completed early in 1933.

Commissions.

202. As mentioned in paragraph 40, Mr. Roger Gibb, Chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission, was commissioned to carry out an enquiry into the question of railway rates and railway finance with particular reference to paragraph 46 of the Report of the Joint Committee on Closer Union in East Africa and to furnish a report, which was published in January, 1932*.

Traffic.

203. The decrease in revenue for the period April to December, 1932, is accounted for partly by the continuance of the world-wide trade depression and partly by the increased use of the railway to the west coast for the export of copper from the Belgian Congo.

The receipts were £336,214 as compared with £381,894 for the same period during 1931.

Coaching revenue decreased by £16,324 and goods traffic showed a decrease of £29,665. The tonnage of goods carried to and from Tanganyika railway stations decreased by 2,150 tons, and the tonnage of goods in transit to the Belgian Congo decreased by 7,635 tons.

The total tonnage carried was 138,677 tons, compared with 148,462 tons for the same period of the previous year.

Certain increases in rates and in second class fares were introduced to augment the revenue of the Department. Retrenchment of European, Asiatic, and African staff continued during the year.

Electricity.

204. Preliminary plans were submitted by the Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., for the erection of a generating plant at the Pangani Falls, a line from which will later provide for the Tanga service.

Shipping.

205. Vessels of the following steamship lines call regularly at the principal ports :—

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

Messageries Maritimes.

Clan, Ellerman, and Harrison Joint Service Line.

* Cmd. 4235.

Holland Africa Lijn.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

Navigazione Libera Triestina S.A.

Ellerman and Bucknall Line.

Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

An intermittent service is maintained by the Bank Line.

The following lines have ceased to call at the Territory's ports :—

Prince Line, Ltd.

Cie. Africaine de Navigatione.

Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd.

Coastal services are maintained by the Tanganyika Railway Marine, the Zanzibar Government, the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, the Shell Company of East Africa Ltd., the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie, the African Wharfage Company, and intermittently by the Holland Africa Lijn. Also a small privately-owned schooner, with an auxiliary engine, commenced a coastal service towards the end of the year.

The ports of Mwanza and Bukoba on Lake Victoria are visited regularly by a steamer of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine Service supplemented by lighters during the produce season.

The steamers of the Grands Lacs Company operate between the Belgian Congo, Urundi, and Kigoma, while the Tanganyika Railway Steamers *Liemba* and *Mwanza* operate from Kigoma to the southern and northern ports of Lake Tanganyika, including Mpulungu in Northern Rhodesia.

Tonnage.

206. The following comparative table summarizes the foreign-going shipping of the coastal ports, and shows the inward and outward tonnage carried by steamers of each nationality for 1931 and 1932 :—

Nationality.	1931.				1932.			
	Cargo.			Tonnage.	Cargo.			Tonnage.
	No.	Inward.	Outward.		No.	Inward.	Outward.	
British ...	653	100,723	35,983	136,706	628	47,922	67,544	115,466
Dutch ...	132	10,697	53,606	64,303	118	5,959	42,037	47,996
German ...	109	18,468	37,964	56,432	114	10,249	35,147	45,396
Italian ...	41	11,207	1,957	13,164	49	1,301	3,282	4,583
French ...	53	647	135	782	52	504	2,430	2,934
Japanese ...	15	5,430	251	5,681	17	11,391	2,007	13,398
Danish ...	1	6,220	—	6,220	—	—	—	—
Belgian ...	15	7,660	9,263	16,923	—	—	—	—
Swedish ...	1	4,051	—	4,051	1	329	—	329
Norwegian ...	—	—	—	—	1	178	—	178
Totals ...	1,020	165,103	139,159	304,262	980	77,833	152,447	230,280
				100.0				100.0

Wharves and Harbours.

207. Good progress has been made with the extension to the wharf at Dar es Salaam, which consists of a concrete block wall 666 feet long, together with some seven acres of reclamation with the necessary transit sheds, roads, etc. It is anticipated that this work will be completed about the end of March, 1933.

The erection of the new steel jetty at Bukoba, 200 feet long, together with a protecting breakwater 480 feet long, was completed and brought into use in June.

The reconstruction of the mole at Kigoma was completed in December.

The lighterage and shorehandling services at the Ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga are performed by the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Company, as agents of the Railway Administration.

Air Navigation.

208. During the year the following landing-grounds were abandoned:—Naberera, Migoli, Malangali, Chosi, and Mbalesi.

The second section of the Cairo-to-Cape air route was opened early in the year, the continuation of the service passing from Kisumu through Nairobi, Moshi, Dodoma, and Mbeya, southwards to Capetown.

In September Messrs. Wilson Airways Ltd. commenced a weekly service from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam landing at Mombasa, Tanga, and Zanzibar *en route*. A new company, Tanganyika Flying Services Ltd. commenced operation about the middle of the year and made its headquarters at Arusha. A local private service was also inaugurated between Mbeya and the Lupa goldfield.

The number of miles flown by Government aeroplanes was 70,600. A considerable amount of air photography was carried out, while a number of officials on duty and 47 members of the public were carried on journeys exceeding 100 miles in length. Further details of the Government Air Service will be found in paragraphs 148-154.

Roads.

209. The construction of the Iringa-Mwenzu section of the new Dodoma-Iringa-Mwenzu main trunk road was completed, and marks an important stage in the development of the Territory's arterial communications. This section, 310 miles in length, apart from being a valuable asset in the opening up of the agricultural and mining areas in the south-west of the Territory, forms the last link of what is known as the Great North Road connecting Mwenzu (Old Fife) on the Rhodesian border with the Namanga-Nairobi road on the Kenya border, *via* Iringa-Dodoma-Kondoa-Irangi-Arusha. The total length of the section of the Great North Road in Tanganyika is 813·83 miles.

All major bridges throughout the route are of 60 to 85 feet clear span, consisting of built-up steel girders, warren and bow-string types, with concrete slab decking and solid masonry and concrete abutments and piers. Minor bridges approximate to 20 to 35 feet span and consist of heavy timber superstructure carried on reinforced concrete trestles or piles. On the newly-completed Iringa-Mwenzu section 8 major bridges and 35 minor bridges were constructed.

A branch road to connect Tukuyu with the new trunk road was also completed. This road is $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, 18 miles of which is on an entirely new alignment. The remainder on the old alignment was reformed and drained. One bridge, consisting of two 20-ft. spans, was constructed over the Cavera River on the new section of this branch road.

The reconstruction of the Morogoro-Turiani road in the Eastern Province commenced in 1931 was completed. The work undertaken during 1932 comprised the construction of nine heavy timber bridges varying from 10 to 30 feet span, and the formation of 7 miles of road with culverts, drains, and embankments.

On the Kilosa-Korogwe road in the Eastern Province three large timber bridges which had been carried away by floods were rebuilt. Two of these are 60 feet in length and the third is 70 feet.

On the Lindi-Songea road, Lindi Province, the 30-ft. span steel bridge commenced in 1932 was completed.

On the Tanga-Moa road the reconstruction of three bridges near Tanga was completed; new steel and concrete structures were provided capable of carrying heavier loads. A new steel and concrete bridge with a clear span of 43 feet was completed at the Mzime River crossing, Tanga-Moa road. The first stage of the scheme for the improvement of Tanga Township roads has been brought to completion by the construction of two miles of metalled roadways.

Throughout the Territory general maintenance services were carried out on all classified roads under the care of the Public Works Department. This service was satisfactorily maintained with reduced funds and staff imposed by the financial situation, although motor traffic has greatly increased during the period under review. The classification and mileage of these roads is as follows:—

	<i>Miles.</i>
Township Roads	186
District Headquarter Roads	92
Main Roads	2,645
District Roads, Grade A	781
<i>Total</i>	3,704

210. The approximate mileage of the main, District, and Native Administration roads in each Province will be found in paragraph 182 of the 1930 Report.

Posts and Telegraphs.

211. The general decline in Post Office business which commenced in 1931 continued throughout 1932. The figures for the sale of stamps showed an increase of 5 per cent. over 1931, but this is due to sales of stamps for the payment of hut and poll tax by natives by instalments for which an adjustment has not yet been made. The final figures for stamp sales for purely postal purposes will show a decrease. Internal correspondence decreased 14 per cent., outward 7 per cent., and inward 18 per cent. Inland parcels showed an increase of 3 per cent. but the number of parcels received from other countries decreased 10 per cent. and parcels posted for places outside the Territory decreased 9 per cent. The number of postal orders issued decreased by 4 per cent. and the value by 10 per cent. as compared with 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. in 1931. The heavy decline in money order business, which was a marked feature of 1931 as compared with 1930, continued in 1932 at a steeper angle, ordinary money orders showing a decrease of 30 per cent. in number and 40 per cent. in value. The number of depositors in the Savings Bank increased by 351, making a total of 2,520 depositors at the end of the year. The total value of deposits exceeded withdrawals by £3,901 as compared with £3,783 in 1931, which may be regarded as satisfactory progress. The number of African depositors continued to increase.

Telegraph traffic decreased as follows:—

Inland, Kenya and Uganda	...	12 per cent.
Delivered		9 per cent.
State		7 per cent.

Trunk telephone calls decreased 6 per cent. and local calls 21 per cent. The Territory is connected to Kenya by three land-lines, with Northern Rhodesia by one, and through Nyasaland by one channel to South Africa. Communication with the Belgian Congo is secured through Kigoma wireless station, owned and operated by the Government of the Belgian Congo. Access to the rest of the world generally is obtained through the cable connecting Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar owned by Imperial Communications Ltd.

The wireless stations at Mbeya, Dodoma, and Moshi, erected in connexion with the London-Cape Town air route gave satisfactory service, and Mbeya station dealt with 4,000 public messages in addition to air service traffic.

The air-mail service, which had previously made Mwanza its African terminus, commenced its through flight to Cape Town at the end of January. In September a feeder service by Messrs. Wilson Airways Ltd. was commenced by arrangement with Kenya and Zanzibar in order to improve the mail service to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam, part of the cost being recovered by a surcharge of 20 cents. on outward correspondence only. Further reference will be found to the local air-mail service in paragraphs 151 and 208.

212. An increase of 8 per cent. is recorded in the quantity of quinine sold at post offices.

213. A proposal for an unification of the personnel of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Tanganyika with that of the Kenya and Uganda service was adopted during the year, and arrangements were made for the scheme to become effective from 1st January, 1933. The objects of the arrangements are (a) economies, which are considerable and will be effected immediately, (b) the unification of rates, etc., which will be introduced as rapidly as conditions permit, and will prove of benefit to the public of both parties to the arrangement. The Tanganyika Government will retain budgetary control of its direct expenditure, and the unification is so arranged that the Territory could readily resume separate control of its Post Office Department if circumstances should warrant such a course. Further reference to the unification of the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika postal administrations will be found in Appendix VI.

Public Works.

214. *Buildings.*—The construction of the new Public Works Department workshops at Dar es Salaam and the erection of new machinery, shafting, etc., were completed and the shops were brought into use during the year. The buildings comprise wood-working and fitters' shops provided with modern machinery capable of turning out all classes of joinery work and steelwork required for building and bridge construction, smiths' shop, carpenters' shop, and paint shop, offices, and store buildings. All machinery is electrically driven from power supplied by the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company's power station. Extensive additions and improvements were carried out at the Sewa Hadji Hospital, Dar es Salaam, including the conversion of adjacent buildings previously occupied by the Public Works Department into an out-patients section, the building of two new wards, the rebuilding of the kitchen block, and the re-roofing and re-flooring of old wards, etc.

A laboratory was commenced at Tanga for malarial research and will be completed in January, 1933.

A new ward for the use of native patients was provided at the Arusha Hospital, and the new leper settlement at Mkalama, commenced in 1931, was also completed early in the year.

A science laboratory has been added to the Indian Central School, Dar es Salaam. The new building contains a chemical laboratory, lecture room, and store rooms.

Plans were prepared and approved for a new European school at Arusha to accommodate 48 boarders and staff in addition to day pupils, and for a new coffee experimental station in the vicinity of Moshi to include staff quarters, guest house, hostel, and factory. Construction of these buildings will be commenced in 1933.

215. *Water Supplies.*—The water supply scheme for Dar es Salaam Township was further developed to meet increasing demands. A duplicate pumping unit was installed at the main pumping station and an auxiliary pumping unit provided to deal with night flow. Approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new distribution mains and 8 water kiosks for the sale of water were constructed during the year.

At Tanga the sinking of the main well was completed and the construction of the pump house and installation of the pumping plant commenced.

At Dodoma works designed to increase the catchment area in the vicinity of the storage reservoir were commenced ; these include the damming of the Kikuyu River and the construction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of water furrows. A scheme for the clarification and purification of the township supply was prepared, and the necessary plant, consisting of mechanical filters operated by crude oil engines, was ordered and had arrived at Dodoma ready for erection at the end of the year.

At Moshi a new pump house was completed, a new crude oil engine, pump, and storage tank were erected, and approximately one mile of new mains are being laid to serve the needs of the native and bazaar areas.

At Iringa all works were completed, and the new township supply was brought into operation. The scheme comprised the construction of river intake, pump and filter house, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of rising and town mains, and the erection of high-level service tanks, mechanical filtration plant, and duplicate pumps and crude oil engines.

At Mwanza all work was completed and the new township supply was brought into operation in February. The supply is obtained from Lake Victoria, raised to high-level service tanks by means of duplicate pumping sets operated by crude oil engines, from whence it is delivered throughout the town through $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles of distribution mains.

At Bukoba all work was completed in May, and the supply brought into operation for township use through some 5 miles of distribution mains. This supply is a gravity one from high-level concrete reservoirs fed by springs.

At Mpwapwa the main scheme was completed in February. Subsequent work undertaken comprised mains extensions and additional stand-pipes to serve native authority requirements. This is also a gravity supply from a river intake which is distributed through $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles of town mains.

At Tabora boring for underground supplies was commenced by the Geological Survey with a view to augmenting the existing supplies which are inadequate to meet the needs of the township.

At Lindi a new borehole was sunk, and a pump well and pump house constructed. The transfer of the existing pumping plant to the new bore and the connecting up of the pumping main were commenced.

APPENDIX I.

List showing the numbers of Europeans, Asiatics, and Africans provided for in the Tanganyika Territory Estimates for 1932. (The list does not include unskilled and casual labourers, menials, etc.) :—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp	1	—	—
Stenographer	1	—	—
Chauffeurs	1	1	—
Chief Secretary	1	—	—
Secretary for Native Affairs	1	—	—
Deputy Chief Secretary	1	—	—
Assistant Chief Secretaries	3	—	—
Assistant Secretaries	6	—	—
Keeper of German Records	1	—	—
Chief Office Superintendent	1	—	—
Superintendent, Registration Branch	1	—	—
Superintendent, Correspondence Branch	1	—	—
Assistant Superintendent, Registration Branch	—	1	—
Clerks	—	13	4
Stenographers	2	—	—
Government Printer	1	—	—
Press Superintendent	1	—	—
Assistant Superintendents	3	—	—
Operators... ..	2	3	—
Machine Overseer	1	—	—
European Apprentice	1	—	—
Proof Reader's Assistant	—	1	—
Clerks	—	7	3
African Compositors, Pressmen, Binders, etc.	—	—	90
Provincial Commissioners	11	—	—
Deputy Provincial Commissioners	4	—	—
Administrative Officers and Cadets	167	—	—
Financial Assistants	2	—	—
Tax Officers	1	—	—
Reclamation Officer	1	—	—
Clerks	1	93	167
Hut Counters and Local Interpreters	—	—	222
Market Masters, etc.	—	—	16
Liwalis, Cadis, Akidas, Town Headmen, etc.	—	—	127
Messengers	—	—	286
Treasurer	1	—	—
Deputy Treasurer	1	—	—
Assistant Treasurers	9	—	—
Clerks	—	43	—
Comptroller of Customs	1	—	—
Deputy Comptroller of Customs	1	—	—
Supervisors of Customs	12	—	—
Inspector in Charge, Preventive Service	1	—	—
Clerks	—	105	23
African Overseers, Orderlies (Labour Camps)	—	—	20
Auditor	1	—	—
Deputy Auditor	1	—	—
Senior Assistant Auditor	1	—	—
Assistant Auditors	6	—	—
Clerks	—	26	3
Chief Justice	1	—	—
Puisne Judges	2	—	—
Magistrates	7	—	—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Registrar	1	—	—
Deputy Registrar	1	—	—
Clerks	—	25	7
African Process Servers and Interpreters	—	—	16
Attorney-General	1	—	—
Solicitor-General	1	—	—
Crown Counsel	3	—	—
Clerks	—	4	—
Administrator-General	1	—	—
Assistant Administrators-General	1	—	—
Clerks	—	13	—
Commissioner of Police	1	—	—
Deputy Commissioner	1	—	—
Superintendents	8	—	—
Pay and Quartermaster	1	—	—
Assistant Superintendents	26	—	—
Chief Inspectors	3	—	—
Inspectors	5	—	—
Assistant Inspectors	13	—	—
Inspector of Weights and Measures	1	—	—
Instructors	2	—	—
Chief Sub-Inspector	—	1	—
Sub-Inspectors	—	12	—
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	—	19	12
Clerks	2	30	10
Motor Fire-engine Drivers	—	—	3
African Police	—	—	1,700
Armourers	—	2	—
Commissioner of Prisons	1	—	—
Superintendents	4	—	—
First-Class Gaolers	3	—	—
Second-Class Gaolers	5	—	—
Clerks	—	8	10
African Warders	—	—	483
African Wardresses	—	—	10
Instructors (Prison Industries)... ..	—	4	11
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services	1	—	—
Deputy Director of Medical Service	1	—	—
Deputy Director of Sanitary Service	1	—	—
Deputy Director of Laboratory Service	1	—	—
Senior Medical Officers	5	—	—
Senior Health Officers	4	—	—
Sleeping Sickness Officer	1	—	—
Medical Officers	42	—	—
Dental Surgeons	2	—	—
Assistant Bacteriologist	1	—	—
Entomologist	1	—	—
Analytical Chemist	1	—	—
Matron	1	—	—
Senior Nursing Sisters	4	—	—
Senior Health Visitors	2	—	—
Sisters and Health Visitors	8	—	—
Nursing Sisters	27	—	—
Laboratory Assistant	1	—	—
Accountant	1	—	—
Chief Clerk (Medical Department)	1	—	—
Clerks	2	22	17
Storekeeper (Medical Department)	1	—	—
Assistant Storekeepers (Medical Department)	2	—	—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Medical Instructor	1	—	—
Assistant Medical Instructor	1	—	—
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum	1	—	—
Matron, Lunatic Asylum	1	—	—
Senior Sanitary Superintendent	1	—	—
Sanitary Superintendents	21	—	—
Dental Mechanic	1	—	—
Assistant Surgeon	—	1	—
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons	—	3	—
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	—	51	—
Compounders	—	28	—
African Dressers... ..	—	—	83
Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	161
Vaccinators	—	—	2
Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services and			
Pathologist	1	—	—
Assistant Pathologist	1	—	—
Senior Veterinary Officers	4	—	—
Veterinary Officers	10	—	—
Research Officer... ..	1	—	—
Pasture Research Officer	1	—	—
Chemist	1	—	—
Laboratory Assistant (Veterinary Department)	1	—	—
Chief Clerk	1	—	—
Clerks	1	6	—
Livestock Officers	2	—	—
Stock Inspectors	20	—	—
Farm Manager	1	—	—
Mechanic	1	—	—
Quarantine Guards	—	—	250
Director of Education	1	—	—
Deputy Director	1	—	—
Superintendents of Education	32	—	—
Assistant Mistresses	3	—	—
Industrial Instructors (Education Department)	9	—	36
Office Superintendent	1	—	—
Storekeeper	1	—	—
Clerks	1	9	19
Indian Headmaster	—	1	—
Indian Senior Assistant Masters	—	2	—
Indian Masters	—	24	—
African Teachers	—	—	244
Drill Instructors	—	—	2
British Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers	40	—	—
African Combatant Ranks	—	—	976
Postmaster-General	1	—	—
Deputy Postmaster-General	1	—	—
Surveyors... ..	5	—	—
Assistant Surveyors	13	—	—
Postmasters	11	—	—
Engineer-in-Chief	1	—	—
Telegraph Engineers	4	—	—
Electrical Engineer	1	—	—
Telegraph Inspectors	19	—	—
Chief Electrical Mechanician	1	—	—
Electrical Mechanicians	2	—	—
Supervisor of Telephones	1	—	—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Wireless Officers	4	—	—
Chief Accountant	1	—	—
Chief Storekeeper (Posts and Telegraphs Department)	1	—	—
Draughtsman (Posts and Telegraphs Department) ...	—	1	—
Telegraph Artisans	—	2	12
Postal Clerks, Telegraphists and Learners.	—	93	192
Linemen	—	—	231
Packers and Overseers	—	—	8
Director of Agriculture	1	—	—
Deputy Director	1	—	—
Entomologist (Agricultural Department)	1	—	—
Assistant Entomologist	1	—	—
Mycologist	1	—	—
Agricultural Economist	1	—	—
Senior Agricultural Officers	3	—	—
District Agricultural Officers	28	—	—
Agricultural Lecturer	1	—	—
Senior Agricultural Assistant	1	—	—
Agricultural Assistants	15	—	—
Chief Clerk (Agricultural Department)	1	—	—
Clerks	2	6	10
African Agricultural Instructors	—	—	170
Overseers, Agricultural Stations	—	3	—
Station Foremen... ..	—	—	6
Conservator of Forests	1	—	—
Senior Assistant Conservator	1	—	—
Assistant Conservators	7	—	—
Foresters	9	—	—
Forest Guards	—	—	149
Clerks	—	4	6
Game Warden	1	—	—
Game Rangers	5	—	—
Clerks	—	1	1
Game Scouts	—	—	75
Director (Tsetse Research)	1	—	—
Assistant Director	1	—	—
Entomologists (Tsetse Research)	4	—	—
Botanist	1	—	—
Senior Field Experiment Officer	1	—	—
Field Experiment Officers	3	—	—
Reclamation Assistant	1	—	—
Clerks	—	2	3
Land Officer	1	—	—
Deputy Land Officer	1	—	—
Assistant Land Officers	5	—	—
Clerks	4	4	—
Commissioner of Mines	1	—	—
Senior Inspector and Inspectors of Mines	4	—	—
Clerks	3	4	—
Director of Surveys	1	—	—
Deputy Director... ..	1	—	—
District Surveyors	4	—	—
Staff Surveyors	18	—	—
Office Superintendent (Survey Department)	1	—	—
Chief Draughtsman (Surveys)	1	—	—
Draughtsmen (Surveys)	4	4	—
Computers	4	—	—
Aero Mechanic	1	—	—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Ground Engineers	2	—	—
Photographer	1	—	—
Air Survey Draughtsman	1	—	—
Clerks	1	3	1
African Printers	—	—	2
Director of Geological Survey	1	—	—
Senior Assistant Geologist	1	—	—
Assistant Geologists	2	—	—
Chemist and Petrologist	1	—	—
Topographer	1	—	—
Boring Foreman	1	—	—
Well Foreman	1	—	—
Drill Foremen	3	—	—
Clerks	1	1	—
Laboratory Assistants (Geological Survey)	—	—	2
Field Assistants	—	—	3
Headmen	—	—	3
Municipal Secretary, Dar es Salaam	1	—	—
Building Inspector	1	—	—
Clerks	1	—	4
Director of Public Works	1	—	—
Deputy Director	1	—	—
Water Engineer... ..	1	—	—
Executive Engineers	2	—	—
Road Engineer	1	—	—
Senior Assistant Engineers	5	—	—
Assistant Engineers	9	—	—
Assistant Road Engineers	2	—	—
Chief Accountant (Public Works Department)	1	—	—
Deputy Chief Accountant	1	—	—
Accountants	4	—	—
Chief Clerk (Public Works Department)	1	—	—
Clerks	1	51	13
Chief Storekeeper (Public Works Department)	1	—	—
Assistant Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—
Storekeepers	3	—	—
Architect	1	—	—
Quantity Surveyor	1	—	—
Chief Draughtsman (Public Works Department)	1	—	—
Draughtsmen (Public Works Department)	3	—	—
Transport Officer	1	—	—
Assistant Transport Officer	1	—	—
Workshop Superintendent	1	—	—
Motor Mechanics	3	—	—
Native Drivers, Cleaners and Checkers	—	—	38
Workshop Superintendent	1	—	—
Water-supply Superintendent	1	—	—
Assistant Water-supply Superintendent	1	—	—
Mechanics	1	3	—
Inspectors of Works	22	—	—
Senior Inspector, Roads and Bridges	1	—	—
Road Foremen	22	—	—
Tracers	—	1	—
Workshop Overseer	—	1	—
Railways (exclusive of Artisans, African Locomotive Staff, Boat Crews, etc.) :—			
Chief Engineer	1	—	—
Deputy Chief Engineer	1	—	—
Office Assistant	1	—	—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
District Engineers	4	—	—
Assistant Engineers	6	—	—
Office Superintendent	1	—	—
Clerks	2	23	19
Draughtsmen	2	1	6
Permanent Way Inspectors	15	2	—
Chief Inspector of Works	1	—	—
Works Inspectors	4	—	—
Junior Works Inspector	1	—	—
Bridge Inspector... ..	1	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors (Railways)	2	—	—
Water Works Foreman (Railways)	1	—	—
Sub-Permanent Way Inspectors	—	16	47
Sub-Works Inspectors	—	2	3
Sub-Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	5
Chief Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
District Locomotive Superintendents	3	—	—
Assistant Locomotive Superintendents	3	—	—
Assistant Electrical Engineer	1	—	—
Office Assistant (Technical)	1	—	—
Office Assistant (Clerical)	1	—	—
Clerks	3	35	32
Draughtsmen	—	1	1
Locomotive Foremen	15	—	—
Boiler Inspector	1	—	—
Locomotive Inspector	1	—	—
Engine Drivers	10	14	13
Carriage and Wagon Examiners	2	—	1
European Locomotive Artisans	7	—	—
Junior Locomotive Artisans	2	—	—
Traffic Manager	1	—	—
Deputy Traffic Manager	1	—	—
District Traffic Superintendents	2	—	—
Assistant Traffic Superintendents	3	—	—
Office Superintendent	1	—	—
Traffic Inspectors	3	—	—
Clerks	3	15	12
Station Masters, 1st Grade	4	—	—
Station Masters, 2nd Grade	6	—	—
Station Masters and Assistants	—	71	—
Assistant Goods Agent	—	1	—
Asiatic Station, Booking, and Goods Clerks	—	26	—
Assistant Yard Foremen	—	3	—
Guards	2	27	—
General Manager	1	—	—
Deputy General Manager	1	—	—
Chief Accountant	1	—	—
Deputy Chief Accountant	1	—	—
Assistant Accountants	4	—	—
Office Superintendent	1	—	—
Office Assistant	1	—	—
Senior Clerks	2	—	—
Clerks	7	65	15
Travelling Inspectors of Accountants	3	—	—
Stock Verifiers	1	2	—
Cashier	1	—	—
Pay Clerks	—	2	—
Deputy Chief Storekeeper (Railways)	1	—	—

<i>Designation.</i>						<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Storekeepers	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Sub-Storekeepers and Store Warders	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	7
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	—	17	5
Master, T.R.S. <i>Mwanza</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Engineer do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Master, T.R.S. <i>Liamba</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Junior Marine Officer do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Chief Engineer do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Engineers do.	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Foreman, Slipway, <i>Kigoma</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	2
Marine Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Marine Officers	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	—
Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	—	7	3
Harbour Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2
Signal Station Staff	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	7
Works Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Artisans	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	1
Mechanic...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Wharf Manager...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Wharf Master	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,123	1,096	6,123

APPENDIX II.

Table showing the Foreign Markets for the Chief Products of the Territory during 1932.

Articles.	Total Exports.	Per cent.														Other foreign countries.
		United Kingdom.	Zanzibar.	Kenya and Uganda.	British India.	Union of South Africa.	Other British Possessions.	United States of America.	France.	Germany.	Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Japan.		
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Sisal ...	698,202	25.6	—	0.5	—	0.3	0.2	9.0	0.3	16.8	37.7	5.1	1.7	—	2.8	
Cotton ...	183,747	41.9	—	4.7	36.4	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	—	15.3	0.4	
Groundnuts ...	182,010	57.1	1.0	4.3	—	4.4	—	—	24.4	3.7	—	3.1	2.0	—	—	
Coffee ...	463,597	15.1	0.1	82.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	
Hides and skins ...	99,474	20.1	—	30.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	8.8	3.9	29.3	—	4.6	—	2.8	
Copra ...	64,694	4.7	60.0	19.7	—	—	—	—	12.0	—	—	—	3.6	—	—	
Sesame ...	50,130	—	13.4	11.7	—	0.1	2.2	—	4.9	13.9	0.5	20.1	5.3	—	27.9	
Beeswax ...	31,965	25.1	1.0	0.2	—	0.3	4.2	13.5	9.3	24.6	10.0	10.6	—	—	1.2	
Bark for tanning ...	1,949	54.0	—	—	—	—	—	28.8	—	3.2	—	—	12.5	—	1.5	

Note.—These figures do not in all cases show the ultimate destination of the product. Most of the sisal is shipped on option for two or three ports and it has been necessary to take the first port quoted. In the cases of coffee and hides and skins, the ultimate destination of the exports to Kenya and Uganda cannot be given.

APPENDIX III.

Dar es Salaam District Native Courts.

The Native Courts in the Dar es Salaam District are the same in all essentials as the Native Courts in other parts of the Territory, except those in the areas under direct administration, and are established under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929. The laws administered by these Courts have not been framed especially but are, in fact, local customary law subject to the modifications which the prevalence of Mohammedanism in the area has introduced. The expression "detribalized" has no very well defined meaning but is generally used to describe natives in towns or industrial centres who have left their homes in search of employment and so have passed out of the control and influence of their tribal institutions. There is no strong tribal organization in the Dar es Salaam District, such as is usual in Districts away from the coast, although it has been the home of the people known as the Zaramu for at least a century. There is thus a well understood and developed system of local customary law, more or less closely related to Mohammedan law. In matters of personal status, e.g., marriage, divorce, and inheritance, Mohammedan law is closely followed, but the tenure and cultivation of land, fishing rights, the division of labour between men and women, and other such matters are regulated by local custom in which the influence of Mohammedan law is usually slight or altogether absent. Although there are many natives of other tribes to be found scattered among the Zaramu as among nearly every East African community at the present day, there is no detribalization in the sense described above. Communities may be small, often no more than a village or a group of hamlets, but they are communities, and not mere collections of individuals such as are found in the labour lines of most large sisal estates or mines.

APPENDIX IV.

Report on Complaints against the Chief of Machame.

In 1931, allegations by certain Moslems living in the area of Chief Abdiel of Machame, in the Moshi District, were made the subject of an enquiry by Government. It was stated by these people that the Chief, who is a Christian, was prejudiced against them on religious grounds. As a result of the enquiry, it was ascertained beyond doubt that only a very small proportion of the total number of Mohammedans in the area were concerned, and that the great majority of them were living in amity with the Chief and had no complaint whatever against him. Further enquiries revealed the fact that the instigators of the trouble were two Mohammedan Chagga natives, who were endeavouring to undermine the power of the Chief and who had attracted to themselves a small band of followers, with whom they were in the habit of attending barazas or official meetings between the Chief and his people, with the object of heckling the Chief and flouting his authority. These men were removed from the Machame area to Ussere in the same District. Subsequently, at their own request, they were allowed to live in Arusha.

Correspondence was addressed to Government by the Tanganyika section of the Al Jameeat ul Islamia Umumia of East Africa, as a result of which a deputation of members of this Society met the Acting Chief Secretary. At this meeting it was explained that the deportation of the two Chagga had no religious significance, nor had the events leading up to it, and that the men were deported because they were undermining the authority of the Chief and were a menace to the peace and good order of the District. The spokesman of the Al Jameeat deputation stated that in these circumstances the Society had no wish to interfere.

Since the removal of the two agitators there has been no recurrence of this trouble in the Machame area.

APPENDIX V.

Report on Native Policy.

In the Report to the Council on the work of the Twenty-Second Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the following special observation regarding native policy occurs under the section devoted to Tanganyika :—

“ Native Policy.”

“ The Commission would be glad to find in future Annual Reports more detailed information regarding the place of the natives in the body politic.”

The constitution of the Central Government is described in Chapter III of the Report and in general terms it may be stated that the position of the natives in the body politic is the same as that of any other section of the inhabitants of the Territory. They are employed in every branch of the public service for which suitable candidates of African race are available, and there is no obstacle on the ground of race in the way of their appointment to that service.

There is no general discrimination in the laws on racial grounds, nor is there a different native and non-native status. Reference to the natives as such does not appear in the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, or the Civil Procedure Code. Reference does appear in certain Ordinances providing for matters of an administrative nature, such as the administration of the estates of deceased persons, of prisons, of education, and of trading settlements in rural areas. There are also restrictions on the possession of arms and ammunition and of intoxicating liquors, which had their origin in International Conventions. In addition to enactments of this nature there are certain provisions of the law designed either to protect the natives or to relax in their favour legal requirements adjudged to be in advance of their needs and capacity ; examples are the Restriction of Porters Ordinance, the Native Liquor Ordinance, the Native Marriage Ordinance, and the Credit to Natives Ordinance. Finally, there are the two enactments upon which the system of native local government is based, the Native Authority Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance. These Ordinances establish a system of local government which includes powers of subsidiary legislation and of local administration, both executive and judicial. The system has been frequently described in the Annual Reports and elsewhere and need not be set out in detail here. The Native Administration Memoranda, which are the administrative instructions of the Central Government for the organization and control of the system, have been communicated to the Permanent Mandates Commission ; a single quotation will suffice here to epitomize the position :—

“ The system adopted by the Tanganyika Government for this purpose is based on the principle known as “ Indirect Rule,” that is, the principle of adapting for the purposes of local government the institutions which the native peoples have evolved for themselves, so that they may develop in a constitutional manner from their own past, guided and restrained by the traditions and sanctions which they have inherited (moulded or modified as they may be on the advice of British officers) and by the general advice and control of those officers. This policy has sometimes been described as “ providing for the natives to develop on their own lines ” ; it would be more apposite to say that it provides for their development on their own feet. It is an essential feature of this system that, within the limitations and in the manner which will be discussed below, the British Government rules through these native institutions, which are regarded as an integral part of the machinery of Government, with well defined powers and functions recognized by Government and by law, and not dependent on the caprice of an executive officer.”

APPENDIX VI.

Report on the Unification of the Postal Services of Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika.

In the Report to the Council on the work of the Twenty-Second Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the following special observation regarding the postal services occurs under the section devoted to Tanganyika:—

“Amalgamation of Postal Services between Tanganyika on the One Hand and Kenya and Uganda on the Other.”

“The Commission noted the assurance of the accredited representative that the question of the amalgamation of postal services between Tanganyika on the one hand and Kenya and Uganda on the other—to which it attaches importance—will be dealt with fully in the next Annual Report.”

The co-ordination of the postal services of the Territory with that of Kenya and Uganda has been recommended for some years past by various local public bodies and was recommended in 1928 by the Hilton Young Commission. This Commission considered that unification would have the advantages of offering greater facilities for advancement in a larger service, of reducing headquarters charges as a whole, and of providing an increased flexibility of staffing. The project was approved by the Conference of East African Governors in April, 1932, and His Majesty's Government sanctioned the unification of the postal administrations with effect from 1st January, 1933. Apart from an estimated saving to this Territory of £8,000 in 1933, the combined technical experience of the personnel of both services will now be available to the public of the three Dependencies, and there is every reason to anticipate that the efficiency of the postal service in Tanganyika will be maintained and improved. Further reference to the question will be found in paragraph 213 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII.

Note on Customs Policy.

The Permanent Mandates Commission, in its Report to the Council of the League of Nations on its 22nd Session, has requested that detailed information should be furnished in the Annual Report on Tanganyika for 1932 showing that the effects of the existing Customs Agreements between the three territories do not injuriously affect the interests of the Mandated Territory.

2. The present arrangements derive their sanction from section 6 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1930 (No. 16 of 1930), which reads as follows:—

“The Governor may enter into an agreement with the Government of any Territory in Eastern Africa, being a portion of the British Dominions or under the protection of the Crown, providing:—

(a) that goods grown, produced, or manufactured in the Tanganyika Territory shall be admitted into such other territory free of customs duty, and that goods grown, produced or manufactured in such other territory shall be admitted into the Tanganyika Territory free of customs duty;

(b) that one party to the agreement shall make to the other party such payment as may be agreed in respect of the duty upon goods upon which duty has been collected upon importation into the territory of the one party and which are removed into the territory of the other party.”

Agreements under the previous Customs Tariff Ordinance entered into in 1927, implementing this section, remain in force by virtue of section 8 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1930, and are to be found at pages 362–365 of Volume III of the Laws of Tanganyika.

3. Agreements of this nature have been entered into between Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory, and their effect, combined with the policy of the three countries in adopting common basic rates of import duty, is to permit of trade between them being conducted without Customs barriers of any kind. It is obvious that this absence of barriers is not only a matter of the utmost convenience to traders in the three territories, but is of very definite advantage in promoting the development and prosperity of the whole area. The political boundaries of the territories are in the main artificial and have been largely determined by historical accident, but their economic interests as young countries producing primary products for the world's markets are essentially the same, and their development will best be secured by the free flow of commerce, and consequently of capital, between them. In particular, they are dependent to a great extent on common communications with the sea coast: and this is a consideration which especially affects Tanganyika, since the products of the two richest portions of the Territory from the agricultural point of view, the Lake Province and the Northern Province, find their economic outlet over the Kenya and Uganda transport system and through the Kenya port of Mombasa.

4. The benefit which Tanganyika derives from the Customs Agreements can most readily be shown by considering what would be the effects of their abrogation. For example, in 1931 and 1932, years of extreme depression, Tanganyika supplied to the neighbouring territories of Kenya and Uganda the following products:—

	1931.		1932.	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		£		£
Rice	90,240 cwt.	48,628	105,399 cwt.	61,265
Ghee	5,297 „	10,225	4,879 „	11,589
Dried fish	3,334 „	6,627	3,790 „	7,134
Other grain and pulse	11,139 „	2,608	57,605 „	12,767
Meat	772 „	2,203	976 „	3,109
Sheep and goats ...	3,672 animals	1,637	2,815 animals	979
Raw sugar	1,424 cwt.	1,364	730 cwt.	393
Other foodstuffs ...	12,452 „	5,196	—	1,713
Tobacco, manufac- tured.	5,141 lb.	553	38,186 lb.	4,490
Coconut oil	—	—	121 tons	3,839
Onions*	—	—	7,360 cwt.	3,880

* *Note.*—Included under “ Other foodstuffs ” in 1931.

5. These figures are quoted to show how closely, from the viewpoint of adjacent markets for produce, the interests of these limitrophe territories are now interwoven. Without the protected markets in Kenya and Uganda provided under the Agreements, not only could there be little expansion in the Tanganyika production of rice, ghee, etc., but the disposal even of existing produce would be very difficult. A mutual reimposition of Customs duties would cause serious loss in such areas as Mwanza, Dodoma, and Iringa, and, indeed, in every other area at present supplying these products to the adjoining territories; for in the case of rice, ghee, and dried fish this Territory would, but for the protection at present afforded, be confronted in the markets of Kenya and Uganda with keen competition from similar products imported from abroad.

6. Further, the absence of a Customs barrier enables producers in Tanganyika of articles intended for export overseas to avail themselves of manufacturing processes and other facilities which are available in Kenya. Thus, coffee produced in the Northern Province of Tanganyika can be subjected to cleaning and curing at

Kilindini, whilst hides and skins exported in a raw state from Tanganyika are treated and packed for export in Kenya. Were obstacles to be put in the way of the transfer of these goods across the frontier, the success of these industries in Tanganyika would be seriously jeopardized.

7. The effect on the operations of merchants and exporters need only be touched upon. The resumption of Customs bond, deposit, and drawback procedure on the frontiers would practically confine the activities of a local merchant to his own country, while the advantages of lower prices for trade goods made possible by the present system of bulk purchasing for the three territories would disappear. Coffee interests in Tanganyika might be faced with irksome formalities which, unless specially modified, would prevent their parchment coffee being cleaned in any of the Kenya works, while even direct export via Kilindini could only be carried out under strict transit regulations.

8. The advantage to any new enterprise of the sheltered markets of three territories instead of one is well worth maintaining in the interests of Tanganyika, which offers a wide field for the establishment of new industries. As a further example of this may be quoted the case of Meat Rations, Ltd., a company which was formed, and has received considerable financial assistance from the Tanganyika Government, for the purpose of disposing of the surplus stock in the Lake Victoria area, which is at present destroying the pasturage. The operations of this company have been greatly facilitated by the sale to Kenya farmers of such by-products as bloodmeal and other fertilizers, and any Customs barrier could not but prejudice this market.

9. But while it is thus plain that, on broad grounds, the Customs Agreements offer advantages which Tanganyika cannot afford to forgo, criticisms have been directed recently to the practical effects of the clause which provides for the exemption from import duty of goods and produce exported from one of the three territories to the others. These criticisms have, in particular, been expressed by the late Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith in his report on the finances of Tanganyika.* After analysing the movements of certain particular commodities between Tanganyika and Kenya and Uganda and showing that for the year 1931 Tanganyika imported from Kenya and Uganda produce to a much greater value than it exported to those countries, he stated:—

“The conclusion to which this argument leads is clearly that Tanganyika should take steps forthwith to levy customs import duty at the same rates on foodstuffs imported from Kenya and Uganda as those chargeable on foodstuffs imported from foreign parts, and should cease to deplete her revenue and impoverish her citizens by protecting the products of her neighbours.”

10. Details of the country produce and local manufactures for the years 1931 and 1932 exported, respectively, from Tanganyika into Kenya and Uganda and from Kenya and Uganda into Tanganyika are given in the following tables:—

* *Report by Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission to Tanganyika*, September, 1932. Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, as Cmd. 4182.

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND LOCAL MANUFACTURES OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY EXPORTED TO KENYA AND UGANDA
DURING THE YEARS 1931 AND 1932.

Articles.		1931.		1932.		Duty Liability on similar Goods from elsewhere.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1. Beans and peas	cwt.	467	£ 143	1,495	£ 411	£ 82 4
2. Millet and mtama	"	6,852	1,178	10,308	2,043	408 12
3. Pulse	"	3,820	1,287	2,699	848	169 12
4. Rice	"	90,240	48,628	105,399	61,265	35,414 1
5. Meat, fresh	"	12	67	4	19	3 16
6. Meat, tinned, and dripping	"	760	2,136	972	3,091	618 4
7. Fish, dried and salted	"	3,334	6,627	3,790	7,134	1,426 16
8. Ghee	"	5,297	10,225	4,879	11,589	12,295 1
9. Food, other	"	12,452	5,196	—	1,713	342 12
10. Cigarettes	lb.	1,660	160	3,470	515	416 8
11. Tobacco, unmanufactured	"	67,806	571	20,035	160	1,001 15
12. Tobacco, manufactured	"	5,141	553	38,186	4,490	4,582 6
13. Other Furniture and fine wood	c. ft.	1,532	483	94	16	4 16
14. Timber, other sorts	"	3,692	616	1,753	346	103 16
15. Soap	cwt.	42	46	110	141	28 4
16. Sheep and goats (for slaughter)	Nos.	3,672	1,637	2,815	979	422 5
17. Chillies	cwt.	41	50	113	151	30 4
18. Sugar, raw (jaggery and molasses)	"	1,570	1,445	943	506	633 14
19. Starch	"	214	78	46	19	3 16
20. Oil, sesame	tons	4	137	23	577	115 8
21. Coconut oil*	"	—	—	121	3,839	767 16
22. Onions*	cwt.	—	—	7,360	3,880	1,236 9
Totals ...		—	81,263	—	103,732	60,107 15†

* Included in "Food, Other" in 1931.

† Allowance, however, should be made for Excise credits given by the Territory during the year 1932 :—

Tobacco ...	£	958
Cigarettes ...	£	131
	£	1,089

Articles.		1931.		Duty Liability on similar Goods from elsewhere.	1932.		Duty Liability on similar Goods from elsewhere.
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
1. Wheat	...	405	£ 117	£ 68	582	£ 338	£ 96
2. Rice	...	715	553	160	507	326	170
3. Other Grain	...	4,665	1,342	268	3,059	1,161	232
4. Pulse	...	6,562	2,407	481	3,178	950	190
5. Dhall	...	326	268	73	200	165	45
6. Wheat flour	...	26,149	18,850	6,590	27,009	16,702	6,806
7. Bacon and ham	...	455	2,807	842	413	2,479	744
8. Meat, tinned	...	111	727	145	90	605	121
9. Beer	...	567	289	71	6,634	2,177	995
10. Butter	...	875	6,011	1,202	803	4,997	999
11. Cheese	...	246	1,183	237	297	1,487	297
12. Ghee	...	488	2,030	1,230	743	2,650	1,872
13. Sugar	...	63,320	67,233	42,551	56,027	60,344	37,650
12. Tea	...	2,248	12,864	5,035	2,417	11,425	6,768
15. Cigarettes (approx.)	...	33,000	8,000	3,960	70,184	18,634	11,646
16. Tobacco, manufactured	...	—	—	—	6,859	1,142	824
17. Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	—	—	—	21,923	898	1,096
18. Woods and timber	...	28,164	3,892	1,167	16,737	2,197	659
19. Furniture	...	—	475	95	—	612	122
20. Builders' woodwork	...	—	224	67	—	508	152
21. Soap	...	5,917	6,585	1,657	—	6,926	1,385
22. Methylated spirits	...	1,133	196	113	597	83	59
23. Other articles	...	—	36,557	3,600	—	27,404	2,740
Totals	...	—	£172,610	£69,612	—	£164,210	£75,668*

* Allowance, however, should be made for Excise credits received by the Territory during the year 1932 :—

Sugar	...	...	£ 1,950
Tea	...	...	920
Tobacco	...	...	180
Cigarettes	...	...	2,420
			£5,773

leaving the net revenue loss at approximately £70,000.

11. It will be seen that in the year 1931 the revenue of Tanganyika would have benefited by some £69,000 if duty had been paid on imports from Kenya and Uganda, while £43,000 would have accrued to the revenues of Kenya and Uganda from the products of Tanganyika, a difference of £26,000. It will also be noted that for the year 1932 the corresponding figures are £70,000 and £59,000, respectively, (a difference of £11,000), figures which do not support the reporter's conclusion to the same extent.

12. In any case, it must be recognized that these figures of estimated loss of Customs duties, whether in respect of total imports from Kenya and Uganda or of the balance of imports over exports, are very hypothetical; for the volume of trade between the countries would certainly have been less had inter-territorial Customs tariffs been in force; and it cannot be assumed that there would have been a corresponding increase in the volume of imports from other sources, in compensation, from which Customs revenue of the amounts stated would have been derived.

It is, however, clear, on a comparison between 1931 and 1932, that the volume of exports from Tanganyika to Kenya and Uganda, and with it the value of the Customs agreements to Tanganyika, is growing.

13. Accurate statistics of the total exports of produce from Kenya and Uganda to Tanganyika and from Tanganyika to Kenya and Uganda are available. In the former case, it can be assumed that the produce thus imported into Tanganyika is almost entirely consumed in Tanganyika; but in the latter, much of the produce is subsequently re-exported and is certainly not consumed in Kenya or Uganda. In order to arrive at a reliable estimate of the amount of Tanganyika produce which is consumed in Kenya and Uganda, it would be necessary to have reliable statistics of the re-export of *Tanganyika produce* from those countries. Such statistics are not available, for, owing to fluctuations in prices, all produce is liable to changes in value between the time of export from Tanganyika and final re-export from Kenya, and a considerable source of error is introduced on this account. Also, when the figures for a single year are under consideration, the fact that a particular consignment of goods may have entered Kenya for re-export but is not actually re-exported until the following year detracts from the reliability of estimated figures of consumption in Kenya during the year in question. Moreover, in the case of a product such as coffee, which as mentioned above is subjected to manufacturing processes in Kenya, the value at the time of re-export is naturally enhanced, while the weight of the coffee may have been reduced in the processes which it has undergone. Coffee from Tanganyika is also sometimes mixed with Kenya coffee in order to form a blend, and it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics of the quantity of Tanganyika coffee in these exports of blended coffee.

Similar considerations hold in respect of hides and skins which are exported in a raw state from Tanganyika and are treated and packed for export in Kenya.

Again, declarations of origin made at the time of export from Kenya are subject to no check and it is unlikely that they can claim any high degree of accuracy.

14. It thus appears that an attempt to arrive at figures of consumption in Kenya and Uganda of Tanganyika produce by subtracting the amount of such produce exported from Kenya and Uganda from that originally imported into these countries from Tanganyika must present a very considerable margin of error. Figures, however, some of which have been deduced in this way, have been published in the Annual Trade Reports of Kenya and Uganda in which the values of Tanganyika products exported to and imported from Kenya and Uganda were shewn as, respectively, £1,274,501 and £952,368 for the period of six years from 1926 to 1931 inclusive, thus indicating a favourable balance to Tanganyika of £322,133 for the period.

15. An alternative, and probably a more reliable, indication of the position may be obtained by selecting only those particular classes of produce which are known to be consumed for the most part in Kenya and Uganda, leaving out of account such products as coffee, hides, and skins, which are imported into Kenya or Uganda

almost entirely for re-export. On this basis the following table has been compiled, the complete figures for 1932 not yet being available :—

				<i>Exports to Kenya and Uganda for their consumption.</i>	<i>Imports from Kenya and Uganda for home consumption.</i>
				£	£
1926	...	...	...	144,667	134,772
1927	...	...	...	146,187	178,552
1928	...	...	...	139,655	140,299
1929	...	...	...	121,714	195,223
1930	...	...	...	119,191	177,585
1931	...	...	...	88,915	172,610
Totals	...	...	...	£760,329	£999,041

According to this alternative method of calculation (the accuracy of which admittedly is only relative since it entirely ignores the smaller proportion of those classes of exports which remain in Kenya or Uganda) there was over the period of six years from 1926 to 1931 a statistical balance in favour of Kenya and Uganda of approximately £240,000.

16. The only certain conclusions to be drawn from those statistics are that while the balance of trade as between Tanganyika and Kenya and Uganda cannot be shewn with any precision on a statistical basis, there has been a marked tendency, corrected to some extent in 1932 as shown in paragraph 12 above, for the balance to become unfavourable to Tanganyika, and this adverse position has been created chiefly by largely increased sugar imports to this Territory from Kenya and Uganda. The figures quoted in paragraph 10 above confirm in respect of this commodity the conclusion pointed to in Sir Sidney Armitage-Smith's report, that the rapid growth of the sugar industry in Kenya and Uganda, fostered by the import duties, has resulted in a loss of Customs revenue which the Tanganyika Government cannot afford and which has not been off-set by any advantage to the consumer in Tanganyika.

17. To deal with the position which has arisen as regards sugar the Government of Tanganyika has enacted an Ordinance* imposing a consumption tax at the rate of Sh. 3 per 100 lb. on all sugar not manufactured in Tanganyika, whether originating in Kenya or Uganda or elsewhere. Concurrently with this step, the import duties on sugar from overseas at present amounting to Sh. 12 per 100 lb., will be reduced by Sh. 3 per 100 lb., the existing excise duty of Sh. 1 per cwt. on sugar manufactured within the group being retained. This step, while reducing the tariff advantage hitherto enjoyed by Kenya and Uganda sugar, is expected to yield a substantial revenue to Tanganyika, estimated at £10,000 a year on the basis of 1932 imports. It is not considered likely to raise in any appreciable degree the cost of living in Tanganyika, as it is confidently expected that manufacturers within the group will be obliged to reduce their prices sufficiently to enable them to retain the market against oversea competitors. The effects of the measure will be kept under close observation with a view to determining, in the light of experience, or of financial necessity, what further modifications if any may be necessary. It is hoped that these arrangements may add an inducement to the local establishment of a sugar factory in Tanganyika itself.

18. To summarize, while the aggregate benefits to Tanganyika of the existing Customs Agreements with Kenya and Uganda are certainly important they are difficult to represent in a statistical form since trading and commercial operations in these limitrophe countries are so closely inter-locked and there are considerable fluctuations annually in inter-state trade in relation to local agricultural and market conditions. On the other hand the direct revenue profit or loss from Customs duties on particular commodities can be assessed with more certainty, and in instances in which serious inequality of incidence is revealed remedial measures can be, and in one case have already been, applied.

* Ordinance No. 1 of 1933 (See Annex).

ANNEX.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

No. 1 of 1933.

I ASSENT.

G. S. SYMES,
Governor.

15TH MARCH, 1933.

*An Ordinance to provide for the Imposition and Collection of a
Consumption Tax on Sugar.*

[15TH MARCH, 1933.]

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of Tanganyika with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

- Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Sugar Consumption Tax Ordinance, 1933.
- Imposition of tax on sugar. 2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1930, as amended by the Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1931, and in the agreements made with the Governments of Kenya and Uganda respectively on the eighth and eleventh days of July, 1927, there shall be charged, levied, collected and paid for the benefit of the general revenue of the Territory on all sugar (refined or unrefined and including jaggery) released from Customs control for consumption in the Territory a tax at the rate of three shillings per one hundred pounds or part thereof.
- Ord. No. 16 of 1930.
Ord. No. 48 of 1931.
G.N. No. 97 of 1927.
- Power to make rules. 3. The Governor in Council may make rules—
(a) for securing the payment of the tax imposed by this Ordinance;
(b) for enabling refunds to be made in case of exportation of sugar on which the tax has been paid; and
(c) generally, for carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.
- Penalties. 4. Any person acting or attempting to act in contravention of this Ordinance or of any rules made thereunder shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand shillings or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months; and, if the payment of the tax has been avoided by such contravention of the Ordinance or rules, such person shall be liable to an additional penalty not exceeding three times the amount of the tax so avoided and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.

Passed in the Legislative Council on the fifteenth day of March, 1933.

D. C. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX VIII.

*(See paragraph 42 of the Report).***Chief Secretary's Speech when introducing the Budget at the October, 1932, Meeting of Legislative Council.***The 1933 Supply Bill (Second Reading).*

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY: I beg to move, Sir, that a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Territory for the year ending Thirty-first December Nineteen hundred and thirty-three" be read a second time.

This is the Supply Bill for the twelve months January to December, 1933. Its main interest lies in the schedule and in the draft Territorial estimates and the draft Railway estimates which have already been fully considered by the Council's Standing Committee on Finance. The chief feature of the 1933 budget—a very unpleasant though, in my view, an unavoidable feature—is that it is unbalanced—the Territorial budget by £144,000 and the Railway by £163,000 or by £307,000 in all. So serious a position clearly demands a very full statement from me, as the spokesman of a Government which presents such a budget at such a time. In the first instance, I will confine myself to the Territorial budget.

Honourable Members will recall that, when introducing the budget for the current nine months, I gave a very complete outline of the country's finances during recent years. There is no need for me to traverse that ground again; and I will take 31st March last as my starting point on this occasion. It will be recalled that, when budgeting for the current nine months, we anticipated that as a result of the financial transactions of the twelve months April, 1931, to March, 1932, the Territory's balance would be reduced from £580,000 to £122,000; or, in other words, that there would be a deficit of £458,000 on that year's transactions. Fortunately, this prognostication was not entirely fulfilled; hut and poll tax came in better than had been anticipated and there were the usual hidden expenditure savings which the Treasurer—whose recent departure I so deeply deplore—and I cannot estimate for far in advance. And so, in the outcome, the balance on 31st March, 1932, was not reduced as low as £122,000 but to £281,000 only.

This sum of £281,000 was subsequently fortified by some £398,000 which represents the General Account's share of the £500,000 loan raised in order to recoup the exchequer for some of the money expended on capital works from general revenue, instead of from loan, during past years. It is, therefore, the case that we started the current financial nine months with a balance on the General Account of £679,000 odd, that is to say, the £281,000 actual balance on 31st March plus £398,000 from the loan.

The budget that I then presented for the current nine months was, we maintained, a balanced budget—balanced with great difficulty in circumstances that will still be within the recollection of Honourable Members. But the revised estimate for the period reveals that we now anticipate a deficit of £74,996 on the nine months' transactions instead of a slight credit balance of £3,749. The gross shortage of £78,745 is accounted for by an estimated shortfall in revenue of £47,031 and by an excess of £31,714 on the expenditure schedule. We have no alternative but to show the position thus, although in point of fact I have little doubt in my own mind—in fact, I am confident—that in the outcome there will be no such deficit and that the budget which I presented nine months ago will prove to have been a balanced one in fact as well as on paper. For this confidence I rely almost entirely on the hidden expenditure savings, which are invariably forthcoming. As there would appear to be some misconception as to how these hidden expenditure savings are created, I venture to interpose a few words of explanation.

Throughout this vast Territory there are not hundreds but thousands of sub-accounts kept by administrative and departmental officers. Take but one of the 87 pages that make up the current estimates, that is page 17, Provincial Administration, Other Charges. You will find some 20 sub-heads allocated to some 53 stations so that there must be no less than some 1,060 sub-accounts being operated under this page of the estimates alone. With very few exceptions there will be petty savings on each of those sub-accounts, petty individually but considerable

in the aggregate. Those savings the sub-accountants concerned are unable—or shall I say are “very naturally unwilling” human nature being what it is—to anticipate; and it would clearly be quite wrong for the Treasurer or myself to guess at them and to include that guess in any authoritative financial statement. But it is not perhaps unreasonable to hope that as the gross “hidden savings” reached £112,000 last year they may operate this year to prevent the anticipated deficit of £74,996. There are also some signs that the revised estimates of revenue may be exceeded. Be that as it may, there is still reason to hope that the budget for 1932 balanced on paper nine months ago may prove balanced in fact, or as near as may be, in due course and that the surplus balance of £679,000 will not have been depleted by 31st December—or at any rate not seriously depleted.

I now pass to the draft estimates for 1933. In preparing these estimates we have been faced with two alternatives. First, to assume that the world, and with it the Territory, is about to emerge from this long financial depression into better economic times and on this assumption to inflate the revenue estimates accordingly and in this connexion it will be realized that with any considerable improvement in conditions, a gap of £144,000 odd would very soon be bridged. The second alternative was to assume that world-wide financial depression will persist in 1933 and that there will be no material revival of trade during the year. We have adopted the second, the more cautious, alternative, while taking into account a slight improvement in purely local conditions, and Honourable Members will I think agree with me that the estimates of revenue have been drawn on most conservative lines. But, in so far as we believe that we have cut expenditure to the lowest limit that is practical and prudent in the time at our disposal and in so far as we also believe that the limit of taxation, direct and indirect, of all sections of the public has already been reached, subject to adjustment in order to attain a more equitable incidence, this cautious step has meant that an unbalanced budget was unavoidable.

I have dealt with the details of the 1933 budget at very great length in the memorandum on the draft estimates which I have tried to make even more than usually explanatory; and the facts and figures set forth in that memorandum have doubtless been most carefully studied by Members of this Council. In the course of such study they will have observed that very considerable further decreases and economies have been effected more particularly in the Medical (£17,000 odd), Public Works (£15,615), King's African Rifles (£13,802), Provincial Administration (£12,510), Posts and Telegraphs (£8,900), Education (£5,342), Veterinary (£4,808), and Surveys and Aviation Departments (£4,489). They will have observed that there is a real decrease of £105,769; and they will have further observed that the gross economies effected on the Territorial Account to date have reached the neighbourhood of £770,000, as compared with £530,000, the figure I was able to give the Council as having been reached nine months ago. In other words we have added about a quarter of a million to the half million economies that had already been effected last February. I submit to the Council—and I submit it without fear of contradiction from those who have any conception of the difficulties in our path—that this is a very considerable financial achievement.

I am well aware that the obvious and—if I may say so—the very facile criticism that can be made of the 1933 budget is that, although the Government has admittedly done a great deal in economizing and retrenching, it should have done a great deal more so as to bring expenditure completely into line with present revenue conditions. And closely linked with this criticism is the often expressed belief that the views of the Unofficial Members of this Council are disregarded—or at any rate insufficiently regarded—in matters of finance, and that they devote valuable time year after year examining the estimates in Finance Committee but that very little comes of their deliberations. According to the press the Honourable and Gallant Member from Tanga gave expression to this view when recently opening the Unofficial Conference. He is reported to have said:—

“It is useless going on year after year putting forward representations to Government and having them overruled without taking some sort of action.”

The Finance Committee's reports on the annual budgets since this Council was instituted in 1926 afford curious reading when read side by side with this statement. I will not weary the Council with details, but I find that effect has been given to a great proportion of the recommendations of the Unofficial Members, when they have been unanimous, and that *all* their recommendations have been followed up, fully examined, and discussed with the Secretary of State. Let me take their observations on the 1932 budget and see how they are reflected in the 1933 budget.

With their first four paragraphs, in which they recorded their appreciation of the financial position of the Territory as it then was, the Government found itself in very general agreement. They then recommended further reductions in the votes for the Provincial Administration, Audit, Medical and Sanitation, Veterinary, Education, Surveys, and Public Works Departments. These further reductions have been made to the tune of £60,000, with one exception, the Audit Department, in regard to which this Government has submitted to Downing Street the strongest recommendations for substantial reduction.

In the next paragraph they deal with the heavy cost of the Military Defence Forces. This question is again under the consideration of the Imperial authorities and in the meantime this Government has had to content itself with a substantial reduction of £13,802.

They then proceeded to recommend the suspension of all increments. There is a great deal of money in this suggestion and it has not been turned down without due examination. The objections to such a proposal, however, are so numerous and so cogent that it was impossible for the Government to support the proposal. First, it would entail a breach of faith between the Crown and its servant. Secondly, it would be a sacrifice that would be made by the junior officers of the Service only, and to be equitable it would have to be accompanied by an annual decrease in the salary of senior officials which would be a definite breach of contract. Thirdly, having decided that official salaries should contribute to the exchequer by means of the levy, it would clearly be more logical and more equitable, if it is considered that official salaries must contribute more to subject them to further taxation which would affect all classes of officials and not one class only. I do not advocate such a course at present as I believe that the sacrifices now made by officials are already sufficiently heavy.

The Unofficial Members then suggested a reduction of salaries attached to certain subordinate posts and the substitution of locally-engaged Europeans, or in some cases non-Europeans for those appointments wherever possible, for example, Sanitary Superintendents. Clearly, there would be little financial advantage in pensioning the existing staff and substituting locally-engaged men at a lower salary, as the pension plus lower salary would not fall far short of, and in fact would often exceed, the higher salary now being paid. It is very seldom nowadays that vacancies occur in the lower ranks of the Service which it is necessary to fill; but whenever such cases do occur it is definitely the policy of this Government to endeavour to find suitable candidates locally at a lower salary rather than to recruit in England. As regards the specific office cited by the Unofficial Members, namely, that of Sanitary Superintendent, I would refer Members to paragraph 132 of my memorandum on the draft estimates in which Dr. Scott very fully sets forth the case against employing untrained and uncertificated men as Sanitary Superintendents. I believe Dr. Scott's arguments to be sound and reasonable.

The Unofficial Members then recommended a complete redrafting of the leave regulations involving longer tours of duty in healthy stations and a considerable cut in expenditure on passages by provision of second class fares for junior officials and regraded and reduced passage allowance for wives and children. This proposition has been under discussion both locally and with the Secretary of State ever since. Briefly the conclusion that has been reached by this Government, after careful consideration of all the issues involved, is that no modification of the existing tour conditions that could be justified from the point of view of the efficiency of the Service would produce financial advantages of any moment. The great majority of the officials in this country serve either in the coast towns like Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Lindi or in the very hot and relaxing lake ports, of Mwanza, Bukoba

and Kigoma. In addition, there are a great many unhealthy stations in other areas of the Territory. It is true that there are also a number of pleasanter stations; but the number of officials stationed at these posts some of which are one-man stations, represents but a small fraction of the Service. We have very carefully considered whether the tour should be lengthened and leave curtailed in respect of service in such stations. But we have definitely decided not to take either of these courses. The Financial advantage to be gained would be trifling; while any reduction of leave privileges would be very disturbing to the Service when superimposed on the many sacrifices they have already been called upon to make. Honourable Members will realize, too, that when adjudicating on this question there are a good many other considerations besides that rather loosely used term "climate" that must be taken into consideration. There are considerations of altitude and solitude, indifferent food, lack of opportunities for recreation, and lack of what I might call mental relaxation. With all these and many other considerations in mind and judging by my own personal observations of officers proceeding on leave from the Territory after a thirty-months' tour, I have no hesitation in saying that the public interest will best be served by retaining the existing conditions.

I am much in sympathy with the proposal to reduce the expenditure on passages but the hasty introduction of regulations reducing the class of passage at present granted to various grades of officials would create a position in which the capacity of British steamers would be insufficient to meet Government demands for lower class accommodation. The suggestion is, however, still being actively pursued in conjunction with the other East African Governments.

The Unofficial Members then proceeded to recommend the suspension of certain subscriptions now made through the Secretary of State for the maintenance of various committees and institutions in England. Representations had already been made by this Government on this subject to the Secretary of State in certain instances, and such representations have continued to be made. In certain cases it has been found possible to arrange for the reduction or suspension of subscriptions; but Honourable Members will, I think, realize the difficulties generally in the way of suspending subscriptions to institutions in England which require assured incomes for the maintenance of their scientific programmes.

Finally, the Unofficial Members stressed the advisability of summarizing the Railway financial position within the main Territorial budget. Honourable Members will observe from page 3 of the draft estimates that this suggestion has been adopted.

I do not think that anyone can fairly say that the views of the Unofficial Members as expressed here nine months ago have gone unheeded.

Turning for a moment to the Railway budget with its estimated debit balance of £163,000, I cannot pretend that the outlook is in any way less gloomy than that of other railways all over the world—and that, too, despite the very considerable reductions in expenditure that have been effected. Although the management have had to find money for additional debt charges they have nevertheless effected a net reduction of £98,000 on the estimated expenditure for 1933 as compared with the current year. This is a great deal more than I believed to be possible; and it means nothing less than that rock-bottom has been reached in this Department as at present organized. The *gross* economies effected by the Railway since retrenchment began amount to £339,000, so that the total gross economies effected since retrenchment began on the combined Territorial and Railway accounts amount to £1,109,000—a figure which I suggest would have appeared quite fantastically large to the Retrenchment Commission eighteen months ago.

The task of economizing and retrenching on this gigantic scale has been carried on steadfastly and progressively without panic and with as much consideration to the interests of the individual as financial resources have permitted and will be continued to the extent that financial necessity imposes until revenue and expenditure are balanced. The task is one that no sane man would envy Your Excellency or Your Excellency's advisers. The task has entailed the cancellation of many valuable public services and the cessation of much work that carried with it great possibilities for the future welfare of this country. The task has already entailed loss of employment to 843 European and Asiatic servants of the Crown; to most of these this has

neant total loss of income; to others it has meant the premature conclusion of promising careers in the Public Service with an inadequate pension as cold consolation; and to a handful only has it meant retirement with an adequate pension. To those who are fortunate enough to remain in the Service, our task has entailed levies on salaries and the suspension or reduction of allowances on such a scale that I must confess to a serious uneasiness as to the ability of many of our officers to meet their legitimate financial obligations. I should like to take this opportunity to express my admiration for the fortitude and fine spirit with which the Service has made sacrifice after sacrifice. It is easy for those outside the Service to "pooh-pooh" such sacrifices and to say that it is only what everyone else has to put up with but when they indulge in such disparagement they forget that when a young man enters the Civil Service he thereby abandons all hopes of amassing the wealth which other callings offer to men of his education and hitherto he has been led to believe that in the Service of the Crown security of tenure was his compensation. During the last two years this belief has been proved to be largely illusory.

But because this Government looks the facts full in the face that is no reason for supposing that it is despondent, or for despondency on the part of its servants or the general public. It is a tribute to the morale of the country that I can confidently place plain facts in the plainest language before this Council, knowing full well that the country will face the facts not as the evidences of defeat but rather as obstacles which must and will be overcome. As I said at the outset a gap of 144,000 is one that would easily be bridged with any considerable improvement in conditions; and there are not lacking certain signs that such local improvement may come about in 1933. In a speech that should be an unvarnished financial statement I decline to be prophetic or speculative; but there is one important factor in the situation that is by no means speculative and that is the magnificent spirit in which all sections of the community have stood up to unprecedented difficulties.

Perhaps I may be permitted to borrow and to adapt to local conditions a simile used in the House of Commons on a similar occasion. Everyone who has scaled a mountain, be it in Africa or in Europe, knows how the peak that seems so close as he approaches the base vanishes from sight the moment he begins the ascent. Again and again, as he continues to mount, he thinks he sees the summit, only to find that there is yet another ridge behind. But given the essential courage, patience, and determination there comes a moment when he beholds at long last the goal of his ambition before him and with only a few steps more he stands upon the final crest. So we too in Tanganyika having displayed those essential qualities of courage, patience, and determination will find ourselves—and I believe at no very distant date—upon our mountain top with our public finances re-established on a satisfactory basis.

APPENDIX IX.

Report on Labour.

In the Report to the Council on the work of the Twenty-Second Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the following special observations regarding labour occur under the section devoted to Tanganyika:—

"Labour.

"In view of the suppression of the Labour Department, the Commission was glad to be assured by the accredited representative that the inspection of labour conditions and the application of measures for safeguarding the interests of native workers would in no way be prejudiced by the administrative reorganization of the service concerned. It hopes to find detailed information regarding the working of the reorganized services in the next Report.

The Commission would also be glad to find in the next Report particulars of the measures taken to deal with cases by employers of withholding or failing to pay wages."

Staff Arrangements.

During 1932, the administrative officers seconded for special duties in connexion with labour matters were posted in the following Districts :—

Arusha, Moshi, Tanga (Muheza), Usambara (Korogwe), Morogoro, and Kilosa.

Since the completion of the scheme of reorganization described in the Annual Report for 1931, administrative officers have been posted in the most important employment areas solely for duties in connexion with the employment of labour and their functions are performed under the direct supervision of the Provincial Commissioner. In Provinces or Districts where such duties are not sufficient to occupy the whole time of a specially-appointed officer, they are undertaken by District Officers and members of their staffs. In either case, there is a close and constant touch maintained between the District Office and the employers and labourers in the District. Reports are submitted at regular intervals to the Secretariat, where they are examined by an officer, seconded from the Provincial Administration, who is charged with the care of all matters pertaining to labour. It can be said with safety that during the year under review the interests of native workers were adequately safeguarded. In future years, should the hoped-for trade and industrial revival take place, it may be necessary to increase the numbers of the personnel devoted especially to labour matters, and this consideration is being kept in view.

Particulars of cases of employers withholding or failing to pay wages will be found under section 47(a) of the table of cases under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance in paragraph 89 of the Report.

APPENDIX X.

Native Beverages.

Native liquors vary considerably according to the village and the brewer, and it is not possible to give any alcoholic content figures.

Common native millet beer ("pombe").

Millet (about 6 pishis—36 lbs.) is soaked in water for about 12 hours. The water is poured away, and the millet is kept for one day or until it germinates. This is called "timba."

It is then ground and hot water is added, and it is kept for three days until it ferments. On the third day it is boiled and stirred for nine hours. This is called "komba."

On the fourth day komba is mixed with 3 lb. of "kimea," (kimea is prepared by soaking millet in water for twelve hours when the water is poured away. The millet is spread on the ground, and covered with leaves (banana leaves preferred) for about four days or until it germinates. It is then dried in the sun and pounded into flour.)

When komba is mixed with kimea, it is called "kilusu." Kilusu is boiled and stirred for about three hours and kimea (besides the kimea which has been mixed with komba to make kilusu) is also boiled separately, and afterwards mixed with kilusu and stirred, until it attains the consistency of porridge. It is then strained and set aside for a whole night (after straining it is called "longea"). The next morning, the beer is ready to drink. If it is required stronger, sugar is added to the longea.

Sugar-cane beer.

Sugar-canes are peeled and crushed in a mortar platter with pestles, or are not peeled but crushed in a locally-made wooden crushing machine. Sugar-canes that are crushed in a mortar platter require to be strained with ropes. The juice is strained twice to make it pure. But the juice produced by the wooden machine is not strained because it is clean.

Water is added to the juice in an equal proportion or double the quantity of the juice. It is then stirred and put into a jar. A certain species of sansevieria, called "kikoi" by the Wasamba, is cleaned and all the poisonous juice in it is extracted. It is kept in the sun to dry, and then put into the juice to cause it to ferment. The jar containing the juice is then kept about a yard from the fire for about 30 or 48 hours; after that the juice is ready to drink.

The sediment is also used for fermenting the juice instead of kikoi.

There is a wild fruit called "vengunya" or "nyengea" and its tree is called "mvunganya" or "mnyengea." This fruit is stripped of its outer skin, and its poisonous juice is extracted by means of soaking it in the water. The fruit is then dried and used instead of kikoi for fermenting sugar cane beer.

Palm wine.

The flower spike of the coconut tree before budding is slightly cut at the end with a sharp clean knife and tied with a string. A small calabash is then attached to it by means of a string. The juice from the spike drips into the calabash attached. The tapper has to cut a thin slice of the spike three times a day, and the juice is removed from the calabash and poured into another calabash before cutting. It is then put into a jar. The fresh juice is sweet and is not intoxicating. To make it intoxicating the juice is kept for about six hours to ferment. It then becomes strong and ready for drinking. When sweet juice is mixed with the fermenting juice, the mixture becomes strong.

During the first fifteen days of tapping a tree the juice extracted is not good to drink.

Honey or sugar beer ("kangara").

Maize chaff to the quantity of about half a tin is mixed with hot water and the chaff is allowed to soak for five or six days. Cold water is then added to it and boiled until the water dries. This process is repeated three times. It is then removed from the fire and set aside to cool. The chaff is strained with cold water and thrown away after straining. Sugar is added to the liquid, one kilogramme of sugar to each tin of liquid. The jar containing the liquid is covered with a piece of cloth and tied. It is kept near the fire for 36 hours, after which period it is ready to drink. Kangara can be made very strong by simply adding greater quantities of sugar or honey.

Banana beer.

Ripe bananas are peeled, put into a cooking pot, and mixed with an equal quantity of water (that is to say, for one tin of ripe bananas one tin of water is added). They are then cooked until they become soft, when they are set aside for twelve hours to cool. The next day they are strained. The juice is called "ulela."

Eleusine grain called "mbege" (one tin-full) is ground, and the flour is cooked into a porridge for about fifteen minutes. The porridge is then mixed with ulela and kept for one night. The next morning it is ready to drink. This drink is made by the Wachaga tribe.

APPENDIX XI.

Report on Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registered in the Territory.

139 persons are registered as medical practitioners. Of these, 38 are not at present resident in the Territory; of the 101 remaining, 55 are Government practitioners of British or British Indian nationality, all of whom are registrable in the British Medical Register. There are 46 resident private practitioners on the Register; of these, four hold qualifications which do not appear in the British Register. The remaining 42 all hold qualifications registrable in Great Britain and several hold foreign qualifications in addition. Four names were added to the Register during 1932, and six names have been removed on account of death or presumed death.

Nine persons are registered as dentists, three of whom are medical practitioners or hold medical qualifications. Three are not resident in the Territory, and all are registered in the British Register. Two whole-time dentists are in the service of the Government.

**Summary of Registered Medical Practitioners and Dentists on
31st December, 1932.**

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

	<i>British.</i>	<i>British Indian.</i>	<i>Goan.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>Japanese.</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
With British qualifications :							
In Government service...	53(a)	2	—	—	—	—	55(a)
Others	21	7	10	3	—	1	42
Not resident	30	6	2	—	—	—	38
With qualifications not in British Register ...	—	—	1	2	—	1	4
<i>Total</i>	104	15	13	5	—	2	139

REGISTERED DENTISTS.

With British qualifications :							
In Government service...	4(a)	—	—	—	—	—	4(a)
Others	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not resident	2	1(c)	—	—	—	—	3(c)
With foreign qualifications	—	—	—	—	1(b)	—	1(b)
<i>Total</i>	7	1	—	—	1	—	9

(a) Two are registered both as dentists and medical practitioners and appear in both lists.

(b) Registered in Foreign List of British Dentists' Register.

(c) One holds medical qualifications in addition but did not register them.

In addition to the registered medical practitioners shown in the table above there are 65 persons licensed to practise medicine in the Territory; the licences require renewal each year. Of these, 53 are employed in Government service, 9 are Missionaries, and 3 are privately employed.

APPENDIX XII.
Government Publications.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Address of London Agent, if any.</i>
Tanganyika Annual Report ...	4s. 6d.	3d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or The Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Departmental Annual Reports :—			
Agriculture	4s.	2d.	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, or the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Education	2s. 6d.	2d.	
Financial	5s.	4d.	do.
Forestry	1s.	1d.	do.
Geological Survey	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Land	1s.	1d.	do.
Medical	2s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Medical Laboratory	1s.	1d.	do.
Mines	1s.	1d.	do.
Native Administration Report	2s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Police	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs	1s.	1d.	do.
Prisons	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
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Tsetse Research	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Veterinary	2s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Other Reports :—			
Agricultural Development (Rufiji and Kilombero Valleys)...	5s.	5d.	Crown Agents.
Agricultural Report, Iringa Province (Dabaga Cloud Forest, etc.)	1s.	1d.	Government Printer or Crown Agents.
Education Conference Report, 1925	5s.	9d.	Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Labour Commissioner's Report, 1925	4s.	3d.	do.
Land Development Survey : Second Report (Iringa Province), 1930	5s.	3d.	Government Printer or Crown Agents.
Third Report 1929-30 (Uluguru Mountains)	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Fourth Report, 1930 (Mbulu District)	3s.	2d.	do.
Maps of Main Roads, Reports and Profiles	3s. 6d.	4d.	do.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Address of London Agent, if any.</i>
Other Government Publications :			
Native Census Report, 1931 ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	Government Printer or Crown Agents.
Non-Native Census Report, 1931	5s.	4d.	do.
Railway Survey Report (South-Western Area)	5s.	5d.	do.
Report on the Railway System in Tanganyika Territory ...	5s.	8d.	do.
Report of the Tanganyika Railways Commission ...	5s.	6d.	do.
Appendices to Railways Commission	5s.	11d.	do.
Tsetse Research Co-ordination Reports Nos. 1 to 4 ...	1s. each	1d.	do.
Customs Tariff Committee Report	5s.	3d.	do.
Geological :			
Short Paper No. 4—The Soil and Agricultural Development in Relation to the Geology of Portions of the Northern Kigoma and Southern Bukoba Provinces	4s.	2d.	Crown Agents, Government Printer, or Director of Geological Survey, Dodoma.
Short Paper No. 5—Water Supplies for Cattle along the Kondoa-Irangi Handeni Stock Route ...	2s.	2d.	
Short Paper No. 6—A Note on the Geology of the Country around Tendaguru, Lindi District ...	2s.	2d.	
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<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Address of London Agent, if any.</i>
Other Government Publications: Tanganyika Blue Book, 1921 to 1931	10s. each.	1s.	Government Printer or Crown Agents.
*Tanganyika Handbook ...	10s.	1s. 3d. (including postage).	do.
Tanganyika Territory Gazette	6d. per copy without Supplement, 24s. per year. 13s. per half-year.		do.
Subscribers to the Gazette who pay Shs. 24 in addition to the annual subscription will be supplied with the following reports:— Tanganyika Annual Report. Agriculture Report. Education Report. Forestry Report. Native Administration Report. Trade Report. Veterinary Report. Blue Book.			

* A list of non-official publications on the Territory will be found in the Appendix to the Tanganyika Handbook.

APPENDIX XIII.

Native Land Tenure.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding of the position as to native land in Tanganyika the following statement is made with reference to the question raised by Lord Lugard at the Twenty-second Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission (vide page 157 of the Proceedings).

The radical title to the land is vested in the Mandatory. But that title is qualified by the usufructuary rights of native communities, rights which have been recognized and respected as the outcome of deliberate policy which is expressed in Article 6 of the Mandate, Article 13(4) of the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, and the preamble to the Land Ordinance. That Ordinance and the machinery which has been established for defining as far as possible the rights of individuals by introducing Government grants as evidence of title, have not been directed to the modification or extinction of existing substantive native rights but to their assertion and preservation and to the compilation of records of their existence, and, secondly, to the creation of new, limited, rights of occupation in all essentials identical with leases by the Government.

The Ordinance contemplates two kinds of rights of occupancy.—(a) those granted by the Governor under Section 6, and (b) rights already in existence including those enjoyed by virtue of native custom. The provisions of Sections 6 (which relates to the *granting* of rights of occupancy), 7 (which limits the duration of such rights), and 10 (which enables the Governor to revoke such rights) do not apply to native customary rights: nor, having regard to its opening words, does Section 4 (which declares that all public land is under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor) affect the validity of title to or interests in land held under native law and custom.

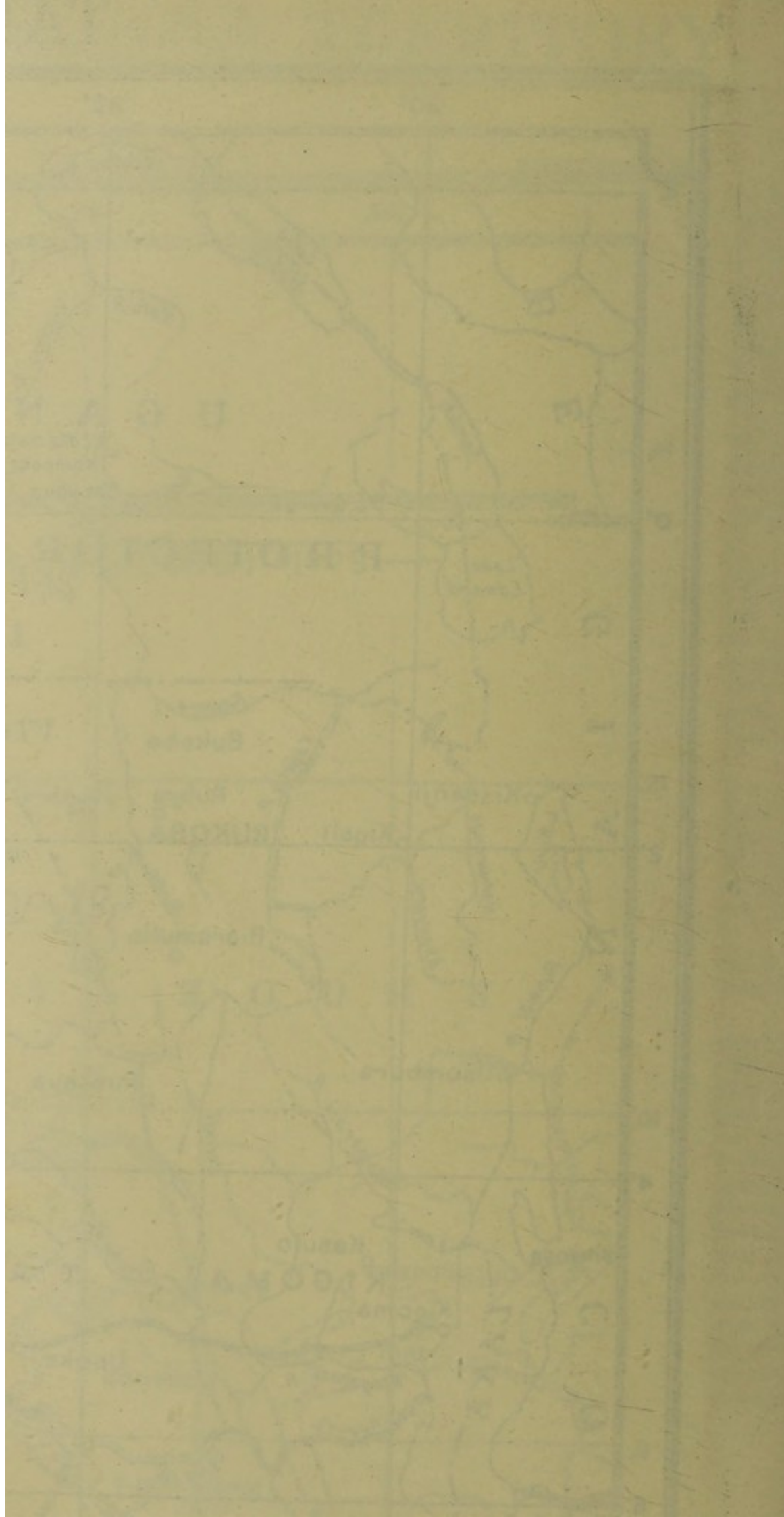
The real title to the land occupied by a native community is *prima facie* based, not on such individual ownership as English law has made familiar, but on a communal usufructuary occupation. This kind of usufructuary title of the community has not been disturbed in law, and must be presumed to continue to exist unless the contrary is established in any particular case. This kind of title to, or interest in, land has not been created by the Land Ordinance but has been expressly recognized and safeguarded by it.

Documentary evidence of this kind of native title has not yet been given to any native community or individual native, but the most definite public assurances have been repeatedly made.

Such documentary evidence of title will no doubt have to be given in due course to the various communities, and in some cases to individuals, but it is necessary to proceed with great caution lest undue haste to guard against dangers, which there is no reason to think will arise, should result in a diminution of the security which it was desired to preserve or the disturbance of the nicely balanced system of customary tenure of land, with untoward consequences. Government is initiating study of the nature and extent of the various native systems for the purpose of compiling permanent and accurate records of them, and as this study proceeds the material will accumulate which will permit it, when the time is ripe, to issue documentary evidence of titles acquired under native custom. It was with this object in view that the definition of "a right of occupancy" was amended in the manner mentioned in Lord Lugard's question. In the meantime the Government will, of course, perform the duty of administering the estate of the natives in terms of the Mandate, and of the instructions of His Majesty communicated from time to time in the form of Orders in Council or Instructions to the Governor, and no document given by the Government to any native or natives could derogate from this duty or add anything of assurance that it will be discharged.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.





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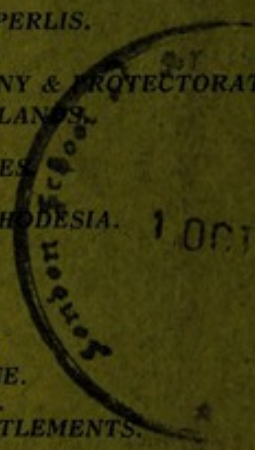
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