

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.

Contributors

Great Britain. Colonial Office.

Publication/Creation

London : H.M.S.O., [1935]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ty4u42wn>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

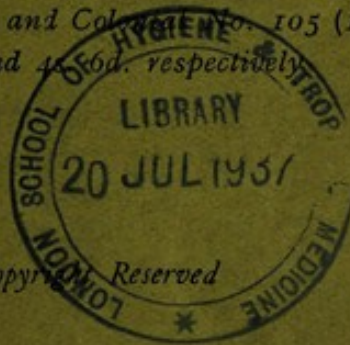
REPORT

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 1935

*For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Non-Parliamentary Publications
Colonial No. 93 (1934) and Colonial No. 105 (1935)
price 6s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. respectively*



Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 4s. 0d. Net



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 1935

*For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Non-Parliamentary Publications
Colonial No. 93 (1934) and Colonial No. 105 (1935)
price 6s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. respectively*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 4s. 0d. Net

Colonial No. 113

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I.—INTRODUCTORY	1
II.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	3
III.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	7
IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE... ..	39
V.—DIRECT TAXES	50
VI.—INDIRECT TAXES	53
VII.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS	53
VIII.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION AND LEGISLATION	68
IX.—POLICE	73
X.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY	75
XI.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION	77
XII.—LABOUR	77
XIII.—MISSIONS	101
XIV.—EDUCATION	102
XV.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS, AND DRUGS	114
XVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH	117
XVII.—LAND AND SURVEYS	124
XVIII.—FORESTRY	126
XIX.—MINING AND GEOLOGY	128
XX.—AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY	131
XXI.—POPULATION	137
XXII.—COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS	141

LIST OF APPENDICES

I.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICIALS IN THE TERRITORY, DISTINGUISHING RACE AND APPOINTMENT	157
II.—MEMORANDUM ON THE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OF AFRICANS BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	163
III.—DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES ON RAILWAY RATES AND FINANCE	167
IV.—DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, REGARDING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA TERRITORY IN CRIMINAL MATTERS	172
V.—TABLE SHOWING THE EXTERNAL MARKETS FOR THE CHIEF PRODUCTS OF THE TERRITORY DURING 1935	178
VI.—MEMORANDUM ON TRADE WITH KENYA AND UGANDA	179
VII.—MEMORANDUM ON THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO REPORT AND ADVISE ON QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE SUPPLY AND WELFARE OF NATIVE LABOUR IN TANGANYIKA	182
VIII.—ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AT THE OPENING OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	185
IX.—NOTE ON A POPULATION MAP OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	197
X.—REPORT ON MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND DENTISTS REGISTERED IN THE TERRITORY	215
XI.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS	217
LAND OCCUPATION MAP.	
POPULATION MAP.	
MAP OF TERRITORY.	

FOREWORD.

Certain information and statistics on matters regarding which questions were asked during the examination of the British Accredited Representative at the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission are included in this Report. In order to facilitate reference, a schedule is given below showing the parts of the Report in which this information may be found:—

<i>Page of Minutes of XXVII Session of Permanent Mandates Commission.</i>	<i>Nature of Enquiry.</i>	<i>Part of Report. Paragraphs</i>
124	Delimitation of Frontier	51
124	Graduated system of taxation	21
126	Co-ordination of Transport	42
128-130 and 228 } 131 } 132 } 135 }	Amalgamation of Postal Services	226
	Issue of a common postage stamp	236
	Naturalization	208
	Co-operative Societies	50
	Application of Native Tax Ordinance	20
136 and 228	Kenya and Tanganyika Railways: and the Gibb Report	44, 218 and <i>Appendix III</i>
137	Road and Rail competition	219
138	Levy on Official Salaries	68
138-139 and 228	Income Tax and commercial firms	67
140	Unfair copying of trademarks	220
140 and 228	Native justice in detribalized areas	33 and 88
228	Administration of detribalized areas	26
140	Report of Commission on judicial system	92 and <i>Appendix IV</i>
141	Extended jurisdiction of magistrates	86
141	Reformatory	90
143 and 228	Travelling native courts	32
144 and 228	The influence of the educated native in tribal administration	27
145	Health of native labour	114 and 120-121
145 and 228	Accidents and compensation to native employees	115-118

<i>Page of Minutes of XXVII Session of Permanent Mandates Commission.</i>	<i>Nature of Enquiry.</i>	<i>Part of Report. Paragraphs.</i>
145 and 228	Supervision of the welfare of native labour	105-106 and <i>Appendix VII</i>
146	Employment of tax defaulters ...	126
146	Withholding of wages from native labour	122-123
146	Rates of wages paid to labour ...	113
147	Mission land dispute	129
148	Irregular attendance at schools ...	138
150 and 229	Distillation of methylated spirits ...	143

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 1935

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 Malagarasi 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 eastern shore of Lake Nyasa to a point due west of the Rovuma River, whence the boundary runs east and joins the Rovuma River, the course of which it follows to the sea. The total area of the Territory is about 360,000 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 lie in the trough of the great Rift Valley.

The highest points in the Territory are the extinct volcanoes in the north-east, 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 35,000), a town founded in 1862 by the Sultan of Zanzibar and 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 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 south of 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 and is the most important inland town. Dodoma, which is half way between the borders of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia and is situated at the junction of the Great North Road with the Central Railway, is an important station on the air route from the Cape to Cairo. 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; Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika, and Mwaya on Lake Nyasa. As a result of gold mining developments in the district, Musoma on Lake Victoria is rapidly developing into a lake port of some consequence.

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.

(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 lower but with great daily and seasonal 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) and a fairly high mean temperature, with great daily and seasonal variations, sometimes exceeding 36° F. daily. The heat is dry, and 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, 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.

Universal Postal Convention.

International Sanitary Convention.

International Convention and Protocol relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.

International Convention and Statute and additional Protocol relating to Navigable Waterways.

International Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, 1921.

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

Opium Convention, 1912.

International 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.

International Protocol on Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Agreements.

International Convention on Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1927.

International 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.

International Convention on Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.

International Convention for Regulation of International Exhibitions.

International Convention relating to Copyright, Rome, 1928.

International Convention relating to Traffic in Women and Children, 1921-1922.

Treaty for Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy.

International Convention for Suppression of Slavery, 1926.

Agreements for Suppression of White Slave Traffic, 1904 and 1910.

International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.

International Convention as to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

Convention relating to the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

International Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour.

International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Convention between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention between the United Kingdom and Finland regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

International Convention for the Sanitary Control of Aerial Navigation.

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

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 with China relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Czechoslovakia.

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

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

Commercial *Modus Vivendi* with Egypt.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Esthonia, together with the Supplementary Agreement and Protocol of 11th July, 1934.

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

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Finland.

Agreement with Finland regarding the Suppression of the Illicit Importation of Alcoholic Liquors into 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.

Agreement with Italy for the Mutual Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regulations.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and Supplementary Convention with Japan.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Latvia.

Commercial Agreement with Lithuania embodied in the exchange of Notes of 6th May, 1922, together with the Notes of November-December, 1929, and December, 1931, modifying and extending the original Agreement.

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

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

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Panama.

Treaty with Persia respecting Tariff Autonomy.

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

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Poland.

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

Agreement with Portugal respecting Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports.

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, including the Convention and Notes of April, 1927, revising the original Treaty.

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

Agreement with Spain relating to the Treatment of Companies.

Notes exchanged with the Spanish Government relating to the Reciprocal Recognition of Load Line Certificates.

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

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

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Turkey.

Temporary Commercial Agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Yugoslavia.

Agreement and Protocol with the Republic of Esthonia supplementary to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Esthonia of 1926.

Commercial Agreement with the Government of Latvia.

Agreement with the Polish Government in regard to Trade and Commerce.

7. 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.
Esthonia.	Lithuania.	Sweden.
Finland.	Norway.	Yugoslavia.

The table in Appendix V shows the chief external markets for the products of the Territory exported during 1935.

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

Albania.	Esthonia.	Nicaragua.
Austria.	Finland.	Norway.
Belgium (including Belgian Congo and R u a n d a Urundi).	France.	Panama.
	Germany.	Paraguay.
	Greece.	Peru.
	Guatemala.	Poland.
	Hayti.	Portugal.
Bolivia.	Hungary.	Roumania.
Chile.	Latvia.	Salvador.
Colombia.	Liberia.	San Marino.
Cuba.	Lithuania.	Siam.
Czechoslovakia.	Luxemburg.	Spain.
Denmark.	Monaco.	Switzerland.
Ecuador.	Netherlands.	Yugoslavia.

III.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Central Government.

9. The Territory is administered by the Governor assisted by an Executive Council.

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 (see Laws, Volume III, page 22). The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and 13 official members and not more than 10 unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor, without regard to representation of particular races, interests, or public bodies, as being particularly fitted 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 1935, three of the members being Indians.

The powers of the Governor are defined in the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, as amended by Article XLI of the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926, and the Tanganyika Order in Council, 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.

10. The principal Departments of Government whose headquarters are in Dar es Salaam, are those dealing with Customs, Education, Finance, Legal matters, Justice, Lands, Mines, Survey and Geological Survey, Medical work, Public Health, Police, Prisons, Posts and Telegraphs, Public Works and Railways. The Veterinary and Tsetse Research Departments have their main offices at Mpwapwa and Shinyanga, respectively; the Agricultural and Forestry Departments have their headquarters at Morogoro, and the Game Preservation Department operates from Arusha.

Provincial Administration.

11. For administrative purposes, the Territory is divided into Provinces, each of which is in the charge of a 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 Commis-

* Laws, Volume III, pages 6-28.

sioner. During 1935 the Provinces of the Territory were as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Area Square Miles.</i>	<i>Popula- tion Census 1931.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
Central ...	Dodoma, Singida, Kondoa, Manyoni, M k a l a m a, Mpwapwa.	36,320	579,712	Dodoma.
Eastern ...	Dar es Salaam, Rufiji, Bagamoyo, Morogoro, Kilosa, Mahenge.	41,970	619,191	Dar es Salaam.
Iringa ...	Iringa, Njombe, Rungwe, Mbeya.	43,985	491,911	Iringa.
Lake ...	Mwanza, Maswa, Musoma, Kwimba, Bukoba, Bi- haramulo, Shinyanga.	51,200	1,390,609	Mwanza.
Northern ...	Arusha, Masai, Mbulu, Moshi.	32,860	344,198	Arusha.
Southern ...	Lindi, Mikindani, Kilwa, Masasi, Tunduru, Newala, Songea, Liwale.	54,970	543,413	Lindi.
Tanga ...	Tanga, Usambara, Handeni, Pare.	13,530	355,914	Tanga.
Western ...	Tabora, Kahama, Kigoma, Ufipa.	85,165	679,692	Tabora.

12. During the year the Kahama and Nzega Districts of the Western Province were amalgamated, Kahama becoming the headquarters of the combined district. This amalgamation has freed Administrative Officers from much routine work and has enabled them to devote more time to touring the district, which has a population of approximately 192,000 natives.

Native Administration.

13. The only legislation introduced in 1935 affecting native authorities was of a minor nature. It consisted of an amendment of the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 47 of the Laws) to provide for the assumption of the duties of a native authority by an administrative officer in certain events, e.g. the succession of a minor chief, delay in succession caused by local political difficulties, failure by a native authority to maintain a proper standard of administration, or any other reason which makes the temporary replacement of a native authority desirable.

The opportunity was also taken to make it clear that orders under section 8 of the Native Authority Ordinance may be either written or oral and may be issued to individuals or to all natives within the jurisdiction of the native authority.

A further section in the amending Ordinance leaves no doubt that the power to make rules under section 15 of Cap. 47 extends to matters arising out of the provision of public services and to matters in respect of which orders could have been issued under section 8.

As a matter of convenience, section 15 of the Ordinance was repealed and re-enacted with the necessary amendments; the new section also prescribes the language in which rules can be made and provides for the contingency of a conflict between the English and the vernacular texts.

Section 7 of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance (Cap. 1 of the Laws) was also amended to conform with the provision in section 10 of the Native Authority Ordinance that orders made under sections 8 and 9 of that Ordinance "shall be made known . . . in such manner as is customary . . .", and not necessarily published in the *Gazette*.

14. No event of outstanding political importance occurred during 1935. For the native administrations it has been a year of steady progress accompanied in most cases by a return to prosperity. Good rains were recorded in the majority of districts and less damage was done by locusts than in any year since the invasion started (1928). Both crops and pasture benefited accordingly, and food-stuffs were abundant except in the Southern Province and parts of the Western Province, where the rainfall was poor and the yields of grain were correspondingly low. In no area, however, could it be said that famine conditions prevailed.

15. The Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province describes the conditions in that Province as follows:—

"For the native administrations—as for everyone—1935 was a good year in every respect. We had the first good rainy season since 1930 and . . . for the first time for many years, grain was sold upon every market place in the Province. With full corn bins and fat cattle the pastoral tribes were happy and contented and their administration presented none of those difficulties which are sometimes almost insuperable in times of drought and scarcity."

Writing of conditions in the Lake Province, the Provincial Commissioner states:—

"It can, I think, be claimed that the Lake Province has generally speaking been more prosperous during the year than ever before; and this prosperity has been shared by practically every district as well as every tribe within the Province."

In the Tanga Province, the rains were, on the whole, sufficient although locusts were present early in the year, mainly in the coastal region and in the Handeni and Usambara Districts. They did a certain amount of damage to crops in the Pangani, Handeni and Muheza areas before they were successfully exterminated by the local inhabitants, assisted by large flocks of birds. Satisfactory food crops were, however, reaped throughout the Province, and the Provincial Commissioner remarks that one result of the successful harvest is shown in the improved physical condition of the inhabitants.

Shortages of foodstuffs were experienced in two small areas of the Iringa Province as a result of locust infestations earlier in the year. In neither area did famine conditions arise, however, since the exhortation previously made to the inhabitants to plant more root crops had had the desired effect.

From the Eastern Province comes the following :—

“ It is satisfactory to report that the year 1935 witnessed a revival in prosperity of the native peoples of the Eastern Province. . . . The year opened once again with threats of a serious locust infestation and strenuous efforts were adopted throughout the Province to combat the menace, a great many swarms of hoppers being destroyed by organized gangs of natives. Later it was observed with relief that locusts were dying off from disease in many areas of the Province and, from May onwards, practically no damage was suffered by crops from this pest which has been so destructive for some five years. The campaign for the planting of root crops was, however, continued and in most areas there is plenty of cassava and sweet potatoes as a food reserve incapable of destruction should locusts reappear.”

The harvest of food crops in the Northern Province was generally satisfactory, the maize crop in particular being exceptionally good. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about the Southern Province. In describing the state of affairs in that area, the Provincial Commissioner reports :—

“ No spectacular results have been achieved and no marked acceleration has taken place in the progress of the native people towards a better way of life and greater material well being Economic conditions have not altered materially and in this respect the Province has experienced another disappointing year, particularly in the main productive areas of the coastal districts and on the Makonde plateau. The rains made an auspicious start and continued to fall abundantly until the middle of April, but they then ceased abruptly and the grain crops in the coastal and Newala Districts, which had already been more seriously damaged by locusts than was realized, suffered severely. The Masasi, Tunduru and Songea Districts have fortunately had a very good season for the second year in succession ”.

16. The collapse of the coffee market was a serious economic factor in the coffee growing areas in the Territory. The Bukoba District depends for its prosperity almost entirely on the coffee industry and the fall in coffee prices has affected local economy accordingly. A record production of 10,865 tons was obtained, but the export value of the crop dropped from £330,000 in 1934 to only £249,000 in 1935. In 1928, the peak year of high prices, the district produced 7,837 tons of coffee, the export value of which amounted to £478,000.

The cotton crop of the Lake Province was again a record one; 39,325 bales were exported, an increase of about 13,000 bales over the previous year. On the other hand, this crop was somewhat disappointing in the Eastern and Southern Provinces owing to unfavourable climatic conditions.

The production of other economic crops by natives was generally successful and resulted in a large increase in the export of agricultural products, while the increased sales of clarified butter and shade dried hides show that these valuable native industries are now firmly established.

17. The stock trade also enjoyed a successful year. Grazing and water were more plentiful along the main stock routes and the increased demand for meat, arising largely from the needs of labourers employed in the mining and sisal industries, assured ready sales and good prices.

18. Considerable advance was made in the development of the trade in gum arabic, of which mention was made in the Annual Report for 1934.* Natives, engaged for the purpose by the native administrations in whose areas the gum is found, were given courses of instruction in tapping and grading by an officer of the Forestry Department, and by-laws have now been drawn up to ensure that the gum is properly graded and refined before it is marketed. No great quantity of gum was marketed during the year, as the instructors and graders were not ready to take up their duties in the field until towards the close of the season. It is hoped, however, that this industry will become firmly established in 1936.

19. The return to prosperity was reflected in the amount of house and poll tax collected, which constituted a record for any year subsequent to the financial depression. The Native Tax Ordinance, to which reference was made in the Annual Report for 1934,* came into force on the 1st of January and the record collection was achieved in spite of the fact that, under this Ordinance, the age of liability for tax was raised from 16 to 18 years. (This change is estimated to have cost nearly £4,000 in the Lake Province alone.) Even in the Southern Province, where economic conditions were not so favourable as in other parts of the Territory, more taxes were paid than ever before, the total yield for the year being approximately 161,000 taxes as compared with 54,000 in the first year of the depression.

20. At the 27th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Orts enquired how the new Native Tax Ordinance had been received in those localities where it had been applied. The Ordinance has been applied to the whole Territory and has everywhere proved more suitable to present conditions than the previous Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance (Cap. 63 of the Laws) which it replaced.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105, 1935.

21. Mention was made in the 1934 Report* of the intention to introduce the system of graduated personal taxation, for which provision is made in the Native Tax Ordinance, to the Bukoba District in the Lake Province and the Arusha and Moshi Districts of the Northern Province.

After investigation in the Northern Province, it was found that a graduated tax would have of necessity to be based on the size of individual land-holdings (*vihamba*) and the wealth contained thereon. It would be extremely difficult to obtain adequate and reliable information regarding these holdings and any detailed examination of the titles and extent of individual holdings would arouse distrust in the minds of the Chagga. There is also some doubt whether the work of assessment and collection could be adequately performed by the Chiefs. In the circumstances, therefore, it has been decided not to proceed with the matter in the Northern Province for the time being.

Investigations into the possibility of introducing a graduated form of taxation into certain of the Lake Province districts is still proceeding and it is hoped that the Provincial Commissioner will be in a position to submit his recommendations to Government early in 1936.

22. The increase in the amount of house and poll tax collected resulted in an increased rebate being paid to the native administrations and thus enabled them to devote more money to the expansion of various services designed to be of benefit to their people as a whole. In the Central Province, further creameries and hide-drying agencies were established and a number of cattle dams and concrete-ringed wells were constructed. In the Lake and Western Provinces, medical schools were opened to provide a systematic course of training for selected candidates, who will eventually take the place of the less highly trained tribal dressers now working in the districts. In the Northern and Tanga Provinces, special attention was paid to systematic schemes for the protection of existing forest areas outside Forest Reserves and for re-afforestation in areas where soil-erosion has shown this to be necessary.

23. An interesting scheme was initiated in the Mbulu District of the Northern Province for the removal of the Mbugwe from their waterless, famine-stricken flats to the fertile Kisingaji area under the Rift Wall. Writing of this scheme the Provincial Commissioner says :—

“ The Mbugwe scheme is one which it is hoped will have far reaching results and it is gratifying to know that since its inception, which was accelerated by a desire to avoid in 1935 another serious famine such as occurred in 1934, marked progress has been made. The Mbugwe tribe, consisting of some 8,000 people, occupy infertile arid flats, hot, dazzling, and subject to continual mirages. In this unpleasant area the

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105, 1935.

people themselves have previously led an apathetic fatalistic existence—useless citizens from any point of view, being non-productive of tax and at all times a potential drain on Government and native treasury finances owing to their inertia and inability to provide sufficient food crops for themselves. A few miles away, under the Rift Wall, Kisangaji offered water, fertility and a real chance of making cash—not only from surplus food crops but also from cotton growing for which the country is peculiarly adapted. An adequate indication of its suitability can be seen by the fact that, in 1934, 2½ tons of native cotton were produced whereas, in the year under review, production amounted to 65 tons, which represents only a small proportion of what could be done when the interest, already spreading, is further extended.

“ A recent aerial inspection shows that the repeated efforts to persuade the Mbugwe to take up residence in Kisingaji have at last borne fruit. Two hundred shambas are now in process of cultivation there, and progressive settlement and clearing has repelled the menace of tsetse fly. . . . The experiment appears to be thoroughly justified and it is confidently expected that in 1936 the movement already afoot will extend considerably. As an added inducement to endeavour, Mbugwe, which formerly was administered by Chief Dodo concurrently with Ufiome, has now been advanced to the dignity of a treasury of its own as from the beginning of 1936. The results of the first year's working are awaited with interest and confidence.”

24. In the Iringa Province, two events of note were the formation of federations of chiefs in the Rungwe and the Mbeya Districts. Both federations were brought about at the request of the chiefs and people themselves and it is already evident that the tribes concerned are deriving benefits from this pooling of interests which would otherwise have been denied to them.

25. During the past four years efforts have been made to concentrate the population of certain areas in the Western Province in order to prevent the spread of sleeping sickness. In this connexion, the Provincial Commissioner states:—

“ The large sleeping sickness operations in Uha, which were mentioned first in my report for 1933, prove conclusively that concentration is the only means of stopping the disease. In Uha 1,147 cases were diagnosed during 1932 when medical facilities were available only to a fraction of the people: in 1933, during the concentration work, 835 cases were found; in 1934 the cases dropped to 456 and, during 1935, an excellent and widespread organization discovered only 273 fresh cases, of which, moreover, 61 cases came from an area, Bweru and Murungu, which has not yet been concentrated. A reduction by 77 per cent. in a few years is an achievement upon

which those responsible may congratulate themselves. An effort will be made during 1936 to finish the task in Uha by removing the people from Bweru and Murungu and closing a trade in native salt which takes the people into an area of badly infected fly."

He adds:—

"There is no longer any question about the economic and social value of properly organized concentrations. The natives within them are prosperous and contented, and they can be extended by the addition of more people without any difficulty, when this is considered advisable. From Uha it is reported that many who migrated to Urundi in 1933 are returning voluntarily, and are following their friends into the concentrations in order to share in the advantages which have become obvious. But proper organization, calling for careful consideration of the economic and tribal problems involved, is necessary: if a concentration is improperly sited, or if it upsets unnecessarily the traditions of the headmen and people, it cannot prosper, for there will always be a tendency for some of its inhabitants to depart, making it more difficult for the remainder to hold their ground. For success, team work by administrative, medical and agricultural officers is essential, and common sense enough to profit by the mistakes and experience of previous efforts. The administration of well organized concentrations is easy and the advantages to Government of the policy are very great."

26. At the 27th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Commission intimated that it would be glad to know how the detribalized areas are being administered. In the Eastern Province, members of almost every East African tribe may be found living in the coastal belt and, in consequence, there is little tribal solidarity, particularly in the Dar es Salaam District. On this account, this district was administered under a system of direct rule prior to 1930. In that year, a thorough investigation into the social organization of the inhabitants resulted in the introduction of a form of native local government, based on the village community as being the only definite administrative unit which could be traced; and a number of headmen, chosen by the villagers themselves, were appointed to exercise executive authority in each community.

The Provincial Commissioner reports as follows regarding the administration of the district during the year:—

"There are in the Dar es Salaam District one hundred and thirty-three headmen, known as Ndewas. For administrative purposes these Ndewas are grouped into nineteen divisions, each division having its native council and court and electing one of its number as president. These divisional councils are

the native authorities of the district. This system of native administration was established in 1930, and the people by now are getting accustomed to it. With the exception of collecting native tax, it can be said to be working fairly satisfactorily, though the average village headman is still inexperienced and as yet unaccustomed to the exercise of authority. Village life is saturated with personal and family feuds which result in ceaseless attacks being made on those who dare to exercise authority. Hence it cannot be expected that an Ndewa can hold his position, founded as it is upon the popular will, if he shows too much vigour in doing unpopular things. Tax collection is of course one of those unpopular things.

“An advantage of the existing system of administration which is showing itself, is that natural leaders are slowly emerging from these one hundred and thirty-three Ndewas, who could not have been found, in the absence of any hereditary tribal chiefs, had the institution of the native authority been on more ambitious lines. As an example, last November, at Mbezi, which is the headquarters of a group of seven Ndewas, the District Officer was present at a hunt of three man-eating lions. He found some four hundred natives taking part in the hunt which was in dense bush. All were under the charge of the Ndewa of Mbezi who was directing operations with great ability. On that particular day they were unsuccessful in getting the lion, but a week later they managed to kill all three, the Ndewa killing two himself.

“The main difficulty at the moment with the Zaramu native authorities is that if they are saddled with the responsibility of collecting tax, very little tax is collected, but if the tax is collected by special employees under the direct control of the District Officer which, of necessity, is the method now employed, the authority of the Ndewas is bound to suffer. The Ndewa of Mbezi organized his lion hunt extremely well, but unfortunately he is incapable at present of organizing tax meetings.”

The Provincial Commissioner adds that native administration in the town of Dar es Salaam also presents considerable difficulties, owing largely to the native population being such a floating one. He states :—

“There are approximately 26,000 natives in the town. There is a non-statutory body known as the Native Advisory Board which consists of six elected elders from the most important tribes. The members of this Board are paid salaries by Government and have a clerk and a messenger. They are the medium between the Municipal Secretary and the native townspeople and they arbitrate in the great many minor disputes which are not of sufficient importance to go to the Liwali's Court. They help the Government to collect tax, an extremely difficult

undertaking in the town, and assist in the collection of tax defaulters. They are also of great value in assisting the Municipal Secretary in his administration of the estates of deceased natives."

Large numbers of detribalized natives are also to be found in the Tanga District, which is the only district in the Territory under direct rule. Administration is carried out by village headmen who are appointed and paid by Government and act under the directions of the District Officer. The principal or "superior" headmen have been appointed Native Authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance, which clothes them with the necessary legal authority to enable them to make orders and rules for the better administration of their people. The administration of justice is, however, carried out by native subordinate courts established under the Courts Ordinance, 1930, and there is no native treasury.

This system of administration of the Tanga District has so far proved quite satisfactory. The Provincial Commissioner reports that the headmen have performed their duties in a generally efficient and satisfactory manner during the year and adds that many signs of advanced methods of administration and a greater sense of responsibility have been evident. Some headmen are still lethargic and weak, due partly to old age and partly to inherent coastal apathy, but opportunity has been taken to replace those who were too advanced in age by younger and better educated men.

27. It may be appropriate at this point to refer to the request made at the 27th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission that information should be given in future reports regarding the part taken by educated natives in the administration of native affairs and of native courts. It has always been the policy of this Government to encourage members of the better educated elements in the population to play their part in public affairs and to sit on the courts as representatives of the present generation lest, if confined solely to the elders, the native authorities and the courts should lose the interest and support of those upon whom their continued existence and development must as time goes on depend more and more. No figures are available as to the number of natives thus engaged, but there can be little doubt that they are making their influence increasingly felt in tribal administration throughout the Territory.

28. A memorandum will be found in Appendix II to this Report summarizing what is being done by this Government to provide openings for the native educated classes in the higher grades of the service.

29. As a result of the increase in native production of economic crops and of the singularly good harvest of all kinds of crops, the cash resources of the natives in certain parts of the Territory reached a high level. This was especially true of the Lake Province

and it is estimated that, in one district in this Province alone, a sum of nearly £100,000 was distributed in respect of cotton and groundnuts, etc., during the year.

Native Courts.

30. The native courts have continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year.

The Provincial Commissioner of the Tanga Province considers that the courts in that Province have achieved a commendably high standard both in the actual decisions given and in the manner in which they are recorded. He remarks that there was only one appeal to the Provincial Commissioner and none to the Governor.

The Provincial Commissioner, Lake Province, states :—

“ The native courts, as stated in previous annual reports, continue to improve and no glaring cases of corruption or injustice have been detected during the year. The few minor irregularities which came to light from time to time were promptly dealt with. All records are carefully scrutinized by Administrative Officers either on tour or at district headquarters every month and, as litigants have ready access to officers at any time, there is very little danger of any real injustice being performed without coming to light.”

From the Central Province comes the following :—

“ The native courts have functioned admirably as usual. Appeals are becoming fewer and, I think, this is due to the fact that so many elders take part in thrashing out the details of a case in the lower court that the litigant knows exactly where he stands and what chances he has in case of appeal. They are the courts of the people—a man has the means of redress in the midst of his own clan.”

The Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province writes in a similar strain :—

“ There has been a great improvement in the chief fault of native tribunals—failure to enforce decisions. I am satisfied that in their courts natives of all classes obtain what they want, an opportunity to air grievances in the only manner which satisfies them, and fair play if a grievance has any real foundation according to the laws and customs which they understand.”

31. The following interesting case, which came before a native court in the Northern Province, is reported by the Provincial Commissioner :—

“ One case of remarkable interest occurred in the court of the Chief of Barabaig, in which certain Barabaig youths—acquitted in the High Court of a particularly repellent murder

—were brought before the native court on a claim for ' blood-money ' by the relatives of the deceased. Having escaped the capital conviction, the accused stated voluntarily on oath according to tribal custom in the native court that they were the murderers and each was fined 25 head of female stock."

32. Mention was made in the 1934 Annual Report* of the establishment of a travelling native court in the Western Province. The experiment has proved successful and the court is functioning to the satisfaction of all concerned.

During the year a second travelling court, consisting of the headmen of the minor settlements of Chunya, Isenyela, Kungutas, Lupa Market, and Mawoga, was constituted to meet the needs of the Lupa Controlled area of the Iringa Province. Three of the five headmen form a quorum and the court sits once a month at each of the minor settlements over which it has jurisdiction. It is as yet too early to say how successful this court will be.

33. At the Twenty-seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Baron van Asbeck hoped that more information would be given in the 1935 Annual Report concerning native justice in detribalized areas. As has been stated above, detribalized natives live chiefly on or near the coast in the Eastern and Tanga Provinces. In the former area, they are on the same footing as the local inhabitants and bring their cases to the native court of the area within whose jurisdiction they reside in the ordinary way. The Tanga District, however, is under direct administration and the native court work is carried out by a number of native subordinate courts established under the Courts Ordinance, 1930. These courts are presided over by salaried native magistrates paid by Government and are subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court. They are popular with the natives, although the coastal native is at times inclined to ignore them and to evoke the assistance of advocates without weighing up the value of the property in dispute or the cost of their legal advice. Lawyers are debarred from appearing in any subordinate court in suits in which both parties are natives, but there is, of course, nothing to prevent them from giving and charging for advice.

The functions of native subordinate courts are more fully described in Section VIII of this Report.

34. 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, will be found in the Appendix to the Annual Reports of Provincial Commissioners on Native Administration for the year 1935, copies of which have been supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105, 1935.

Native Treasuries.

35. As was to be expected with a satisfactory collection of house and poll tax, a considerable improvement was noted in the financial position of the native treasuries. The accumulated surplus balance in the hands of the various native administrations at the end of 1935 was estimated to amount to £132,000. During the year one new treasury was established in the Northern Province, while amalgamations for financial purposes resulted in the number of treasuries in the Eastern and Iringa Provinces being reduced by five and three respectively. Ninety-seven separate treasuries were in operation at the end of the year, the majority of which were in a sound financial position. It was necessary to assist only three treasuries with grants-in-aid during the year, the total value of the grants being £655.

36. Generally speaking, the native authorities are taking a much greater interest in the financial affairs of their areas and the desire to expand their social services is often greater than the funds at their disposal will permit.

In this connexion, the following extract from the report of the Provincial Commissioner, Western Province, is of interest as an example of the manner in which the native administrations are providing social services for their people :—

“ The tribal finances of the Province are sound. At the beginning of 1935 the native administrations possessed £22,019, and during the year their combined revenues amounted to £22,282; they spent in all £22,592, but of this £5,168 was upon items of extraordinary expenditure, some of which will certainly not appear again in the budgets. At the end of 1935 they had £21,709 in cash with which to commence the current year, which was £1,783 more than was estimated. £14,119 were spent on tribal administration, including the salaries of chiefs and their staffs, but £2,530 for medical services, £1,691 for education, £1,504 for agriculture and £1,365 for roads—all exclusive of salaries—are items which show that the benefit of the people themselves is not neglected.

“ The above picture is not quite true, for though Kigoma and Kahama Districts spent less than their actual revenue, Ufipa District exceeded it, to the amount spent on the Lupa economic roads, whilst Tabora District failed to collect enough tax to justify a heavy building programme which was undertaken, and therefore had to draw upon its surplus balance to the extent of £607 ”.

37. At the 27th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission mention was made by M. Orts of the fact that a grant of £450 had been made to the native treasury of the Dar es Salaam District in

view of the insufficiency of its funds. Writing of the financial position of this treasury in 1935, the Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province says:—

“ The improved condition of the native treasury which occurred in 1934 allowed far more liberal expenditure during the year under review. Salary cuts which had occurred in 1934, were restored and a refund was made of £450 which was borrowed from Government. The native treasury finished the year in a sound and solvent state with a surplus balance of £1,610.”

GENERAL.

Conference of East African Governors.

38. There were two meetings of the East African Governors' Conference during 1935. The first was held at Entebbe in January and discussed *inter alia* Empire Air Services and despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Mr. Roger Gibb's report on Railway rates and finance in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and on the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in Criminal Matters. These despatches will be found in Appendices III and IV to this Report.

39. The second meeting was held at Entebbe at the beginning of April. The Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and the British Resident, Zanzibar, were present and the principal subjects discussed were:—

- (1) The position regarding customs tariffs, suspended duties, etc., in East Africa.
- (2) Rationalization of the sugar industry in East Africa.
- (3) The control of the production of tea in East Africa.
- (4) The co-ordination of research in East Africa.
- (5) The question of a unified time for East Africa.

- (1) *The position regarding customs tariffs, suspended duties, etc., in East Africa.*

40. A detailed review of the position regarding the effect of the Customs tariffs, suspended duties, etc., on the individual territories, which had been undertaken by the Commissioners of Customs, the Treasurers and the Governments concerned during the last 18 months, was considered by the Conference. It was agreed that the free interchange of goods between the East African territories, which resulted from the existing Customs Agreements, conferred substantial benefits on East Africa as a whole and on each participating territory, and further, that there were at present no marked inequalities in revenue advantages to the individual territories as a result of the Customs Agreements as a whole.

It was thought, however, that a careful watch ought to be maintained on the artificial encouragement by means of tariff measures of additional industries in the individual territories. The Conference also held the view that in certain very exceptional circumstances factors quite separate from any normal considerations of trade or revenue might arise which would justify a departure from the principle of free trade as between the three territories comprising the East African Customs area. Such instances would be of very rare occurrence and could be considered as they arose without prejudice to the general principle of free trade within the Customs Union.

The Conference, after examining the connexion between the encouragement of industrial undertakings in East Africa and the existing position under the Customs Agreements, considered that obstacles should not be placed in the way of the development of an industry in any one territory solely because such an industry would threaten the interests of industries already established in one of the other territories, provided that if the existing industries were subject to any restrictive legislation then it would be necessary to consider whether such legislation should be modified or applied to the new industry, and also that each Government should be at liberty, if the necessity was proved, to protect a nascent industry in its territory from unfair competition carried on by means of the dumping of goods by industries already established in another territory at a price appreciably below the cost of production.

The Conference held the view that no consumption tax should be imposed by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika without prior consultation with the other Governments concerned.

(2) *The rationalization of the sugar industry in East Africa.*

The rationalization of the Sugar Industry in East Africa was again discussed and the question of the introduction of any necessary legislation was considered. The Conference agreed that the Governments concerned should ascertain from the millers in East Africa whether they wished legislation introduced for the regulation of the industry.

(3) *The control of the production of tea in East Africa.*

The Ordinances restricting the planting of tea in East Africa were discussed as the Government of Tanganyika considered that the clause prohibiting the export of tea seed from each individual territory should be amended, since it had been found in practice that it was desirable that tea seed should be moved from one East African territory to another. The Conference agreed that, subject to the Secretary of State's concurrence, the relevant sections of the Ordinances should be amended to permit of this being done. The amending legislation was introduced in Tanganyika in June.

(4) *The co-ordination of research in East Africa.*

Reports of Conferences on the co-ordination of research in East Africa which were presented in the latter part of 1933 and in the early part of 1934, together with the comments on these reports by the technical advisers to the Secretary of State in England, were reviewed.

The following reports were discussed :—

(1) The Report of the Conference on Co-ordination of Agricultural Research and Plant Protection, 1934.

(2) The Report of the Conference on Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis (Animal and Human) Research, 1933.

(3) The Report of the Conference on Co-ordination of Veterinary Research, 1934.

(4) The Report of the Conference on Co-ordination of General Medical Research in the East African territories, 1933.

The various Governments agreed to give effect to the recommendations contained in the reports in so far as their financial positions allowed.

The Conference agreed that there should be a further conference on the co-ordination of agricultural research at Amani in February, 1936, a further conference on tsetse and trypanosomiasis research at Entebbe in the early part of 1936, and also a conference on the co-ordination of veterinary and medical research in Nairobi in the early part of 1936.

(5) *The question of a unified time for East Africa.*

The Conference had under consideration the question of a unified time for East Africa, and it was agreed that the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa should be asked with reference to their previous resolutions on unified time in East Africa, to state what unified time would be most convenient for the unofficial communities in East Africa.

41. The following subjects were also discussed at the Conference :—

The organization and establishment of a British East African Meteorological Service.

The restriction of the importation of Arms into East Africa.

The Trade and Information Office for East Africa in London.
Lease of offices.

Exemption from direct taxation of persons engaged in charitable or religious work in East Africa.

The terms and conditions of service in East Africa for European Officers.

42. The members of the Conference, in their capacity as a Transport Policy Board, also discussed the methods by which they thought they could best perform their duties as an East African Transport Policy Board to advise the Secretary of State on questions of rail, road, water-borne and aerial transport in the three territories, and considered that arrangements should be made so that transport questions likely to affect more than one territory should be brought to the Board as early as possible for preliminary examination, with a view to securing efficiency and economy. At the same time, the Board was anxious to make it clear that it did not wish to interfere in any way in the execution of the details of an agreed policy. In order that questions affecting transport in the three territories should be brought to the Board's notice, they requested the Governments and Administrations concerned to refer to the Board, before taking any independent action, questions affecting co-ordination of control of the different forms of transport (rail, inland water, road or air) in East Africa, and questions of new construction connected with those forms of transport which would affect neighbouring territories, major changes in rating policy likely to have repercussions in neighbouring territories, and other questions affecting, or considered to be likely to affect, the transport services in East Africa as a whole. The Board considered that the General Managers of the Railways should meet at least once a year and discuss the progress made in the unification of methods of working, purchase of stores, standardization in equipment, etc., assimilation of rates, facilities for through booking, etc., and other points dealing with the question of co-ordination.

As regards roads, the Board considered the Directors of Public Works in each territory should correspond direct with each other on questions of road transport affecting, or likely to affect, other territories, and should meet at least once a year for discussion.

As regards air transport, the Board considered that a central control of civil aviation throughout East Africa was likely to be required in the near future, and requested the respective governments to consider during the year questions connected with civil aviation which required early investigation, such as ownership, control, licensing of aerodromes, licensing and control of pilots, etc., with a view to attaining a uniform practice.

The Board discussed various questions connected with road transport costs and road passenger services and, as regards the latter matter, considered that as in other parts of the world, arrangements in certain areas were likely to be required in the near future to deal with passenger traffic for hire. They thought an appropriate way of dealing with the question of road passenger transport services would be to impose stricter licences and to restrict the number of licences for motor vehicles for hire running on any particular road to that number really necessary to meet the requirements of the district.

Changes in Personnel.

43. Mr. P. E. Mitchell, C.M.G., M.C., Chief Secretary to the Government, left the Territory in October on appointment as Governor of Uganda. He was succeeded by Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, C.M.G., formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. C. Richards, Deputy Chief Secretary, left the Territory in May on appointment as Resident Commissioner, Basutoland. He was succeeded by Mr. G. F. Sayers, formerly Assistant Chief Secretary, Nyasaland.

Mr. H. N. Lee, O.B.E., Auditor, departed from the Territory on leave pending retirement in July and was succeeded by Mr. A. Bragg, formerly Deputy Auditor, Kenya.

On the amalgamation of the Land, Survey, Mines, and Geological Survey Departments under the title of the Department of Lands and Mines, Mr. J. Lindsay Allan, formerly Land Officer, was appointed Director of Lands and Mines and Dr. E. O. Teale, D.Sc., formerly Director of the Geological Survey, became Mining Consultant to the Government.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., General Manager of Railways, proceeded on leave in April, 1935, pending retirement. Mr. C. Gillman, Chief Engineer, acted as General Manager until the end of the year. Mr. R. E. Robins, O.B.E., Executive Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been selected as General Manager to succeed Colonel Maxwell.

Mr. H. L. Bayles, Treasurer, left the Territory in November, 1935, on leave prior to taking up his appointment as Treasurer of Nigeria. Mr. H. R. Latreille acted as Treasurer up to the end of the year. Mr. G. R. Sandford, O.B.E., Deputy Treasurer, Kenya Colony, has been selected to succeed Mr. Bayles as Treasurer.

The Gibb Report on Railway Rates and Railway Finance in East Africa.

44. In the 1934 Annual Report* it was stated that the recommendations made in the Gibb Report on railway rates and railway finance in East Africa were still under consideration. His Majesty's Government has now arrived at certain conclusions based on these recommendations, the text of which will be found in Appendix III to this Report. The necessary action is being taken to give effect to these conclusions.

The Economic Situation.

45. Details regarding the financial position of the Territory are given in Section IV, Public Finance.

The year 1935 may be described as one of co-ordinated effort on a definite plan. Cotton production was nearly doubled, sisal and

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105, 1935.

coffee figures set new records and the existence of gold occurrences suitable for large-scale mining was virtually established. With the exception of grain and copra, the exports of all the other staple crops were increased or maintained.

The most striking features were undoubtedly the advance in sisal values and the new standard reached in the production of cotton. At the time of writing this Report, the price of sisal for delivery up to the end of 1935 was £29 a ton—a figure nearly double that at which producers have been compelled to export during recent years. This appreciation in the value of what is the most important local product will have a considerable effect on the economics of the Territory in 1936. The most pressing problem may well be the organization of the territorial labour resources to meet the increased demands of sisal and coffee estates, the anticipated needs of the gold mining industry and the necessity for maintaining or increasing the output of cotton, rice, grain, coffee, groundnuts and other products of native cultivation.

The gross volume of external trade exceeded that of the previous year by more than one-and-a-half million pounds. At nearly three-and-a-half million pounds, the value of the domestic exports reached a figure exceeded only in the boom years of 1928 and 1929. The value of the imports was just under £3,000,000—an increase of £650,000 over the previous year. The favourable balance of visible trade was nearly three-quarters of a million pounds, which more than covers the adverse invisible balance, estimated at £500,000.

In view of the evident increase in the imports of "development" goods, such as machinery and equipment for new enterprises, bought with new capital, it would appear that a certain caution marked the course of what might be called the recurrent import trade of 1935. Up to the year 1930 the bulk of the trade imports reached the Territory just before the main produce-buying seasons and therefore two or three months before the corresponding export peak periods. The painful experiences of 1930 and 1931 discouraged that expression of confidence so that from 1932 onwards there has been an appreciable time-lag between exports and imports in the reverse direction. In 1935, however, there were heavy clearances of bonded stocks in June and an import peak in July, and for the first eight months of the year the imports exceeded the domestic exports by over £70,000 in value. All the indications point to 1935 as a year of transition between the hand to mouth policy of the past three or four years and the confidence with which, prior to the slump, importers annually anticipated a year of prosperity.

Without undue optimism, one may read in the signs of the present a good augury for 1936. As has already been stated, the sisal quotation for sales up to the end of the year is £29. Only climatic vagaries can stop the forward march of cotton. World factors affecting the supplies of edible oils are favourable to the maintenance of the present groundnut, sesame and copra prices.

With the arrival of the new season coffee in London at the end of 1935 more interest was shown in the market and high prices were obtained for choice grades. Increased expenditure on wages and local supplies by estates and mining interests is certain.

Further detailed information regarding trade will be found in Section VII, Trade and Economics.

Game.

46. 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 kinds:—

(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.

(ii) *Closed Reserves*.—Areas in which no person may enter for the purpose of hunting or photographing game except with a written permit from the Provincial Commissioner of the Province in which such areas are situated, or from a District Officer to whom power to issue such permits has been delegated.

(iii) *Closed Areas*.—Areas in which a game licence shall not be deemed to authorize the hunting of any animal.

(iv) *Partial Reserves*.—Areas in which certain species are protected.

There are twelve Complete Reserves, two Closed Reserves, two Closed Areas, and six Partial Reserves in the Territory.

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; (2) the use of a motor vehicle or aeroplane for the purpose of hunting, killing, or capturing; (3) the shooting at any game animal from within 200 yards of a motor vehicle or aeroplane; and (4) the use of a motor vehicle or aeroplane for driving or stampeding game.

The Game Preservation Ordinance and Regulations, which were enacted in 1921, are being revised. It is hoped to introduce amending legislation, which will be more suited to present conditions during 1936.

Tsetse Reclamation.

47. The reclamation of land from tsetse fly is effected by co-operation between the Tsetse Research Department, the Provincial Administration and the native population. The term "reclamation," however, is beginning to have a very much wider significance than that of mere bush clearing. To have any lasting effect operations

must embody anti-erosion, water-supply and re-afforestation measures—in fact anything pertaining to the preservation of the land must come under the definition.

The first step in work of this kind must be anti-tsetse but, once this has been accomplished, the consolidation of the position so won must be undertaken and the term in its wider meaning is so used.

During 1935, in parts of the Northern and Central Provinces such as Mbulu and Kondoa Irangi, the systematic clearing of bush was undertaken with the object of giving access to the Masai steppe country to solve an acute grazing problem. In the Lake Province, on the other hand, the policy has been to consolidate and strengthen the position won during the past few years so that the people concerned can derive the greatest benefits from their labour.

An account is given below of the reclamation work carried out in the Central, Lake, Northern and Western Provinces.

Central Province.—The Provincial Commissioner reports as follows :—

“ Work proceeded on the creation of the two mile wide belt of cultivation to surround the pastoral fly-free country in Singida, Kondoa and Mkalama.

“ A sudden movement of the fly jeopardised the whole success of the operations in Singida, and a special effort of the native authority was supplemented by a grant of £500 from Government funds for the employment of tax defaulter labour.

“ In Mkalama over 20,000 men turned out to complete the defence of their south-western border. Next year the whole weight of the man-power in Mkalama should be thrown into the work on the northern side where the fly are infected and giving us cases of human trypanosomiasis in the hospital at Mkalama with rather alarming frequency. As the cultivation of cotton is now allowed over a great part of Singida and Mkalama, the great Ushora-Ussure clearing should soon be planted up and closely settled. I trust the whole of the Lake Kenworthy-Lake Eyasi country will be under cotton within a few years. Mr. Ducker, the expert of the Empire Cotton Growing Association, stationed in Nyasaland, who recently visited this Territory, agreed with the German estimate as to the possibilities of the whole Wembere area as a cotton growing proposition.

“ In Kondoa 12,000 men followed the good example set by their fellows in the neighbouring districts and did work of primary importance, not only in stopping the advance of the fly, but in providing an outlet for the congested population on the worn out hillsides, which form the bulk of the cultivated area in Kondoa.

“ In Manyoni little was done to deal with the fly around Hika. The problem there is a difficult one, and last year and

this year we have concentrated on making trial clearings by which we can see the nature of the soil and gauge the chances of fixing settlement if we make a barrier clearing. The two clearings already made are under full cultivation, so the outlook for the future is promising.

“ In Mpwapwa we have found difficulty in getting the clearing under cultivation before the bush begins to regenerate. We have doubled the number of settlers this year and, with a season like the present one, we should see the clearing not only full but expanding in future years. It must be emphasised that, in this Central Province, clearing without settlement is best not done at all. These pastoral people will not, as they cannot, give the time for the cultivation of rich river land. Their stock are their first consideration and the watering and herding of their domestic animals mean many demands on all the labour available. Consequently light, friable soils are preferred to richer land which need deeper cultivation and constant weeding. For exactly the same season land which has once been cleared and allowed to regenerate will not be taken for new *shambas* if any other land is available.

“ The need for quick settlement was the urge behind the agitation for permission to grow cotton in the fly infested districts. Personally, I consider it would be wise to restrict its cultivation to actual or projected clearings for the present. We have nearly 100 square miles of virgin land cleared during the past two years ready for the crop, and, particularly, we do not want cotton introduced on the worn out cultivation steppe. This we hope to recondition by letting it lapse for grazing, whilst cultivation spreads outwards on the rich plains from the two mile wide barrier clearing. That was the whole essence of the scheme from the beginning.”

Lake Province.—In writing of the reclamation work undertaken in the Lake Province during the year the Provincial Commissioner states :—

“ Whilst reclamation problems do not vary very much in the different Sukuma districts, the efforts made by the tribe to cope with them do vary considerably. The native authorities of the Shinyanga and Kwimba districts have, I think, realised the value of co-operation in dealing with this gigantic problem, and they are working for the benefit of the community as a whole rather than for individual gain. Other districts, however, have not reached that stage yet, with the result that they have not reaped the full value of their labour.

“ *Mwanza District.*—Further reclamation work was undertaken in the Msalala chiefdom the main object being the provision of more land for agriculture, and therefore to this extent it perhaps cannot be described as purely anti-tsetse, although

for the second year in succession assistance with tools and supervision was afforded by the Tsetse Research Department. The total number of men turning out was 806, but for the first year since regular bush clearing was started by the Chief in 1923 the work did not go with quite its usual swing. This was doubtless due to the fact that Chief Chasama and his more important headmen had to be in Mwanza at the time and arrangements had therefore to be left largely to subordinates.

“ Kwimba District.—The programme of reclamation in the Buhungukira chiefdom which was begun in 1932 was carried a step further this year. In May and June a corridor was cut approximately seven miles long and one mile wide stretching from Kiliwe along the foot of the Ilangafipa range of hills westwards to the open plains of Nhundururu and Salawe beyond. The work was performed by 4,000 men of the Nera chiefdom working in two gangs of 2,000 for a period of 10 days each. Camps were built and suitable pit latrines dug for each gang. The first camp was situated within a quarter of a mile of the borehole at Nyahanga, and the second at Mabogo within a hundred yards of an earth tank which was full of water. The sanitary arrangements at both camps were under the personal supervision of a sanitary inspector employed by the Health Department. Hospital accommodation was built at both camps and two tribal dressers were in attendance throughout. An administrative officer was present during the whole period and a reclamation assistant was sent by the Tsetse Research Department to assist in the supervision of the labour during the second period. The completion of this corridor makes a complete cut between the heavily infested fly bush situated to the south and extending down to Kahama, and it is hoped that the few fly infesting the bush to the north may gradually die out, as they have been cut off from further infestation from the south. The labourers brought their own food, which was supplemented by the usual reward of beef issued to them on the fourth and eighth days of the work. In addition to these 4,000 men, 1,000 others from the Nera chiefdom at the end of the year were working in batches of 200 for ten days each on the digging of earth tanks and dams in the area. Two large tanks have been completed.

“ In May, 1,000 men from Usmao performed ten days work cutting down the thick riverine bush clothing the banks of the Nyidu stream, which is a tributary of the Simiyu river. The work was performed at the request of the people themselves, and was for the purpose of ridding the area of lion, baboon, pig and other marauding game which menaced cattle using the grazing and did considerable damage to gardens. The majority of the labourers slept at their homes, but a camp was con-

structed for a few who preferred to sleep close to the work. An administrative officer was present during the whole of the work.

" In July, 500 men of the Buhungukira chiefdom performed 10 days work cutting down bush at Isunganholo which harboured large numbers of baboon which annually do much damage to crops. This labour was rendered by the people at their own express wish.

" The only other reclamation work undertaken was a continuation of a scheme started last year at Kimiza in the Nera chiefdom. The purpose is to free this part of the chiefdom from an annual incursion of cattle-raiding lion by cutting down bush which has provided a cover for their approach.

" The settlement of the reclaimed area in the Buhungukira chiefdom has proceeded only slowly, chiefly because of the late and tardy development of water supplies. The task of the settler becomes harder each year as the re-growth of bush takes a firmer hold, and this fact also has operated to deter new settlers.

" *Maswa District.*—A total of 3,600 natives were employed during the year. A clearing was made at Jiji in the Nunghu area, in order to give access to the pools on the Simiyu river for the cattle in the Nunghu chiefdom. One thousand men were employed. The clearing was made on the east side of the Chinamili-Dudumu corridor.

" Seven hundred and fifty men were employed on finishing off the work which had been begun in the Dudumu area of Itilima in 1934. The clearing was to provide more grazing for cattle. As there is very little water in that area a tank will be required in 1936.

" *Shinyanga District.*—Reclamation work by tribal labour was advanced a step further during the year. Six thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine men turned out for the usual 10 days, and the majority were engaged on clearing border strips of bush and constructing water works in the Huru-Huru area. Approximately 1,000 men from Uduhe and Uchunga carried the Somagedi clearing further afield towards the Wembere, thus opening up water and grazing for cattle. The tribal labour turned out according to schedule and rendered excellent and willing service. Each gang was supervised by a sub-chief or headman.

" The gangs working on the Huru-Huru clearings, namely, Mwadui, Nindo, Mondo, Tinde, Usiha, Uduhe, Uchunga and Salawe, pushed the marginal clearing westwards right up to the Mbara *mbuga* as planned, a distance of approximately six miles as the crow flies, and seldom with a breadth of under a mile. Water was discovered in pools in the Usaru river

which flows seasonally into the *mbuga* from the Nindo bush. This was most useful, and sufficed the farthest gangs almost up to the end of their term. The main source of supply for the work was, however, Nindo village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Mwakaluguru camp. A great bay was cut into the Nindo bush at the point where the Usaru river leaves it in order to free the pools here for cattle. These pools are of course capable of great development, for not only can they be excavated to a greater depth, but the miniature valley in which the stream runs can be dammed. It is hoped to do this next year. Usaru should then become a useful centre for cattle and settlement. A start has been made on the latter by building huts for a headman who is coming in at once.

"The Somagedi-Wembere clearing was continued with Uduhe and Uchunga men, carrying it forward a further $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 1,300 yards broad. Very heavy bush on the Somagedi was encountered, but they succeeded in reaching a point about a mile to the east of the river. There still remain about five miles of generally sparse bush before the open plains of the Wembere are reached. With the completion of this clearing the great herds which up to now have to travel to the Wembere through fly-infested country will travel in safety. It must be pointed out, however, that much work is still necessary here in order to attain the full original object. It had always been intended that Uduhe should find an outlet for its surplus population along this valley which has excellent soil and water possibilities.

"The Shinyanga chiefdom did excellent work in block 5A, cutting out the 'short-grass hard-pan'. The result was an immediate spectacular fall in fly numbers to a negligible figure. One small *mbuga* was missed and here fly numbers increased gradually, while remaining low elsewhere. Recently this small *mbuga* was cut out by tribal labour with the resulting virtual disappearance of fly. It is considered that this measure has finally dealt with the problem of fly breeding in the block, but, nevertheless, it is highly desirable that the south-west corner of the block (which is in close contact with the thick fly in block II) should be completely cut out, as is planned for 1936, otherwise there is likely to be continual trouble from crossing fly. Settlement continues to flow into the block, particularly in the cleared *mbugas*.

"Very considerable progress has been made in the provision of water, chiefly in the Huru-Huru. From a total capacity of 2,300,000 gallons in 1934, the storage has been increased to 8,365,000 gallons this year—nearly four times as much. The people of Sayu gained this last dry season the full advantage of their tank excavated by tribal labour, for besides watering enormous numbers of stock during the rains (a record of 10,000 head was reached on one day), it supplied them with

water for household purposes for the whole of the dry months. In the old days a walk of something like seven miles was necessitated, now a few hundred yards brings them to their water supply. With the first rains the tank filled again.

“ A special type of small tank was tried this year to supply water for settlers, whom it is desired to encourage in parts of the *mbuga*. Five of these settlers' tanks were constructed and roughly roofed to prevent excessive evaporation.

“ That there has been a tremendous influx of population into certain of the reclaimed areas is obvious to anyone travelling to Old Shinyanga from New Shinyanga via the Nursery road. In fact here the density of natives is such that they are forming a new problem. In other areas, further west, i.e. in the more newly reclaimed country, settlement is not so spectacular.

“ *Musoma District.*—For 10 days in August the male population of the Waikuzu turned out for a communal bush clearing in the area on both sides of the Sanzati river on the eastern borders of the chiefdom. A number of fly had their habitations destroyed, but the main object of the enterprise was to clear the bush in preparation for increased settlement next year. The land is good for cultivation and the grazing is excellent. The new Buhemba river—Tirina road will serve the area as a communication with Musoma.”

Northern Province.—As in previous years the only activities of importance took place in the Mbulu district. The general fly position throughout the district remains the same as in 1934, with the exception of Ufiome where fly has definitely advanced and established breeding sites close to the Babati-Galappo road.

(a) *North Mbulu.*—Area clearings commenced at the beginning of July. Five hundred and sixty men were employed on the usual basis of 12 days work per man with free issues of meat and flour. The cattle route from Barakta to Endabash was cleared and consolidated and a new clearing of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles along the Endabash river and northern slopes of Dum Hill was completed to safeguard and increase recent settlements in the area. Original clearings to allow cattle access to water on the lower Endabash river near Endamarariek were also cleared and consolidated.

(b) *Lake Tlawi Area.*—Clearings by comparatively small gangs of men at a time commenced in July and work continued until the end of August. The total number of men employed was 1,550. The object of the clearings was to extend the area available for grazing towards the permanent springs on the Enda Dubu river and to open up springs on the lower Masagaloda river. The extent of clearings completed was approximately 10 square miles.

(c) *Ufiome*.—Clearings in this area commenced in September, when over 1,000 tribesmen were employed in clearing some four square miles of bush to prevent the advance of fly from the Kondoa (Hanara) fly belt towards Ufiome mountain and to keep open a fly-free route from Babati to Galappo.

(d) *Barabaig*.—In the Barabaig area paid labour was recruited from Irok, the cost being borne by the Barabaig native treasury. The work was undertaken with the object of continuing existing barrier clearings west of Lake Bassotu and Bassodesh to the north (Endamaskta-Mara Hills) to prevent infestation of the lake shores. The extent of clearings completed was approximately three square miles.

Western Province.—The reclamation schemes referred to in the Annual Report for 1934,* both in Kahama and in Nzega, which is now included in the Kahama district, were completed in 1935, to the great advantage of the cattle owning natives: the cost, borne entirely by the native administrations, was very moderate, amounting only to £220.

Unfortunately it appears that the scheme for the reclamation of a large area to the south of Tabora is not likely to succeed, at all events on the lines originally hoped for. The matter is however still under investigation.

With the aid of the veterinary department, it is hoped to introduce selected cattle into several of the larger concentrations, the native administration and the Roman Catholic missions co-operating. The Nyonga herd continues to flourish and experience there has shown that not only can cattle be introduced, but that they can survive and increase in a developed concentration even when surrounded by fly. When the necessary technique has been further investigated, assistance will be given to native owners to bring in their cattle on a scale which may have considerable influence upon cattle congestion elsewhere. If this is done, cattle owners will see to it that there is no encroachment of bush and fly.

Tsetse Research.

48. The Department has continued its experiments and investigation, the cost of which was, for the greater part, borne by the Colonial Development Fund.

The extensive and detailed investigation into *G. morsitans* in the dry *Brachystegia* country to the south of Tabora is continuing and is already showing results of the first importance. The investigatory period is to be followed later by a whole series of field experiments against this fly on the lines of those carried out in Shinyanga against *G. swynnertoni*.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105 of 1935.

Laboratory work on the effects on *G. morsitans*, *G. swynnertoni* and *G. pallidipes* of varying combinations of meteorological conditions is still in progress and is producing interesting and important results.

The effect of feeding tsetse on different bloods has commenced but has not yet progressed far owing to leave movement of the staff engaged on this investigation. The work is of importance in connexion with the question of the destruction of game for the elimination of the tsetse.

Exclusion of grass fires so as to release the natural vegetational succession continues to give great promise of success against *G. swynnertoni*. The same measure will be tried out against *G. morsitans* south of Tabora. The fears that this measure might tend to increase the favourability of the bush for *G. pallidipes* while excluding *G. swynnertoni* do not appear to be justified, but this point is being carefully watched. The exact way in which the exclusion of grass fires leads to the disappearance of fly is not yet apparent; detailed meteorological studies designed to ascertain the difference in environmental conditions arising have so far failed to suggest an adequate explanation, but the full seasonal cycle has not been completed and the results from the critical period (the early rains) are not yet forthcoming.

Owing to lack of labour, which has been practically unobtainable in the southern part of the Lake Province during the latter half of 1935, it has not been possible to carry out certain experiments in discriminative clearing of the bush, which are looked on as being of great importance. It is hoped to be able to carry out these trials in 1936.

The investigation into *G. palpalis* at Musoma had to be closed down owing to shortage of staff.

A full ecological investigation has been started into *G. pallidipes* at Kilifi in Kenya, where this fly is found in sufficiently great numbers to make such an investigation worth while and productive. This investigation will be followed up in due course by field measures on the lines of those already in hand at Shinyanga.

The observational period of the big game experiment at Shinyanga is sufficiently far advanced to allow in the near future the commencement of the next stage in the experiment, which is gradual elimination of the game, while the effects on the fly are noted. At the same time the game will be encouraged to move into another adjacent block of bush that has been under entomological observation for some time, so that the effects on the fly of a great concentration of game can also be noted.

Laboratory experiments are in hand, supplementing field observations, in the determination of the variations in weight and fat-and-water content of flies (and their pupae) kept under varying conditions and coming from different areas. These, still in their initial stages only, are already yielding results of interest, and are

likely to aid materially the explanation and interpretation of results obtained in the laboratory and also of those referred to in the next paragraph.

The relations of *G. swynnertoni* to its vegetational environment are being studied at Shinyanga from the figures of entomological records over a period of years, and seem to be producing results that may be useful in determining means of exterminating this fly.

An investigation into the breeding of *G. morsitans* has been started and has already produced surprising results. This is thought to be of great importance.

Surveys of fly situations have been carried out by various members of the Department in Western Mwanza (Saragura area), Karagwe, Singida, Morogoro, Kondoa-Irangi, Mbulu, Uvinza and a portion of the Masai Steppe.

The experiment in the trapping out of *G. palpalis* on Maboko Island in the Kavirondo Gulf, that has been in progress for several years now in conjunction with the Medical Entomologist of Kenya, is continuing.

The Director paid a visit to Northern and Southern Rhodesias and Nyasaland from August to October, to inspect the work which is being carried out in the two latter territories and to make recommendations on a fly situation in the former. As the result of his visit another member of the Department is to go down to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland early in 1936.

A member of the Department was sent to Italian Somaliland on his way home on vacation leave, to spend a month in that country studying *G. pallidipes* in the very dry conditions under which it exists there.

Experiments in the killing of the roots of trees to prevent regeneration in clearings have been continued. Experiments have also been commenced to determine the labour required to clear different classes of bush and the most economical way of utilizing such labour.

A very full and detailed report on the whole of the work of the Department since 1930 is to be published early in 1936.

A map showing the distribution of the different tsetse flies in Tanganyika will also be published shortly.

The Teale-Gillman report on the proper control of water and the re-organization of water boards in the Northern Province.

49. At the end of 1934, Dr. E. O. Teale, Mining Consultant, and Mr. C. Gillman, Chief Engineer, Tanganyika Railways, were seconded to investigate and report on the proper control of water and the re-organization of water boards in the Northern Province. Their report was published in 1935 and a committee was then appointed to consider to what extent effect could be given to the

recommendations contained therein. The committee has now formulated its conclusions which are receiving the attention of this Government.

Copies of both reports are being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Co-operative Societies.

50. Mr. R. C. Northcote, M.M., the officer to undertake a course of study in co-operative organizations abroad, returned to the Territory after visiting Ceylon, Burma, India and Zanzibar in May. It is intended that he should visit provincial headquarters from time to time and discuss with Provincial Commissioners and District Officers the possibilities and scope in Tanganyika of co-operation. This Government has, however, no doctrinaire bias in this matter, and Mr. Northcote will act purely in a consultative capacity and be available to assist with advice and organization in cases where there is a genuine local desire for co-operation.

Two co-operative societies were in the process of formation at the end of the year, for the marketing of tobacco grown in the Songea and Biharamulo districts. A grant of £5,000 has been obtained from the Colonial Development Fund to assist these societies in the initial stages of their development.

Delimitation of the Frontier between Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika.

51. With regard to the delimitation of the frontier between Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika, the Council of the League of Nations has approved the Anglo-Belgian Boundary Treaty of 22nd November, 1934, but the Treaty has not yet come into force as ratification by the Governments concerned is still pending.

With regard to the subsidiary question of the use of water-ways along the frontier line, an agreement has now been signed relating to water rights on rivers or streams on the boundary, but this still requires ratification by the Governments concerned.

Cinematography.

Control.

52. A new Cinematograph Ordinance (No. 37 of 1935) to replace the existing Ordinance was enacted in November to come into force on the 1st of January, 1936. The following more important changes are incorporated in the new Ordinance:—

- (i) The abolition of the requirements of a permit to make films not exceeding 16 millimetres in width and of a theatre licence for the exhibition of such films if they are non-inflammable, unless the public is admitted for a reward.

(ii) The transference of the power to grant a permit to produce films from the Board to the Governor.

(iii) The restriction of the validity of the film permit granted by a Board other than the Dar es Salaam Board to the area for which it is established.

(iv) The transference of the duties for the granting of cinematograph theatre licences from the Board to the Township Authority.

Under the new Ordinance the duties of the Censorship Board is thereby confined to the censorship of films. The most important change in the Rules made under the new Ordinance is the removal of the discriminatory powers of the Board to pass films for exhibition to non-natives only. All films, therefore, which are passed by the new Censorship Board will be passed for universal exhibition, except in so far as they may be restricted to adults only.

During the year, 955 films were submitted to the Dar es Salaam Board for examination, of which 65 were produced in India, the remainder coming from the United States and Great Britain. Of the 955 films, seven were rejected and 200 were passed for exhibition to non-natives only.

Bantu Educational Cinema Experiment.

53. A pioneer experiment in producing cinematograph pictures with native actors, for exhibition to native audiences, under the auspices of the Department of Social and Industrial Research of the International Missionary Council and financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, began its activities in June. The personnel included Major Notcutt, the Field Director, and Mr. Latham, formerly Director of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia, as educational director. The headquarters of the experiment are at Vugiri in the Tanga Province. Some preliminary films were made and exhibited to native audiences in many parts of the Territory and in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The exhibition of these pictures, where the talking is in the native vernacular, has aroused great interest among the natives generally; it is an encouraging beginning to the experiment, which may have far-reaching effects in providing natives with instructional and entertainment films which are within the range of their own experience.

Scouting.

54. The advance noted in last year's report continued to such an extent that the total number of scouts almost trebled during the year. The enactment of the Boy Scouts Ordinance (No. 21 of 1935) compelled certain unregistered groups to come into the Association or close down, but the majority of the new groups were registered before the passing of the Ordinance.

Organization has been greatly improved by the formation of local associations to encourage the movement in certain districts.

Dar es Salaam with six Indian, one African and two European groups, and Bukoba with one Indian and seven African groups represent the areas where the scouting activity is greatest. But increase of members alone is not of great value unless the quality of the scouting can be kept at a high level. It is now necessary to consolidate the rapid advance recently made. One of the most urgent needs is for experienced scouting officers.

The figures of the Census taken on 30th September, 1935, are appended; two Indian groups registered since that date have been included.

					<i>African.</i>				
<i>Name of Group.</i>					<i>Scouters.</i>	<i>Cubs.</i>	<i>Scouts.</i>	<i>Rovers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Bukoba Local Association,	7				9	—	241	—	250
Groups.									
8th Dar es Salaam	...	...			2	—	12	—	14
									264

					<i>Indian.</i>				
<i>Western.</i>									
2nd Bukoba	...	...	...		1	—	16	—	17
Tabora, 2 Groups	...	...	...		3	29	19	—	51
1st Mwanza	...	...	...		1	8	20	—	29
Kigoma, 2 Groups	...	...	...		2	16	17	—	35
<i>Eastern.</i>									
Dar es Salaam	...	...	...	}	17	127	158	26	328
L.A., 6 Groups	...	...	...		—	—	10	—	10
1st Mafia	...	...	...		2	10	27	—	39
1st Dodoma	...	...	...		1	—	10	—	11
1st Kilosa	...	...	...			
<i>Northern.</i>									
Tanga, 2 Groups	...	...	...		2	17	31	—	50
Moshi, 2 Groups	...	...	...		4	12	36	19	71
									64

					<i>European.</i>				
<i>Eastern.</i>									
Dar es Salaam	...	...	...	}	4	27	20	6	57
L.A., 2 Groups	...	...	...			
									90

GRAND TOTAL									90

The visit of the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, to Dar es Salaam in December, when a large scout rally was held in his honour, has greatly encouraged the movement and his advice and suggestions for the promotion of scouting will prove of the utmost value.

55. *Girl Guides*.—A Girl Guides Ordinance, drafted on similar lines to the Boy Scouts Ordinance, was enacted during the year. The visit of the Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, in December has done much to stimulate local interest in the Guide movement.

IV—PUBLIC FINANCE.

General Financial Position.

56. The revenue for the year 1934 (exclusive of the Railways) amounted to £1,720,285 which was £47,965 in excess of the estimate. The following table shows the increases and decreases in revenue collections as compared with the approved estimate.

<i>Increases.</i>		<i>Decreases.</i>	
	£		£
I. Customs	33,474	II. Licences, Taxes, etc. ...	39,935
IV. Posts and Telegraphs ..	3,422	III. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	2,315
V. Revenue from Govern- ment Property	19,702	VII. Colonial Development Fund	7,446
VI. Miscellaneous	38,597		
VIII. Land Sales	2,465		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	97,660		49,696
	<hr/>		<hr/>

as compared with 1933, when £1,564,538 was collected, the year 1934 shows an improvement in revenue of £156,747.

The total expenditure (exclusive of the Railways) amounted to £1,671,370, showing a saving of £703 on the approved estimates. These figures, however, include certain items of extraordinary expenditure, notably a refund of commission erroneously charged by the Custodian of Enemy Property in previous years, heavy expenditure on famine relief and anti-locust measures, and an adjustment of the value of certain unallocated stores to their true value amounting in all to some £33,000. The saving on expenditure must therefore be increased by this amount. This saving has been effected by a continuance of the policy of strict economy and the curtailment of programmes of works and essential services to a barest minimum commensurate with efficient working of the governmental machine.

The approved estimates for the year provided for a surplus on the General Account of £247 but the actual result was a surplus of £48,915.

For some years it has been the practice to regard the General Account as representing the finances of the Territory irrespective of any profit or loss on the Railway but, in the course of the year, it was decided that this system should no longer be maintained and that, although the estimates and accounts of the Railway would still be shown separately, the net deficit, including the accumulated debit balance at the beginning of the year, should be charged off against the Territory's Budget.

The Railway estimates envisaged a loss of £179,835 but the actual deficit was no more than £124,255. Setting against this the surplus on general account of £48,915, there was a net loss on the year's working amounting to £75,340. To this has to be added the accumulated Railway debit balance of £75,871, bringing the total deficit on the year's transactions (as distinct from the year's working) to £151,211. The following statement gives the position as at the 31st of December, 1934:—

					£
Excess of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1933	...	...	...	...	624,989
				£	£
Revenue for 1934	...	...	...	1,720,285	
Expenditure for 1934	...	...	...	1,671,370	
Surplus for the year 1934	...	...	...		48,915
Accumulated Railway Deficit:					
At 31st December, 1933	...	...	...	75,871	
At 31st December, 1934	...	...	...	124,255	
					200,126
Deficit for the year 1934 (combined account)...	...	...	...	...	151,211
Excess of assets over liabilities at 31st December 1934 (combined account)	...	...	...	...	£473,778

The actual figures for 1935 are not yet available but the estimated position to the 31st December, 1935, is as follows:—

					£
Excess of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1934	...	...	...	...	473,778
				£	£
Revised estimate of revenue, 1935	...	...	...	1,972,563	
Revised estimate of expenditure, 1935	...	...	...	1,736,925	235,638
Estimated Railway deficit, 1935	...	...	...		11,060
					224,578
Estimated excess of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1935, (combined account)	...	...	...	...	£698,356

The results of the Railway working for the year 1934 were as follows:—

Excess of liabilities over assets at 31st December, 1933	...	...	£	75,871
Revenue for 1934	...	...	£	565,841
Expenditure, recurrent	...	...	366,177	
„ debt charges	...	...	323,919	
Deficit for the year 1934	...	...	690,096	124,255
Excess of liabilities over assets at 31st December, 1934	...	...	£200,126	

The Railway revenue for the year amounted to £565,841, compared with an estimate of £504,862, whilst expenditure (excluding debt charges) amounted to £366,177, leaving a working profit of £199,664. Debt charges totalled £323,919 so that the net result was a deficit of £124,255 which is £55,580 less than the estimated figure. The increase in revenue amounted to £60,979 and is attributable to an increase in traffic receipts. Expenditure showed a slight increase of £5,399 over the estimate. This is more than accounted for by a write-down of some £12,000 in the value of certain unallocated stores held on ledger charges at values in excess of current market prices and by a refund to the Colonial Development Fund of some £8,000 representing interest grants over-issued in previous years. The increase in traffic receipts is a sure indication of the revival in trade.

On the 1st January, 1934, the Railway deficit stood at £75,871 and the year's working increased this to the figure of £200,126. Although the Railway expenditure is included annually in the Appropriation Ordinance, the Railway accounts are maintained separately, on a commercial basis and a separate balance sheet is published. As the Railway is an integral part of Government, it has now been decided that the Railway transactions should be recorded in the books of the Territory as a whole. In order to achieve this object, therefore, the Railway balances at 31st of December, 1934, have been included in the general balance sheet and the accumulated Railway deficit charged to general expenditure, a vote having been taken for this purpose. The liabilities and assets of the Railway Provident Fund were also taken over by Government and are included in the Territory's balance sheet.

The estimated Railway position to the 31st December, 1935, is as follows:—

Excess of liabilities over assets at	£	£
31st December, 1934	...	200,126
Revised estimate of expenditure	673,329	
Revised estimate of revenue	662,269	
Estimated excess of liabilities over	11,060	
assets at 31st December, 1935	211,186	

Revenue and Expenditure.

57. The following is an analysis of the revenue for the year 1934 (exclusive of Railways) :—

<i>Duties, Licences, Taxes, etc.</i>	£	£	Percentage.
Customs Duties	476,267		
Trade Licences	39,693		
House Tax	18,666		
Native House and Poll Tax ...	592,119		
Non-Native Poll Tax	35,087		
Tax on Official Salaries	36,043		
Fines and Miscellaneous Duties ...	31,805		
Other Licences and Taxes	83,159		
	1,312,839		76·32
<i>Receipts from Government Services.</i>			
Receipts from specific services ...	29,680		
Miscellaneous fees and receipts ...	52,935		
	82,615		4·80
<i>Undertakings of a commercial character (apart from Railways).</i>			
Post Office	74,522		
Conservancy and Water Rates ...	15,307		
	89,829		5·22
<i>Contributions to Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme</i> ...			
		23,830	1·39
<i>Revenue from Government Property.</i>			
Land Sales, Rents, etc.	75,475		
Royalties	26,086		
Nyanza Salt Mines	7,600		
Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd. ...	6,300		
Sale of Ivory	20,653		
Interest	22,010		
Appreciation of Investments ...	25,291		
	183,415		10·66
<i>Grants from Colonial Development Fund</i>			
		27,757	1·61
Total ...	£1,720,285		100·00

The following tables show the Revenue and Expenditure (exclusive of Railways) under the various heads from 1933. The full details of revenue and expenditure will be found in the Treasurer's Report for the year 1934, copies of which have been furnished to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

REVENUE.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue 1933.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue 1934.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1935.</i>	<i>Estimate 193</i>
	£	£	£	£
Customs:				
Import Duties	404,730	476,267	595,000	590,
Excise Duties	7,460	11,626	15,300	20,
Miscellaneous Dues	2,565	3,081	3,000	4,

REVENUE—continued.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue 1933. £</i>	<i>Actual Revenue 1934. £</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1935. £</i>	<i>Estimate 1936. £</i>
Licences, Taxes, etc.:				
Licences, Trade	39,553	39,693	40,000	39,000
Licences, Vehicle	20,071	22,218	23,000	24,000
Miscellaneous Licences	20,400	19,693	22,250	22,650
Taxes, House	18,904	18,666	18,500	3,000
Taxes, Native House and Poll ...	590,231	592,119	635,000	645,000
Taxes, Non-Native Poll	31,534	35,087	37,000	40,000
Taxes, Municipal... ..	11,663	11,665	12,000	12,000
Taxes, Package	412	6,587	—	—
Taxes, on Official Salaries	38,159	36,043	37,000	—
Taxes, Sugar	8,403	11,347	12,000	13,000
Stamp Duties	11,041	13,221	13,500	14,000
Miscellaneous Taxes	11,995	15,526	25,620	20,700
Fees of Court or Office, receipts for, or in aid of, specific Government Services and re- imbursements	115,496	121,752	140,606	172,713
Posts and Telegraphs	71,178	74,522	82,610	82,439
Revenue from Government Property	80,372	99,052	103,600	109,250
Miscellaneous	49,772	59,588	43,260	34,260
Interest	—	22,010	26,250	40,560
Colonial Development Fund	25,208	27,757	78,060	58,059
<i>Total</i>	<u>£1,559,147</u>	<u>1,717,520</u>	<u>1,963,556</u>	<u>1,944,631</u>
Land Sales	200	2,765	800	1,600
<i>Total</i>	<u>£1,559,347</u>	<u>1,720,285</u>	<u>1,964,356</u>	<u>1,946,231</u>
Reimbursements in respect of expenditure charged to Public Works Extraordinary in previous years	5,191	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<u>£1,564,538</u>	<u>1,720,285</u>	<u>*1,964,356</u>	<u>1,946,231</u>

* Further revised to £1,972,563.

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1933. £</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1934. £</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1935. £</i>	<i>Estimate 1936. £</i>	<i>Percent- age.</i>
<i>Ordinary Expenditure—</i>					
Charges on account of					
Public Debt	100,208	115,387	121,400	137,458	7·22
Pensions and Gratuities	79,080	75,645	78,700	78,500	4·12
The Governor	9,853	10,352	12,600	11,842	0·62
Secretariat	17,355	14,946	17,000	17,357	0·91
Legislative Council	1,050	454	670	720	0·04
Printing and Stationery	11,974	11,057	15,100	15,800	0·83
Provincial Administra- tion	186,152	185,540	191,500	192,893	10·11

EXPENDITURE—continued.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1933.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1934.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1935.</i>	<i>Estimate 1936.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
	£	£	£	£	
Native Administrations	137,733	139,627	146,000	152,000	7·97
Treasury	16,617	17,354	17,200	16,869	0·88
Customs	35,435	35,046	33,700	34,244	1·80
Interest	—	—	2,050	8,250	0·43
Audit	13,446	11,533	11,850	11,786	0·62
Judicial	22,530	22,818	24,600	24,229	1·27
Legal	7,349	6,901	6,900	7,057	0·37
Administrator-General...	6,227	5,364	5,750	5,920	0·31
Police	100,639	101,182	103,200	105,891	5·55
Prisons	37,510	37,564	38,500	38,414	2·01
Medical and Sanitation	190,716	187,776	190,500	189,901	9·96
Veterinary	44,754	40,694	39,000	40,330	2·11
Education	89,355	86,704	82,100	87,311	4·58
Military (King's African Rifles)	82,352	77,640	81,400	84,698*	4·44
Miscellaneous Services...	60,606	77,596	45,000	71,785	3·76
Posts and Telegraphs ...	80,973	78,834	80,800	86,997	4·56
Agriculture	60,234	70,375	67,000	65,500	3·43
Forests	18,280	17,620	16,800	17,383	0·91
Game	8,993	9,254	11,300	11,519	0·60
Mines	6,367	6,914	48,300	47,856	2·51
Lands	7,712	8,065			
Geological Survey ...	10,666	10,383			
Surveys	18,854	18,683	4,500	4,106	0·22
Aviation	6,323	3,640			
Subventions	—	—	28,200	27,567	1·45
Township Authority, Dar es Salaam	14,599	16,421	20,500	24,101	1·26
Public Works	45,750	47,558	53,000	52,660	2·76
Transport	7,426	6,810			
Public Works Recurrent Colonial Development Fund	69,815	71,371	63,500	83,309	4·37
	33,868	32,043	73,478	57,699	3·02
<i>Total Ordinary Expenditure</i> ...	£1,640,801	1,659,151	1,732,098	1,811,952	95·00
Public Works Extraordinary	10,993	12,219	31,900	40,625	2·13
Guaranteed Loan, 1952-72	3,399	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	£1,655,193	1,671,370	1,763,998	1,852,577	97·13
Railways (excess of Expenditure over Revenue)	—	200,126	48,700	54,655	2·87
<i>Total Expenditure met from Revenue</i>	£1,655,193	1,871,496	1,812,698†	1,907,232	100·00
* Military expenditure borne by Nyasaland and Somaliland Governments ... ..	...	...	...	17,308	
				£1,924,540	

† Further revised to £1,747,985.

The following is the statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Territory (inclusive of Railways) as at 31st December, 1934.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	Cts.	<i>Assets.</i>		
		£	s.	Cts.	£	s.	Cts.
<i>Deposits :</i>							
African Civil Service Provident Fund	...	25,378	10	60	...	...	...
Post Office Savings Bank	...	52,718	7	36	...	...	182,000 19.84
Railway Provident Fund	...	146,006	13	07	...	...	1,399 2.40
Other Deposits	...	110,233	3	11	...	...	176,000 00.00
<i>Drafts and Remittances</i>					...	...	...
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan :	...				...	...	53,625 8.89
1948-68 General	...	1,812	12	53	...	...	1,073 16.33
1948-68 Railways	...	5,788	13	30	...	...	286,000 00.00
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan :	...				...	...	...
1951-71 General	...	124,304	9	05	...	...	...
1951-71 Railways	...	276,759	11	13	...	...	...
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	...				...	...	700,099 7.46
							14 7.62
<i>Cash :</i>							
<i>General.</i>							
Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With Crown Agents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With Crown Agents, Joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colonial Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Railways.</i>							
Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With Crown Agents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With Crown Agents, Joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colonial Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imprests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Investments :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
African Civil Service Provident Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post Office Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Provident Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's African Rifles Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reserve Store, London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unallocated Stores :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							178,424 3.61
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							50,447 15.80
							177,873 11.00
							36,467 15.80
							8,502 19.31
							133,453 8.50
							401,064 00.18
							473,777 11.84
							334,336 14.14
							6,614 12.29
							7,601 5.83
							124,304 9.05
							276,759 11.13
							1,812 12.53
							5,788 13.30
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985 4.54
							253,576 1.05
							4,295 00.00
							86,985

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

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	£		£
	<i>s.</i>		<i>Cts.</i>
Unexpended Balance of Guaranteed Loan 1948-68 ...	5,788	Cash ...	54,699
Unexpended Balance of Guaranteed Loan 1951-71 ...	276,759	Cash on short call, London ...	286,000
Advances from Territory Funds ...	394,482	Imprest Accounts ...	5
Accounts Payable ...	13,846	Advances ...	14,844
Deposits ...	12,037	Traffic Account Outstandings ...	13,786
		Unallocated Stores ...	133,453
		Excess of Liabilities over Assets ...	200,125
			18·84
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£702,915		£702,915
	7·19		7·19

Currency.

58. The currency, which is controlled by the East African Currency Board in London, is common to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. There has been no material alteration in the amount of currency in circulation within the three territories during the year.

Loans from the Imperial Treasury.

59. 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	
Repaid, 1933	2,319	
	—	14,415
		<u>£3,121,031</u>

Interest and Sinking Fund are being paid on £2,045,523 only. The debt charges amount to £123,447 per annum. The accumulated sinking fund at the 31st of March, 1935, amounted to £204,499. No charges are payable on the balance of the loans (£1,075,508) until 1938 when the funding of this amount is to be considered.

Grants-in-Aid.

60. 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.

61. The 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	£96½ per cent.	£94½ per cent.
Period of currency	1948-68.	1951-71.

The position in regard to these loans as at the 31st of December, 1934, was as follows :—

<i>Expenditure.</i>	(1) £	(2) £
Railways	1,718,614	1,520,235
Ports, Harbours and Shipping	98,598	214,933
Public Works	—	162,624
Roads and Bridges	75,000	299,402
Telegraphs and Telephones ...	12,991	48,772
Surveys	—	44,789
Research	31,000	69,838
Expenses of Issue	53,746	73,343
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,989,949	2,433,936
Deduction for Discount on issue.	72,450	165,000
Unexpended balance at 31st December, 1934.	7,601	401,064
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£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 Amortization of Loans.

62. 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.
do.	5,568	2 per cent. sinking fund accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Instalments commenced in 1926-27.
Nyanza Salt Mines ...	14,036	do. do.
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	1,284,123	
Deficits and War Damage Loan	1,075,508	No interest charged nor arrangements for repayment yet made.
	<hr/>	
	£3,121,031	

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 connection with the 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan, 1948-68 (£2,070,000) the first sinking fund instalment was remitted in June, 1931. The annual charge is 26s. 2d. per cent. of the loan.

The first sinking fund instalment on the 4 per cent. Guaranteed loan, 1951-71 (£3,000,000) was paid in February, 1934, the annual charge being 26s. 2d. per cent. of the loan.

As regards the 4 per cent. loan, 1952-72 (£500,000) the first sinking fund instalment was paid in January, 1935, the annual charge being 26s. 2d. per cent. of the Loan.

Colonial Development Fund.

63. The Colonial Development Fund was established in 1929 by His Majesty's Government to assist Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories in furtherance of schemes likely to aid and develop agriculture and industry.

Free grants totalling £123,250 and loans totalling £28,250 were approved from the Colonial Development Fund during 1935 mainly for expenditure on the development programme referred to in Appendix XI of the Annual Report for 1934.

Banks.

64. Banking interests are represented by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, who act as bankers to the Government and have branches at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Mwanza, Arusha, Bukoba, Moshi, Morogoro and Lindi; the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Dar es Salaam and Tanga; Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with which is amalgamated the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Iringa, Bukoba, Mwanza, Arusha, Moshi and Mbeya and the Banque du Congo Belge operating at Dar es Salaam.

V. DIRECT TAXES.

65. The chief direct taxes are :—

- (a) Native Hut and Poll Tax.
- (b) Non-Native Poll Tax.
- (c) Levy on Official Salaries.
- (d) Motor Vehicle Licences.
- (e) House Tax.
- (f) Municipal Tax.
- (g) Trade Licences.

The Hut and Poll Tax rates for the tax year 1934-35 were as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Rate of first tax.</i>	<i>Rate of plural wives tax.</i>
		Shs.	Shs.
LAKE ...	Bukoba :		
	Karagwe	10	5
	Rest of District	12	6
	Biharamulo	6	3
	Remainder of Province	10	5
WESTERN ...	Kigoma :		
	Uvinza, Ukaranga and Ujiji...	8	4
	Rest of District	4	2
	Ufipa	5	2.50
	Nzega	10	5
	Kahama :		
	Kahama Chiefdom	10	5
	Ukamba Chiefdom	10	5
	Western Kahama	6	3
	Tabora :		
Urambo, Ushetu and Uyowa	6	3	
Kitunda	5	2.50	
Rest of District	8	4	
CENTRAL ...	Kondoa	8	4
	Rest of Districts	10	5
IRINGA ...	All Districts	8	2
TANGA ...	All Districts	10	5
NORTHERN ...	Arusha	14	6
	Arusha Alien Natives and Moshi	12	6
	Masai :		
	Masai	15	7.50
	Sonjo	6	3
	Aliens	12	6
	Mbulu :		
	Ufiome and Mbugwe Tribal areas	8	4
	Rest of District	10	5

<i>Province.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Rate of first tax. Shs.</i>	<i>Rate of plural wives tax. Shs.</i>
EASTERN ...	All Districts (except Mahenge)	10	5
	Mahenge:		
	Ngindo area and Barakazi Settlement... ..	4	2
	Rest of District	7	3.50
SOUTHERN ...	Lindi	8	4
	Masasi, Newala and Songea ...	5	2.50
	Tunduru	4	2
	Kilwa (excluding Liwale sub- division)	7	3.50
	Kilwa (Liwale sub-division) ...	4	2
	Mikindani:		
	Mchicha, Nanyati, Ziwani, Mtengo, and Mbuo ...	8	4
	Rest of District	6	3

These rates represent reductions on the 1933 rates in the Kondoia Irangi District of the Central Province and the Ufiome and Mbugwe tribal areas of the Mbulu District in the Northern Province. An increase in tax rates was authorized in the Arusha District of the Northern Province. In townships, the tax on huts is in excess of the district rate in order to cover the cost of municipal services. These township rates vary from Shs.20 per hut in Dar es Salaam and Tanga to Shs.7 in Songea.

66. The receipts from Hut and Poll Tax during the year 1934 amounted to £592,119 and the revised estimate for the year 1935 is £635,000. There is every likelihood of the latter figure being attained. As from the first of January, 1935, the new Native Tax Ordinance came into force. This Ordinance contains many of the recommendations detailed in paragraph 61 of the 1934 Report.* The amount paid to native administrations as their share of the collections in 1934 was £139,627.

67. At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Lord Lugard asked that fuller details of the Non-Native Poll Tax might be given. The following are briefly the reasons which led Government to substitute this tax for the Non-Native Education Tax.

The Non-Native Education Tax was instituted in 1930 primarily in order to afford security to Government for the repayment of loans made to non-native communities for building schools, and balances being used to supplement annual votes for European and Indian education. Sir Donald Cameron gave a definite assurance in Legislative Council that all such tax monies paid by the European community would be set aside for European education, and a similar undertaking in respect of Indian education.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105, 1935.

The tax imposed was, however, in effect an ungraded non-native poll tax, every adult European and Asian being required to pay the sum of Sbs.30 whether he received any educational benefits or not. The result was that numerous little isolated communities throughout the Territory began to consider themselves entitled to some return in educational services and to be aggrieved when none was forthcoming. For the proper administration of the fund, two committees were set up, one for European and one for Indian education. Later it was proposed that a third (a Goan) committee should be appointed, a proposal which, if acceded to, might have led to similar requests from other communities. It gradually became more and more apparent that the tax was becoming an embarrassment and was providing ground for discontent.

Meanwhile, with a view to stabilising the financial position of the Territory, it had become necessary to consider ways and means of increasing revenue by direct taxation. The question of imposing an income tax was carefully considered in 1931 but was abandoned for a variety of reasons: there were no really large industrial companies operating in Tanganyika: most of the firms trading in the Territory were branches of concerns whose headquarters were in other parts of East Africa: thus, owing to the existence of financial interests in each Territory, it would have been very difficult to arrive at a proper assessment of incomes unless an income tax was imposed in all three countries at the same time; and similar action was not contemplated in Kenya or Uganda. In addition, the revenue which it was estimated would be produced did not warrant the cost of the additional staff, etc., required for its collection.

The question of income tax was again raised in 1932-3, when it was proposed to impose it simultaneously in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. After due consideration, however, it was decided to postpone indefinitely the introduction of this system of taxation in East Africa.

When it was decided in 1931 not to impose an income tax in Tanganyika, a graduated Non-Native Poll Tax was proposed and introduced with effect from the 1st April, 1932. It was not, however, considered reasonable or advisable to impose such a tax in addition to the Education Tax since, as already explained, the latter was really a non-graduated poll tax. While the importance of making adequate provision for non-native education was fully realized, it was thought preferable to make this provision from general revenue rather than by means of a special tax on particular communities.

68. The revenue derived from the Non-Native Poll Tax in 1934 amounted to £35,087. It is a graduated tax payable by every non-native male person in the territory (official and non-official) of the age of 18 years or over. The tax is levied at rates varying with the income received in the Territory by the taxpayer during the

year of assessment, such rates ranging from a minimum of £2 to a possible maximum of £500 on incomes in excess of £10,000 per annum.

The levy on official salaries, which varies from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. according to the amount of salary, produced £36,043. This tax was introduced in 1932 and was discontinued as from the 1st of November, 1935.

The licence fees on motor vehicles produced £22,218 in 1934, as against £20,071 in 1933.

Receipts from House Tax and Municipal Tax amounted to £18,666 and £11,665 respectively. The former form of taxation was repealed by Ordinance No. 41 of 1935 with effect from the 1st of April, 1936.

There has been no change in the rates of the licence fees paid by traders, but the question of trades licences generally was examined by a committee in 1935 and a revision is under consideration.

VI.—INDIRECT TAXES.

69. Import and excise duties remain the principal sources of indirect taxation. In order to counteract to some extent the enormous fall in world-wide prices, it was necessary in 1934 to enact legislation amending the Customs Tariff Ordinance, whereby specific duties on certain low-priced imports—mainly textiles—were substituted for *ad valorem* rates. The object of the measure was not the imposition of increased taxation upon the consumer but to maintain the revenue of the Territory at a normal figure.

The yield from import duties in 1934 was £476,267 or 28 per cent. of the total revenue. The indications pointing to a revival in trade in the early part of 1934 have been fully maintained and it is estimated that the revenue from import duties in 1935 will be over £610,000.

Excise duties produced £11,626 in 1934. This figure is likely to be exceeded in future years.

Revenue from the sugar consumption tax amounted to £11,347. Other indirect taxes are those imposed on cotton, coffee, sisal, the proceeds in each case being hypothecated for the benefit of the industries concerned.

VII.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Volume and Visible Balance of External Trade.

70. The total volume of trade for the past five years is shown in the following table, the figures in each case being exclusive of transit and transshipment goods and of bullion and specie. Exports of

unrefined gold from the goldfields of the Territory are, however, included in the export totals :—

	1931. £	1932. £	1933. £	1934. £	1935. £
Trade Imports ...	2,000,087	1,749,849	1,868,579	2,241,354	2,854,480
Government Imports	495,509	122,163	78,108	101,831	135,120
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	2,495,596	1,872,012	1,946,687	2,343,185	2,989,600
Domestic Exports ...	1,645,281	2,190,148	2,543,162	2,645,283	3,445,143
Re-exports ...	245,441	166,794	182,716	211,306	278,545
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	1,890,722	2,356,942	2,725,878	2,856,589	3,723,688
VOLUME OF TRADE	4,386,318	4,228,954	4,672,565	5,199,774	6,713,288

The imports and re-exports of bullion and specie during the same period were as follows :—

	1931 £	1932 £	1933 £	1934 £	1935 £
Imports ...	51,019	131,130	126,590	197,475	279,964
Re-exports ...	63,658	44,956	46,978	51,300	587,470

71. There was a striking uniformity in the trade returns of 1935 as compared with those of 1934, inasmuch as every total increased by approximately the same ratio of about 30 per cent. In general, therefore, it may be said that with this all-round improvement the trend and the main features of the Territory's trade in 1934 were reproduced in 1935. The favourable visible balance of three-quarters of a million pounds more than offsets the adverse invisible balance, which is estimated at half a million. The normal re-exports of bullion and specie were only £87,470. The additional £500,000 was an abnormal transfer of currency accumulated over a period of years in the strong rooms of the Currency Board. So far as the year 1935 is concerned there are indications of an increased circulation of currency.

The visible balance of trade, in pounds sterling and as a percentage of the total imports for each of the five years, is shown below, government imports being included with trade imports in computing the balance :—

1931. £	1932. £	1933. £	1934. £	1935. £
- 604,872	+ 484,930	+ 779,191	+ 513,404	+ 734,088
- 24 per cent.	+ 26 per cent.	+ 40 per cent.	+ 22 per cent.	+ 25 per cent.

Import Trade.

72. The total imports (exclusive of bullion and specie) increased in value from £2,343,185 in 1934 to £2,989,600, an increase of £646,415 or over 27 per cent.

The import requirements of the Territory originated in the following countries in the percentages shown, and consisted mainly of the articles enumerated in each case:—

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items, with 1935 values. £
	1933.	1934.	1935.	
United Kingdom ...	29.1	27.6	29.0	Machinery ... 136,808 Cotton piece-goods ... 85,933 Cigarettes ... 59,559 Motor vehicles and cycles 59,167 Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ... 38,940 Whisky ... 28,334 Cement ... 24,858 Tools and Implements ... 19,451 Electric wire and cable ... 18,818 Electrical apparatus ... 16,047 Paper and stationery ... 15,671 Explosives ... 13,633 Tyres and tubes ... 11,738 Cotton thread ... 11,640 Wearing apparel ... 11,087 Lubricating oil ... 9,208 Confectionery ... 6,928 Tinned provisions ... 6,277 Ale, beer, etc. ... 6,139 Ammunition ... 4,555 <i>Gross Total</i> ... 865,000
Kenya and Uganda ...	10.1	11.5	9.6	Sugar ... 81,245 Wheat flour ... 31,446 Maize, grain ... 20,004 Maize, flour ... 19,576 Tea ... 15,221 Tobacco, unmanufactured 11,779 Cigarettes ... 10,986 Aluminium hollow-ware... 9,082 Soap, common ... 6,369 Butter ... 6,248 Other grain ... 5,577 Ghee ... 3,336 <i>Gross Total</i> ... 285,000
British India ...	6.9	5.3	5.0	Jute bags and sacks ... 42,227 Cotton piece-goods ... 27,263 Sacking in the piece ... 8,608 Spices ... 6,601 Rice ... 5,107 Wheat grain ... 4,094 Leather and manufactures thereof ... 3,627 Wheat flour ... 3,150 Ghee ... 2,361 Butter ... 2,135 <i>Gross Total</i> ... 144,000

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items, with 1935 values.	£
	1933.	1934.	1935.		
Other British Possessions	2·9	2·9	4·0	Motor cars and lorries (Canada)	56,813
				Coal (South Africa) ...	26,849
				Motor parts (Canada) ...	10,320
				Wheat flour (Australia) ...	2,421
				<i>Gross Total</i>	117,000
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	49·0	47·3	47·6		
Japan	21·4	22·3	22·0	Cotton piece-goods ...	463,772
				Wearing apparel ...	39,625
				Artificial silk ...	25,547
				Underwear ...	19,311
				Boots and shoes ...	11,283
				Silk piece-goods ...	9,186
				Cement ...	8,202
				Hollow-ware, enamelled...	7,489
				Earthenware and glassware	7,098
				Hats and caps ...	6,491
				Mosquito netting...	6,248
				Blankets, cotton ...	3,616
				Cotton manufactures ...	3,300
				Matches	3,089
				<i>Gross Total</i>	656,000
Germany	10·2	9·8	10·7	Machinery... ..	66,404
				Tools and implements ...	44,683
				Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	18,257
				Hoop iron (baling) ...	12,659
				Motor vehicles and parts	10,111
				Cement	6,835
				Cotton, blankets ...	6,243
				Ale, beer, etc. ...	5,952
				Sewing Machines ...	4,577
				<i>Gross Total</i>	317,000
United States of America	3·4	5·7	6·3	Motor vehicles	57,681
				Motor spirit	31,657
				Industrial Machinery ...	23,061
				Lubricating oil	19,051
				Motor parts	15,514
				Kerosene oil	11,237
				Fuel oil	5,014
				Tyres and tubes	3,618
				<i>Gross Total</i>	197,000

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items, with 1935 values.	£	
	1933.	1934.	1935.			
Dutch East Indies	...	—	4.2	4.1	Motor spirit 83,301 Fuel oil 20,562 Kerosene oil 15,457 Lubricating oil 1,376 <i>Gross Total</i> 120,000	
Holland	...	...	3.1	2.3	1.4	Cotton piece goods ... 18,037 Milk, condensed ... 7,227 Tobacco manufactures ... 4,667 Cotton blankets ... 4,247 Ale, beer, etc ... 1,777 <i>Gross Total</i> 44,000
Belgium	...	...	1.2	1.5	1.3	Galvanized iron sheets ... 20,700 Explosives ... 3,310 Cotton piece goods ... 2,719 Angles, bars and rods ... 1,374 Hoop iron (baling) ... 1,140 <i>Gross Total</i> 40,000
France	...	...	1.3	1.2	1.0	Tyres and tubes ... 8,144 Brandy ... 4,089 Wines ... 2,968 <i>Gross Total</i> 27,000
Italy	...	...	0.7	0.6	0.4	Provisions... .. 2,040 Beads ... 1,404 Wines ... 1,049 <i>Gross Total</i> 12,000
Other Foreign Countries...	9.7	5.1	5.2		Hides and skins (Belgian Congo) 36,963 Kerosene oil ('Iraq and Roumania) 20,823 Motor spirit ('Iraq and Russia) 18,605 Wood and timber (Baltic) 8,915 Wine and beer ... 4,357 Matches (Czechoslovakia and Sweden) ... 3,889 Fish, salted (Red Sea) ... 3,868 Cotton blankets (Czechoslovakia) 3,680 Beads (Czechoslovakia)... 3,116 Garlic and onions ... 2,229 <i>Gross Total</i> 156,000	
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	51.0	52.7	52.4			

There was some recovery in the import trade with the United Kingdom, which increased by nearly £220,000 (or about 34 per cent.) as compared with the 1934 figures. Machinery formed the chief item, but there were also satisfactory increases in cotton piece goods (30 per cent.), cigarettes (23 per cent.), motor vehicles and cycles (94 per cent.), cement (27 per cent.), and tyres and tubes (35 per cent.). Supplies from Kenya and Uganda did not increase in proportion to the general expansion of import trade, and a fall in the percentage figures is recorded. A heavy decline in prices reduced the total value of Kenya maize, while the opening of a branch tobacco factory in Uganda by the Dar es Salaam manufacturers reduced the imports of leaf tobacco from that territory by more than one-half. An increased importation of gunny bags and hessian from India was mainly responsible for a gross increase of £19,000, or about 15 per cent., over last year's figure. In the case of other British Possessions, Canada increased her trade in motor vehicles and parts by 80 per cent. and South Africa more than quadrupled her supply of coal, while the imports of Australian wheat flour were about 27 per cent. higher than in 1934.

Japan headed the list of foreign countries with a gross increase of £133,000, of which £124,000 was due to increases in cotton piece goods (£95,500), wearing apparel (£18,000), artificial silk (£5,000), and underwear (£5,500). The percentage of the total trade shows a small decrease, but in view of the larger imports of capital goods, such as machinery, from other countries it is probably true to say that the Japanese share of the normal and recurrent import trade of the Territory was maintained, if not increased, during 1935. The value of imports from Germany increased by about 38 per cent., and from the United States of America by 48 per cent. Between them these two countries account for an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total imports, all other foreign countries together losing 1.8 per cent.

73. The principal articles imported during the past three years, shown under value and as percentages of the total imports, were as follows:—

Commodity.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£		£	
Cotton piece-goods ...	443,195	22.8	492,987	21.0	601,704	20.1
Machinery ...	137,227	7.1	147,036	6.3	243,241	8.1
Other food-stuffs ...	110,015	5.7	147,019	6.3	147,484	4.9
Motor spirit ...	82,143	4.2	113,130	4.8	135,993	4.5
Iron and steel manufactures ...	63,458	3.3	89,740	3.8	112,089	3.8
Building materials ...	66,334	3.4	77,611	3.3	107,552	3.6
Motor lorries ...	25,937	1.3	61,862	2.6	105,353	3.5

Commodity.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Apparel (including under- wear, hosiery and hats and caps)	£ 55,451	2·8	£ 68,555	2·9	£ 95,194	3·2
Sugar	57,981	3·0	70,607	3·0	82,399	2·8
Cigarettes	56,926	2·9	59,569	2·6	70,776	2·4
Tools and implements ...	34,295	1·8	48,531	2·1	67,340	2·3
Motor cars (touring) ...	17,701	0·9	31,620	1·3	62,191	2·1
Petroleum lamp oil ...	44,980	2·3	39,635	1·7	47,938	1·6
Jute bags and sacks ...	32,224	1·7	33,291	1·4	42,665	1·4
Grain	26,797	1·4	46,259	2·0	41,045	1·4
Flour, wheat	30,096	1·5	32,483	1·4	37,136	1·2
Spirits	27,484	1·4	34,567	1·5	36,175	1·2
Tyres and tubes	27,352	1·4	25,724	1·1	31,857	1·0
Lubricating oil	19,833	1·0	23,317	1·0	31,781	1·0
Drugs and medicines ...	24,404	1·2	31,841	1·4	31,780	1·0
Wines and beer	25,982	1·3	26,082	1·1	28,285	1·0
Artificial silk	26,126	1·3	21,572	0·9	27,485	0·8
Fuel oil	15,806	0·8	18,548	0·8	27,037	0·8
Blankets, cotton	19,230	1·0	22,547	1·0	21,645	0·7
Boots and shoes	11,807	0·6	19,085	0·8	19,256	0·6
Tobacco, manufactured	13,773	0·7	9,543	0·4	7,050	0·2

Export Trade.

74. Domestic exports increased in value from £2,645,283 in 1934 to £3,445,143 in 1935, an increase of £799,860 or 30 per cent. The chief countries of destination of domestic exports are shown in the following table, with percentages over the past three years, and a summary of the main export items:—

Country.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main items, with 1935 values.
	1933.	1934.	1935.	
United Kingdom...	26·7	27·4	31·3	£
				Gold, unrefined
				369,742
				Sisal
				324,795
				Groundnuts
				125,675
				Cotton
				118,313
				Coffee
				41,889
				Beeswax
				38,346
				Hides
				15,930
				Cordage, ropes, twine, etc.
				7,854
				Cotton seed
				5,504
				Skins, sheep and goat ...
				5,393
				Sesame seed
				5,188
				Mica
				3,403
				Tobacco, manufactured
				2,638
				Mvule timber
				2,538
				Ivory
				1,977
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...1,080,000

Country.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main items, with 1935 values.			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	£			
Kenya and Uganda	...	24·6	30·9	22·9	Coffee	...	394,871
					Cotton	...	94,795
					Rice	...	66,598
					Tobacco, manufactured	...	38,182
					Hides	...	36,677
					Copra	...	25,431
					Tin ore	...	23,932
					Ghee	...	21,386
					Sesame seed	...	14,400
					Skins, sheep and goat	...	10,155
					Ivory	...	6,619
					Coconut oil	...	5,986
					Groundnuts	...	4,627
					Onions	...	4,037
					Mvule timber	...	3,593
Cotton seed	...	3,332					
Cigarettes	...	3,303					
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	787,000	
British India	...	6·2	6·3	9·3	Cotton	...	305,317
					Gum-Arabic	...	10,959
					Ivory	...	1,510
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	320,000	
Zanzibar	...	2·7	1·6	1·3	Mtama	...	13,306
					Ivory	...	6,605
					Sesame seed	...	6,351
					Ghee	...	2,151
					Copra	...	1,652
					Maize	...	1,571
					Cattle for food	...	1,465
					Sheep and goats for food	...	1,386
					Gum copal	...	1,162
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	44,000	
Union of South Africa	...	1·0	1·3	1·3	Groundnuts	...	18,151
					Cordage, ropes, twine, etc.	...	16,017
					Diamonds	...	2,972
					Sisal	...	2,214
					Coffee	...	1,897
					Sesame seed	...	1,489
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	43,000	
Other British Possessions	...	1·0	0·7	2·5	Sisal	...	52,839
					Cordage, ropes, twine, etc.	...	17,772
					Sesame seed	...	9,058
					Bêche-de-mer	...	1,519
					Beeswax	...	1,466
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	86,000	
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE		62·2	68·2	68·6			

Country.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main items, with 1935 values.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.			£
Belgium	13.2	8.7	10.0	Sisal ... ..	...	324,181
				Cotton ... ..	...	5,473
				Coffee ... ..	...	4,729
				Hides ... ..	...	4,684
				Beeswax ... ..	...	2,436
				Oil seed cake, other	...	1,063
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	343,000
Germany	10.9	8.7	7.3	Sisal ... ..	...	161,347
				Coffee ... ..	...	39,965
				Cotton ... ..	...	17,117
				Hides ... ..	...	9,377
				Groundnuts ... ..	...	8,112
				Mangrove bark ... ..	...	3,533
				Beeswax ... ..	...	3,368
				Gum Arabic ... ..	...	2,281
				Kapok ... ..	...	1,512
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	250,000
United States of America	1.9	1.0	3.8	Sisal ... ..	...	114,095
				Cordage, ropes, twine, etc.	...	7,718
				Mangrove bark ... ..	...	4,241
				Skins, other animals	...	3,759
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	131,000
France	2.9	2.0	3.7	Groundnuts ... ..	...	47,704
				Hides ... ..	...	33,091
				Sisal ... ..	...	32,184
				Copra ... ..	...	6,749
				Skins, sheep and goat	...	4,316
				Cotton ... ..	...	2,692
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	127,000
Holland	3.2	2.9	1.9	Sisal ... ..	...	57,086
				Groundnuts ... ..	...	4,012
				Cotton ... ..	...	2,417
				Kapok ... ..	...	1,793
				Hides ... ..	...	1,099
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	67,000
Italy	2.1	1.8	0.8	Hides ... ..	...	11,686
				Sisal ... ..	...	8,291
				Copra ... ..	...	3,949
				Sesame seed ... ..	...	1,869
				Cotton ... ..	...	1,465
				Mangrove bark ... ..	...	921
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	29,000
Belgian Possessions	0.7	0.9	0.7	Salt ... ..	...	17,353
				Fish, dried or salted	...	2,365
				Meat, tinned, canned or	...	1,978
				otherwise preserved	...	1,978
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	24,000
Japan	0.0	2.5	0.4	Cotton ... ..	...	12,250
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	13,000

Country.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main items, with 1935 values.			£
	1933.	1934.	1935.				
Italian Possessions	0.7	0.5	0.1	Sesame seed	...	...	1,992
				Sesame oil	...	...	1,225
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	...	4,000
Other Foreign Countries	2.2	2.8	2.7	Sisal	...	...	55,993
				Hides	...	...	17,871
				Cotton	...	...	9,708
				Mangrove bark	...	...	2,830
				Sesame seed	...	...	2,516
				Coffee	...	...	1,944
				<i>Gross Total</i>	...	...	96,000
TOTAL, FOREIGN COUNTRIES	37.8	31.8	31.4				

Record output figures for gold, sisal, and cotton and the recovery in the groundnut crop had the effect of increasing the United Kingdom share of the Territory's export by nearly 50 per cent. Kenya and Uganda continued to provide the transit route for most of the Tanganyika coffee but the fall in market value adversely affected the relative percentage of the total exports to those countries. Nearly one-quarter of the cotton crop was sold to India, exports to which were nearly double those of last year in value. Zanzibar took approximately the same amount as in 1934, showing a lower percentage of the increased territorial total; two small but welcome items indicate the inception of a trade in cattle and sheep with that Protectorate. Export trade with other British Possessions was increased with the rise in sisal values and the expansion in the output of sisal cord and twine from the Tanga factory.

Among foreign countries, Belgium, France and the United States of America increased their percentage share of the exports, France taking more groundnuts, hides and sisal and the other two countries mainly sisal. Percentages in the case of all other foreign destinations showed decreases though in some instances the gross value was higher than in the previous year. In assessing the reciprocal flow of trade in any particular channel the value of the above schedule is modified by the fact that a considerable proportion of the exports to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany and Holland and the bulk of those to Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, are subsequently re-exported from those countries.

75. The following table shows the comparative quantities of the principal domestic exports for the past five years:—

Commodity.	Unit.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
		£	£	£	£	£
Sisal	... ton	55,939	60,554	69,600	72,510	82,676
Coffee	... „	9,251	11,362	12,718	14,766	18,588
Cotton	... cental	54,349	71,888	113,677	126,447	223,547
Gold	... oz. troy	15,200	31,030	38,704	54,541	64,134
Hides	... ton	1,950	2,622	3,880	3,149	3,131

Commodity.	Unit.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
		£	£	£	£	£
Rice	cwt.	95,095	107,694	125,858	125,173	98,475
Groundnuts	ton	3,070	15,873	19,177	8,036	16,429
Beeswax	"	607	391	680	407	531
Copra	"	7,234	7,265	8,157	5,730	4,050
Sesame	"	3,825	4,811	4,441	3,740	4,127
Grain other than rice.	cwt.	165,004	160,441	96,800	134,840	110,751
Ghee	"	5,862	7,172	9,604	13,233	12,141
Tobacco (all forms).	lb.	322,010	165,113	370,307	708,570	652,333
Cordage, rope and twine,	cwt.	222	160	267	15,252	40,961
Skins, sheep and goat.	No.	—	—	—	—	952,494

Perhaps the most striking feature of the export returns is the new standard set in the production of cotton, which exceeded the previous record (1934) by nearly 77 per cent. The export of sisal created another record with an increase of more than 10,000 tons, or 14 per cent., over last year. The tonnage of coffee exported was 26 per cent. over the previous best, while the output of gold was higher by 9,593 oz. or 18 per cent. In value, these four products accounted for 74 per cent. of the total export trade of the Territory.

With higher prices, the groundnut crop proved more attractive and exports were more than doubled. Sesame and beeswax also showed some recovery but in the other major products, particularly copra, various factors were responsible for decreased export figures.

76. The following table shows the values of the principal exports, with the percentage of the total, for the past three years:—

Commodity.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£		£	
Sisal	881,772	34·7	847,562	32·0	1,134,732	32·9
Cotton	276,864	10·9	326,613	12·4	569,547	16·5
Coffee	429,523	16·9	495,237	18·7	486,842	14·1
Gold	195,369	7·7	295,690	11·2	369,742	10·8
Groundnuts	166,223	6·5	60,145	2·2	210,018	6·1
Hides	153,898	6·0	121,562	4·6	131,265	3·8
Rice	62,382	2·5	76,626	2·9	66,917	2·0
Cordage, rope, twine ...	350	—	19,098	0·7	52,074	1·5
Tobacco (all forms) ...	36,887	1·4	76,570	2·9	48,226	1·4
Beeswax	52,751	2·1	32,707	1·2	46,260	1·4
Sesame	41,845	1·6	31,150	1·1	43,606	1·3
Copra	62,160	2·4	32,596	1·2	38,247	1·1
Ghee	19,586	0·8	26,926	1·0	24,477	0·7
Skins, sheep and goat	11,484	0·5	12,807	0·5	21,867	0·6
Grain, other than rice	17,763	0·7	27,330	1·0	21,122	0·6

Welcome increases in market prices during the latter part of 1935 considerably increased the export value of sisal, groundnuts, and sesame, and more than counterbalanced the decreases in the export quantities of copra and hides. The groundnut crop resumed

its place as the fifth of the main export products of the Territory while cotton takes the place so long held by coffee. There is distinct evidence of a broadening of the basis of development, although sisal maintains its position as the keystone of the economic structure.

Re-Export and Transit Trade.

77. As compared with 1934, re-exports increased from £211,306 to £278,545. The total does not include bullion and specie, valued at £587,470, or ships' stores of a value of £612.

78. Transit exports increased from £68,627 to £112,625. A considerable portion of the transit trade is carried out through the Belgian leased sites at Dar es Salaam and Kigoma, statistics of which are not kept by this Government. By the courtesy of the manager it is possible to append the following particulars of inward and outward traffic through these sites for the period of the last five years :—

	<i>Inwards.</i>	<i>Outwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Metric Tons.</i>	<i>Metric Tons.</i>	<i>Metric Tons.</i>
1931	17,939	16,446	34,385
1932	6,433	4,526	10,959
1933	5,832	292	6,124
1934	6,205	1,304	7,509
1935	5,646	1,134	6,780

During the year the traffic consisted of the following chief commodities :—

	<i>Inward.</i>	<i>Metric Tons.</i>
Inflammable oils (petrol, kerosene, etc.)	1,339.8
Cement	258.1
Machinery and implements	879.4
Lubricating oils	171.7
Building materials	239.4
Motor vehicles	183.7
Industrial chemicals	14.8
Construction material	56.9
General goods (cottons, spirits, provisions, &c.)	...	2,495.4
Explosives	6.8
Total	5,646.0
		<hr/>
	<i>Outward.</i>	<i>Metric Tons.</i>
Palm kernels	118.8
Coffee5
Cassiterite (tin ore)	494.7
Beeswax	21.9
Ivory	42.2
Hides and skins	26.5
Cotton	22.0
Tin ingots	383.6
Various	23.9
		<hr/>
		1,134.1

Transport and manufacturing developments in the Belgian Congo reduced the volume of through trade via East Coast ports, though this route was still used for oil products, machinery and Japanese goods inwards and for the Congo exports of tin (ingots and ore) and palm kernels. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the Congo demand for imported goods held in stock or in bonded warehouses by merchants in Tanganyika and the adjoining East African territories. This important entrepôt trade accounted for increases of 32 and 64 per cent. respectively in the values of the re-export and export-in-transit traffic.

Imports via Kenya and Uganda.

79. Under the Customs agreements, imported goods are subject to one payment of duty only in respect of consumption in Tanganyika, Kenya or Uganda, the duty being transferred by the importing territory to the consuming territory in monthly credit accounts. The following table shows the comparative amounts of customs duty collected on direct imports, and transferred in reciprocal duty credits, for the past five years:—

Year.	Total Import Revenue.	Credits from Kenya and Uganda.	Credits to Kenya and Uganda.	Net balance credited to Tanganyika.	Percentage of net balance to total.
1931	... 451,700	78,970	12,380	66,590	14.7
1932	... 377,300	83,300	8,530	74,770	19.8
1933	... 404,600	95,790	7,170	88,620	21.9
1934	... 476,156	115,330	16,060	99,260	20.8
1935	... 612,296	141,456	11,480	129,976	21.2

A relatively more active demand in Tanganyika encouraged the transfer of Kenya stocks in greater quantities during the year. It is not anticipated that this increase in the volume of entrepôt trade via the port of Mombasa will be progressive.

Excise.

80. The following table shows the local products (including those of Kenya and Uganda) on which excise duties are chargeable, with comparative net collections during the past two years:—

Articles.	Rate.	Net Revenue.	
		1934.	1935.
		£	£
Cigaretts	... Shs.1/25 per lb. (since 27/6/35)	3,944	6,504
Tobacco manufactured	... do.	1,679	6,351
Sugar	... Sh.1/- per cwt.	3,056	5,030
Tea	... 10 cents per lb.	1,814	1,896
Beer	... Sh.40/- per barrel of 36 gallons at 1055°.	1,133	1,590
Total	...	11,626	21,371

The 1935 collections were made as follows:—

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Gross Tanga- nyika Territory collections.</i>	<i>Credit from Kenya and Uganda.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Credit to Kenya and Uganda.</i>	<i>Net Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Cigarettes	4,106	3,235	7,341	837	6,504
Tobacco manufactured	14,205	538	14,743	8,392	6,351
Sugar	—	5,090	5,090	60	5,030
Tea	271	1,635	1,906	10	1,896
Beer	1,226	398	1,624	34	1,590
Total	19,808	10,896	30,704	9,333	21,371

As in previous years, all the sugar and most of the tea requirements of the Territory were supplied by the Kenya and Uganda factories. The consumption of sugar increased by about 65 per cent.; there was a fractional increase in the consumption of East African tea but the supply from Kenya and Uganda decreased by about 12,000 lb. while the home consumption of the Tanganyika product rose from 33,000 to 57,000 lb. The greatest revenue increases were in tobacco and cigarettes due partly to a 20 per cent. increase in consumption and partly to the imposition of increased excise duties in June. Up to the 27th of June the excise duty on tobacco was 50 cents and on cigarettes 75 cents per lb.; since that date both products have been charged at the rate of Shs.1/25 per lb.

Manufacturing Industries.

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

<i>Industry.</i>	<i>Number of Establishments or Manufactories.</i>	<i>Number of Persons employed.</i>
Ginneries	35	3,921
Oil Mills	36	202
Rice Mills	18	316
Flour Mills	53	358
Soda and Ice Factories ...	43	295
Lime Burning Factories ...	8	131
Furriers	2	24
Saw Mills	19	841
Salt Works	11	1,218
Furniture Makers	31	363
Printing Presses	9	185
Sugar Factories	3	265
Manufacturing Jewellers ...	21	104
Soap Factories	14	191
Vulcanizing Factory	1	4

<i>Industry.</i>	<i>Number of Establishments or Manufactories.</i>	<i>Number of Persons employed.</i>
Brick Works	3	15
Meat Factories	2	7
Tea Factories	4	66
Sisal Factories	93	18,937
Ghee Factories	31	47
Brewery	1	40
Cordage Factories	3	275
Tannery	1	50
Tobacco Factories	6	211
Dairies and Creameries	29	120
Power Stations	3	853
Bakeries	17	110
Bacon Factory	1	10
Coffee Curing Works	3	12

Customs Legislation.

82. The more important legislation enacted during the year was as follows :—

The Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1935) amended the Excise Duties Ordinance, 1931, by increasing the excise duties on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco from cents 75 and cents 50 per pound respectively to Shs.1/25 per pound in each case.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1935) amended the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1930, by increasing the duties payable on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco.

Government Notice No. 38 of the 20th of February revoked the prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunitions of war to Bolivia.

Government Notice No. 114 of the 1st of August revoked the prohibition of the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Paraguay.

Government Notice No. 156 of the 25th of October prohibited the importation of all goods from Italian territory with the exception of gold or silver bullion or coin, newspapers, periodicals, printed books, printed music, maps and hydrographical charts, and prohibited the exportation of specified goods.

Government Notice No. 180 of the 18th of December imposed a tax of Sh.1 per ton and *pro rata* for every part thereof net weight on all coffee grown in the Bukoba and Biharamulo districts of the Lake Province.

Government Notice No. 181 of the 18th of December amended the coffee tax imposed by Government Notice No. 85 of 1933 of Shs.10 on clean coffee and Shs. 8 on parchment coffee per ton and *pro rata* for every part thereof net weight on all coffee grown in the Tanga and Northern Provinces to Shs.5 per ton clean coffee and Shs.4 per ton parchment coffee respectively.

Government Notice No. 182 of the 18th of December imposed a tax of Shs.5 for clean coffee and Shs.4 for parchment coffee per ton and *pro rata* for every part thereof net weight on all coffee grown in the Iringa Province.

VIII.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION AND LEGISLATION.

The Administration of Justice.

83. Justice is administered in Tanganyika Territory by the 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.

84. In accordance with recommendations made in the Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State to inquire into the administration of justice in criminal matters in East Africa, circulars were issued to all magistrates regarding pleas, bail on arrest or remand, examination of witnesses, statement by accused in lieu of his right to cross-examine, and the importance of conveying to a person charged with an offence adequate information of the exact nature of the charge which he has to meet.

The High Court.

85. 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, appears to be complete as no case was filed or decided during the year under review.

The policy of holding circuits as frequently as could be arranged has been continued during 1935.

Extended Jurisdiction.

86. The Governor may also invest any magistrate of the rank of Resident Magistrate, Provincial Commissioner or District Officer 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. On occasions, a magistrate of the classes mentioned above may be invested with powers under extended jurisdiction to ensure a speedy trial even though the venue of trial is on the normal High Court circuit route, for example, a case committed for trial before the High Court in a particular district in which the High Court has just completed a circuit and is not likely to visit again for some time thereafter. 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 considered by the Governor-in-Council before it may be carried out.

During the year under review 79 cases were ordered to be tried under extended jurisdiction.

Subordinate Courts.

87. Subordinate courts exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

In criminal jurisdiction, the sentences which may be imposed are as follows:—A subordinate court of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, of a fine not exceeding three thousand shillings, and of corporal punishment; but no sentence exceeding twelve months' imprisonment (whether it is 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 may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding one thousand shillings may be levied, until the record of the case or a certified copy of it has been transmitted to and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court. A subordinate court of the second class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, of a fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred shillings, and of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes; but no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment (whether it is 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 may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding seven hundred and fifty shillings may be levied, until the record of the case or a certified copy of it has been transmitted to and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court. A subordinate court of the third class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not

exceeding three months, of a fine not exceeding five hundred shillings, and of corporal punishment on juveniles only, not exceeding eight strokes; but before any sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month (whether it is 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, it must be confirmed by the District Officer.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

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. The following statistics show the number of civil cases heard in the High Court and subordinate courts during 1935, distinguishing between Europeans, Asiatics, and natives:—

<i>European and European.</i>	<i>Asiatic and Asiatic.</i>	<i>Native and Native.</i>	<i>Other cases wherein parties were of different races.</i>	<i>Total number of cases.</i>
348	980	31	1,396	2,755

Native Courts.

88. Reference has been made in Section III of this Report to the native courts established under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929. The Courts Ordinance, 1930, provides for native subordinate courts to be held in such places by such person or persons and exercising such jurisdiction, civil or criminal, within such limits and subject to such conditions as to appeal as the Governor may by order direct. Native subordinate courts have been established under this Ordinance in townships and other areas under direct administration and are presided over by salaried native magistrates. All 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 any civil case 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 great injustice, the High Court may revise the proceedings and may pass judgment or order therein as it thinks fit.

Crime.

89. The number of cases of homicide (including attempts) show a decrease as compared with the previous year, viz., 174 in 193

and 159 in 1935. Other crimes of violence against the person also decreased slightly, i.e., 613 in 1934 and 602 in 1935, but an increase of 455 is reflected in housebreaking and theft cases. Offences against local and special laws show a decrease of 155 cases as compared with 1934, the principal decrease being against the Township Rules.

The total number of criminal cases brought to court (excluding cases transferred to native courts) during 1935 was 6,060, or 103 less than in 1934, of which convictions were obtained in 5,214 cases (86.04 per cent.). Four hundred and eighteen Europeans, 888 Asiatics and 4,993 natives (including Arabs and Somalis), a total of 6,299 persons, were convicted; and 85 Europeans, 132 Asiatics and 920 natives (including Arabs and Somalis), totalling 1,137 persons, were acquitted or discharged.

Further criminal statistics will be found in section 25 of the Tanganyika Territory Blue Book for 1935, copies of which will be supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Prisons.

90. The establishment of the Prisons Department consisted of the Commissioner, Senior Superintendent, two Superintendents, two Assistant Superintendents, three first class Gaolers, five second class Gaolers, eight Senior Chief Warders, nine Chief Warders and 487 African Warders.

There are forty-nine established prisons in the Territory of which nine are first class, six are second class and thirty-four are third class. The first class prisons are situated at Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Bukoba, Tanga, Arusha and Tukuyu and receive all classes of prisoners irrespective of sentences. Second class prisons situated at Musoma, Moshi, Iringa, Lindi, Songea and Mahenge receive all offenders sentenced in their districts, but retain only those awarded terms not exceeding three years. Third class prisons receive all offenders sentenced in the districts but retain only those sentenced to terms not exceeding six months.

Lepers sentenced to imprisonment are confined in a special Leper Prison at Dodoma and convicted persons certified insane are transferred to the Mental Hospitals at Dodoma and Lutindi. Information regarding the health of prisoners is given in the Public Health section of this report.

Prison Camps established in 1932 at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora and Tukuyu were maintained throughout the year. The discipline has been good and the work performed satisfactory.

Under the provisions of section 101 of the Prisons Ordinance, which permits of the release on licence of certain offenders, fifty-four were so released during the year and it has been necessary to revoke only one of the licences.

At the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Baron Von Asbeck enquired as to when the reformatory for

juvenile offenders referred to in the 1934 Annual Report* would be completed. The Accredited Representative replied that it was hoped that it would be completed early in 1936. This work is now in hand and it is anticipated that the reformatory will be ready for occupation in the near future.

The bill relating to the treatment of juvenile offenders, of which mention was made in the Annual Report for 1934,* was found by the select committee of the Legislative Council to which it was referred to be unsuitable for conditions obtaining in the Territory, having regard to the experience gained with similar legislation in Kenya. The bill has accordingly been allowed to lapse and new legislation is in the course of preparation.

Legislation.

91. Reference is made elsewhere in this Report to the following Ordinances:—

The Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance. (Paragraph 82.)

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance. (Paragraph 82.)

The Lands and Mines Department (Official Designation and Delegation of Powers) Ordinance. (Paragraph 174.)

The Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance. (Paragraph 13.)

The Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Ordinance. (Paragraph 13.)

The Tea (Restriction on Exportation) (Amendment) Ordinance. (Paragraph 40.)

The Gold Trading (Amendment) Ordinance. (Paragraph 174.)

The Girl Guides Ordinance. (Paragraph 55.)

The Boy Scouts Ordinance. (Paragraph 54.)

The Assayers Ordinance. (Paragraph 174.)

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. (Paragraph 148.)

The Cinematograph Ordinance. (Paragraph 52.)

The Electricity (Amendment) Ordinance. (Paragraph 214.)

The Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance. (Paragraph 237.)

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

The Identification Ordinance:—The object of this Ordinance is to make it compulsory for certain persons travelling within the Territory in certain circumstances to be in possession of a letter of identification.

The Extermination of Mosquitoes Ordinance:—The object of this Ordinance is to enlarge the provisions of the existing law governing the prosecution of measures for the extermination of mosquitoes

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105, 1935.

by making more effective provision for the prosecution of such measures by public authorities out of public funds on lands in the vicinity of populated areas on which conditions are specially favourable to the breeding of mosquitoes. The Ordinance also extends the existing powers to be applicable in populated areas other than townships and minor settlements and in areas in the vicinity thereof.

The House Tax (Discontinuance) Ordinance:—This Ordinance authorizes the discontinuance of the levy of the House Tax and makes provision for certain matters consequential upon such discontinuance.

The Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance:—The object of this Ordinance is to amend the Infectious Diseases Ordinance so that notification is required of every illness which exhibits certain characteristics, and to enable adequate precautionary measures to be taken to check and avoid the spread of infectious disease in areas where it has broken out.

Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

92. At the Twenty-seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Baron von Asbeck asked, with regard to the conclusions of the Commission appointed in 1933 to consider the reform of the judicial system in criminal matters, whether any final decisions had yet been reached.

His Majesty's Government has arrived at certain conclusions, the texts of which will be found in Appendix IV to this Report. The necessary action is now being taken to give effect to these conclusions.

IX.—POLICE.

93. Police are stationed at every administrative post in the Territory and also at various centres of native or non-native settlement where their presence has been found desirable. Patrols are carried out in the areas of more isolated non-native settlement. European police officers are posted to all the more important stations and at the outposts the non-European staff and native ranks are in the charge of the local administrative officer. Among natives in rural areas, however, the first responsibility for police duties lies with the native authorities who normally discharge those functions without the assistance or intervention of the Police. But the first consideration being the safety of life and property and the apprehension of offenders, arrangements are made when necessary for the police to operate in conjunction with the native authorities though care is taken to ensure that the essential responsibility of the latter is not thereby infringed.

94. The establishment of the Police Department for 1935 was as follows :—

European Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers	62
Inspector of Weights and Measures	1
European Clerk	1
Asiatic Sub-Inspectors	31
Asiatic Clerks and Followers	32
African Sub-Inspectors	12
African Clerks	10
African Police	1,668

The establishment of the European staff was increased by one Assistant Superintendent and one Assistant Inspector and decreased by one Office Superintendent; the establishment of Asiatic and African staff remained the same as in the previous year. At the end of the year the strength of the European staff was three under establishment.

Discipline was maintained at a good standard during the year : 640 awards of punishments were recorded in 1935 against 636 in 1934, but, as in the previous year, a very large percentage were for minor offences : 34 awards of dismissal and 86 of disciplinary detention were made.

Seven deaths amongst the African staff occurred during the year as against 16 in 1934. Thirty Africans were discharged as medically unfit.

95. The following was the race composition of the African police at the 31st of December, 1935 :—

Jaluo	174
Nyamwezi	165
Sukuma	149
Wemba	96
Ngoni	79
Yao	78
Fipa	52
Nyasa	51
Hehe	51
Nyakusa	49
Sokile	44
Tonga	38
Miscellaneous tribes less than 25	629
	<hr/>
	1,655
Under-strength	13
	<hr/>
	1,668
	<hr/>

The Force appears to be popular and no difficulty has been experienced in recruiting local natives, 236 recruits having been

enlisted during the year, against 132 in the previous year. The policy of recruiting local natives, to the exclusion of aliens, has proved successful and economical and is being continued.

During 1935, the Police Training Depot was transferred from Morogoro to Dar es Salaam, where the accommodation provided in the new buildings is greatly superior to that at the old Depot and its proximity to Headquarters enables a much closer supervision to be maintained over all stages of training.

Casualties during the year were :—

Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dismissed for misconduct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Discharged—medically unfit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Discharged—unlikely to become efficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Time expired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
On reduction of establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
At own request	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
								245

The increase in the number of men discharged as “unlikely to become efficient” is due to a stricter weeding-out of recruits still under training, while the increase under “time expired” is explained by the fact that the Force has now been in existence nearly 20 years and the older men are naturally retiring.

X.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

96. The defence of the Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland is undertaken by the Southern Brigade, King's African Rifles. The permanent military garrisons in Tanganyika are as follows :—

- (1) Brigade Headquarters.—Dar es Salaam.
- (2) Brigade Signal Section.—Tabora.
- (3) Supply and Transport Corps.—Tabora.
- (4) 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles.—Tabora.
- (5) 2nd Battalion, The King's African Rifles—
2 Platoons of a Rifle Company.—Masoko.
2 Platoons of a Rifle Company.—Songea.
- (6) 6th Battalion, The King's African Rifles less one Company.—Dar es Salaam.
- (7) One Company of 6th Battalion, The King's African Rifles.—Arusha.

Organization and Training.

(A) *Brigade Signal Section*, consisting of two British Officers and 59 African Ranks, is concentrated at Tabora.

Training has been carried out satisfactorily during the year. African Ranks have received instruction in reading and writing in Swahili. For the purpose of transmitting messages in the field, however, English is used.

Experiments with a mobile field telephone have been carried out with a view to obtaining more rapid inter-communication in bush country.

Steps are also being taken to introduce a portable wireless set in the use of which it is intended to train a detachment of African Ranks.

(B) *Supply and Transport Corps*, the establishment of which is one British Officer, three Staff Sergeants and 30 African Ranks with 16 lorries, is concentrated at Tabora.

During the year a number of long distance journeys were carried out.

(c) *1st Battalion, The King's African Rifles*, consisting of two Rifle Companies and Headquarters Wing, which includes a Machine Gun Platoon, is concentrated at Tabora.

During the year progressive individual and collective training has been carried out in conjunction with the Brigade Signal Section, and satisfactory progress has been made.

(d) *2nd Battalion, The King's African Rifles*.—During the year the Songea Detachment was temporarily concentrated at Masoko. The combined detachments were then moved to Tabora in order to undergo a period of collective training with the 1st Battalion.

(e) *6th Battalion, The King's African Rifles*.—

(1) *Dar es Salaam*.—Progressive individual and collective training was carried out.

The rifle company was moved from Dar es Salaam to Masoko to replace the detachment of the 2nd Battalion which had proceeded to Tabora.

The transference of the Company to Masoko rendered possible the concentration of the Reservists of the 6th Battalion at Dar es Salaam for training.

(2) *Arusha*.—In consequence of the movement of two Platoons from Mahenge at the end of 1934, and the concentration of the Company at Arusha, it was possible to reach a higher standard of collective training.

(3) *Recruits*.—Two drafts of recruits were enlisted during the year. The first draft consisted of Hebe, the second of Nyamwezi.

(f) *Inspection*.—The Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles arrived in the Territory towards the end of January, 1936.

(g) *Health*.—The general standard of health of the Native Ranks was excellent.

(h) *Discipline*.—The high standard of discipline was maintained.

XI.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

97. 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 years, and native administrations may 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 for the possession of a breech-loading weapon by a native. This permission is only sparingly given to chiefs and other natives occupying responsible positions for defence against wild animals.

There were imported during 1935, 487,222 rounds of sporting ammunition, 811 sporting guns and rifles and 172 pistols or revolvers. The figures for sporting ammunition and sporting guns and rifles show an increase of 83,919 and 87 respectively, and pistols and revolvers imported show a decrease of 47. Efforts are being made to reduce the number of pistols and revolvers imported into the Territory, as these weapons are liable to fall into the wrong hands.

Permission to own rifles and shot guns is granted to non-natives in all reasonable circumstances.

The total number of firearms registered in the Central Registry up to the end of 1935 was as under :—

Arms of precision	...	...	...	...	14,156
Shot guns	...	...	...	...	6,969
Muzzle loaders	...	...	...	...	23,098

XII.—LABOUR.

General.

98. As a result of the general return to prosperity, coupled with the extension of mining activities and the increased production of agricultural crops by non-natives, there was a continued demand for labour in the important labour-employing areas throughout the year and, as a rule, the demand exceeded the supply. In the

Northern Province this became increasingly noticeable towards the end of the year when the expanding sisal industry and the introduction of new road works attracted to their higher wage standards many of those who would otherwise have served the coffee and maize plantations of the Province. In addition, excellent crops in their home districts undoubtedly proved a factor in reducing the usual influx of labourers from the Central Province. In the latter Province, the supply of labour far exceeded the demand in the early part of the year. As the depression lifted and prices rose for all classes of produce, the demand steadily overtook the supply until, at the end of the year, the mines, the sisal growers, the coffee planters and the maize farmers were all making representations as regards the shortage of labour. It is interesting to note that during the year certain members of the remote and backward Sonjo tribe from Masailand entered the labour market in the Arusha District, this being the first occasion on which those people have sought employment. They were favourably reported on by their employers.

99. The maintenance of an adequate labour supply in the Lake Province has now become something of a problem. In this connexion, the Provincial Commissioner writes:—

“ Only a very few years ago the Sukuma, who were much sought after as plantation labour, went in hundreds to the coast and to the Northern and Tanga Provinces to work. Then came the depression. The demand for labour fell to a very low figure, many of those who left the district in search of work had a fruitless journey, and many others who had almost taken up permanent residence in labour-employing areas returned to their own country. To the result of such conditions we owe the present interest taken in the growing of economic crops.

“ The native found that, since there was no demand for the labour of his hands in other parts of the Territory, he must now turn his energy to good account at home and produce something which other people would buy. Those who were already producing economic crops saw that their only hope lay in increasing their output.

“ The practical result is evident from the rapid increase in production, particularly cotton. Much has been said regarding this side of the picture, some of it congratulatory and deservedly so, but less thought has been given to effects which, hitherto not very evident, are now forcing themselves upon our notice.

“ Hundreds of tribesmen, who had relied upon answering the call for labour in other districts to provide themselves with money, have now become agriculturists. They have learnt that not only can they maintain an existence by the cultivation of the soil, but that they can also provide themselves

with some of the luxuries of life. In other words they have discovered that it is not necessary to leave home in order to obtain money.

“ We have seen hundreds of former wage-earners develop into successful agriculturists. We have now to face the question of the desirability of reversing the process. Until recently the demand for labour in the Province was almost negligible, and the supply was always in excess of requirements. Now from all sides come complaints of a shortage of labour. Building contractors cannot accept all the work offered to them, mining development is held up, ginneries can only work at part capacity. The reason, of course, is not far to seek. The urgent needs of the native are few, and once these have been adequately provided for he has at present little incentive for the further accumulation of wealth.”

100. Employers of labour in the Southern Province are more fortunately situated. In this connexion the Provincial Commissioner states :—

“ The only ‘ labour ’ areas of any significance in the Province are the Districts of Lindi and Mikindani where some 14 sisal estates employ sufficient labour to produce approximately 10,000 tons of sisal fibre or about one-eighth of the total exports of the Territory. These estates are very fortunately placed in regard to labour. . . . No complaints have been made by the employers of any shortage of labour and if these are received in the future it may be safely assumed that the cause is not that the labourers are being attracted elsewhere but that they no longer regard the local rates of pay and working conditions as sufficiently inviting and are withholding their labour altogether.”

101. The Songea District of the Southern Province has for years been regarded as one of the most important supply areas in the Territory and the general conditions which prevail in the district in regard to the recruitment of labour are of interest. These conditions are described by the District Officer writing to his Provincial Commissioner as follows :—

“ Another feature of the present year has been the opening up of the Lupa gold field area to Songea labour and this threatens to draw all the available men from Songea who previously went to the central line and Tanga. In fact, unless sisal work is made more attractive by higher wages and better conditions, a great falling off in the numbers proceeding to the coast may be expected. There is one difficulty in the way of the Lupa ; the natives who have gone there report the water is bad and the food leaves much to be desired, though the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health may improve both

these conditions. However, the proximity of Songea and the prospect of larger wages will no doubt attract Songea labour in spite of difficulties.

"The difference between the wages paid on the central line and at Tanga is another difficulty. The rate of wages at Tanga for contract labour is Shs.10 and *posho* per *kipande* of 30 days as against a rate of Shs.12 and *posho* for labourers who leave their homes independently in search of work at Kilosa. As the Songea contract labourers on the way to Tanga have to pass through Kilosa, it is not surprising that the inducement to break their contract is great; the surprising fact is that so few break it. It is a matter to be regretted that wages cannot be co-ordinated so that the labourer gets a fair wage for his labour; the inducement to break his contract must be prevalent wherever there are different rates for the same work.

"In 1935, the number of contract labourers recruited was 1,000 out of 1,847 asked for by estate managers. These were accompanied by 291 followers. The number of contract labourers was 10 less than in 1933, the last year that can be taken for comparison as, owing to the absence of the usual labour recruiter in 1934, there was very little recruiting done. The labour recruiter also sent 64 voluntary labourers to estates; these men draw rations for the journey from him but are under no contractual obligation. The system was evolved by the labour recruiter to send those men to estates which did not want contract labour. If more labourers took advantage of this, it would be to the advantage of all concerned as the labourer could get rations for the journey and the estates would get their labourers in good condition instead of in a semi-debilitated state. If the estates proved unsatisfactory there would be no obligation on the labourers to stay. Thus the obligation would be on the estates to make the conditions attractive."

102. The Western Province also supplies large numbers of labourers for work in other parts of the Territory. In this connexion the Provincial Commissioner writes:—

"There has been considerable demand for labour from the inhabitants of the Western Province, for the Nyamwezi are the best workmen in the Territory, whilst the Ha, though by no means good, are the cheapest. On account of sleeping sickness, however, organized recruiting is restricted by regulations to certain areas only, and from them a maximum of only 600 recruits may be enlisted in any one month: all labour recruits from the Province have to pass to areas outside it through a quarantine camp, intended to ensure that they do not take sleeping sickness with them to susceptible areas."

103. In the Eastern Province, labour requirements were met without difficulty, but there are signs that the upward trend in the prices of various commodities such as sisal, copra, etc., and the

consequent desire to extend production, is causing employers to consider ways and means of attracting larger labour forces. The Provincial Commissioner reports :—

“ To this end several managers in the Dar es Salaam and Morogoro Districts have been giving consideration to increasing the wage rates and improving the quantity and quality of ration scales. The competition arising from the expansion of the mining industry with its attractive wage rates will emphasize this tendency towards improving the present conditions of agricultural and estate labour, and it can be anticipated that the resulting increased cost of labour will in future tend to its most economical use and distribution. The tendency of the native to grow economic crops himself is also naturally affecting to some extent the labour supply for non-native enterprises.”

104. In writing of labour conditions in the Tanga Province, the Provincial Commissioner states :—

“ The Usambara and Handeni areas have not produced any serious labour problems and the total numbers of labourers employed in both these districts combined do not total more than on some of the sisal estates on the plains In the sisal industry, however, the shortage which I anticipated and reported possible in my last annual report appears to have started and during the latter half of the year the demand was at times in excess of the supply.”

He continues :—

“ The outlook on the whole is not altogether unfavourable. There is however need for a more cautious and far sighted policy over all questions of organization and the promoting of the welfare of the labourers. Co-operation between all concerned is of great importance and I have endeavoured to insure that this has been the case and the relationship between the various employers' associations and individual planters has remained good.

“ The existing shortage can undoubtedly be very much improved provided greater attention is given to the all important questions of wastage of labour. That this Province is feeling the effect of the large supply of labour now being demanded by the mines cannot be disputed; greater attention must therefore be given to offer a good counter attraction by endeavouring to present a greater incentive to work, and the encouragement of the local labour supply. It has also been increasingly obvious during the year that wages will have to rise.

“ I am satisfied that there must be a considerable amount of labour still available for employment on non-native plantations and that the good employer will still continue to secure all the labour he requires, and with better and improved conditions probably more than he wants.”

Labour Services.

105. Since the abolition of the Labour Department as a separate Department in 1931, the duties of inspection and supervision have been carried out by the Provincial Administration, while the statistical work formerly performed by the Department has been undertaken by the Secretariat.

The constant supervision of labour conditions throughout the Territory is among the normal duties carried out by all the officers of the Provincial Administration. In addition, three officers are at present seconded for wholtime employment on labour duties in those districts where such duties are especially onerous, while one permanent appointment of Labour Officer will be made for employment on the Lupa goldfields as from the 1st of January, 1936.

Detailed instructions have from time to time been issued to officers responsible for labour matters to ensure that they realize their responsibilities and devote adequate time to this side of their work. In particular, they have been instructed to pay constant attention to the following, as part of their normal duties :—

Housing of labourers, diet, care of sick, medical attendance and sanitary conditions on estates, supervision of contracts, hours of work and tasks, employment of women and children, compensation for deaths and injuries, dangerous machinery, enquiries into accidents, care of travelling natives, supervision of labourers' camps, repatriation of destitutes, estates of deceased labourers.

106. These arrangements have worked satisfactorily up to the present but the time has now arrived when further consideration must be given not only to the welfare of labour but also to its movement and allocation between the basic industries. This is rendered necessary by the continued expansion of the gold mining industry and by increased activity in agricultural development, both non-native and native, and a senior Administrative Officer is at present engaged in a systematic examination of the labour questions involved as a result of this expansion. It is also intended to appoint a committee early in 1936 to undertake a more comprehensive examination of the problem of how best to correlate labour supply with demand. A memorandum setting out the terms of reference of this committee will be found in Appendix VII to this Report.

Recruiting.

107. The recruitment of labour is governed by sections 33-36 of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance (Cap. 51 of the Laws) which prohibit recruiting except by persons in possession of labour agent's permits. These permits are issued by Provincial Commissioners and are valid for a limited period not exceeding twelve months, and only for the district or area specified on them.

108. Recruiting is at present permitted on a limited scale only in certain areas in the Western and Lake Provinces and all labour recruited is subject to quarantine restrictions; in other areas in these Provinces it is prohibited entirely except for service within those areas. The imposition of these restrictions has been rendered necessary by the following considerations:—

(a) The danger of labourers from sleeping sickness areas becoming infected with the disease on the way to their places of employment.

(b) The danger of infiltration into fly-free areas, for the purposes of recruitment, of persons from infected areas.

(c) The danger that the withdrawal of adult males from infected areas will have the effect of reducing cultivation in those areas and so directly favour the spread of tsetse fly.

109. The following figures show the number of permits issued in each Province during the year, the district or area for which the permits were granted and the number of labourers recruited under them:—

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of permits issued</i>	<i>District or area for which issued</i>	<i>Number of labourers recruited</i>
Central	—	—	—
Eastern	2	Mahenge, Kilosa and Rufiji	No figures available
Iringa	—	—	—
Lake	9	Mwanza 3, Mwanza, Kwimba and Shinyanga 6	453
Northern	—	—	—
Southern	2	Songea 1, Southern Province excluding Songea and Liwale 1	1,000
Tanga	—	—	—
Western	7	Tabora 5, Ufipa 1, Kigoma 1	2,361

Contracts.

110. The following statistics are given in respect of the number of labourers recruited under contract and the number who left their tribal areas independently in search of work. No accurate figures are available regarding the latter and those given must be regarded as approximate only.

No information is available as to the number of natives employed under verbal agreements (on 30 day labour cards) but it is considered that the majority of those who went out independently in search of work were so employed.

<i>Province and District.</i>	<i>Number of labourers recruited.</i>	<i>Nature of employment.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Number of labourers recruited for employment locally.</i>	<i>Number of labourers who left their district independently in search of work.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
<i>Central Province.</i>						
Dodoma District ...	27	Plantation work (Sisal).	Kilosa	—	804	Itigi-Lupa road construction. Employed by Public Works Department.
Kondoa District ...	32 166	Goldmining Plantation work	Mkalama Arusha ... Moshi ... Korogwe ...	— — —	— 2,000 300	Northern Province Itigi— Lupa road construction.
Mkalama District Singida District ...	34 1,001	do. do.	Arusha Arusha ... Moshi ... Tanga ...	— 1,450 for employment by Government on road construction and bush clearing.	500 1,000	Northern Province. Arusha and Tanga.
<i>Eastern Province.</i>						
Dar es Salaam District	—	—	—	10,000 (approximately)	600	Mainly Zanzibar.
Dar es Salaam Township	6	No information available.	Kampala	—	5,600	Dar es Salaam District and elsewhere.
Kilosa District	40	Plantation work	Kilosa	—	200	do.
Morogoro District	4	Personal service	South Africa	—	—	do.
Mafia Island	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Iringa Province.</i>						
Njombe District ...	—	—	—	—	5,000—6,000	Iringa, Kilosa, Korogwe, Lupa area, Mbeya.

<i>Lake Province.</i>									
Biharamulo District ...	101	Work on Nassa-Ushashi Road.	Musoma and Mwanza.	—	5,500	Bukoba and Mwanza.			
Bukoba District ...	81	Employed by Public Works Department.	Arusha ...	251 for employment on mines.	—	—			
Shinyanga District ...	194	Plantation work	Moshi ...	—	—	—			
Mwanza District ...	202		Mbeya ...	—	—	—			
Musoma District (North Mara).	—		Tanga ...	—	300	Kenya Colony			
<i>Northern Province.</i>									
Arusha District ...	20	Plantation work (Coffee).	Moshi	37	—	—			
Moshi District ...	—		Arusha	19	—	—			
Nasai District ...	80	Plantation work (Coffee).		8	—	—			
<i>Southern Province.</i>									
Masaki District ...	—			—	100	Lindi			
Mikindani District ...	—			—	300	do.			
Newala District ...	—			—	9,000	Lindi, Masasi and Mikindani.			
Tunduru District ...	51	Plantation work (sisal).	Lindi	—	Number unknown.	Many natives go to the estates on the coastal districts.			
Songea District ...	1,000	do.	Dar es Salaam	—	100	Dar es Salaam			
		do.	Lindi ...	—	500	Morogoro			
		do.	Morogoro	—	100	Moshi			
		do.	Moshi ...	—	500	Tanga			
		do.	Tanga ...	—	900	Kilosa			
		Plantation work (coffee).	Arusha ...	—	200	Mbeya.			
		Goldmining	Mbeya ...	—	700	Utete.			

Province and District.	Number of labourers recruited.	Nature of employment.	Destination.	Number of labourers recruited for employment locally.	Number of labourers who left their district independently in search of work.	Destination.
<i>Tanga Province.</i> Tanga District ...	22	Work on coastal steamer.	East Coast of Africa			
<i>Western Province.</i> Kigoma District ...	1,892	Plantation work (coffee) do. Plantation work (sisal). do. do. do. do. do. Plantation work (sisal).	Arusha ... 216 Moshi ... 22 Dar es Salaam 147 Kilosa ... 73 Korogwe ... 193 Morogoro ... 21 Pangani ... 328 Tanga ... 892 Morogoro ... 91			
Tabora District ...	469				300	Plantations on the coast and Itigi-Lupa road construction.
Kahama District ...	—	do. Work on Itigi-Lupa road. Employed by Public Works Department.	Tanga ... 185 Manyoni ... 193		— 600 100	Nzega, for work on Usongo Diamond mines. Lupa goldfields.
					200	Shinyanga, for work on diamond mines.
					100	Plantations on the coast.

No figures available, but it is estimated that there are 58,300 labourers on the books in the Province, with a daily average of 29,600. Only 1,873 of these are recruited from other Provinces on contract.

No figures available.

Labour Camps.

111. There were 12 camps in use during the year under review, the total number of natives accommodated being 103,082. 27,299 patients were treated in the dispensaries attached to these camps. All camps were maintained in a good state of repair and show no sign of diminishing in popularity with the natives. Although the number of natives accommodated shows a decrease of 2,297 over the 1934 figure, 1,180 more patients have been treated at the camp dispensaries.

112. In order to cater for the needs of labourers proceeding to and from the Lupa goldfields, four more labour camps are to be constructed in this area early in 1936, at Lupa Market, Kungutas, Mwambani and Chunya. At present many natives arrive on the goldfields in search of work in a somewhat debilitated condition, due to long marches from their homes. These camps will enable them to recuperate prior to seeking employment and they will thus be less susceptible to sickness than would otherwise be the case.

Wages.

113. Details of the current rate of wages in the various Provinces are given below. There has been no noticeable general upward trend in wages paid in the various industries during the year, but there can be little doubt that the expansion of the mining and sisal industries will result in an increase in the wage rates in order to attract larger labour forces.

Province.	Prevailing rates of wages per month for			Porter rate per day.	Ration rate per day.
	Skilled Labour.	Semi-skilled Labour.	Unskilled Labour.		
	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Cts.	Cts.
Central ...	20 to 60	10 to 45	5 to 15	20 to 50	10 to 20
Eastern ...	15 to 100	10 to 45	6 to 15	30 to 60	10 to 20
Uvira ...	25 to 200	12 to 30	6 to 12	30 to 50	20
Lake ...	20 to 150	7 to 30	5 to 15	20 to 50	05 to 20
Northern ...	25 to 60	12 to 30	6 to 15	30 to 50	20
Southern ...	15 to 80	12 to 30	6 to 15	30	10 to 20
Tanga ...	20 to 80	13 to 20	4 to 15	30 to 40	20
Western ...	12 to 70	9 to 30	4 to 12	20 to 50	05 to 20

Note.—The chief non-native industries in the various Provinces are given below, in order of importance:—

Central ...	...	...	...	Mining.
Eastern ...	...	...	...	Sisal and cotton.
Uvira ...	...	...	...	Mining, coffee, tea, tobacco, mixed farming.
Lake ...	...	...	...	Mining and cotton.
Northern ...	...	...	...	Coffee, mixed farming.
Southern ...	...	...	...	Sisal.
Tanga ...	...	...	...	Sisal, coffee, tea, mixed farming.
Western ...	...	...	...	Mining.

Health.

114. No epidemics or serious outbreaks of disease occurred amongst labourers during the year and their general state of health was satisfactory in areas other than the Lupa goldfields. In writing of the health of the labourers employed in this latter area, the Provincial Commissioner of the Iringa Province states that they are not as physically fit as they would be living in their own tribal areas, owing to certain unavoidable deficiencies in diet which occur from time to time, especially when green food is scarce or unobtainable. He continues :—

“ These food deficiencies consequently cause a lowering of the vitality of the native worker and result in a considerable amount of sickness, especially scurvy. As a rule, the employer has been able to treat the common ailments of his labour, but he is not in a position to tend to serious cases of disease for which hospital facilities are necessary. This necessity has been realized and steps are being taken to provide hospital accommodation on the Lupa in the near future. In addition, pending the establishment of a proper hospital, an out-patients' department will be established at Chunya with accommodation for patients whom it may be impossible to move. This unit will be in charge of a Medical Officer. It is also proposed to build three dispensaries, under native dispensers, at Kungutas, Lupa Market and Sangambia. These dispensaries will be reasonably accessible from most parts of the goldfields.”

In writing of the health of the labourers employed in the Eastern Province, the Provincial Commissioner says :—

“ During the year the health of labourers generally was normal throughout the Eastern Province. The interest of employers in the physical conditions of their employees is evidenced by the interest taken by Estate Managers in the visit of Mr. Harrison of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, whose advice upon the best sanitary methods to employ in eliminating malaria was sought by several of them.”

Accidents and Workmen's Compensation.

115. Provision is made in section 29 of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance and section 9 of the Mining (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, for the payment of compensation in the event of death or injury from accident, unless the accident was due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the worker. The maximum compensation payable is the amount of two years wages and, in assessing compensation, the court is required to pay due regard to any contributory negligence by the worker.

116. In 1935, more accidents occurred in the Tanga Province than in any other Province and the following report from the Provincial Commissioner is therefore of interest. He states:—

“ The total accidents in the Province is 100, as follows:—

Muheza Area, 75.

Korogwe Area, 25.

Out of nine fatal accidents only four were the result of machinery accidents and, even so, two of these were due to disobedience of orders. The other two died in hospital while undergoing treatment, one from ankylostomiasis and the other from tetanus. This is an exceedingly low percentage.

“ Another item of interest is that out of 100 accidents, 41 were due to direct disobedience of orders and contributory negligence. 37 suffered no disability at all.

“ A careful watch has been kept in all cases of accidents and any failure to report such things have been severely dealt with. Planters are insured so as to cover injuries to their native employees and nearly all the main estates are now covered by accident insurance policies, with the result that compensation is now much more easily obtained and disputes over its payment are decreasing.

“ It is to be noted that there are more trolley accidents than any other kind. This is invariably due to direct disobedience of orders, carelessness, and the native's love for ‘ joy riding ’, and should not be attributed to badly laid trolley lines or other defects in the plant.

“ Great improvements have been made on most estates and locos. are employed now in much greater numbers with better and heavier rails, etc. This should do much to reduce the number of accidents. If it were not for neglect and slackness on the part of the labourers, accidents, I feel sure, would drop by at least 50 per cent.”

117. The following statistics give the numbers and types of accidents which have occurred in the various provinces during the year and the compensation paid. Fuller information regarding the accidents which occurred on the Lupa goldfields is given in a separate return:—

Province.	Number of accidents.	Nature of employment.	Number injured.	Major injuries.	Minor injuries.	Range of compensation.	Number of cases affected by contributory negligence.	Number of awards not yet made.	Remarks.
Eastern ...	43	Sisal estates Cotton ginneries	39 4	26 3	13 1	<i>Shs.</i> 16-350 20-50	13 1	10 1	2 <i>ex gratia</i> payments made.
Iringa ...	11	Mining ...	18	16	2	30-407	2	2	Further details given below.
Lake ...	4	Mining ... Cotton Ginneries Railways ...	1 2 1	1 1 —	— 1 1	100 10 —	— 1 1	— 1 —	Free medical attention given.
Southern	58	Sisal estates Road work ...	57 1	8 —	49 1	2-200 —	37 —	— —	8 <i>ex gratia</i> payments made. In many instances the question of compensation was settled by private agreement.
Tanga ...	100	Sugar mill ... Electrical works. Motor works ... Sisal estates	1 3 1 95	— 1 1 29	1 2 — 66	— 7-18 — 7-216	— 2 1 38	— — — 14	Injury to right arm. In many instances the question of compensation was settled by private agreement.

Western ...	2	Salt mine ...	1	1	100	1	—
		Road work ...	1	1	50	1	—
Totals ...	218		225	88	137	98	28

Notes: (a) A *Major Injury* has been taken to include death, and also serious injury to body or limb resulting in incapacitation, permanent or temporary, and includes such injuries as fractures, loss of sight, etc.

(b) A *Minor Injury* has been taken to include all other injuries.

(c) The wide range of compensation paid is due to the effect of contributory negligence on the awards made.

(d) "Private agreement" includes the payment of wages while the employee is incapacitated and re-employment on recovery.

(e) Of the total number of employees injured, there were 25 cases in which death resulted. In 4 cases the employers were held not responsible but *ex gratia* payments were made to the relations of the deceased.

In 1 case, due to a lorry accident, the driver of the lorry is under arrest on a charge of manslaughter. For further details of deaths in the Iringa Province see below.

118. Details of accidents in the Iringa Province are as follows:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Result and nature of accident.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Mbeya	1	One native killed, fall from bucket.	Accidental, Shs. 394 compensation awarded.
(Lupa area)	1	Killed, fall of rock ...	Management responsible. Shs. 407 compensation.
do.	2	Both killed, alluvial fall of earth.	Headman responsible. Shs. 240 in each case paid as compensation.
do.	2	Both killed, detached hoisting bucket.	Accidental, Shs. 216 in each case paid as compensation.
do.	2	One injured and one killed, explosive.	Headman responsible but escaped the country before decision reached. Shs. 240 compensation paid to deceased relatives.
do.	1	Injured, minor accident due to explosive.	Headman responsible, was prosecuted and fined Shs. 40.
do.	1	Injured, loss of eye due to explosive.	Injured party responsible. Compensation of Shs. 100 awarded as disobedience was held not wilful owing to inexperience.
do.	1	Injured, alluvial fall of earth.	Management responsible. Shs. 60 compensation paid.
do.	1	Injured, fall down winze	Injured party and Headman responsible. Shs. 30 compensation paid.
do.	5	Two injured and three killed, alluvial fall of earth.	Management responsible. Committed for trial.
do.	1	Injured, alluvial fall of earth.	Pending report of Medical Officer and evidence of injured party.
<i>Total</i> ...	18		

Mining.

119. There has been considerable expansion in gold mining and prospecting activities during the year in the Lupa area of the Mbeya District and in the Musoma and Mwanza Districts.

120. The majority of the native labour in the Iringa Province is employed on the Lupa goldfields, where some 18,000 to 20,000 natives are engaged in alluvial and reef mining. The conditions under which these natives are employed, especially in alluvial mining, still leaves much to be desired.

In the past, shortage of staff has precluded adequate inspection of the conditions under which labour has been housed and fed and with only one Administrative Officer stationed in the Lupa area upon whom devolved the duties of Labour Officer, it has not been found possible for him, in addition to his multitudinous other duties, to find time to carry out adequate inspections and advise employers on the care of their labour.

During the year, however, a Medical Officer of Health was posted to the Lupa area and, as mentioned above, a Labour Officer

is to be permanently stationed on the goldfields as from the beginning of 1936. With this additional staff, together with a Medical Officer, whose services will be made available early in 1936, it is anticipated that conditions will be ameliorated.

121. In drawing any comparison between conditions of employment on the Lupa goldfields and those on the goldfields in the Musoma and Mwanza Districts, it must be borne in mind that there are no alluvial workings in the latter areas and that, in consequence, the labour force employed in the mining industry in the Lake Province numbers only about 3,500. The conditions of employment are described by the Provincial Commissioner as follows :—

“ It must be admitted that conditions on mining ‘ prospects ’ are often anything but ideal as far as the labour is concerned. Camps are temporary structures and medical and other facilities are sometimes lacking. Once the serious business of development and production begins, however, there is no longer any excuse for such conditions, and it is unnecessary to refer to the fact that this is fully realized by reputable companies. In the case of Kentan Gold Areas Limited, the provision of good compounds, hospital accommodation and other amenities for their native labourers forms a large part of their immediate programme. Good wages and generous rations are offered. Once these conditions are appreciated by the people, and they cannot be better advertised than by the testimony of contented labourers themselves, there would appear to be no reason why work on mines should not attract the younger Sukuma. Numbers of former wage-earners, who find the scope of their present agricultural activities hampered by a lack of land, or who feel they would like to have more money than they can obtain from the marketing of their crops, may again be glad to have their names appearing on a ‘ pay-roll ’. If such a change should take place the population of this part of the Territory is certainly large enough to be able to provide sufficient labour for many mines.”

Labour Offences.

122. Relations between employers and employees have, generally speaking, been satisfactory except perhaps on the Lupa goldfields, where innumerable complaints by natives for non-payment (or delay in payment) of their wages have been made. It has been possible, however, to settle the majority of such complaints without having recourse to legal proceedings.

123. In the Tanga Province, there has been no serious case of non-payment of wages during the year. As regards labour offences generally in this Province, the Provincial Commissioner states :—

“ In dealing with disputes, efforts have been made to adjust

claims as far as is possible without recourse to legal action, so as to avoid imprisoning labourers for minor offences or breaches of contract, which would cause them to come into contact with more criminal associates.

“ Pressure has, however, been put on employers for breach of the law, in particular over failure to comply with sanitation orders, the employment of children on machinery, failure to pay wages, crimping, etc. As an illustration of this, in 1932, cases against labourers totalled 30 and against employers, three, whereas in Muheza area alone in 1935 there were three cases against labourers and 30 against employers.”

124. The following are the returns of cases brought before the subordinate courts during 1935 under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance :—

OFFENCES BY EMPLOYERS.

Section.	Provinces.															
	Central		Eastern		Iringa		Lake		Northern		Southern		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 labour ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
20(1) Failure to issue labour cards.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
20(2) Failure to make entry of day's work on labour card or withholding labour card.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Housing of servants: failure to provide proper sanitary arrangements.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—
25(5) Provision of food, necessities, and medicine.	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
26(1) Notification of death or bodily injury to servant.	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
27 (and 47 (d)) Return of servant to place of engagement.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33(1) Recruiting without a permit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
37(1) Refusing to fulfil contract of service with employee.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47(a) Withholding wages ...	6	1	4	2	19	13	27	8	25	13	—	—	14	9	1	1

Total number of persons charged, 131.

Total number of persons convicted, 76.

OFFENCES BY EMPLOYEES.

Section.	Provinces.															
	Central		Eastern		Iringa		Lake		Northern		Southern		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 for period ex- ceeding six days with- out consent of employer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
40(a) Failure to commence ser- vice at stipulated time.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
40(b) Absenting themselves without leave or lawful cause from employer's premises.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	2
40(c) Unfitting himself for work.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
40(d) Neglect or improper performance of work.	1	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
40(e) Making use of employer's property without leave.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
40(g) Refusing to obey com- mand of person in authority over him.	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	8	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
41(a) Injury to property of employer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
41(b) By wilful breach failing to preserve property.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
41(c) Herdsman refusing to report death of animal etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
41(d) Loss of property due to act or default.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
41(e) Without lawful cause departing from em- ployer's service.	1	—	8	7	13	13	43	37	21	21	3	3	2	1	—	—
45 Desertion while an advance still owing.	—	—	12	12	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of persons charged, 208.

Total number of persons convicted, 191.

Compulsory Labour.

125. There has been no change during the year as regards the legislation and regulations governing the employment of compulsory labour in the Territory.

126. Full details relating to the employment of this labour are given in the tables below. These may be summarized as follows :—

The total number of compulsory labourers recruited in the Provinces of the Territory during 1935 were :—

	Number employed.	Total number of man days worked.
(i) Porters	8,967	30,161
(ii) Others	2,115	23,612

In addition, 36,144 men were employed on various essential works and services for periods equivalent, at current rates of wages to the amount of the taxes due from them, in terms of section 9 of the Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance (Cap. 63 of the Laws) and section 11 of the Native Tax Ordinance (No. 20 of 1934), in lieu of payment of tax in cash. Every effort has been, and continues to be, made to reduce the number of men who liquidate their tax liabilities in this fashion.

	Number employed.	Total number of man-days worked.	Nature of work.	Number of convictions.		Number of deaths.	Number of sick.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Rate of wages per day.
				Fines.	Imprisonment.				
A.—Labour requisitioned on behalf of Government Departments.									Cents.
I.—Porters :									
Eastern Province	6,633	18,067	Transport of Government stores and loads of officials on tour.	3	1	—	—	5-6	50 average
Iringa Province ...	242	2,554	do.	—	—	—	24*	4	50 and rations.
Lake Province ...	70	157	do.	—	—	—	—	5	40 to 50 and rations.
Northern Province	390	6,629	do.	—	—	1†	9	8	20 to 40
Tanga Province ...	963	1,113	do.	—	—	—	—	4-8	40 to 50
Western Province	104	620	do.	—	—	—	—	6	40 and rations
	8,402	29,140	—	3	1	1	33	—	—
II.—Others.									
Western Province	130	3,900	Roads and buildings	—	—	—	—	8	30
Northern Province	7	49	Weeding Government Plantations.	—	—	—	—	8	20
	137	3,949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

on behalf of native authorities.											
I.—Porters.											
Central Province	104	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	50	
Lake Province ...	405	754	60	—	—	3	2-8	35 to 55 and rations.			
Tanga Province ...	52	71	—	—	—	—	6	50			
Western Province	4	12	4	—	—	—	6	30 and rations.			
	565	1,021	64	—	—	3	—	—			
II.—Others.											
Central Province	7	28	—	—	—	—	7	40			
Western Province	1,971	19,635	5	—	—	21	7	30 and rations.			
	1,978	19,663	5	—	—	21	—	—			

* Fever.

† Death due to natural causes.

	Number employed.	Total number of man-days worked.	Nature of work.	Number of convictions.		Number of deaths.	Number of sick.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Rate of wages per day.
				Fines.	Imprisonment.				
C.—Labour exacted in lieu of payment of tax. Central Province	3,756	148,325	Upkeep of roads and aerodromes, anti-locust measures, lime-burning tree planting, etc. do.	9	51	—	9	7-8	Cents. Tax labour tickets issued after working for specified number of days.
Eastern Province	8,048	311,751	do.	3	431	1*	126	7-8	Tax labour tickets issued.
Iringa Province ...	389	13,620	Road work and station improvements.	—	8	—	—	8	do.
Lake Province ...	4,937	172,605	Upkeep of roads and stations, afforestation, sleeping sickness measures, construction of dams.	—	69	1*	31	6-8	do.
Northern Province	4,242	182,177	Maintenance of roads, upkeep of stations, etc. do.	—	105	12*	185	8	25 cents to 50 cents.
Southern Province	7,452	213,324	do.	—	8	—	140	8	25 cents to 35 cents.
Tanga Province ...	5,412	184,815	Maintenance of roads, bridges and buildings, cultivation of seed-farms, upkeep of stations, etc.	—	85	3*	417	7-8	50 cents in Pangani. Tax labour tickets in rest of Province.
Western Province	1,908	58,735	Maintenance of roads and buildings, anti-erosion work.	—	56	—	28	8	20 cents to 30 cents.
	36,144	1,285,352	—	12	813	17	936	—	

Legislation.

127. No new legislation was enacted during 1935 concerning labour matters in the Territory. The following draft legislation is still under consideration by the Secretary of State :—

- Labour Bill and Regulations.
- Factories Bill and Regulations.
- Workmen's Breach of Contract Bill.
- Apprentices Bill.

XIII.—MISSIONS.

128. The following Missions, excluding Roman Catholic Societies, 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 Lutheran Mission.
- Neukirchen Evangelical Mission.
- Bethel Mission.
- Augustina Lutheran Mission.
- The Eldaha Pentecostal Missionary Society.
- The Glad Tidings Pentecostal Missionary Society.
- The Salvation Army.
- The Swedish Missionary Society.
- The South African Church Mission.
- The Eastern Memnonite 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 Benedictine Fathers.
- The Passionata 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 1935, copies of which will be supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

—129. At the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, reference was made to a dispute between a body of

natives and a missionary society as to the ownership of certain land in the Bukoba District. The natives have now lodged an objection to the registration of the land in the name of the mission and the matter is at present under consideration by the Registrar of Titles.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

General.

130. The New African Education (Grants-in-Aid) Regulations which were published in Appendix X to the last Annual Report* came into force on the first of January and have worked smoothly and satisfactorily throughout the year. The new Regulations are based on the principles enunciated by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies in their memorandum on educational grants-in-aid submitted to the Secretary of State in 1933. Grants are now payable on a salary basis at a liberal scale, while examination and capitation grants have been abolished. Certain adjustments in the award of grants have been made so that the educational services more essential to the needs and requirements of the Territory now receive a higher proportion of the funds available. Much larger sums are now granted for the training of African teachers, both male and female, and for the village vernacular primary schools, while less is available for the training of pupils in English and European industries. Coincident with the issue of the new Regulations, new syllabuses came into force. These have been framed on comprehensive lines, providing courses for female education and the training of women teachers and for handiwork and handicrafts in the higher classes of the vernacular schools, in addition to revised curricula for primary and secondary schools.

An important Conference on African Education, with special reference to Jeanes methods, was held at Salisbury during the year. This Territory was represented by one missionary member who subsequently gave an account of his impressions of the Conference at a meeting of headmasters held in Dar es Salaam. A supply of Jeanes teachers for Tanganyika Territory is maintained by sending a few members of the Government African staff to the Jeanes Training School in Kenya each year, but no missionary society has yet seen its way to avail itself of the advantages of this school.

A new Cinematograph Bill was passed at the Budget Session of the Legislative Council and come into force on the 1st of January, 1936.

The Government schools of Tabora and Tanga possess cinema projectors.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105, 1935.

A Conference of the Directors of Education met in Nairobi and tendered advice on the following subjects:—

University education of Africans.

Information for Africans planning to study in the United States of America.

Temporary interchanges of teachers between East African territories.

The adoption of a common nomenclature for schools in East Africa.

Grants to denominational Indian schools.

The training of Indian teachers.

The Cinema in education.

The Inter-Territorial Language Committee also met in Nairobi and discussed questions in connexion with translations and publications in the vernacular. The work of revising the Swahili dictionaries is proceeding satisfactorily.

The commemoration of His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee was a fitting occasion for a large number of inter-school sports, the biggest meeting being held at Dar es Salaam where 13 of the largest schools in the Territory competed. Representatives of many tribes met for the first time in friendly rivalry on the sports grounds and football field, the Hehe from the south, the Sukuma from the north-west and the Chagga from the north to mention but a few. In the sports competitions a high jump of 5 ft. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. is worthy of record. The band of the Tabora school also visited the capital during these celebrations and played at the various functions, much to the enjoyment of all who heard them. The majority of these boys had never before seen the sea. Reference is made elsewhere to the considerable developments which have taken place in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements and to the keenly appreciated visit of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell towards the end of the year, when a rally of 800 scouts and guides was held in Dar es Salaam.

Expenditure.

131. The following table shows the expenditure by Government (exclusive of expenditure by missionary societies and native treasuries) in relation to revenue according to the latest figures available:—

<i>Financial Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure on education from General Revenue</i>	<i>Total revenue (excluding Railways)</i>	<i>Percentage of revenue spent on education.</i>
	£	£	
1931/32	122,666	1,522,368	8.06
1932 (nine months)	73,924	1,290,891	5.72
1933	89,355	1,564,538	5.71
1934	86,704	1,720,285	5.03
1935*	82,100	1,964,356	4.18

* Revised Estimate.

The above figures cover the total expenditure from general revenue on European, Indian and African education. There is an unexpended balance of the Indian Education Tax fund from which assistance is given to the majority of Indian schools in the Territory. This fund, it is anticipated, will be exhausted by the end of 1936.

Payments by native treasuries for the upkeep of native administration schools were as follows :—

Year.						Contributions by native treasuries.
						£
1931-32	...	...	...	...	...	6,008
1932	...	...	...	...	...	3,734
1933	...	...	...	...	...	6,092
1934	...	...	...	...	...	7,008
1935*	...	...	...	...	...	8,085

* Estimated.

The following table shows expenditure on European, Indian and African education during the past five years and the expenditure per head of population. The decrease in expenditure on African education is mainly accounted for by the reduction in European staff necessitated by the reorganization of the Department during the recent years of financial stringency :—

Year.	EUROPEAN.		INDIAN.		AFRICAN.			
	Population 8,228*		Population 23,422*		Population 5,022,640*			
	Expenditure from general revenue.	Amount spent per head of total European population.	Expenditure from general revenue.†	Amount spent per head of total Indian population.	Expenditure from general revenue.	Amount spent per head of total African population.	Expenditure on African education including by native administration.	Amount spent per head of total African population.
1931-32 ...	£ 7,042	Shs. 17·11	£ 10,799(a)	Shs. 9·22	£ 104,825	Shs. 0·41	£ 110,833	Shs. 0·44
1932 (nine months)	6,348	15·43	7,908	6·75	59,568	0·23	63,302	0·25
1933 ...	7,470	18·15	9,143	7·80	72,742	0·28	78,834	0·31
1934 ...	8,409	20·43	11,200(a)	9·56	67,095	0·26	74,103	0·29
1935(b) ...	8,312	20·20	10,364	8·85	63,424	0·25	71,509	0·28

* Census Report, 1931.

† This does not include expenditure from the Indian education tax reserve fund, which in 1935 was £3,210.

(a) Includes capital grants for buildings.

(b) Revised estimate.

African Education.

132. The African education system of the Territory is based on the foundation of the vernacular primary schools. After completing four standards in the Swahili vernacular there is a bifurcation in the system, one branch continuing the vernacular course for two further standards and then leading to either training of vernacular teachers or training in industries, and the other branch starting the course in English, leading to secondary and special work at Tabora and thence to the entrance to Makerere College, Uganda.

Primary village schools.—The number of government and assisted village schools has remained approximately the same for 1935 but the standard of these schools is gradually improving with the steady output of better trained teachers from the Government teachers' training centre at Mpwapwa and from the mission training centres. Several mission societies, appreciating the urgent need for trained vernacular teachers, have converted their primary schools devoted to teaching English and industries into training schools for vernacular teachers. This action accords with the policy of relating the teaching of English and industries to the known economic needs of the Territory and recognizes the importance of improving village education.

Girls' schools.—The interest, particularly for female education, evinced by the native inhabitants of towns has steadily increased. The great difficulty in adequately meeting this demand is the lack of trained African female teachers. The missions and the government are endeavouring to make good this deficiency by every means in their power. A special syllabus has been drafted for African women teachers and a special government examination for these teachers was held for the first time at the end of the year. The problem is not an easy one since the vast majority of girls marry after being trained. Although their services are usually lost as school teachers, however, there is no doubt that their influence in their villages will prove of considerable value.

Native Administration Schools.—There are 33 native administration schools in the Territory, with an average daily attendance of 2,057. These schools are Government primary village schools built, in most cases, from native treasury funds. The native administrations finance the maintenance of any boarders, the upkeep of the buildings and furniture and, in some instances, part of the cost of staff salaries, and their total estimated expenditure on these services during 1935 was £8,085. The curriculum is the same as that for Government village schools and the teaching staff are members of the Education Department. They are supervised and inspected by Superintendents of Education in the same way as government village schools, the only practical difference in their administration being that the responsibility for extra-classroom activities and the expenditure mentioned above is accepted by the native administrations. The Government primary schools of Moshi, Mwanza and Malangali are also supported by the native administrations.

Primary Schools.—Pupils who have completed the four years course at the village schools may be selected to continue their studies along one of the branches mentioned above. In Government schools the English course is followed chiefly at the schools of Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Tabora, while the advanced vernacular course is followed at Moshi, Mwanza and Malangali. Junior secondary education is developing in a very satisfactory manner at Tabora. This subject is referred to again under the section dealing with examinations.

133. *Training of Teachers.*—The Government closed its training school for Grade I, or English speaking, teachers three years ago and it is intended in future to recruit teachers of English from Tanganyika pupils who have passed the examination at Makerere in Uganda. Candidates now presenting themselves for the Grade I teachers' examination are for the most part already in the service either of Government or the missions, with the exception of the Universities Mission to Central Africa who train Grade I teachers at Minaki where the majority of successful candidates for this examination have been trained. The standard of the Grade II or vernacular teachers' examination has been raised, as pupils who enter the three years special course of training are expected to have completed six years general education instead of four as formerly.

134. *Missions.*—The provision for grants to mission schools, though reduced, was distributed under the new regulations in such a way as would not entail loss of support for female education and the training of vernacular teachers. Economies were effected by withdrawing grants for those services which could not be fully warranted by the present economic and social development of the country. Where excessive numbers were trained in English far beyond the possibility of absorption, the funds available were transferred to more essential services such as teachers' training institutes and village vernacular schools. Care is, however, taken to ensure that sufficient support is available for the teaching of English and industries. There are still a few societies which do not receive grants.

Grants-in-aid.—The following is a summary of grants-in-aid to missions during 1935 :—

	£
U.M.C.A. Zanzibar Diocese	4,266
U.M.C.A. Masasi Diocese	1,239*
U.M.C.A. Nyasaland Diocese	447
Church Missionary Society	2,115
Bethel Lutheran Mission, Tanga	563
Bethel Lutheran Mission, Bukoba	370
Leipzig Lutheran Mission	1,027
Moravian Mission, Tukuyu	600
Seventh Day Adventist Mission	874
Berlin Lutheran Mission	341

* Of this amount, £421 due in 1935 will be paid during 1936.

	£
R.C. Holy Ghost, Eastern Province	726
R.C. Holy Ghost, Northern Province	1,234
R.C. Consolata Mission, Iringa	1,106
R.C. Capucin Mission	700
R.C. Benedictine Mission	1,295
R.C. White Fathers, Western Province	1,450
R.C. White Fathers, Lake Province	669
Miscellaneous	149
	19,171

The above grants were allocated as follows:—

	£
Primary schools (training teachers)	5,995
Primary schools (English)	3,589
Primary schools (special industrial instructors)	1,000
Girls' boarding schools	4,518
Primary village schools	3,170
Travelling teachers	750
Equipment grants to apprentices	149
	19,171

135. *Examinations.*—Pupils from the Tabora junior secondary course sat for the Makerere Entrance Examination in Uganda for the first time; out of 11 members of the senior class, six were successful. Two will follow the medical course and four the teachers' training course. Of the five who failed to pass the examination, three have been accepted by the Medical Department for training in the dispensers' course in Dar es Salaam. These boys will have a considerably higher standard of education than those who previously entered, since hitherto entrants have been recruited from primary schools, two standards lower.

The following results were obtained at the public examinations held during the year:—

	<i>Grade I</i> <i>teachers.</i>	<i>Grade II</i> <i>teachers.</i>	<i>Female</i> <i>teachers.</i>	<i>Tabora</i> <i>Entrance.</i>
Number of candidates entered from Government Institutions	19	42	5	48
Number of candidates entered from Mission Institutions	29	217	8	21
	48	259	13	69
Number of successful candidates from Government Institutions	—	11	1	23
Number of successful candidates from Mission Institutions	8	53	5	13
<i>Total</i>	8	64	6	36

Of the 36 pupils who passed the entrance examination into Tabora, 13 are entering the two years' clerical course, 13 the junior secondary course and the remaining 10 are to receive special training for work in Government departments. The Posts and Telegraphs, the Traffic department of the Railway Administration and the Survey Department are also recruiting from the best of those who failed the Tabora entrance examination. The majority, however, of those who failed are of an equal if not higher standard than those who passed the old School Leaving Certificate which was abolished in 1933. The seven candidates who completed the Clerical Course at Tabora entered for the Non-European Clerks' Promotional Examination and were all successful. The demand for these clerks is at present much greater than the supply.

136. *Swahili Publications*.—The Inter-Territorial Language Committee which met in Nairobi early in the year has instituted an annual Swahili essay competition. The Secretary of the Committee has continued his work on the English-Swahili and Swahili-English dictionary and is to be congratulated on publishing the first Swahili dictionary. The translation and publication work of this Committee is proving of the greatest value in the development of educational work in East Africa. A Swahili edition of those parts of the revised syllabus which refer to vernacular education was printed for the benefit of African teachers by the apprentices of the Government school, Dar es Salaam. The following books were published during the year:—

Chuo cha Ustaarabu, Books I and II, by Dr. Paterson.

Kamusi ya Kiswahili, by F. Johnson.

Hesabu za Afrika ya Mashariki, Book II, by H. L. Bradshaw.

The circulation of the monthly magazine *Mambo Leo* was successfully maintained, while that of the Dar es Salaam school magazine *Mwanafunzi* rose to 2,200 copies. Other Swahili papers which have a wide circulation in the Territory are *Rafiki Yetu* published by the Roman Catholic Press of Mombasa and *Ufalme* by the Lutheran Press at Vuga, Lushoto.

School Statistics.

137. The following table shows the number of Government and mission assisted and unassisted schools in the Territory during the year:—

	Government.				Assisted Missions.*				Unassisted Missions.*				
	No. of Schools.	Roll.	Average attendance.	African staff. Male. Female.	No. of Schools.	Roll.	Average attendance.	African staff. Male. Female.	No. of Schools.	Roll.	Average attendance.	No. of Schools.	Roll.	Average attendance.
Primary schools	6†	1,841	1,695	97	—	23‡	2,580	2,419	51	—	11	545	523
Village schools	...	38	3,120	2,459	87	136	15,477	11,559	447	—	4,211	180,731	125,729
Native administration schools	...	33	2,711	2,057	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls' schools	...	3	363	326	1	13	1,289	1,210	—	34	20	864	810
Teachers' training schools	...	1	94	91	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	62	57
<p>* Estimated attendance figures only are available for certain schools. † Including Industrial sections and the Junior Secondary classes at Tabora. ‡ The attendance at these schools is distributed as follows :—</p>													
		Roll.	Average attendance.										
English Course	...	585	557										
Teachers in Training	...	822	786										
Industrial Course	...	229	206										
Vernacular Classes	...	944	870										
		<u>2,580</u>	<u>2,419</u>										

School Attendance.

138. This question was raised by Mlle. Dannevig at the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission last year. The average attendance varies very considerably at different schools in the Territory. At the boarding schools the question of irregular attendance does not arise. High average attendances approximating 95 per cent. are achieved at the Government day schools of Dar es Salaam, Moshi and Tanga; sickness accounts for the remaining 5 per cent. An average attendance of 80 per cent. is considered satisfactory for Government village and native administration schools, although in certain parts of the country the average attendance is little more than 70 per cent. Missions find great difficulty in securing regular attendances at their evangelistic schools in some parts of the country and it is this type of school that is responsible for the poor showing between enrolment and actual attendance. There has, however, been a marked improvement in the average daily attendance during the past year, and the average attendance at assisted mission schools is now little below the average at Government schools. There are many causes for irregular attendances; some are beyond human control such as the existence of famine, or a plague of locusts. Among other causes may be truancy of pupils or the apathy of parents.

Indian Education.

139. Provision is made for the education of Indian children at three Government schools, eleven aided schools and thirty-nine unaided schools; thirty-one of the latter, however, receive assistance from the balance of the Indian Education Tax Reserve Fund. The Government Indian Central School at Dar es Salaam, with a total of 248 pupils, is the most advanced Indian school in the Territory and provides secondary education up to the Cambridge School Leaving Certificate. The Government Indian Junior School, which was transferred to the new school building in July, had an enrolment of 244 boys and 62 girls, and is preparatory to the Indian Central School. The third Government Indian school is at Tanga where accommodation limits numbers to 128 boys and 48 girls. The Government teaching staff for these schools consists of 30 Indian masters and mistresses. Instruction is given in Gujerati or Urdu in the lower classes of all Indian schools in the Territory, after which at such schools where numbers and efficiency warrant it, English is gradually introduced until it becomes the medium of instruction.

The Advisory Board on Indian Education, among other matters, considered the problems of financing Indian education when the reserve of the Education Tax Fund becomes exhausted. The Board was not in favour of new education taxes either general or local and advised that it should be a matter for the communities concerned to arrange for the financing of their own schools in so far as their expenses are not covered by Government grants. The Board asked for some indication of the extent to which the Government might be able to assist Indian education when the balance of the Tax Fund was exhausted, so as to enable communities to estimate their

future requirements. An assurance has been given that an increase in grants of approximately half the average annual allocation from the Tax Fund will be provided if the finances of the Territory permit. The Board further expressed the view that Government assistance for schools conducted exclusively for certain religious sects or communities should be granted on the following conditions:—

“ The Committee advise that it is undesirable for Government to discourage communal schools but consider that there is always a likelihood of public funds (Government revenue—as well as public funds) being uneconomically used if there should be any multiplication of communal schools and the principle advised is that the Government should give financial assistance to communal schools only where the existence of a separate school is in the first instance justifiable in itself and fair to the other communities and where the Director of Education is satisfied that a special case has been made out for such assistance ”.

The following table gives the list of schools which received grants-in-aid from public funds during 1935:—

<i>School.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Average attendance.</i>	<i>Grants-in-aid</i>	<i>Assistance</i>
			<i>from General Revenue.</i>	<i>from Education Tax Fund.</i>
			£	£
Aga Khan School—Boys ...	Dar es Salaam	346	764	560
“ “ “ —Girls ...	Dar es Salaam	369	524	
Indian Public School ...	Lindi ...	69	155	125
“ “ “ ...	Moshi ...	70	169	80
“ “ “ ...	Arusha ...	53	138	60
“ “ “ ...	Dodoma ...	132	314	200
Haridas Ranchod Memorial...	Tabora ...	83	246	200
Indian Public School ...	Kigoma ...	21	50	50
“ “ “ ...	Bukoba ...	58	166	125
“ “ “ ...	Mwanza ...	130	349	200
Aga Khan School ...	Iringa ...	59	110	80
Number of Schools ...	11	1,390	2,985	1,680
Other schools receiving assistance from Reserve Education Tax Fund ...	31	—	—	1,595
			<u>2,985</u>	<u>3,275</u>

European Education.

140. There are over 20 European nationalities in the Territory, but European education may be conveniently classified under the following headings:—

- (a) English;
- (b) South African Dutch;
- (c) German;
- (d) Greek.

(a) *English Education.*—The Arusha School, which was opened last year, is staffed and administered by the Church Missionary Society of Central Tanganyika and completed a very satisfactory year's work. The school caters particularly for the children of the European settlers in the Northern Province, but pupils from other parts of the Territory also attend. The school was filled almost to capacity, there being 36 boarders and seven day pupils. Although the majority of the pupils are of British parentage, children of other nationalities also attend.

The same may be said for the Government Junior European School in Dar es Salaam. This day school had an average of 35 pupils in attendance during the year. The ages of pupils varied between five and 14. The staff consisted of a Headmistress and two temporary assistant mistresses who also organize the Correspondence Course for children living in isolated parts of the Territory where no educational facilities exist. Owing to the opening of the Arusha school, the number of children taking the Course is decreasing. The average number taking the Course was 11.

There is also a small school in the Iringa Province run with the assistance of Government by a Scottish minister on his farm for about eight children who are boarders.

(b) *South African Dutch Education.*—The gold mining activities have had considerable effect on the grouping of South African families in the Territory. Owing to the departure of whole families to the new mining areas one of the three schools in the Northern Province was closed. Two schools have been opened near or on the goldfields. The school at Chunya is administered by a progressive committee with English as the medium of instruction and is at present in temporary buildings, as it is uncertain where the most suitable centre will ultimately prove to be. This school appears likely to provide for the needs of the majority of children at present in the Lupa mining area. At the second school, at Chalangwa, the medium of instruction is Afrikaans.

(c) *German Education.*—Four German schools receive assistance and boarding grants are given for the maintenance of the children of poor parents. The Lwandai school was given a grant of £25 towards the cost of additional buildings during the year.

(d) *Greek Education.*—Of the two schools in the Northern Province, the number of pupils at Diluti school near Arusha has increased at the expense of the Kibosho school near Moshi. The latter school possesses a fine building towards the cost of which the Government a few years ago contributed £1,000.

Secondary Education.—Tanganyika pupils may attend Government secondary schools in Kenya for the same fees charged to pupils resident in Kenya. Travelling expenses of pupils attending

Government secondary schools in Kenya are paid by the Tanganyika Government and assistance is given towards the payment of school fees in deserving cases.

141. *Cost of Education borne by the community.*—The total expenditure on the European schools in the Territory, both private and Government, during the year was £18,247. Towards this sum the Government contribution was £5,630, or 31 per cent. Income from school fees totalled £5,272, while the balance of £7,345 was found from private contributions from within and without the Territory.

142. The following list gives the European schools which received assistance from Government during the year:—

School.	Roll.			Staff.		Grant.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Graduates.	Non-graduates.	
European School, Sadani	4	5	9	1	1	£ 80
" " Chunya	14	14	28	—	1	87
St. Joseph's Convent, Dar es Salaam*	142	128	270	1	9	350
German School, Lwandai	26	32	58	1	2	580
" " Sunga†	26	19	45	3	2	283
" " Lupembe	25	18	43	4	—	372
" " Oldeani	16	15	31	4	—	663‡
Dutch School, Ngare Nanyuki ...	16	16	32	1	1	385
" " Oldonyo Sambu ...	18	8	26	1	1	347
" " Chalangwa	20	7	27	—	1	90
Greek School, Kibosho	13	12	25	2	—	285
" " Diluti	15	12	27	1	1	218
Kindergarten, Dodoma	4	2	6	—	1	18
" " Tanga	3	3	6	—	1	25
" " Tabora§	6	6	12	—	1	25
<i>Total</i>	348	297	645	19	22	3,808

* Includes Goan children.

† Removed to Lushoto in August.

‡ Includes building grant of £250.

§ Closed after July.

XV.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS, AND DRUGS.

143. The manufacture, sale and consumption of native liquor in townships is regulated by the Native Liquor Ordinance (Cap. 49 of the Laws), while control outside townships is generally effected by means of rules and orders made by the native authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 47 of the Laws). The sale and supply of liquor to non-natives is regulated by the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance (Cap. 102 of the Laws). This 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 spirits.

The only spirits permitted to be manufactured are denatured or methylated spirits for medical and industrial purposes, in accordance with 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. No licences were issued in 1935 for the manufacture of denatured spirits; and the supply of denatured or methylated spirits to natives, except under licence, is prohibited.

144. The consumption of methylated spirits by natives was under consideration during the year and it has been decided to introduce comprehensive legislation to control the manufacture and sale of this spirit.

145. Return of cases brought before the Subordinate Courts under the Native Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 49 of the Laws), during the calendar year, 1935.

<i>Charge.</i>	<i>Number of persons charged.</i>	<i>Number of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>	
		<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Section 13	2	—	—
„ 15	1	—	—
„ 16 (1)	8	8	8
„ 16 (2)	3	3	3
„ 17 (4)	1	1	1
„ 18 (a)	1	1	1
„ 26	7	7	7
„ 29	85	73	73
„ 30	125	113	113
„ 32	6	6	6
„ 37	7	7	7
<i>Total</i>	<u>246</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>222</u>
		<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	—	—	—
Asiatic	—	1	1
Natives	—	245	221
		<u>246</u>	<u>222</u>

146. Return of cases brought before the Subordinate Courts under the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 102 of the Laws) as amended by Ordinances Nos. 17 of 1931 and 36 of 1932, and under the Intoxicating Liquor Regulations, 1928, during the calendar year 1935.

Charge.	Number of persons charged.	Number of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.	
		Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons in respect of whom orders have been made.
Section 30	1	1	1
„ 32 (3)	1	1	1
„ 40 (1)	1	1	1
„ 41	15	13	13
„ 45	4	4	4
„ 48 (1) (a)	6	6	6
„ 48 (2)	12	12	12
„ 50 (c)	1	1	1
„ 74 (2)	1	1	1
Regulations under the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance.			
2	4	3	3
5	25	22	22
	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	71	65	65
	—	—	—
		<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
European	1	1	1
Asiatics	8	7	7
Natives	62	57	57
	—	—	—
	71	65	65
	—	—	—

147. Statistics relating to the Importation of Alcoholic Liquors for the year 1935.

<i>Spirits.</i>				<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
					£
Beer	...	...	Imp. Gallons	85,098	18,459
Brandy	...	...	Proof Gallons	2,704	4,136
Gin and Geneva	...	...	Proof Gallons	3,988	2,929
Liqueurs	...	...	Imp. Gallons	455	703
Rum	...	...	Proof Gallons	58	73
Whisky	...	...	Proof Gallons	19,912	28,334
Wines	...	...	Imp. Gallons	15,004	9,826
				—	—
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	127,219	£64,460
				—	—

Drugs.

148. During the year, the legislation dealing with the control of opium and its derivatives was repealed and replaced by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 28 of 1935). This Ordinance was introduced with the object of providing for the control of the external trade in dangerous drugs more effectively and with less inconvenience to legitimate commerce. The provisions relating to such control are contained in Part VI of the Ordinance, and

opportunity has also been taken (a) to consolidate the existing law governing the control of exportation, production, manufacture, sale and use of dangerous drugs and like substances, (b) to provide a more comprehensive definition of raw opium and coca leaves, and (c) to amend the old law prohibiting the possession of the products of Indian hemp so as to include preparations of which the resins of Indian hemp form the base and exclude from such prohibition possession in the course of transit through the Territory and its territorial waters.

The cultivation of true hemp, or " bhang ", and its consumption, use and possession are prohibited by the Cultivation of Noxious Plants (Prohibition) Ordinance (Cap. 78 of the Laws).

149. Return of cases brought before the Subordinate Courts under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 90 of the Laws) and Ordinance No. 28 of 1935 during the calendar year 1935.

<i>Charge.</i>	<i>Number of persons charged.</i>	<i>Number of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>	
		<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Section 9 (c) and (e) of Cap. 90	1	—	1
Vide section 8 (b) and (c) of Ordinance No. 28 of 1935.	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	1	—	1
		<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	—	—	—
Asiatics	—	—	—
Native	1	1	1

XVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Expenditure.

150. The Estimates of expenditure for the year 1935 (exclusive of the special grant of £6,230 mentioned below) provided the sum of £190,928 under the head " Medical and Sanitation," as compared with £198,004 in 1934.

Assistance to Medical Missions.

151. There has been no alteration in the policy set forth in previous reports. Drugs and equipment to the value of £258 were supplied to missionary societies for treating specific diseases affecting the public health such as hookworm, leprosy, sleeping sickness, yaws, and syphilis. Additional financial assistance amounting to £992 was given to certain missions actively engaged in maternity and child-welfare work.

Hospitals.

152. Approval has been given for the provision of a number of additional facilities at native hospitals from funds derived from the unclaimed balances of the former German Savings Bank. Certain of these were completed by the end of the year and others were in hand. They include a new maternity and child welfare clinic at Tanga, new medical wards at Lindi, Iringa and Tukuyu, a ward for infectious diseases at Mwanza, operating theatres at Malangali, Bukoba, Iringa and other items involving in all an expenditure of approximately £6,230.

The following figures give the attendance of patients at hospitals for the last five years:—

	<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1931	31,743	423,169	454,912
1932	29,250	479,517	508,767
1933	30,680	514,197	544,877
1934	34,332	546,445	580,777
1935	35,103	541,948	577,051

The figures given for the years 1933 and 1934 in last year's Report* have been amended to agree with the corrected totals as recorded in medical departmental reports. For the first time a small drop in the number of out-patients seen is recorded.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

153. Maternity and child welfare work is carried on at 12 special clinics by Government and missionary societies, some of which receive financial assistance for this work from Government.

The figures for all clinics are as follows:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Total number of confinements admitted to clinics.	2,710	2,344	2,673	3,809	3,390
Total number of confinements attended to elsewhere.	499	190	66	33	
Total number of new cases (in- and out-patients) seen at clinics:—					
Mothers	30,558	35,283	25,485	28,554	27,360
Children	45,418	46,806	42,932	41,163	40,820
Total number of attendances at clinics:—					
Mothers	251,704	273,763	292,916	269,254	204,000
Children	352,155	454,401	485,798	395,648	306,500

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105, 1935.

The difficulty of obtaining literate native women for training as native midwives has been stressed in previous reports. Six mission-taught schoolgirls have, however, been obtained at Kahama for this work and are undergoing a systematic course of training at the Government clinic at this station. A number of literate native women are also receiving training at other Government and mission clinics, but many years must elapse before the supply of even moderately competent native midwives can approach the enormous demand throughout the Territory for work of this nature.

The new maternity and child welfare clinic building erected at Tanga was opened in December, 1935. This clinic is intended not only for maternity cases and the treatment of sick women and children but also for the training in maternity and child welfare of native women from the town and the out-districts.

Native Staff and Tribal Dispensaries.

154. Increased attention has continued to be given to the improvement of the technical training of the various grades of African medical personnel.

Revision courses have been held in Dar-es-Salaam for African dispensers, and dispenser learners have also received training in conjunction with these courses. The former are medical department employees whose duties include minor medical and surgical treatment in addition to dispensing. The learners are boys from Government schools, who have received a year's secondary education, including some elementary chemistry, physics and biology, before entering the class. It has been found that learners without such a grounding in English and elementary science cannot appreciate fully the training given.

During the year, Government has published a text-book on preventive medicine and a revised handbook for tribal dressers, while a text-book on pathology is in course of printing. Other books on the subjects contained in the medical syllabus are in preparation.

The course of training given to dispensers is of a less advanced type than that given to medical assistants at Mulago in Uganda, but Government has provided funds to enable boys of exceptional ability, who desire to follow medical work, to enter Mulago. Four such students have already gone there.

The lowest grade of independent medical unit in the Territory consists of the tribal dressers maintained by the native administrations. These men, though literate, do not speak English and their duties comprise the treatment of minor ailments, administration of medical and surgical first-aid in village communities and the recognition of serious cases of illness requiring transfer to dispensary or hospital. The necessity of increasing the efficiency of these dressers has been fully appreciated. During the year a training centre, consisting of dormitory and refectory, laboratories and lecture theatre, has been constructed in connexion with Mwanza hospital and a

course of instruction lasting 18 months is being given by the Government medical officers at the hospital. A fine new out-patient department where systematic clinical instruction is given has also been built. Eighteen students have completed their first year's training.

The funds for erecting and equipping the buildings have been supplied by the native administrations of the Lake Province and the dressers trained at this centre will subsequently be employed by those native authorities who have provided for their training. Excellent recruits have been obtained and there is every prospect that the dressers, or medical auxiliaries, trained here will reach a much higher standard of efficiency than the majority of the natives at present employed in such posts.

Medical training schools on a smaller scale, where the course will last three years, have been erected and equipped by the native administrations at Bukoba and Musoma, and ten students are already in training.

Attendance at Tribal Dispensaries.

155. The cases treated during the year numbered 461,097, an increase of 9,577 over 1934.

1931	...	...	...	...	...	369,735
1932	...	...	...	...	...	374,614
1933	...	...	...	...	...	402,011
1934	...	...	...	...	...	451,520
1935	...	...	...	...	...	461,097

Seven new tribal dispensaries were opened in the Eastern, Iringa, Lake, Southern, Tanga and Western Provinces during 1935. Some alterations in the siting of dispensaries were necessitated during the year; and a total of 305 were in operation at the end of 1935.

Infectious Diseases.

156. *Tuberculosis.*—The clinical work of the chain of tuberculosis dispensaries on Kilimanjaro, of which the headquarters are at Kibongoto, was continued throughout the year.

The Tuberculosis Research Officer has carried out investigations in various districts, including Arusha, Mbulu, Singida, Dodoma, Tukuyu, Mbeya, Njombe and Iringa and has submitted specific recommendations for certain areas. His findings show that infection with tuberculosis is widespread amongst the native population of the Territory and cases of manifest disease were found in all districts visited. The natives themselves provide enough infectious cases to maintain the spread of the disease and the amount now introduced by Europeans, Indians, Arabs and Somalis is probably negligible.

While tuberculin tests have shown that a large proportion of children and the majority of adults have been infected, the very great majority of these show no signs which could be considered as those of tuberculous disease. They are infected but resistant. I

comparison with the number infected, however, there is reason to believe that the proportion who develop overt and progressive disease is higher than in Europe. The type of disease seen, both by clinical and X-ray evidence, is more acute than at home.

The objects to be aimed at, therefore, are to restrict contact, to reduce infectivity and to increase resistance. Important factors in achieving these aims are educational propaganda, collapse therapy and improvement in housing and sanitation.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year.

Veneral diseases and yaws.—Treatment has been continued as before. The notifications for the last five years have been as under, but the differential diagnosis is not considered reliable :—

				<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Yaws.</i>
1931	...	...	...	29,662	112,128
1932	...	...	...	35,229	114,115
1933	...	...	...	33,058	109,113
1934	...	...	...	33,701	117,884
1935	...	...	...	34,581	104,611

Trypanosomiasis.—The incidence of this disease fell considerably, particularly in the Western Province.

Important concentration work was carried out in the southern part of the Karagwe chiefdom in the Bukoba District, in which the movement of 1,306 families was involved. By the end of the year, 832 of these had already moved into concentrations and the remaining 474 into other areas. The work was impeded for some weeks by an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis, but it is now proceeding satisfactorily again.

Unexpected movement of fly in the Singida District threatened the clean areas and extensive clearing operations have consequently been necessary in this district.

Research work on the animal carriers of rhodesian trypanosomiasis has been carried out at Tinde laboratory during the year and the results have been published in scientific journals.

The following are the trypanosomiasis figures for the last five years :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>New cases diagnosed during the year.</i>					<i>Deaths.</i>					
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
Lake	...	138	602	623	381	321	64	89	122	102	92
Western	...	1,304	2,251	1,621	1,078	733	477	385	347	282	244
Central	...	—	—	54	12	17	—	—	6	9	6
Eastern	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	...	—	5	6	3	4	3	3	3	4	—
Northern	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	...	1,442	2,858	2,304	1,475	1,075	544	477	478	397	342

Malaria.—During 1935, the Malaria Survey Unit submitted an antimalarial drainage scheme (estimated to cost £27,533) for the areas Salaam, based on the findings of the investigation previously

carried out. This scheme was examined and considered satisfactory by Sir Malcolm Watson during his visit in April.

The unit also conducted experiments on anopheline infiltration and it was conclusively proved that *A. Funestus* and other species bred in the swamps east of the harbour fly across the harbour entrance and gain access to the residential area; and that an anopheline mosquito which breeds in saline water, *A. gambiae* var. *melas* can travel over a mile from its normal habitat. Both species have been found in dwellings, but *A. gambiae* var. *melas* has so far shown no infection, although it is a good feeder.

The Malaria Research Officer carried out preliminary surveys at Tabora, Nzega, Mwanza, Kigoma, Ujiji, Mbeya, Saza (Lupa) and Dodoma and also visited the Northern Province. The Antimalarial Engineer spent several weeks at Same in connexion with irrigation in that area. The results of this survey showed that there is less tendency to endemicity in inland malaria than is the case at the coast.

Methods of control based on examination of infection rates in both men and mosquito were initiated experimentally at Dar es Salaam.

A malarial survey of certain areas in the Northern Province particularly the Usa estates, and the isolated villages in the vicinity of Moshi and other areas in that district, has been started.

Smallpox.—An epidemic of smallpox, wide in extent but of non fatal type, occurred in the Masasi District of the Southern Province. The outbreak is believed to have originated from an infected native who entered the area from Portuguese East Africa in December, 1934. The spread was facilitated by concealment of early cases and their non-fatal nature; and control was only established after an intensive vaccination campaign had been carried on for several months. Four hundred and thirty-eight cases were recorded in Masasi and neighbouring districts, but only three deaths occurred and it is possible that these three were not primarily due to smallpox.

A small outbreak, in which 54 cases with one death occurred was recorded in the Mbeya District. Four cases, with no deaths occurred in the Tabora District.

A case was admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Dar es Salaam from a steamship from India. The type was mild and the patient recovered: no second case developed.

Plague.—One fatal case of plague was diagnosed at Iringa, in which organisms microscopically indistinguishable from plague bacilli were obtained from the peripheral blood before death. The patient, a native woman, had recently arrived in Iringa from Bagamoyo. Exhaustive enquiries in the Bagamoyo District and along the route by which she travelled failed to establish any source of infection and no other case was recorded in the Territory throughout the year.

Influenza.—Influenza assumed epidemic proportions in the Tunduru District in July and August and 2,397 cases were recorded with 82 deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—An outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis, believed to have been imported from Urundi, occurred in the Bukoba District in December. One hundred and thirty-five cases with 63 deaths were recorded, and a further 18 cases with three deaths occurred in other districts.

Deficiency Diseases.

157. *Scurvy.*—In the Lupa mining area a large number of cases of scurvy was reported. It is probable that a deficiency of vitamin B also existed in many of the cases. Two hundred and ninety-five cases with 12 deaths were recorded but it is certain that many more occurred. The majority of those reported were natives from Northern Rhodesia but natives from elsewhere also suffered to some degree. A pamphlet embodying instruction on the feeding of native labour was distributed to employers in the area, but much remains to be done in the improvement of dietary conditions on the gold mines. Fresh vegetable foodstuffs are not easily obtainable and, on the smaller properties with a shifting labour force, it is difficult to ensure that an adequate diet is supplied.

A Medical Officer of Health was appointed to this area in September.

Health of Prisoners.

158. The general health of prisoners has been fairly satisfactory. The death-rates for the last five years have been as follows:—

					<i>Daily average number of prisoners during the year.</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000 to average number of prisoners.</i>
931	...	...	...	51	2,370·00	24·89
932	...	...	...	58	2,417·00	23·99
933	...	...	...	43	2,518·09	17·07
934	...	...	...	50	2,725·10	18·34
935	...	...	...	67	2,602·30	25·74

Sanitation.

159. Sanitary services have been maintained as usual throughout the year.

The sewerage scheme for Tanga, referred to in the 1934 Report,* as required reconsideration, since further investigations of currents showed that the outfall into the harbour was likely to lead to fouling of the foreshore near the town. The scheme has accordingly been extended to admit of an outfall into the open sea beyond Ras Kazone.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105, 1935.

Publications.

160. The following pamphlets have been published by Government (in English) and have been distributed to officials, missions and others to whom they might prove of interest :—

- (a) Malaria (Revised edition).
- (b) Blackwater Fever.
- (c) Staining of Malaria Parasites.
- (d) Notes on Camp Hygiene for Employers of Labour.

XVII.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

Land.

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

During the year, 51 holdings of agricultural and pastoral land, measuring approximately 41,408 acres, were alienated; surrenders of rights of occupancy numbered 39, representing 57,416 acres.

The following table sets out the alienations and surrenders according to Provinces :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Alienations.</i>		<i>Surrenders and Revocations.</i>	
	<i>Holdings.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Holdings.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>
Central	—	—	1	1,489
Eastern... ..	28	13,723	8	3,071
Iringa	8	7,361	8	33,794
Lake	4	662	—	—
Northern	7	17,995	8	9,675
Southern	1	30	1	1,895
Tanga	1	137	6	4,080
Western	2	1,500	7	3,412
	51	41,408	39	57,416

The largest alienations occurred in the Eastern and Northern Provinces, whilst surrenders were greatest in the Iringa Province. Alienations in the Eastern Province were mainly in respect of land for cotton and sisal growing; those in the Northern Province included one Right of Occupancy over 15,000 acres granted with the consent of the Secretary of State for sugar growing.

Rights of Occupancy in respect of 419 trading and residential plots were sold. Rights of Occupancy over 222 plots were either surrendered or revoked. The corresponding figures for 193 were :—plots sold 435, and Rights of Occupancy surrendered or revoked 285.

Rights of Occupancy granted for mission stations and school sites numbered 347. Leases granted over miscellaneous plots, including factory sites, cotton buying posts, plots in ginners' markets, sport

grounds, club sites and land required for purposes in connexion with mining, etc., numbered 142.

Three hundred and twenty-one Certificates of Title were issued during the year from the Land Registries at Dar es Salaam and Arusha. Included in these were 52 titles in respect of Rights of Occupancy over agricultural plots, and 27 Crown Grants (freehold titles).

The annual rentals for agricultural land vary from cents 20 to Sh.1 per acre, whilst that for pastoral land is cents 10 per acre.

Surveys.

TRIANGULATION.

162. The triangulation survey party, the continuance of whose work has been made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, consisted of a District Surveyor and two Staff Surveyors. The reconnaissance of the chain westward from Babati was carried out as far as the Ruanda—Urundi Boundary and, altogether, the observations for some 30 primary stations were completed, covering an area of 4,000 square miles from the Iramba Plateau to Shinyanga. The site of the base at Shinyanga was also located and cleared. The District Surveyor also observed for gravity at 36 stations with the Pendulum apparatus lent by the Department of Geodesy and Geophysics of Cambridge. The computations completed include the closing of the Usambara-Arusha-Kondoa-Dodoma-Kilosa-Morogoro loop on to itself, the datum being the Anglo-German Boundary station, Vunta. The chain from Dodoma through Ulete was closed on to the Arc of Meridian length of the Line Mbeya-Mbogo, the agreement being 1/80,000. The chain from Babati westwards is being adjusted figure by figure and a base equation will be introduced when the Shinyanga base has been chained.

TOPOGRAPHY.

163. During the last nine months of the year, an average of eight surveyors were engaged on the topography of the potential auriferous areas of the Territory, for which purpose a grant has been received from the Colonial Development Fund. Approximately 5,600 square miles were covered in the northern part of the Territory between the parallels of 3° S. and 5° S. westwards of Babati. In the Lupa area, 250 square miles were also mapped. Provisional sheets covering about 40,000 square miles were completed in the Drawing Office, the data for these being taken from work done in the past by the Survey and Geological Departments and also by the Railways, as well as from the work at present in progress.

CADASTRAL SURVEYS.

164. During the year, title deed plans were completed in respect of 125 agricultural plots covering an area of 62,599 acres, two mining leases, 235 township plots, and 131 minor settlement plots.

The computations were completed of 123 farms with an aggregate area of 39,399 acres, three mining leases of 30,421 acres, 1,377 township and trading centre plots and 28 miscellaneous surveys. The traverses run in connexion with these surveys were 274 miles in length. The number of landmarks erected was 3,472. The total amount payable for these surveys was £8,876.

The total number of maps issued was 6,380. Of these 3,311 valued at £990, were issued to other Government Departments, while the balance was sold to the public for £773.

AERIAL SURVEYS.

165. An aerial survey was made in August over about 100 square miles of very rough country in the Iramba Plateau Rift, in connexion with the topographical survey of the Territory.

A large scale survey covering about six square miles was made of a clove estate at Kizimbani in Zanzibar, on behalf of the Government of that Protectorate.

XVIII.—FORESTRY.

Areas.

166. Slight additions to Central Government Forest Reserves have been made. A recalculation and estimate of forests awaiting reservation and privately-owned forests, together with the inclusion of native communal forests, which are steadily increasing in number, show the following figures for the forest areas of the Territory:—

	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Central Government Forest Reserves	4,020	90.2
Close forest on public lands awaiting reservation	156	3.5
Native communal forests	107	2.4
Non-Native privately-owned forests	172	3.9
	<hr/>	
Total	4,455	
	<hr/>	

Survey and Demarcation.

167. Preliminary demarcation of important forest areas in the Iringa Province has been completed this year.

Forest Fires and Protection.

168. Owing to curtailment of funds, fire protection measures carried out were on a smaller scale than usual, but fortunately no serious outbreaks occurred. Firebreaks were maintained but not extended, and patrols operated at certain danger points in the height of the dry season.

Silviculture.

169. The more urgent maintenance work in existing plantations was done. The planting of *mvule* (*Chlorophora excelsa*) in lines cut through secondary forest and bush was a sequel to last year's preliminary work: 173 acres were stocked in this manner with a satisfactory degree of success. Native authorities continued to extend their plantations in many parts of the Territory.

Timber Trade and Output of Forest Produce.

170. The total cut of timber of mangrove poles this year shows a satisfactory increase on that of last year, while the same applies to the minor product, mangrove tan bark. The market for the latter commodity has somewhat improved. The reopening of the Kilwa concession and new management of the Rufiji Delta concession have increased the output and improved the quality of bark. Exports of forest produce increased in value by £8,234 and, among the items prominently responsible for this result, are mangrove bark and beeswax. The export timber trade increased by 66 per cent.: *mvule* forms the largest part of the timber shipped overseas. The market for this wood is in the United Kingdom. *Mvule* exports have shown a steady and rapid increase over the last four years. The quantity of gum arabic exported fell off from 1,040 tons in 1934 to 775 tons this year, despite strenuous efforts on the part of Government to improve the quality by grading and increase the output by rational tapping of the trees. These efforts resulted in the maintenance and even slight betterment in price of exported gum: the drop in quantity is directly attributable to very successful food harvests in the native areas, whence the gum is derived.

More sawmills are at work this year and generally the prospects of the industry look much brighter.

Survey of Forest Resources.

171. The 10 per cent. stock survey of the Shume-Magamba forest was completed and maps prepared. Another stock survey on the same basis was begun late in the year for a *mvule* forest in the Lindi District. Data obtained so far indicate a very valuable forest asset. A general count of *mvule* timber in the Territory is in train and good progress has been made with it this year.

Anti-erosion Measures.

172. Windbreak planting and terracing of steep cultivated land continued successfully though necessarily on a small scale.

General.

173. Professor Troup of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, visited the Territory and furnished a valuable report on forestry.

The Forest Economist of the Colonial Forest Products Development Department of the Colonial Office also paid a visit to the Territory at the close of the year. His report is expected early in 1936.

The Acting Conservator of Forests attended the Fourth Empire Forestry Conference in the Union of South Africa.

XIX.—MINING AND GEOLOGY.

Legislation.

174. No important amendments to the mining legislation were made during the year. An Ordinance was enacted to provide for the establishment of the new Department of Lands and Mines, while the Assayers Ordinance (No. 22 of 1935) and the Rules made thereunder enable private assayers to be licensed. The Gold Trading Ordinance was amended to provide for the issue of Master Gold dealers' licences and of Employee Gold dealers' licences, and to permit banks buying and selling gold at any branch without obtaining a licence under the Ordinance.

General.

175. A conspicuous feature was the increasing interest in the mineral potentialities of the Territory shown by the larger mining and financial companies.

176. The quantity and value of minerals exported or sold within the Territory during the year and the preceding year were as follows:—

<i>Mineral.</i>	<i>1934.</i>		<i>1935.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Gold (bullion) ...	54,541 oz. ...	295,690	62,613 oz.	355,597*
Diamonds ...	1,154 carats ...	5,900	1,405 carats	2,972
Tin ...	141 long tons ...	23,940	194 long tons	30,893*
Mica (sheet) ...	8.75 long tons	1,366	25.25 long tons	4,828*
Mica (waste) ...	23 long tons...	240	21.42 long tons	215*
Salt ...	7,590 long tons	40,166	6,855 long tons	34,190*
Red Ochre ...	16 long tons ...	99	29.9 long tons	116
	<i>Total</i> ...	<u>£367,401</u>	<i>Total</i> ...	<u>£428,811</u>

* Provisional.

177. Prospecting and mining rights were issued as follows:—

<i>Prospecting Rights.</i>	<i>Exclusive Prospecting Licences.</i>		<i>Special Prospecting Rights.</i>		<i>Claims. Registered.</i>	<i>Leases. Granted</i>
	<i>Issued.</i>	<i>Granted. Renewed.</i>	<i>Granted. Renewed.</i>			
1934 ...	1,065	72 39	15 10	918	3	
1935 ...	1,128	125 73	12 11	1,162	7	

178. The following are details of the claims registered:—

	1934.	1935.
Reef Gold	659	786
Alluvial Gold	138	184
Precious Stones	7	19
Tin	54	129
Salt	4	Nil
Mica	31	15
Red Ochre	1	1
Building Minerals	20	27
Manganese	Nil	Nil
Phosphate	4	1
<i>Total</i>	<u>918</u>	<u>1,162</u>

Gold.

179. *Lake Province.*—The reports issued by Sir Robert Williams & Co., showing the progress on opening up ore bodies at Saragura, held under option by Kentan Gold Areas Limited, indicate that this area is one of the most important discovered so far. Its geographical situation at the western end of the Lake Province is particularly favourable.

Musoma at the eastern end of the Lake Province continues to provide a field for small mines. At Nyamongo, north of the Mara river, Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Limited, are developing a promising mine which has commenced to crush.

A large amount of prospecting is being done in the rest of the Province with promising results.

Iringa Province.—The Lupa goldfield has been extended in size by discoveries to the north. Internal communications within the field have been greatly improved by all-weather roads capable of bearing heavy traffic. An all-weather road leaving the railway at Mtigi was surveyed during the year. This road when completed will reduce the road haul by the present main road from Dodoma via Mbeya by 150 miles, while a new short cut leaving the latter road near Chimala, to enter the goldfield at Shoga, effects a useful saving of transport costs in the dry season by eliminating the haul over the Mporoto Mountains and the Mbeya-Chunya escarpment.

The field still has a large digger population, estimated at approximately 900. There was an increase in the production of alluvial gold, but it is anticipated that there will be a drop in the gold produced by diggers from wet production methods, while gold by dry production methods may be expected to increase. An examination by a company, of the alluvial flats of the Lupa river below Lupa Market confirmed Dr. Grantham's estimate, in Geological Survey

Bulletin No. 6, that they would be of great depth, and bedrock on most of the area appears to be below 300 feet from the surface. A large number of lodes are at present being examined.

East African Goldfields, Limited, completed an important diamond drill campaign, to a depth of 1,000 feet, on Saza Main Reef. It is being followed up by underground development and the first and second levels are now being driven. This company also controls Razorback, Luika, Black Tree and other lodes in the neighbourhood of Saza.

Central Province.—Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Limited, carried out considerable development at their Sekenke mine with favourable results, and the Company has announced its intention to erect a more modern mill. There are numerous other gold prospects in widely scattered areas over the Iramba goldfield.

Salt.

180. The Territory's requirements were met by local production.

Diamonds.

181. Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Limited, continued to be the only concern with an active interest in diamond prospecting. They made a new discovery of diamondiferous gravels near Nzega in the Kahama District of the Western Province, but production remained small.

Mica.

182. Mr. T. Bain, one of the oldest workers in this industry in Tanganyika, produced good quality mica from an entirely new area in the Mpwapwa District in the Central Province. The Uluguru Mountains continued to be the chief source for this mineral, while certain properties in the Kigoma District were abandoned.

Geological Survey.

183. Geological work was pursued throughout the year uninterrupted except for conditions imposed by the necessity for vacation leave on the part of some members of the staff. For the purpose of the investigation of potential auriferous areas, a grant was provided from the Colonial Development Fund, and three Assistant Field Geologists, an Assistant Chemist and a Draughtsman were appointed towards the end of the year under this scheme, which is being carried out in conjunction with the Topographical Survey mentioned under section XVII.

This year's field work was performed by only one geological and one topographical survey party. The former operated in the Iramba Plateau region where the geologist was able to make full use of the newly-prepared topographical sheets provided by the Survey Division of the Department of Lands and Mines. The Topographer continued to map certain areas of importance in the Lupa goldfield.

No field work was performed in the third goldfield (Musoma), but during the year two geological maps covering most of that area were published. A second report on a new part of this field was written and is now in the press.

During the year, 245 square miles were topographically mapped. The terrain was so badly dissected and covered by a heavy vegetational growth that the scale of 1/50,000 was adopted in order to map the intimate features sufficiently well for the use of the geologist who is to follow. In addition, some 300 square miles were triangulated in preparation for an extension of the work later, and 25 miles of new road were surveyed.

In the Iramba goldfield, some 450 square miles were geologically surveyed and a short report is now in the course of preparation with a view to its publication early in 1936.

184. Boring for water continued as in former years. Two Star percussion machines were fully employed; the rotary machine was hired out to a mining company for certain shallow exploration. A hand-boring rig was used, as a test case, under the control of an African only, with satisfactory results. A total of 12 new boreholes has been drilled, principally for the sisal industry in the Tanga, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam Districts, and supplies of water aggregating some 525,000 gallons of water per 24-hour day have been provided thereby.

185. The Assistant Chemist arrived in October and, since the laboratory building was undergoing extension, he visited the Lupa field to collect the latest information on the possible metallurgical difficulties which the small-operators there are expected to encounter when the shallow sulphidic zone is reached.

186. A new discovery of auriferous galena was made not far from the Central Railway in the Central Province, but at present it is not possible to state whether it will ultimately prove to be profitably workable.

A discovery of the variety of mica known as Jefferisite was also recorded in the same Province but its economic possibilities are not yet known.

XX.—AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY.

AGRICULTURE.

General.

187. The year has given most satisfactory results as far as agriculture is concerned. Climatic conditions were generally far more favourable to crop production than has been the case over the past two or three seasons; the rainfall was especially favourable to the sisal, coffee, groundnut and grain crops over the greater part of the Territory. The rainfall was poorest in the Southern Province

and yields of grain were low in that area. It is, however, rare in a territory of this size and with the diversity of crops grown, for the weather to please all classes of farmers, and for the second season in succession there was a prolongation of the rains which adversely affected the cotton crop east of the Rift Wall. Floods also caused the loss of some of the rice crop in such riverine areas as the Rufiji District. In practically all areas, the Southern Province and parts of the Western Province excepted, foodstuffs were abundant and in none could it be said that famine conditions prevailed.

For the first time since 1928, the locust situation has not been serious; in fact towards the end of the year only one or two small swarms were known to be in the Territory. The future appears to be fairly secure but there is always the possibility of re-invasion from the north or the south. During the year an officer of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology investigated the suspected breeding ground of the red locust in the Rukwa area of the Iringa Province.

There is a general large increase in the territorial production of exportable crops and the year can be regarded as the culminating point of four years of intensive agricultural effort: in 1930 the exports of agricultural products approximated to 100,000 tons, in the current year the amount was in the region of 150,000 tons. But such an increase, satisfactory as it is from the local point of view, is hardly appreciable in comparison with world production except in the case of sisal.

Marketing.

188. It is fortunate that, during the period of the campaign for increased production, there has been a general upward trend in the world price levels of the staple products of this Territory.

Unfortunately, however, the coffee market has suffered severely during the past year through world political and financial restrictions; but, while the position of the European coffee planter is not a happy one, the native grower has been better able to withstand the depression.

East African Coffee Growers' Associations have co-operated to assist in the bulk marketing of the lower grades of coffee. Bukoba produces coffee more akin to the Brazilian kind and bulk-marketing methods are followed; a satisfactory improvement in quality has been attained by the grading rules.

The measures taken under the Cotton Rules for the local control of markets have gone far to establishing the cotton crop on a sounder basis. Further reorganization will however be necessary before the position can be regarded as satisfactory. The markets for the sale of rice and groundnuts established by the native administrations in the Lake Province have again proved entirely successful; they have given a satisfactory degree of protection to the peasant and have resulted in produce of better quality.

The fall in coffee prices has not affected the working of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union as much as was expected

in the circumstances, the Union can be said to have come through the year with credit. The establishment of co-operative societies for the native grown tobacco crops in Songea and Biharamulo is under consideration; the production of tobacco of good quality and controlled marketing is essential if the high costs of transport to the coast are to be met.

Agricultural Training.

189. Three seasons ago the first model peasant holdings were laid down. They have been entirely successful in the Lake Province and offer a practical solution to the evils of soil-erosion, overstocking, shifting cultivation and soil impoverishment in heavily populated areas, and to the difficulties of organized settlement of reclaimed tsetse bush and other virgin country. The chiefs and natives in the vicinity of the demonstrations, which are usually situated on the perimeter of experimental farms, have been quick to realize the advantages of such a system of small-holdings; they have followed the idea almost too quickly, for very careful supervision is necessary in the initial stages. It is intended to take advantage of this ready acceptance by the native of mixed farming methods to develop settlements of peasant holdings round the experimental farms under the management of an agricultural officer. At such settlements village schools will be provided for adults as well as juveniles and, in addition to purely agricultural education, the peasant holders will receive such tuition as will enable them to build and equip comfortable homes under improved hygienic and sanitary conditions. Briefly, the aim is to develop a centre of culture based on the agricultural life of the community. A start has been made at Lubaga in the Shinyanga District, and a second centre is contemplated at Ukiriguru. Measures to ameliorate the evils of soil erosion have been actively followed in all areas.

In those areas where the native has reacted well to the lead which has been given for increased production, a significant change in his attitude towards education and other social services has occurred. The energetic peasant farmer is now more anxious than heretofore to improve his outlook and to raise his standard of living, and it is obvious that the increased production campaign has justified itself as a powerful educative factor.

Sisal.

190. The usual large increase in the export of sisal was maintained and the output for the year reached the new record of 2,676 tons, plus 2,048 tons of manufactured ropes and twines, to the aggregate value of £1,186,806. Considerable activity occurred in the sisal market about the middle of the year; world stocks were low, the estimates for the grain harvest were favourable and, as a result, prices for sisal fibre soared from the low level of £15 per ton at the beginning of the year to £28 10s. at the end of the year.

Good progress has been made in the establishment of the sisal experimental station near Tanga; this is financed by the producers by means of a cess on sisal exports and by a contribution from the Colonial Development Fund. The great increase in world production of hard fibres has influenced the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association in increasing the financial support given from the Sisal Tax fund towards industrial research on new uses for sisal, which is carried out at the laboratories of the Linen Industry Research Association in Northern Ireland.

Coffee.

191. The amount of coffee exported in 1935 constituted a record for the Territory, 18,588 tons to a value of £486,842 having been exported as compared with last year's record of 14,766 tons and the previous record of 12,718 tons in 1933. Ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-two tons was produced in the Bukoba District, 7,234 tons (including approximately 2,000 tons grown by natives on Kilimanjaro) came from the Northern Province, and the remainder from the comparatively new coffee areas in the Southern Highlands, where both native and European growers have successfully established the crop. The improvement in the cultural methods followed in the Northern Province has been maintained, but a good deal remains to be done in connexion with the field sanitation of the Bukoba crop.

The new Coffee Research Station on Kilimanjaro, financed by a cess on coffee exports and a contribution from the Colonial Development Fund, has made satisfactory progress; the results of research and experimental work at this station are expected to be of value to the coffee industry of East Africa as a whole.

Cotton.

192. Despite the fact that climatic conditions were generally unfavourable to the cotton crop, especially east of the Rift Wall a large increase in production is to be recorded. The exports for 1935 amounted to 55,887 bales (of 400 lb. each) of cotton lint as compared with the previous year's record figure of 31,612 bales this was again due to the considerable increase in the Lake Province, where approximately 40,000 bales were produced as compared with 26,225 bales in 1934 and 15,000 bales in 1933. Satisfactory results were also obtained in the Northern and Tanganyika Provinces, but those in the Morogoro District of the Eastern Province and the Southern Province were disappointing.

The generous financial support given by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was noted in the report for 1934. It has enabled more attention to be given to experimental work on cotton at two stations in the Lake Province and two in the Eastern Province. Also, the grant has assisted in the organization of cotton seed-farms and settlements of peasant holders at centres in the Lake and the Eastern Provinces.

Tobacco.

193. A further increase in native-grown tobacco is to be recorded for the Songea District, 106 tons of fire-cured tobacco being placed on the market; 53 tons were sold to local manufacturers and the remainder was exported to Liverpool. In Biharamulo, the climatic conditions were unfavourable but 25 tons of saleable leaf were produced of which half was sold locally. European production of Virginia fire-cured tobacco was well maintained in the Iringa District but there was a decrease in the cultivation of Turkish tobacco.

Tea.

194. The amount of tea manufactured during the year amounted to 37,507 lb. in the Mufindi and Rungwe areas of the Southern Highlands and to 66,891 lb. in the Eastern Usambaras. Under the world tea restriction scheme, a total of 2,900 acres of new plantings was permitted for this Territory for the period 1934 up to and including 1938. Allocations were made in consultation with the local tea growers' associations and these are to be inspected and adjusted where necessary in May, 1936.

Oil Seeds.

195. The export of groundnuts amounted to 16,429 tons for the year as compared with 8,036 tons in 1934. The highest recorded export is 19,177 tons for the year 1933. Local sales were adversely affected by a heavy fall in price occurring at the peak of the local markets; also, several hundreds of tons of groundnuts were ruined by purchasing and railing the produce before it was properly dry.

There was a small increase in the output of sesame, which is the staple native cash crop of the Southern Province, but a fall is again to be recorded in the case of copra. This is due both to the adverse effects of low prices and to the serious damage to the coconut trees caused by locusts over the past six years.

Grains.

196. Climatic conditions were generally favourable for the production of grains of all kinds; only in the Southern Province was there any serious diminution in the output and there was practically no surplus for export from that area. There was a large increase in the production of maize, mainly by non-native growers, in the Northern Province but the return to the grower was poor owing to the low world price of maize. Rice and millets were plentiful. The volume of exports was adversely affected, however, by the low prices offered.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

197. The Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is administered as a separate unit under the Director of Veterinary Services, but works in the closest collaboration with the

Provincial Administration and the Medical, Agricultural, Tsetse Research and Game Preservation Departments. Field operations are carried out by a system of district units in charge of Veterinary Officers working through European Stock Inspectors and native veterinary guards, who patrol their respective areas, reporting on and inspecting the cattle within their area.

Disease Control.

198. *Rinderpest*.—This disease continued to absorb the major part of departmental energies. Infection was rife in the Lake, Northern, Tanga and Western Provinces and caused considerable anxiety lest it should get out of control and spread southwards. The Ankole herds of Bukoba, Biharamulo and Kibondo areas suffered severely and a mortality of up to 80 per cent. was experienced in places.

In no case did the disease get south of the Central Railway and at the close of the year under review it was confined to the Lake and Northern Provinces. The numbers of cattle which received anti-rinderpest treatment were as follows:—

Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	20,453
Double inoculated	...	...	...	...	32,146
Nasal swabbed	...	...	...	...	18,639
Serum alone	...	...	...	...	303
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>71,541</u>

Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia.—This disease spread alarmingly in the Tanga Province and to a lesser extent in the Northern Province. Practically no progress was made in the control of the epizootic beyond segregation measures. At the end of the year there were eight areas in quarantine, all within the two provinces mentioned, and some 122,000 head of cattle were implicated.

Other Diseases.—Amongst other major diseases dealt with were east coast fever, trypanosomiasis, anthrax, blackquarter, foot-and-mouth disease, mange, contagious abortion and the various helminthic infections. Several cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were observed in the Iringa Province. No case of rabies was confirmed.

Mpwapwa Laboratory.

199. In addition to the production of 1,944,800 c.c. of anti-rinderpest serum and 319,000 c.c. of anti-rinderpest vaccine, intensive research was continued in trypanosomiasis, east coast fever, contagious abortion and sarcoptic mange. Various aspects of nutritional problems were investigated and research work on pasture soil erosion and water conservation also yielded much valuable information.

Animal Husbandry.

200. The policy of the Department in regard to animal husbandry has been directed along the following lines:—

(a) The better distribution of stock by the introduction of a system of rotational grazing, adapted to the requirements of each pastoral area, in order to improve pastures and minimise soil erosion.

(b) Improvement of stock and the quality of meat by the castration of surplus and inferior males.

(c) Encouraging the sale of stock for slaughter and facilitating its distribution from production to consuming areas.

(d) Improving the hide and skin industry by control of skin diseases, discouraging indiscriminate branding and instruction in proper methods of flaying, preparing, shade-drying and storing.

(e) Assisting the production of high quality clarified butter in those areas where a seasonal surplus of milk is available.

(f) Advising as to the storage and utilization of manure.

In each of these categories definite progress can be claimed. Native owners are bringing forward their cattle for sale in increasing quantities to the various markets throughout the Territory, so that for the most part the demand for meat has been adequately met. Good quality shade-dried hides and skins have become a prominent feature in our exports and the production of a high standard certified clarified butter has greatly increased.

XXI.—POPULATION.

201. The figures provided by the second official non-native census of the population taken on the 26th of April, 1931, together with the corresponding figures of the previous census held in 1921, 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
Panabian ...	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
Syrianese ...	—	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 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>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</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> ...	<u>27,209</u>	<u>66·3</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>0·4</u>	<u>13,652</u>	<u>33·3</u>

202. 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, although statistical accuracy, as understood in Europe, was not of course 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 showed 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 was 60,409, of whom 22,732 were found in Dar es Salaam.

The 46 Districts varied greatly as regards population, five having a population of over 200,000, five of over 150,000, 13 of over 100,000, 14 of over 50,000 and nine of less than 50,000.

The density of population varied 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.

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

203. 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	
Eastern ...	481,800	463,700	519,216	619,191	
Iringa ...	285,800	342,000	413,882	491,911	
Mwanza ...	620,000	702,300	798,647	1,390,609	{ Now combined as the Lake Province.
Bukoba ...	270,500	320,100	348,036		
Southern	491,700	327,400	357,255	543,413	
Mahenge	210,300	222,800	197,572	—	{ Divided between the Eastern and South- ern Provinces.
Northern	202,500	255,900	324,991	344,198	
Tanga ...	305,500	269,900	349,375	355,914	
Tabora ...	437,500	502,100	533,746	697,692	{ Now combined as the Western Province.
Kigoma ..	240,000	233,100	290,519		
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,063,300</i>	<i>4,106,890</i>	<i>4,740,706</i>	<i>5,022,640</i>	

Population Map.

204. During the year a Population map of the Territory and a map of Land Occupation Types were prepared by Mr. C. Gillman, Acting General Manager, Railways. These maps will be found in the envelope at the back of this Report and the covering text in Appendix IX.

In this connexion it is interesting to note that the tracings for the reproduction of the maps are entirely the work of a native draughtsman trained in the Engineering Department of the Tanganyika Railways.

205. The following table gives an estimate of the population in the various Provinces at the end of 1935 :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>European.</i>		<i>Asiatic.</i>		<i>Native.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	
Central ...	200	129	1,284	834	276,996	302,716	582,159
Eastern ...	1,018	743	9,351	4,865	307,636	315,248	638,861
Iringa ...	1,165	502	814	370	231,564	262,008	496,423
Lake ...	541	250	2,857	1,740	692,542	747,332	1,445,262
Northern ...	1,156	781	1,264	688	180,017	185,486	369,392
Southern ...	234	168	830	567	279,734	308,497	590,030
Tanga ...	617	449	3,283	1,734	176,749	157,943	340,775
Western ...	320	182	1,864	1,102	311,876	359,834	675,178
<i>Total</i> ...	<i>5,251</i>	<i>3,204</i>	<i>21,547</i>	<i>11,900</i>	<i>2,457,114</i>	<i>2,639,064</i>	<i>5,138,080</i>

* In making comparisons between the figures for 1931, and those for the previous years it is necessary to bear in mind the reorganization of Provinces referred to in paragraph 197 of the Annual Report for 1932, Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

206. The European community was estimated to be as follows :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
British (including South African Dutch) ...	2,495	1,461	3,956
Alsatian	2	1	3
American	65	64	129
Austrian	18	17	35
Belgian	21	11	32
Cypriot	16	7	23
Czecho-Slovak	11	9	20
Danish	20	15	35
Dutch	119	69	188
Esthonian	2	—	2
French	150	76	226
German	1,567	1,098	2,665
Greek	511	228	739
Hungarian	1	1	2
Italian	94	45	139
Luxembourger... ..	5	—	5
Latvian	3	1	4
Maltese	1	—	1
Norwegian	9	6	15
Polish	—	3	3
Russian	5	2	7
Swedish	20	8	28
Swiss	112	81	193
Turkish... ..	2	—	2
Others	2	1	3
<i>Total</i>	<u>5,251</u>	<u>3,204</u>	<u>8,455</u>

Immigration.

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

Europeans, Americans and Eurasians ...	721
Indians and Goans	885
Others	131

During the year, 317 German subjects entered the Territory, of whom 120 were visitors or persons in transit. An increase of 92 is shown in the number of Europeans, Americans and Eurasians, and of 159 in the number of Goans, Indians and others combined, over the figures for 1934. The increase of Europeans is largely due to activity on the goldfields.

Naturalization.

208. At the twenty-seventh Session of the Permanent Mandate Commission, Lord Lugard enquired whether a decision had yet been arrived at as regards the residence qualification for naturalization as a British subject. The question is still under consideration by His Majesty's Government and it is not possible to say whether legislation on the subject will be enacted.

XXII.—COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.**Railways.**

209. The Tanganyika railway system of one 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 branch line from Manyoni (365½ miles from Dar es Salaam) to Kinyangiri via Singida, 93 miles in length.

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

Railway Extensions.

210. There are no extensions under construction, nor are any proposed at the present time.

Provision is being made for an experimental feeder service by road train between Isaka on the Mwanza Line and the mining areas to the south of Lake Victoria.

Traffic.

211. The receipts for the year amounted to approximately £588,000 as compared with £498,783 for the year 1934.

Coaching traffic increased by approximately £6,900 and goods traffic by approximately £82,000 as compared with the previous year.

The tonnage of goods carried was approximately 240,000 tons as compared with 219,972 tons in 1934, an approximate increase of 20,000 tons.

Revenue and Expenditure.

212. The total receipts for the Railways and allied services for the year amounted to approximately £661,300 and the expenditure including debt charges to £675,000. There was therefore a loss during the year of about £13,700. The accumulated Railway deficit is now in the neighbourhood of £214,000.

Railway Advisory Council.

213. The Railway Advisory Council, the appointment of which was mentioned in paragraph 41 of the Annual Report for 1932,* continued to render valuable service to Government. Four meetings were held during 1935; the principal subjects which came up for discussion were :—

(1) Rail freight on binder twine, liquid fuel oil and Bukoba coffee.

(2) General policy in regard to developing areas and developing crops.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

(3) Extension of the minimum period of the Lighterage agreements.

(4) Consideration of the revised rates introduced by the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

(5) Coastal export rates.

(6) Traffic from Lake Victoria.

(7) Competitive traffic on Lake Tanganyika.

(8) Reconditioning of the bridge over the Ngerengere river west of Morogoro.

(9) Refrigerator truck and truckage.

(10) The Railway Estimates for 1936.

Electricity.

214. By the end of 1935, the construction of the hydro-electric power station on the Pangani river was almost completed and arrangements were made for it to be opened early in 1936.

The supply of electricity in the townships of Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Dodoma and Kigoma continues to be provided by the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company. Arrangements have been made with the Company for the erection of an electrical power station at Mwanza during 1936 and, at the close of the year, negotiations were proceeding for the supply of electric energy at Moshi.

The Electricity Ordinance, 1931, was amended by the Electricity (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 33 of 1935). This Ordinance gives the agreement dated the 22nd April, 1931, made between the Governor and Power Securities Corporation, Limited and the licence granted by the Governor on the 29th September, 1931, to the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Limited, the statutory force of licences granted under the Electricity Ordinance. It also amends the existing law by providing that only the licensee shall be permitted to install meters, except by arrangement in special cases with large consumers.

Shipping.

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

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Messageries Maritimes.

Clan, Ellerman, and Harrison Joint Service Line.

Holland Africa Lijn.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

Navigazione Libera Triestina S.A.

Ellerman and Bucknall Line.

Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Robin Line.

America S.A. Line.

Italian African Line.

Coastal services are maintained by the Tanganyika Railway Marine, the Zanzibar Government, the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, the Shell Company of East Africa, Limited, the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie, the African Wharfage Company, and intermittently by the Tanganyika Boating Company. Two small privately-owned schooners with auxiliary engines, also call at the coast ports.

The ports of Mwanza and Bukoba on Lake Victoria are visited regularly by steamers 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 *Liamba* and *Mwanza* operate from Kigoma to the southern and northern ports of Lake Tanganyika including Mpulungu in Northern Rhodesia. The *Itac* and *Good Adventure* Diesel-engined vessels operate between northern and southern ports of Lake Tanganyika from Kigoma.

On Lake Nyasa, the Nyasaland Government steamer *Gwendolen* makes a round trip once a month, calling at Mwaya and Mbamba Bay in Tanganyika.

216. 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 1934 and 1935 :—

<i>Nationality.</i>	1934.					1935.				
	<i>Cargo.</i>			<i>Tonnage.</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Cargo.</i>		<i>Tonnage.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Inward.</i>	<i>Outward.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Inward.</i>	<i>Outward.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
British ...	573	45,906	74,114	120,020	42.0	635	60,225	100,737	160,962	45.9
Dutch ...	184	19,424	46,023	65,447	22.9	176	20,878	42,856	63,734	18.2
German...	126	22,677	33,056	55,733	19.5	159	25,183	37,942	63,125	18.0
Italian ...	63	1,440	9,567	11,007	3.9	42	843	5,158	6,001	1.7
French ...	52	744	432	1,176	0.4	50	408	1,974	2,382	0.7
Japanese	38	12,909	6,009	18,918	6.6	41	14,956	4,117	19,073	5.4
American	—	—	—	—	—	29	326	14,218	14,544	4.1
Oil ships	26	2,512	134	2,646	0.9	4	1,197	80	1,277	0.4
Coal ships	3	10,800	—	10,800	3.8	3	19,462	—	19,462	5.6
Totals ...	1,065	116,412	169,335	285,747	100.0	1,139	143,478	207,082	350,560	100.0

Wharves and Harbours.

217. The lighterage and shore handling 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.

Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

218. In addition to the Railways of Tanganyika, the Territory is served by the system of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. The Moshi-Arusha area is connected with Tanga port by the Northern Tanganyika Railway and with Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways. The Tanganyika ports on Lake Victoria are connected with Dar es Salaam by the Tanganyika Central Railway and with Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda system. The Tanganyika Railways, however, possess no ships on Lake Victoria; the only port, therefore, which has direct communication with the Tanganyika Railways is Mwanza. The two competitive points are Moshi on the Northern Line and Mwanza on Lake Victoria, and the rates on the two systems are at these points, with minor exceptions, the same.

Certain questions have at times been raised as regards these two systems of transport and, in 1933, a financial expert was asked to examine and report on the subject. Details of the action taken in connexion with his report will be found in section III of this Report. (The Gibb Report on Railway Rates and Railway Finance in East Africa.)

Road and Rail Competition.

219. In April, 1935, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the question of competition between road transport and the Railways and the possibility of co-ordinating the various forms of transport in the Territory, and to submit recommendations to Government on these and any cognate questions. In November the Committee published an interim report recommending that the problems before it be dealt with from an inter-territorial point of view. This recommendation has been adopted in principle by all three Governments concerned, but further progress awaits the outcome of the deliberations of a Committee which is considering similar problems in Kenya.

Trade Marks.

220. At the twenty-seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Lord Lugard asked whether any information was available regarding the unfair copying of trade marks in the Territory.

During 1935, 50 applications for registration of trade marks under the Trade Marks Ordinance (Cap. 97 of the laws) were received, and 47 Certificates of Registration were issued. In regard to the

remaining three applications, one was withdrawn on notice of opposition being filed, and opposition proceedings have been taken in respect of the other two. These proceedings are still pending.

It has not been possible to obtain any information as to the nature or scope of the alleged unfair copying of trade marks in Tanganyika. Under existing legislation the remedy lies in the hands of an aggrieved person only. According to the circumstances of the case, such person may either (a) take action under the Trade Marks Ordinance, (b) institute an action for infringement of a registered trade mark, or (c) institute an action for "passing off," in which the cause of action may be more comprehensive than in any action for infringement and may or may not comprise infringement of a registered trade mark.

With reference to the foregoing, it should be noted that, during the year under review, opposition proceedings were filed under the Trade Marks Ordinance in three cases only and no actions were instituted in the courts either under the Trade Marks Ordinance, or in respect of infringement or "passing off" referred to above.

Air Navigation.

221. There were 44 Government and seven private aerodromes and landing grounds in the Territory at the end of the year, during the course of which landing grounds were constructed at Illangali, Mbage and Mambi on the Imperial Airways route between Dodoma and Mbeya. Landing grounds were also in the course of construction at Maswa, Newala, Mahenge and Masoko.

The number of passengers carried by the weekly air mail service operated by Wilson Airways Limited between Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam increased from 572 in 1934 to 712 in 1935. Of these, 212 embarked in Tanganyika Territory (Dar es Salaam and Tanga) while 211 disembarked. The weight of air mail leaving and arriving at Dar es Salaam by this service was 2,537 lb. and 2,060 lb. respectively, an increase of more than 11 per cent. over the total weight carried last year.

There was also a considerable increase in the number of passengers and weight of mail carried by Imperial Airways. The number of passengers arriving in and departing from the Territory by the Company's aircraft were 296 and 314 respectively, an increase of 100 per cent. over last year. The increase in mail and goods carried was even greater, 32,738 lb. being off-loaded and 22,029 loaded, an increase of 129 per cent.

The weekly air service between Dar es Salaam and Mafia was maintained throughout the year. Forty passengers were carried on this service, in addition to mail. Negotiations were in progress towards the end of the year to extend the Mafia service to Kilwa and Lindi.

During the latter part of the year, Wilson Airways Limited were running a weekly service between Nairobi, Kisumu, Musoma, Mwanza and Saragura, and this service has been of considerable benefit to the mining community.

Four hundred and sixty-nine journeys were undertaken by officials travelling on duty, covering a total mileage of 99,051, an increase of nearly 68 per cent. over the previous year and 123 per cent. more than in 1933.

The total number of miles flown throughout the Territory was approximately 398,600, against 265,000 in the previous year. The mileage was divided up as follows:—

	<i>Miles.</i>
Imperial Airways Limited	120,000
Wilson Airways Limited	196,000
Government Air Service	2,600
Private flying	40,000
Other commercial flying	40,000
Total	398,600

No flying accidents were experienced by commercial or Government aircraft engaged in aerial transport. One forced landing, however, ended with fatal consequences. On this occasion the pilot landed on a sand bank in the Rufiji valley to adjust his oil pressure. The engine had been restarted prior to departure, when the passenger, stepped back into the revolving propellor and received such serious injuries that he died a few days later.

Roads.

222. In the Lupa gold mining area, the construction of branch roads to the western and eastern tracts, commenced during the previous year, was continued and completed. From Kungutas to Luika and from Chunya to Shoga Chini, road formation work was completed and the necessary culverts and drifts installed; and on the Mbeya-Lupa road, four miles of improved surfacing was carried out over volcanic soil. The survey of an additional branch road circling the centre of the area from Chunya via Lupa Market to Kungutas was carried out and arrangements made to commence construction towards the end of the year. A reconnaissance survey was undertaken to examine the possibility of providing shorter communications during dry weather between the food producing areas round Ithaka and Mbosi in the west with Lupa Market on the western fringe of the gold area, and a route was selected shortening the length of haul to Lupa Market from 155 to 69 miles. In the east, a dry weather track from the fertile Mporotos to Shoga Chini was established and the length of haul from this area to the eastern fringe of the gold area at Shoga Chini was reduced from 104 miles to 58 miles and the ascent of two major escarpments avoided.

The survey of a new road to shorten communication between the Lupa area and the Central Railway from 464 miles to 240 miles was in hand during the whole year. Considerable reconnaissance including reconnaissance by aeroplane was carried out and a definite route finally selected. Improvements in hand during the previous year to the dry weather road from the Lupa area to Tabora on the Central Railway were continued.

Communications with the gold mining area round Sekenke in the Central Province were improved by works carried out on the road from Kiyangiri, on the Singida branch railway, to Sekenke, a distance of 52 miles, and works in hand during the previous year were continued and completed. The road connecting the gold mining areas around Musoma with the Central Railway at Mwanza was also continued and completed.

In the Lake Province, the principal road improvements effected were the provision of a new five-ton steel pontoon over the Kyaka ferry on the Bukoba-Uganda road, and the erection of a bridge of three 40-foot spans over the Magogo river on the Mwanza-Tabora road. The construction of the bridge was well in hand by the end of the year.

In the Northern Province, improvements to communications with Kenya Colony in hand during the previous year were continued and both bridge building and resurfacing work was done on the Arusha-Longido-Namanga road. A considerable programme of work was also carried out on the Moshi-Taveta road, while on the principal through road from Arusha to Dodoma and the south, extensive improvements to surfacing were commenced by contract, and similar work was undertaken on the Makyuni-Oldeani road. The survey of a new road to connect the Oldeani road with the Ngorongoro crater was undertaken and a route 18 miles in length located to the crater rim. Preparations were commenced for carrying out the work required.

In the Tanga Province minor improvements were carried out to various roads the principal being the construction of a 15-foot bridge.

In the Central and Iringa Provinces, various improvements were effected to the structures on existing roads, particular attention being paid to the Dodoma-Iringa-Mbeya road.

In the Eastern Province, the principal work carried out was the completion of the Kilosa township bridge, which spans the Mkondoa river and opens communication with the Kilombero valley to the south.

Improvements were carried out to the Observation Hill road, near Dar es Salaam while, on the Morogoro-Mlali-Mgeta road, considerable reconstruction was effected. Considerable rock excavation and blasting was required where the road ascends the foothills of the Uluguru Mountains.

Minor improvements on the Dar es Salaam-Utete road were commenced and the roads on Mafia Island were resurfaced.

A survey of work required on the Morogoro-Turiani road was completed and the survey of the existing Kilosa-Ifakara road was also undertaken.

In the Southern Province, surveys of feeder roads and improvements to the main Lindi-Masasi road were completed and construction on the main road commenced before the end of the year.

Summarizing the principal works carried out during the year, 101 miles of road formation, 76 miles of surfacing, 5½ miles of embankment, 1,145 lineal feet of bridging, 3,390 lineal feet of drifts and 151 culverts have been constructed. Detail surveys of 500 miles have been completed and reconnaissance surveys made over 360 miles.

Maintenance of 2,649 miles of main road, 988 miles of district roads Grade A and 292 miles of township and district headquarters roads was carried out continuously and a further increase in the traffic carried was recorded, although it was not possible to provide any appreciable increase in maintenance funds. The use of bituminous surfacing on township roads was continued and minor extensions of such surfacing were effected.

Quays, Piers and Sea Walls.

223. The sea defences of Dar es Salaam were maintained; various masonry groynes were repaired, additional groynes were constructed and the foreshore along Ocean Road was reclaimed where erosion had occurred, and protected by stone pitching in cement.

The sea walls and loading ramps on both sides of the river at Pangani were maintained as required, and necessary attention was given to the piers and protective works at Lindi and at Kilwa and Mikindani where the work required was carried out by the Administration. On Lake Victoria, minor repairs were carried out to the piers at Mwanza and Bukoba.

Aerodromes.

224. Grass cutting, ant-heap removal and minor improvements were carried out continuously on the three main aerodromes at Moshi, Dodoma and Mbeya, and their condition was such that they were in constant use throughout the year.

Considerable bush cutting to form flying gaps was undertaken at the Tanga aerodrome, an intercepting drain was constructed at the Tabora aerodrome and these, and the aerodromes at Arusha, Mwanza, Morogoro, Kondoa, Nduli, Iringa, Matanana, Korogwe, Bukoba and Lindi, were maintained in serviceable condition and improved where possible.

Transport.

225. The Government fleet of vehicles was increased during the year by the addition of 25 motor lorries and three motor cycles and, at the end of the year, the fleet consisted of 122 motor lorries, 16 box body cars and 21 motor cycles. Thirty-three lorries,

11 cars and eight motor cycles were maintained and operated in Dar es Salaam on general transport, while the remainder were employed on public works throughout the Territory and on the transport requirements of various departments.

Posts and Telegraphs.

226. The success, which had already resulted from the scheme under which the Posts and Telegraph services of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda were amalgamated in 1933, has been more than maintained during 1935 and, for the first time during British Administration, post office operations in Tanganyika have resulted in an excess of cash revenue over recurrent expenditure.

Under the amalgamation scheme, each Territory retains full legislative and budgetary control over its own services and expenditure, and may therefore expand or restrict its services according to circumstances without involving the other Territories, except possibly for minor repercussions under "common expenditure."

Each Territory decides for itself:—

- (a) The numbers and grades of staff needed.
- (b) The financial appropriation necessary for the efficient maintenance of approved services.
- (c) The items on which extraordinary expenditure is necessary and the amounts to be spent thereon.

It will therefore be seen that each Territory is its own postal authority. Under the amalgamation, however, the Government of each Territory seeks advice on general policy from the same officer, namely the Postmaster-General and, in so far as such a course may be practicable and desirable, the Territories constituent of the amalgamation follow similar policies; but there is nothing to prevent any Territory adopting a policy different from that of the others.

The central postal authority, the Postmaster-General, is charged:—

- (a) with the responsibility of tendering advice to each territory on matters of general policy;
- (b) with the laying down of adequate and economic standards of telegraph, telephone and wireless construction;
- (c) with the accounting work necessary for all three territories; and
- (d) with the posting of senior staff and with questions of staff grading, promotion and general control.

The executive officers stationed in each Territory have adequate power to conduct the routine business of the department in that Territory and only need refer to the Postmaster-General when questions of new principles, new services or major works arise.

227. During 1935, business generally continued to show an upward trend and this has been reflected in practically all branches of the Post Office service. The financial result of the year's working

shows that there was a saving of £4,989 on voted expenditure, whilst revenue exceeded the estimate by £5,765. The following table gives a comparison of recurrent expenditure and revenue during the past four years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Recurrent Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Deficit or Surplus.</i>
	£	£	£
1932 (Prior to Amalgamation.)	96,832	73,332	23,500 Deficit.
1933	80,973	71,178	9,795 Deficit.
1934	78,834	74,522	4,312 Deficit.
1935	79,363	83,565	4,202 Surplus.

Extraordinary expenditure during the year amounted to £7,389, being £5,639 for major extensions to the telegraph network and £1,750 for additional wireless facilities.

The value of free services rendered to other Government departments amounted approximately to £25,835.

228. The following statements show (a) the revenue earned in each Territory and (b) the division of recurrent expenditure:—

(a) REVENUE.

<i>Kenya.</i>	<i>Tanganyika.</i>	<i>Uganda.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
£	£	£	£
195,827	*83,565	55,814	335,206

* Does not include the value of telephone services amounting to £7,559 rendered to other Government departments. Such services are paid for in cash by Government departments in Kenya and Uganda. For purposes of comparison the Tanganyika revenue figure should therefore be taken as amounting to £83,565 plus £7,559 or £91,124 and this, subject to certain minor adjustments, is the figure which is taken for the purpose of dividing "common" expenditure.

(b) RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

<i>Nature of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Kenya.</i>	<i>Tanganyika.</i>	<i>Uganda.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£
Staff directly employed in each Territory	63,536	42,164	26,420	132,120
Other charges" directly incurred in each Territory. ...	23,788	20,784	9,344	53,916
Common staff and common charges (divided in proportion to revenue).	43,626	16,415	11,865	71,906
	<u>£130,950</u>	<u>£79,363</u>	<u>£47,629</u>	<u>£257,942</u>

229. Internal correspondence increased by 10 per cent. Correspondence posted for, and received from, overseas countries showed increases of 2 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively.

There was an increase of 12 per cent. in the number of inland parcels. Outgoing parcels for abroad decreased by 5 per cent., but incoming parcels increased by 8 per cent.

Issued postal orders increased by 7 per cent. in number and 6 per cent. in value. The number and value of postal orders paid increased by 9 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively.

Issued money orders increased by 27 per cent. in number and 30 per cent. in value. Money orders paid increased by 76 per cent. in number and 67 per cent. in value.

Savings Bank deposits exceeded withdrawals by £18,974. At the end of the year the total number of depositors was 5,343 and the amount standing to their credit, including interest, was £73,391, representing an increase of 1,171 depositors and £20,673 at credit as compared with 1934. The number of African depositors increased from 1,885 to 2,818.

Inland telegraph traffic, i.e., traffic addressed to places within the three Territories, showed an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year. Foreign telegrams, inward and outward, numbered 27,900, as against 24,800 in 1934, an increase of 13 per cent.

There was an increase of 30 per cent. in the volume of telephone trunk line traffic, 41,900 trunk calls being handled. Against this, however, there was a decrease of 8 per cent. in the number of local calls, a decrease which can be wholly attributed to the introduction of the measured rate system of charge. Local calls numbered 1,319,000 as compared with 1,443,000 in 1934.

230. The Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Musoma wireless stations were maintained in good condition and rendered satisfactory service throughout the year. A new short wave set was installed at Musoma in place of a temporary set and there was a consequent improvement in the quality of the service. A wireless receiver was installed at Lindi for emergency one way traffic in the event of a land line failure; and, at Dodoma, a medium wave set was made available for wing coil direction finding in connexion with the Imperial Airways' service.

231. The various inland mail services were carried out with regularity; and four additional contract motor mail services were established.

232. The Imperial Airways' air mail service was operated satisfactorily during the first nine months of the year but, owing to climatic and other reasons, there were some delays during the last quarter.

The local feeder air mail service, operated under contract between Nairobi, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga and Dar es Salaam by Messrs. Wilson Airways Limited, was very efficiently maintained throughout the year. The same Company inaugurated scheduled flights from Nairobi to Musoma and Mwanza, and the department took the opportunity of utilizing this service for mails.

The popularity of the air mail services is still on the increase. The volume of air mail correspondence was 44 per cent. higher than in 1934. The total weight of air mail despatched amounted to 8,560 lb., and the incoming to 6,200 lb.

233. During the year, certain new services were introduced and some of the existing services were modified. The principal changes were:—

(a) The inter-state parcel post rates between Tanganyika and Kenya-Uganda were abolished and ordinary inland rates introduced in their place.

(b) An arrangement was made with the British Post Office whereby the sender of a parcel, by making a deposit at the time of posting, may ensure delivery to the addressee free of customs and other charges.

(c) A cash-on-delivery parcel post service with India was instituted.

(d) The normal period of currency for postal orders was extended from three to six months.

(e) Imperial Airways' African weekly air mail service was duplicated.

(f) Air mail postage rates to United Kingdom, India and certain other countries were reduced to cents 50 per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

234. During Jubilee week, a special letter telegram service with Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at reduced rates, was offered to the public.

235. A new pictorial issue of postage and revenue stamps common to the three Territories was placed on sale on the 1st of May. The issue, consisting of 14 denominations, was very well received by the public. During the period 6th May to 31st December, four denominations of this pictorial issue, viz.: 20 cents, 30 cents, 55 cents and Shs.1, were temporarily withdrawn and four corresponding denominations of the special Silver Jubilee issue were introduced in their place.

236. The introduction of a common stamp is convenient to the public in the same manner as is a common coinage, and is a natural corollary of the unification of the Department. The revenue derived from the sale of the stamps in Tanganyika accrues to the Territory and no financial loss is incurred.

237. During the year, a Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance No. 35 of 1935 and Telephone (Consolidated) Rules were enacted. This is in pursuance of a policy, which is followed in all three Territories, of placing postal and telegraph legislation on a common basis embracing the best points of former legislation.

238. The three Territories were represented by the Postmaster-General at the first African Postal and Telegraph Congress, which was held in the Union of South Africa at Pretoria in October. All the administrations, British and others, in central and southern Africa sent delegates to this Congress, the object of which was to bring all the administrations concerned into closer relationship consistent with strict adherence to existing International Conventions and Regulations.

Public Works.*

239. *Buildings.*—In the Northern Province, work on the Coffee Research Station was continued and the whole of the present programme completed. Workshops and stores, garage, native staff quarters, native labour lines, native latrines, cowshed and byre, water supply pump house, tower and mains were commenced and completed, and work in hand during the previous year on one two-roomed quarter, a rest house and two hostels was also completed.

Improvements were carried out to the market at Arusha and a new meat market was constructed. Out-buildings, consisting of boys' quarters and kitchens, were provided at nine official quarters and water flushed drainage installed thereto. Renovation and construction of station buildings at Mbulu and the construction of a semi-permanent quarter at Loliondo were undertaken by the Administration.

In the Tanga Province, the construction of two quarters and a laboratory for the Sisal Research Station at Mlingano was practically completed, and a new Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic was provided in Tanga township. All of these buildings are of permanent type construction and have been particularly designed for the purposes of their use and the localities in which they are situated. The Maternity Clinic provides accommodation for nine patients, children's wards and all necessary offices, etc.

An additional storey was added to the Audit building in Dar es Salaam to provide accommodation for the Legal Department, and a new isolation ward, a two storey building, was added to the Dar es Salaam European hospital. The external walling of Government House, Dar es Salaam, was protected by snowcrete and, at Utete, a new yaws and syphilis ward was added to the hospital.

A widely scattered programme of construction was carried out in the Central and Iringa Provinces. At Kondoa Irangi, Iringa, Malangali and Tukuyu many additions and improvements were made to hospital buildings. At Mbeya a new operating theatre was provided. Two additional quarters for the Postmaster and Wireless Officer were also completed at Mbeya, and the construction of a new Provincial headquarters, including quarters and offices for the Provincial Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police and their clerical staff, was commenced and well advanced before the end of the year. The construction of semi-permanent quarters at Chunya in the Lupa area was undertaken by the Administration.

In the Lake Province, re-roofing of seven official quarters in Mwanza was commenced and completed and, at Musoma, the first portion of a non-native hospital was constructed. At Bukoba

* For Roads see paragraph 222 above.

the construction of a new and improved operating theatre was commenced, but completion was delayed pending the arrival of special fittings from the United Kingdom.

Additions were made to the Police Lines at Tabora in the Western Province, and work started upon the construction of a reformatory. These works were carried out by convict labour under the supervision of the Departments concerned.

A new general medical ward was added to the hospital at Lindi in the Southern Province and, throughout the Territory, numerous minor works were taken in hand and completed.

The maintenance of all Government buildings throughout the Territory was carried out at a rate representing approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of their capital value.

240. *Water Supplies.*—In Dar es Salaam, continuous bacteriological examinations of samples from the source of supply showed that water of a high degree of purity was still being obtained, and investigations at the source of supply showed that it was capable of being augmented considerably from underground waters at present untapped or only partially tapped.

The piping arrangements at the pump house and towers were improved to facilitate efficiency tests of the pumping units and the registration of the main meter, while extensions of the distribution system were carried out and considerable sections of existing mains were relaid. Additional metered service connexions were provided and a new and improved type of meter was tested and adopted to eliminate under-registration on connexions where this was known to occur.

Investigations of corrosion and deposit in the mains were carried out in collaboration with the Analytical Chemist, with a view to the adoption of measures to prolong their life.

In Morogoro, the unification of the existing distribution systems was carried out and a reconstructed system brought into use, while service connexions were provided with meters and a system of charging to suit local conditions introduced.

Electrical power from the provincial supply system was adopted in Tanga at the end of the year for driving the pumping units, and the existing oil engine was retained as a standby. Extensions of the distribution system in the native area were carried out and five water selling kiosks erected. A gratifying increase in the consumption from this area resulted. Improved meters installed during the previous year were found to be satisfactory in reducing under-registration, and additional service connexions provided were fitted with meters of this type.

In Moshi, in the Northern Province, the pumping plant was increased by the installation of a duplicate pump and crude oil engine and the level of the high level storage tank was raised to extend the area of supply while, in Arusha, the construction of an entirely new water supply scheme was carried out during the year.

At the Coffee Research Station, Lyamungu, a small water supply scheme, including the installation of a pumping plant, the erection of a small tower and storage tank and the laying of service piping to the offices and quarters at the station, was designed and constructed during the year.

In the Central Province at Dodoma, minor improvements and extensions were effected to the collecting furrow and the catchment area and, although the rains were no more than normal, the storage enabled an unrestricted supply to be provided throughout the year.

At Mbeya, the construction of a new water supply scheme was carried out during the year to provide a small supply to the principal parts of the township. A small intake dam and settling chamber were constructed, tapping a stream above the township, and half a mile of steel and galvanized iron mains were laid. Metered service connexions were provided to the principal houses and a water selling kiosk was constructed in the market place.

Investigations carried out in the vicinity of the storage tanks at Tabora revealed an additional source of supply which is now in the process of development by the construction of an infiltration gallery and the installation of a small pumping plant to provide an auxiliary supply in periods of drought. Minor measures to prevent rapid run off and loss of water from the catchment area supplying the wells, which are the main source of supply, were investigated and undertaken. Plant and materials for the purification works were received and preparations made for their construction.

The maintenance of all supplies including, in addition to the above, those at Lindi, Iringa, Mwanza, Bukoba and Mpwapwa was carried out throughout the year and no serious breakdown or interruption in the service occurred. In view of the diminished supply available at Tabora, it became necessary towards the end of the year to restrict the supply to consumers there.

APPENDIX I.

List showing the number of Europeans, Asians, and Africans provided for in the Tanganyika Territory Estimates for 1935. (The list does not include unskilled and casual labourers, menials, etc., and the figures for the African subordinate staff marked with an asterisk are approximate as some small variation in number is provided for in the Estimates.)

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
III. The Governor.	Governor	1	—	—
	Private Secretary	1	—	—
	Aide-de-Camp	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1	—	—
	Chauffeurs	1	—	1
IV. Administrator-General.	Administrator-General ...	1	—	—
	Assistant Administrators-General	3	—	—
	Administrative Officer seconded to Administrator General's Department ...	1	—	—
	Clerks	—	12	—
V. Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture ...	1	—	—
	Deputy Director of Agriculture	1	—	—
	Entomologist and Assistant Entomologist	2	—	—
	Mycologist	1	—	—
	Agricultural Lecturer ...	1	—	—
	Senior Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Officers ...	29	—	—
	Senior Agricultural Assistant and Agricultural Assistants	21	—	—
	Chief Clerk and Clerks ...	3	6	10
	District Foremen	5	—	—
	Agricultural Instructors ...	—	—	250*
	Overseers, Agricultural Stations	1	2	3
	Station Foremen	—	—	9
	I. Audit.	Auditor	1	—
Deputy Auditor		1	—	—
Senior Assistant and Assistant Auditor		6	—	—
Clerks		—	24	—
III. Customs.	Comptroller of Customs ...	1	—	—
	Deputy Comptroller of Customs	1	—	—
	Supervisors of Customs ...	9	—	—
	Clerks	—	98	22
X. Education.	Director of Education ...	1	—	—
	Superintendents of Education	25	—	—
	Head Mistress	1	—	—
	Assistant Mistress	1	—	—
	Senior Industrial Instructors and Industrial Instructors	10	—	24
	Office Superintendent ...	1	—	—
	Clerks	1	8	22
	Indian Headmaster and Masters	—	30	—
	African Teachers	—	—	290
	Drill Instructors	—	—	5
. Forests.	Conservator of Forests ...	1	—	—
	Assistant Conservators ...	7	—	—
	Foresters	8	—	—
	Forest Guards and Forest Rangers	—	—	131*
	Clerks	—	3	4

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>	
XI. Game.	Game Warden	1	—	—	
	Game Rangers	7	—	—	
	Clerks	—	1	1	
	Game Scouts	—	—	164*	
XIII. Judicial.	Chief Justice	1	—	—	
	Puisne Judges	4	—	—	
	Magistrates	7	—	—	
	Registrar	1	—	—	
	Deputy Registrar	1	—	—	
	Clerks and Interpreters	—	25	—	
	Interpreters	—	—	10	
	Mining Consultant	1	—	—	
XIV. Lands and Mines.	Director	1	—	—	
	Secretary	1	—	—	
	Office Superintendent... ..	1	—	—	
	Chief Clerk and Clerks	7	14	2	
	Deputy Land Officer	1	—	—	
	Assistant Land Officers	5	—	—	
	Chief Inspector of Mines	1	—	—	
	Inspector of Mines and Assist- ant Inspectors	5	—	—	
	Beacon Inspector	1	—	—	
	Field Assistants	—	—	5	
	Chief Surveyor	1	—	—	
	District Surveyors	3	—	—	
	Staff Surveyors	12	—	—	
	Chief Draughtsman and Draughtsmen	6	4	—	
	Photographer	1	—	—	
	Air Survey Draughtsman	1	—	—	
	Computers	3	—	—	
	Government Geologist	1	—	—	
	Assistant Geologists	2	—	—	
	Chemist and Petrologist	1	—	—	
	Topographer	1	—	—	
	Draughtsman (Geological Division)	1	—	—	
	Laboratory Assistants, } Field Assistants, Headmen, }	—	—	10	
	Motor Drivers	—	—	—	
	Drill Foremen (Special Expenditure—Water Boring)	3	—	—	
	XV. Legal.	Attorney-General	1	—	—
		Solicitor-General	1	—	—
Crown Counsel		3	—	—	
Clerks		—	4	—	
XVII. Medical and Sanitation.	Director of Medical Services	1	—	—	
	Deputy Director of Sanitary Service	1	—	—	
	Senior Medical Officers	4	—	—	
	Senior Health Officers	3	—	—	
	Sleeping Sickness Officer	1	—	—	
	Medical Specialist	1	—	—	
	Medical Officers	41	—	—	
	Senior Dental Surgeon and Dental Surgeon	2	—	—	
	Assistant Bacteriologist	1	—	—	
	Analytical Chemist	1	—	—	
	Matron	1	—	—	
	Senior Nursing Sisters and Nursing Sisters	29	—	—	

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>	
XVII. Medical and Sanitation— <i>cont.</i>	Senior Health Visitors and Health Visitors	6	—	—	
	Laboratory Assistant	1	—	—	
	Chief Clerk and Clerks	3	21	12	
	Storekeeper	1	—	—	
	Assistant Storekeepers	2	—	—	
	Medical Instructor and Assistant	2	—	—	
	Superintendent, Mental Hospital	1	—	—	
	Supervisor of Female Patients	1	—	—	
	Senior Sanitary Superintendent and Sanitary Superintendents	21	—	—	
	Agricultural Surveyors	7	—	—	
	Dental Mechanic	1	—	—	
	Assistant Surgeon	—	1	—	
	Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons	—	54	—	
	Compounders	—	28	—	
	Dispensers	—	—	96	
	Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	140	
	XX. King's African Rifles.	British Officers and N.C.O's.	40	—	—
		African Combatant Ranks	—	—	960*
	XXI. Police.	Commissioner of Police	1	—	—
Deputy Commissioner		1	—	—	
Superintendents		8	—	—	
Pay and Quartermaster		1	—	—	
Assistant Superintendents and Cadets		22	—	—	
Chief Inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors		27	—	—	
Inspector of Weights and Measures		1	—	—	
Instructors		2	—	—	
Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors		—	31	12	
Clerks		1	30	10	
Motor Fire-engine Drivers		—	—	3	
Police ranks (N.C.O.s and men)		—	—	1,668	
Carpenter		—	—	1	
Armourer		—	—	1	
XXII. Posts and Telegraphs.		Deputy Postmaster-General	1	—	—
		Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors	11	—	—
		Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Senior Telegraph Engineer and Telegraph Engineers	3	—	—	
	Electrical Engineer	1	—	—	
	Telegraph Inspectors	9	1	—	
	Assistant Workshop Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Supervisor of Telephones	1	—	—	
	Wireless Officers	2	—	—	
	Draughtsman	—	1	—	
	Telegraph Artisans	—	2	—	
	Postal Clerks, Telegraphists and Learners	—	64	189	
	Linemen	—	—	226	

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>	
XXIII. Printing and Stationery.	Government Printer	1	—	—	
	Press Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Assistant Superintendents	3	—	—	
	Operators	2	2	—	
	Machine Overseer	1	—	—	
	Proof Reader's Assistants	1	1	—	
	Clerks	—	6	2	
	Stereotyper	—	1	—	
	Compositors, Pressmen, Bind- ers, etc.	—	—	84	
	XXIV. Prisons.	Commissioner of Prisons	1	—	—
Senior Superintendents and Superintendents		5	—	—	
First-Class and Second-Class Gaolers		8	—	—	
Clerks		—	8	10	
Chief Warders and Warders		—	8	496	
Wardresses		—	—	10	
Instructors (Prison Industries)		—	4	9	
XXV. Provincial Administration.		Provincial Commissioners	8	—	—
		Deputy Provincial Commis- sioners	5	—	—
		Administrative Officers and Cadets	156	—	—
	Financial Assistants	2	—	—	
	Clerks	1	88	162	
	Hut Counters and Local Inter- preters	—	—	282*	
	Market Masters, etc.	—	—	31*	
	Liwalis, Cadis, Akidas, etc.	—	—	225*	
	XXVI.A. & XXVI.B. Public Works and Transport.	Director of Public Works	1	—	—
		Water Engineer	1	—	—
Executive Engineers		2	—	—	
Senior Assistant Engineers and Assistant Engineers		9	—	—	
Deputy Chief Accountant		1	—	—	
Accountants Storekeepers		4	—	—	
Chief Clerk and Clerks		1	36	11	
Storekeeper		1	—	—	
Architect		1	—	—	
Draughtsman		1	—	—	
XXX. Secretariat.	Workshop Superintendent and Assistant Workshop Super- intendent	2	—	—	
	Water-supply Superintendent	1	—	—	
	Mechanics	1	3	—	
	Senior Inspectors and In- spectors of Works	19	—	—	
	Road Foremen	14	—	—	
	Tracer	—	1	—	
	Workshop Overseer	—	1	—	
	Overseers	—	4	—	
	Checkers, Drivers, etc.	—	—	40*	
	Chief Secretary	1	—	—	
Deputy Chief Secretary	1	—	—		
First Assistant Chief Secretary	1	—	—		
Assistant Chief Secretary	2	—	—		
Assistant Secretaries	5	—	1		

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>	
XXX. Secretariat— <i>cont.</i>	Chief Office Superintendent ...	1	—	—	
	Superintendent, Registration Branch	1	—	—	
	Superintendent, Correspond- ence Branch	1	—	—	
	Assistant Superintendent, Registration Branch ...	—	1	—	
	Clerks	—	13	4	
	Stenographer	1	—	—	
	XXXII. Township Authority Dar es Salaam.	Municipal Secretary, Dar es Salaam	1	—	—
Building Inspectors		1	—	2	
Clerks		1	4	7	
Tax Collectors		—	—	5	
Accountant		1	—	—	
Treasurer		1	—	—	
Deputy Treasurer		1	—	—	
XXXIII. Treasury.	Senior Assistant and Assistant Treasurers	8	—	—	
	Clerks	—	39	—	
	XXXIV. Veterinary.	Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—
		Assistant Veterinary Patholo- gist	1	—	—
		Senior Veterinary Officers and Veterinary Officers	12	—	—
		Research Officer	1	—	—
		Pasture Research Officer	1	—	—
Biochemist		1	—	—	
Laboratory Assistant		1	—	—	
Appendix B. Tsetse Research (Colonial Develop- ment Fund).	Clerk and Storekeeper	1	—	—	
	Clerks	—	6	—	
	Assistant Livestock Officers ...	2	—	—	
	Stock Inspectors	15	—	—	
	Farm Manager	1	—	—	
	Mechanic	—	1	—	
	Veterinary Guards and Rinder- pest Scouts	—	—	250*	
	Director of Tsetse Research ...	1	—	—	
	Assistant Director	1	—	—	
	Entomologists	3	—	—	
	Botanist	1	—	—	
A. Maintenance of Ways and Works.	Senior Field Experiment Officer and Field Experi- ment Officers	4	—	—	
	Field Assistant	2	—	—	
	Mechanical Assistant	1	—	—	
	Clerks	—	2	2	

Railways (exclusive of Artisans, African Locomotive Staff, Boat Crews, etc.) :—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
A. Maintenance of Ways and Works.	Chief Engineer	1	—	—
	Office Assistant (Technical) ...	1	—	—
	District Engineers	2	—	—
	Assistant Engineers	4	—	—
	Draughtsmen	1	2	6
	Clerks	2	14	10
	Timekeepers	—	—	8

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>	
A. Maintenance of Ways and Works —cont.	Permanent Way Inspectors (Senior and Junior) ...	14	3	—	
	Chief Inspector and Senior Inspectors of Works ...	3	—	—	
	Bridge Inspector ...	1	—	—	
	Sub-Permanent Way Inspectors ...	—	11	49	
	Sub-Works Inspectors ...	—	1	2	
	Conservancy Foremen ...	—	—	5	
	B. Locomotive.	Chief Mechanical Engineer ...	1	—	—
		Locomotive Running Superintendent and Assistants ...	3	—	—
		Assistant Electrical Engineer ...	1	—	—
		Office Assistant (Technical) ...	1	—	—
Office Assistant (Clerical) ...		1	—	—	
Works Manager ...		1	—	—	
Clerks ...		3	27	17	
Draughtsmen ...		—	1	1	
Locomotive Foremen ...		12	—	—	
Boiler Inspector ...		1	—	—	
Locomotive Inspector... ..		1	—	—	
Engine Drivers ...		8	12	24	
European Locomotive Artisans		11	—	—	
D. Traffic.	Traffic Manager ...	1	—	—	
	Traffic Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents ...	5	—	—	
	Traffic Inspectors ...	3	—	—	
	Office Superintendent ...	1	—	—	
	Clerks ...	2	14	12	
	Station Masters ...	10	75	—	
	Assistant Goods Agent ...	—	1	—	
	Station, Booking, and Goods Clerks ...	—	26	—	
	Assistant Yard Foremen ...	—	3	—	
	Guards ...	2	27	—	
	E. Management, Accounts, Audit and Stores.	General Manager ...	1	—	—
		Chief Accountant ...	1	—	—
		Deputy Chief Accountant ...	1	—	—
		Assistant Accountants ...	3	—	—
		Office Superintendent ...	1	—	—
		Office Assistant ...	1	—	—
		Clerks ...	7	56	10
Travelling Inspectors of Accounts ...		3	—	—	
Stock Verifiers ...		1	1	—	
Cashier ...		1	—	—	
Chief Storekeeper ...		1	—	—	
Storekeepers ...		2	—	—	
Sub-Storekeepers and Store Warders ...		4	11	4	
Q. Ports and Harbours, Lake Steamer Service, Wharves, etc.		Marine Superintendent ...	1	—	—
		Marine Officers ...	8	—	—
		Marine Engineers ...	4	—	—
		Artisan... ..	1	—	—
	Mechanic ...	1	—	—	
	Wharf Master ...	1	—	—	
	Dockyard Foreman ...	1	—	—	
Clerks ...	—	8	6		
<i>Total</i> ...	...	976	986	6,068

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum on the Employment and Training of Africans by Government Departments.

Progress has been maintained during the year in the training of Africans by various departments of Government in order to fit them for employment to the full extent of their capacity. The following is a brief summary of the steps which have been taken and are being taken in this direction by the departments concerned:—

AGRICULTURE.

Some 250 African instructors are employed in the field. These are usually engaged some little time after they have left school, and are trained by an agricultural officer. The training includes practical work and the teaching of elementary principles of agriculture. The poorer type of instructor is eliminated by written examination tests and the actual showing of his work in the field. The work of these instructors includes the dissemination of instructions and advice given by the agricultural officer and the collection of information on crops, pests and plant diseases, etc.

Since the present system does not allow for the higher training of men for more responsible posts, it is proposed to institute a new grade—that of superintendent instructor—for the purpose. For the higher training of the proved native staff, it is proposed to institute a specially designed course at Nyakato Agricultural School. This course will include the elementary principles of agriculture, together with practical training. A selection of the men required will be made, and successful candidates will undergo further training at the experimental farms, where there will be further practical instructions in farming methods, including stock-raising under diverse conditions. They will then be posted to stations as required.

EDUCATION.

This department is actively engaged in the training of Africans, and is endeavouring to furnish local candidates for all departments.

Departments are informed of the material likely to be available each year from the Government schools. This consists of:—

(1) Boys trained in the vernacular up to the 6th standard, suitable for training as tribal dressers, hospital orderlies, vernacular interpreters, agricultural assistants, vernacular teachers, police constables, railway loco mechanics and permanent way assistants.

(2) Boys trained as carpenters and in printing, available for the Public Works Department and the Government Press.

(3) Boys who have completed the Primary English Course, for training with the Survey and Traffic departments.

(4) Boys taking the Clerical Course at Tabora School for employment in Government departments.

(5) Boys completing the Junior Secondary Course, for training as dispensers, teachers, interpreters and for work in the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

It is the policy of the Department to send suitable candidates from the Tabora Junior Secondary classes to Makerere in Uganda for training as teachers who, it is hoped, will be able to do the same type of the teaching work as that at present undertaken by superintendents of education at the primary schools.

Dar es Salaam Central School.

Carpenters.—Boys are taken from Standard VI English or Vernacular, though in future they will be drawn almost entirely from Standard VI Vernacular. They receive a five years' training in the school workshops,

after which work is found for them either in Government departments or with firms or private individuals. Originally it was assumed that the Public Works Department would be able to absorb a considerable proportion of these boys, but of recent years the reduction in the amount of work done by that Department has resulted in their being able to give permanent employment only to very few.

Experience has shown that these boys need adequate European supervision for at least two or three years after leaving school, but it frequently happens that this cannot be obtained. For this reason consideration is now being given to the possibility of starting an 'Improvers' class, in which they would be subject to the same working conditions as the ordinary skilled artisan, but would be under the supervision of an industrial instructor. This is similar to the practice in Europe where a boy, after completing his apprenticeship, is not immediately considered as skilled but works at a low rate of pay under the supervision of a skilled artisan.

Carpentry is also taught at Tanga and, to a lesser extent, in accordance with local needs, at Mwanza, Moshi and Malangali.

Printers.—Boys are taken on either from Standard VI English for a five years' apprenticeship, or from Standard VIII English for four years. All boys on completion of their term of apprenticeship proceed to the Government Press. The Government Printer informs the Headmaster of the number of boys whom he can absorb each year and the numbers in the class are regulated by his requirements. He also exercises supervision over the work done by the class, the bulk of which consists of work sent down from the Press. Regular employment with good prospects is guaranteed to all boys whose conduct and standard of work are satisfactory. It appears likely that they will eventually be capable of doing more advanced work than has hitherto been done by Africans.

Apprentices for the Locomotive Department of the Railways.—These boys are taken on, in the same way as carpenters, from Standard VI English or Vernacular; in future they will be drawn almost entirely from the latter. The period of apprenticeship is five years, three of which are done in the school and two in the locomotive workshops. During the latter period, more specialized instruction is provided than can be given in the school. The Chief Mechanical Engineer decides the number to be taken on yearly, in accordance with his requirements. A large proportion of the work done by this class in the school is provided by the Locomotive Department (see also under Railways below) according to the standard required.

FORESTS.

The Conservator of Forests is at present engaged in drawing up a scheme for the training of natives in forestry. It is hoped that a start on a moderate scale will be made as soon as possible at Arusha, where it is intended that ten or a dozen selected natives shall receive practical training under the forester there.

GAME.

The game scouts employed by this Department are all Africans. Many show great aptitude for the work, and well repay the intensive training to which they are subjected. This includes knowledge of the game laws, marksmanship, observation, alertness and courage in the face of danger. In the past it was considered that only those natives who had been previously trained as soldiers made good game scouts. Experience has shown, however, that others are capable of reaching a high standard in all that is required, with the exception of marksmanship.

MEDICAL.

The African technical personnel of the medical department includes hospital nursing staff—male and female, sanitary inspectors—urban and rural, and dispensers. Of these, the urban sanitary inspectors and dispensers are required to possess a thorough knowledge of English, and receive instruction in that language. During 1935 it has only been possible with the existing staff to provide systematic training for dispensers. Of this grade of man, two are taking the advanced course at Makerere College in Uganda with a view to becoming qualified medical assistants. Of the classes for new dispensers held in Dar es Salaam, three candidates completed their three years' advanced course last October: thirteen remain under training. The standard of general education for this class of worker now required is Standard X. Of the other dispensers, twelve attended six months' revision courses in Dar es Salaam.

The department also undertakes, in co-operation with the Administration, the training of the tribal dressers for the village dispensaries, which now number 305. The standard of education of these men varies according to the financial resources of the native administrations who employ them and pay them during training. In the Lake and Western Provinces, a much better type of candidate is obtainable owing to the higher rates of pay offered than in other provinces. Additional medical staff has been provided at Mwanza and Tabora to ensure that personal instruction by a medical officer can be given. The course for these men has now been extended to last 18 months, and additional buildings are being erected by the native administrations to accommodate the pupils during training. Eight girls, selected by the native authorities, are undergoing training in midwifery in the Western Province.

The work of training African personnel to carry out elementary preventive and curative work among the rural population is regarded as of the greatest importance, and is being systematized and extended as far as financial resources permit.

In connexion with the training of Africans in medical work, it has proved necessary to publish simpler text books than those used by English students, and these are gradually being produced by members of the staff who have special knowledge of the various subjects. They are expected to contribute materially to the improvement of the technical knowledge of the pupils.

POLICE.

African recruits presenting themselves for enlistment in the provinces are carefully selected by police officers for their physique and intelligence; these are sent to the Police Training Depot where, during a 9 months' recruit course, they receive instruction in police and military duties from the European, Asiatic and African instructional staff specially selected for that purpose.

Hitherto members of the African rank and file, if qualified both educationally and professionally, have been eligible for advancement to the junior African sub-inspectorships only. Revised conditions of service are now being introduced which will permit the African with the requisite qualifications and ability to rise to the highest non-European police rank, namely that of chief sub-inspector, *pari passu* with other non-European members of the Force, and to make the Force his career in life. To implement these revised conditions, plans are in train to accord greater educational facilities to the African. As a further encouragement to the African subordinate police officer to become educationally proficient, a system of literate allowances for the junior ranks is being brought into effect from the 1st of January, 1936.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

During the past year, nine Africans have been engaged as telegraph learners to replace normal staff wastage and to bring the African establishment more up to strength to deal with increased telegraph traffic due to improved trade conditions. All had reached a certain educational standard before employment, and the majority were recruited through the agency of the Education Department. With one exception they have done well. They are intelligent, keen to learn, and well disciplined.

Under an arrangement with the Education Department a further twelve learners, all ex-Government school boys, will enter the service in February, 1936.

At the present time all sub-post offices and seven out of twenty-four head post offices are controlled by Africans, and, with the excellent material now available for training, it should be possible within a short time to employ Africans in increasingly responsible posts, such as head postmasters at the more important offices, and clerks-in-charge of branches, etc.

PRISONS.

The post of senior chief warder, hitherto regarded as being filled exclusively by Asiatics, is to be abolished with effect from January, 1936, and three grades of chief warder substituted, open to Africans. When suitable candidates and vacancies become available, Africans will be employed.

RAILWAYS.

Considerable progress has been made in the training of Africans for employment in the various departments of the Railways.

In the Engineering department, sub-inspectors are trained up from gangers and artisans, and the great majority are sufficiently reliable to be entrusted with the safety of the line. Certain Africans have also been trained to become excellent tracers and surveymen.

In the Locomotive department, it has been found possible to replace higher paid artisans of other nationalities by locally trained Africans. There has also been an apprentices' training scheme in being for some years under which boys are given an educational course at the Government central school, Dar es Salaam, and the elements of a trade before entering the workshops as apprentices. There are now 24 Africans certified as qualified to operate engines, this being 47 per cent. of all drivers on the Central line and 85 per cent. of those on the Tanga line. They have all worked through the ranks as cleaners, firemen and shunters and are all reliable men.

In the Traffic department, the Tanga line is almost completely staffed by Africans. Prior to the depression, training schools were established at Dar es Salaam and Tanga, and recruits from Government and mission schools were trained before being sent to stations. As a measure of economy, the schools were closed, and direct training at stations is now given to suitable African youths. It cannot be said that the standard of education is sufficiently high to enable this staff to assimilate readily the system of railway station accounts, the classification and rating of traffic and many rules and regulations inseparable from railway working. Constant supervision is necessary, and much patient teaching on the part of European officers. The work of training and placing the African, however, progresses steadily.

SURVEYS.

It is proposed to institute a survey class in 1936 for the purpose of training Africans in cadastral survey work with a view to their employment in the Survey division of the Lands and Mines Department. The class will be established at one of the central schools, probably Dar es Salaam,

and will be in charge of an experienced surveyor for purposes of instruction. The course will last two years, and candidates for training will normally be selected annually from among pupils who pass the Tabora Entrance Examination.

The Zanzibar Government has associated itself with the scheme, and hopes to be in a position to make provision for two boys to attend the course in 1936.

TSETSE.

Laboratory assistants recruited from Tabora school are proving satisfactory, as are three natives of the Entomological staff who have reached a high degree of efficiency. These later do work which would in the past only have been done by Europeans. Boys from Tabora school are to be employed as perbarium assistants and to assist in the making of vegetation maps and a vegetation survey respectively.

VETERINARY.

Over two hundred and fifty rinderpest scouts, native veterinary assistants and native veterinary guards are employed in the Veterinary Department. Both the native veterinary assistants and the veterinary guards receive training at Mpwapwa, that of the veterinary assistants including elementary veterinary science and microscopy. The veterinary guards are employed as native laboratory assistants, hide and skin instructors, meat instructors, dipping supervisors, ghee instructors and castrators. Many are qualified in two or more of these occupations.

It is proposed to introduce a special course of training at the Veterinary Laboratory, Mpwapwa, in 1936 for training native veterinary assistants. Candidates for the course will be drawn from existing staff and, in addition, a number will be admitted from central schools. The subjects to be taught include elementary anatomy and physiology, microscopy, elementary pathology, diagnosis and treatment of disease, preventive veterinary medicine and animal husbandry.

APPENDIX III.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Railway Rates and Finance.

DOWNING STREET,

4th December, 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have now given full consideration to the important questions raised in the report by Mr. Roger Gibb on railway rates and finance in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory. I must express my regret that it has not been possible for me to address you in the matter at an earlier date.

2. In considering these questions I have had the advantage of being able to consult the detailed statements prepared by the several governments on the points at issue and I have been informed of the discussions at the Governors' Conferences in October, 1933, and again in May, 1934. I desire to express my appreciation of the thoroughness and care which have been devoted to the examination of these difficult questions by all concerned in East Africa.

3. In the following paragraphs I propose to set out the conclusions which I have reached in regard to the main recommendations put forward by Mr. Gibb.

4. In paragraph 25 of his report Mr. Gibb proposes that the post of High Commissioner for Transport, Kenya and Uganda, should be abolished; and in the following paragraph he recommends that control of the Kenya and

Uganda Railway should be exercised by a small board in London, on which board the chairman would be appointed by the Secretary of State, and one member each by the governments of Uganda and Kenya.

The view taken by the Governors' Conference was that, for several reasons, the establishment of such a board would be inadvisable; one of the chief grounds being that, by rendering less easy co-operation between the railway systems of Kenya and Uganda and that of Tanganyika, the establishment of such a board might actually make more difficult the close co-operation of transport policy in the three dependencies which is so essential. No individual governor has supported this proposal. This concensus of adverse opinion must naturally carry great weight; and, I myself see considerable difficulties in any such arrangement. I have accordingly come to the conclusion that the recommendation to set up such a board in London is one which should not be accepted.

5. As a possible alternative to a small controlling board in London for the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway has put forward the suggestion that it would be helpful if a central Advisory Railway Committee were appointed to advise the Secretary of State both of railway technical and administrative questions and also on matters of railway policy, so that experience gained in other parts of the Colonial Empire might be pooled and valuable knowledge thus made available for all colonial railways. In submitting this suggestion the Acting High Commissioner for Transport was inclined to doubt whether any substantial advantages would result from such an arrangement. I share those doubts, and, after giving the suggestion careful consideration, I have decided that the advantages likely to be derived from the appointment of such a board are not such as would justify my proceeding further with the proposal.

6. On the general question of how transport policy in Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory is to be co-ordinated my view is clear. Such co-ordination seems to me a natural function of the Governors' Conference; questions of transport policy in East Africa are essentially questions to be settled by joint deliberation and agreement, for which the Governors' Conference provides the obvious machinery. In other words, the Governors' Conference will—as indeed was recommended in the conclusions of the meeting of October, 1933—exercise the functions of an Advisory Transport Board for East Africa. It is essential that no new departure in transport policy should be undertaken in any territory which would have repercussions in a neighbouring territory without the fullest previous consultation. There will, of course, be no question of the exercise of executive functions by the Conference; no government can be bound by the conclusions of the Conference, and in the last resort, if there is no agreement as to a common policy and one territory wishes to pursue a policy to which another territory takes exception, appeal must be made to the Secretary of State. If, however, transport questions are approached—as they should and, without doubt, will be—in a reasonable spirit of give and take, occasions when a particular territory finds it necessary to appeal to the Secretary of State will be infrequent.

7. A further suggestion which has arisen in the course of the discussions on the recommendations made in Mr. Gibb's report (though it was not made in the report itself) is that the post of High Commissioner for Transport, Kenya and Uganda, should be vested jointly in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda. I note that at the meeting of the Governors' Conference in May 1934, it was agreed that if a satisfactory formula could be devised whereby necessary powers were delegated to the Governor of Kenya, a joint High Commissionership would be desirable; and that it was further agreed that the Governors of Kenya and Uganda should consider, before the next meeting of the Conference, if they could decide on any such formula.

I shall await a further expression of views on this question after the next meeting of the Conference.

8. I now pass to the difficult question of the division of traffic receipts between the Kenya and Uganda Railways and the Tanganyika Railway in respect of traffic from (a) the Moshi-Arusha area and (b) the Lake Victoria area. As regards (a) Mr. Gibb recommended in paragraphs 135-145 of his report that the whole of the traffic from the Moshi-Arusha area should pass via the Voi-Kahe line to Kilindini, the section of the Tanga line from Kahe to Buiko being abandoned, and that from Buiko to Tanga being transferred to private operation. These recommendations have been strongly opposed by the Government of Tanganyika; and the Governors' Conference endorsed (by implication) that opposition. I accept the views of the Government of the Tanganyika Territory in this matter: and accordingly no effect will be given to these particular recommendations. As regards the question of compensation to Tanganyika in respect of traffic from the Moshi-Arusha area, I notice that the Governors' Conference, after full consideration, were of the opinion that a change in the present basis of compensation (i.e. railway clearing-house arrangements) could not be considered until such an increase takes place in the volume of trade and subsequent profit on the Voi-Kahe line as to present a more favourable opportunity for reconsideration of the matter. It was pointed out that the Governors' Conference, in its capacity as an Advisory Transport Policy Board, would naturally keep under review a question such as this, and that it might consider at any time, as a result of further evidence before it, that the question should be reopened.

As regards (b) the Lake Victoria traffic, the Conference were of the opinion that it was not possible, in existing circumstances, to devise any arrangement whereby Tanganyika should receive compensation in respect of this traffic, and that, therefore no change should be made in the *status quo*, subject to the proviso that (apart from any possible reopening at the instance of the Governors' Conference) the question should be reopened when the traffic from the Tanganyika Lake Ports to Kilindini (exclusive of the traffic from the Kagera River) reaches a figure of 27,000 tons a year.

I accept the views of the Conference in these questions, although I trust that in view of the strong opinions in regard to them put forward from time to time in Tanganyika, the Conference will keep the matter under close review in order that the possibilities of some alternative arrangements in the future may not be overlooked.

9. I do not think it necessary to discuss many of the other recommendations made in Mr. Gibb's report. As was pointed out at the Conference, a number of these depended on the acceptance of his proposal that control of the Kenya and Uganda Railway should be exercised by a board of directors in London, and, in view of the fact that this particular proposal is not being proceeded with, are no longer relevant. As regards the more important of the other recommendations, the views of the Governors' Conference, and my conclusions in regard to them, may be briefly indicated as follows:—

(a) GENERAL FINANCIAL POLICY.

The Conference accepted resolutions drafted by the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council and by the Tanganyika Advisory Council as giving a satisfactory general statement of the financial policy which should be followed by the Railway Administrations. These resolutions read as follows:—

(i) *Resolution of Kenya and Uganda Advisory Council.*

“Recognizing the urgent need to obtain unanimity of railway policy in the territories served by the Administration and being aware of the supreme importance of avoiding any call upon either government to meet deficits, Council agrees that the policy of the railway must be a business policy as prescribed in section 13 of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Ordinance, 1927, and in so far as that policy is influenced by considerations of agricultural and industrial development, it shall not include the adoption of measures which would be ultimately detrimental to railway interests or

the provision of cheap transport which there is reason to believe will be unremunerative in its cumulative effect. The policy and recommendations of the Railway Administration, in considering rates matters, should be based on the principles embodied in this resolution.

"In the event of the introduction of legislation to amend the Railway Ordinance, it is suggested that opportunity should be taken to amplify section 13 accordingly."

(ii) *Resolution of Tanganyika Railway Advisory Council.*

"In the opinion of this Council there must be a dual policy—

(a) to build up a sound railway budget with adequate reserves and renewals fund; and

(b) to use the railway as an instrument of development.

"It is only in ideal circumstances that adequate effect can be given to both sides of this policy; and when times are bad it seems impossible to devise a formula so that neither policy suffers unduly. It must be a question for individual judgment."

I am in agreement with the views put forward in these resolutions.

(b) **RATING QUESTIONS.**

(i) *General Policy.*

The Conference recommended that no drastic and comprehensive changes should be made in existing rates, but that a careful review should be made of the current rates with the object of ending or eliminating any rates which had become obsolete. I agree with this procedure.

(ii) *Country Produce Rates.*

The position is that the Tanganyika Government has abolished such rates but may have to reconsider this decision in certain respects with a view to maintaining equality of rates at competitive points. I note the position, and assume that I shall be informed if any change in it takes place.

(iii) *Rating Appeals.*

The Conference recommended that no change should be made in the Tanganyika system and that, as regards Kenya and Uganda, the general rates policy should be decided by the High Commissioner for Transport (after consideration by the Railway Advisory Council) and that the detailed application of the policy should be left to the Railway Administration, subject to certain safeguards, including the right of appeal against any rate to the High Commissioner for Transport and of personal appearance before the Advisory Council if and when the appeal came under consideration.

I have no observations on the procedure proposed.

(iv) *Assimilation of Rating Policy between Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory.*

The Conference endorsed the following resolution passed by the Railway Advisory Council of Tanganyika:—

"The two railway systems should as far as possible adopt a similar rating policy and similar classification of commodities, similar mileage scales, etc. Whenever the peculiar circumstances of one territory necessitate divergence, agreement to differ can be reached and the rate be regarded as 'exceptional.' Care must, however, be exercised that any such 'exceptional' rates do not interfere with equality of rates at any point of competition, and in such cases special arrangements must be made. The managements concerned must avoid a 'rate war,' and if agreement cannot be reached by the governments of the territories, an appeal to the Secretary of State should secure an equitable adjustment."

I also endorse this resolution.

(c) RAILWAY ADVISORY COUNCILS.

The Conference recommended that no change should be made in the existing constitution of these councils. I agree with this recommendation.

(d) HARBOUR CONTROL.

The Conference took the view that there was no reason to introduce any change in the present organization regarding the control of the harbours. I share this view.

(e) POSITION OF GENERAL MANAGERS OF THE RAILWAYS ON LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The Conference took the view that there was no objection to the General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways remaining a full member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council. As regards the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, the Conference considered that in principle he should only be a member of the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Uganda for matters affecting Railways and Harbours and that he should not be a full member of either Legislative Council, but realized that at present it was not feasible to remove the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours from the Kenya Legislative Council. I accept these recommendations.

10. I take this opportunity of enclosing copies of a Question and Answer given in the House of Commons on the 14th November in regard to this report. You will see that I have given an undertaking that this despatch will be published, and I shall accordingly be glad if you will arrange for its publication in some suitable form after prior consultation with the officers administering the governments of the other two dependencies concerned, if this is thought necessary.

11. I am sending a similar despatch to the Governors of Kenya and Uganda and the High Commissioner for Transport. A copy is also being sent to the Secretary of the East African Governors' Conference.

I have, etc.,

P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL REPORT OF 14th NOVEMBER, 1934.

RAILWAY RATES AND FINANCE.

Mr. PARKINSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action has been taken to give effect to the suggestions made by Sir Roger Gibb in his report on railway rates and finance in Kenya; and, in particular, whether it is proposed, in accordance with his recommendations, to abolish the post of High Commissioner of Transport, to alter the Constitution of the Railway Advisory Council, and to appoint a small board in London similar to the board of the Nyasaland Railway?

Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: The Gibb Report has received very careful consideration in the three territories and by the governors in conference. I have received their considered opinions and I hope shortly to be able to state the conclusions reached on the main suggestions. I think this will be most conveniently done by means of a despatch which I will publish. As regards the second part of the question, I have found that local opinion is strongly opposed to transferring the responsibility of the railway to a London Board, and after full consideration, I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Gibb's proposals in this regard are not practicable.

APPENDIX IV.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of the Tanganyika Territory regarding the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

DOWNING STREET,

12th November, 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to previous correspondence regarding the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters. As you are aware, it was my decision that effect should be given to those recommendations of the Commission in which all three Governments concurred, but that those recommendations with which one or more of the Governments were unable to agree should be referred to the Governors' Conference at its meeting in May. I have now received from the Secretary to the Governors' Conference a copy of the full proceedings of the Conference, which I have carefully examined, and I desire to make the following observations on the conclusions reached:—

2. I observe that the Conference recorded its collective agreement with the general criticisms of the Report contained in the despatches from the several Territories, and in particular took note of the following paragraph of the report.

“ 66. For many years to come the great bulk of magisterial work must be performed by Administrative Officers, but as time goes on and circumstances permit, we think that this work should gradually be taken over by professional magistrates.”

I have some reason to believe that in these last words, which have no counterpart in their Recommendations, the Commission rather overstated their view, or perhaps that they had in mind the judicial function of an Administrative Officer (as finally trying all classes of non-capital cases) rather than his purely magisterial function.

The Conference was strongly of opinion that the object to be achieved was not the elimination of the Administrative Officer as a magistrate but the improvement of his efficiency in that capacity. This question of the ultimate elimination of the magisterial functions of district officers is in my opinion of great importance, and it has rightly received full consideration in the despatches from the various Territories. The fact that financial pressure alone will preclude any such elimination for many years does not absolve me from the duty of expressing my opinion on the issue, and I desire therefore, to state definitely that I do not think it is either practicable or desirable to aim at the elimination of the magisterial functions of Administrative Officers, even as an ultimate objective. I share the views expressed in the despatches from the several Territories on the value to a magistrate of local knowledge and experience, and I should like to endorse, in terms, the opinion expressed in this regard by you and Sir Bernard Bourdillon.

I would invite reference in particular to the eighteenth paragraph of his despatch of the 18th of November, 1933, (Item II in the Annex to the published Report*) in which Sir Bernard Bourdillon recorded his opinion that the native background and the atmosphere of native life must always be overwhelmingly important in deciding such questions as motive, extenuation, credibility of evidence, severity of sentence, etc., and above all for the proper preparation of a native's defence. Sir Bernard Bourdillon argued that local

* Cmd. 4623.

knowledge was an absolute essential at certain stages of the trial of native criminals in other than urban areas and that the possession of this knowledge to the fullest possible extent counterbalanced overwhelmingly the risk that an improper use might be made either of such knowledge or of the magistrate's position as the officer responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He agreed that as Uganda developed and the population grew, and as the more sophisticated forms of crime became more frequent (an inevitable result, he feared, of development) an addition to the number of professional magistrates would become necessary, but he fully believed that the cheapest, most effective, most convenient, and most acceptable basic machinery for the administration of justice in extra-urban areas would always be the non-professional magistrate and that the object to be aimed at should be not to replace that piece of machinery but to render it more effective.

Again, in the tenth paragraph of your despatch of the 28th of February, 1934, which forms item IV in the Annex to the Report,* you stated that in your view the question was not so much a matter of a (hypothetical) unfamiliarity being more than compensated for by the Administrative Officer's knowledge of native law, custom, language, mentality, outlook on life and environment, as of that knowledge being an essential pre-requisite.

3. In paragraphs 52 and 53 the Commission deal with a suggestion made to them that it is desirable to preserve the legal functions of a District Officer in order to maintain his prestige. The point appears to have arisen in regard to the judicial rather than the magisterial function of a District Officer, but so far as it might be regarded as having substance it seems to be equally applicable to both. As in the final words of their comment the Commission may be regarded as attaching importance to the suggestion I feel it necessary to observe that it is clear to me that the maintenance of prestige is, in fact, no part of the case of those who advocate the retention, the necessity for which is based solely on the value of knowledge and experience and the interests of the natives. In point of fact many Provincial and District officers, if they regarded their own convenience alone, would doubtless be glad to be relieved of their legal duties.

4. I think it is desirable to refer to Indian experience and practice on the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions which is very conveniently summarized in Volume I of the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission.† It has long been discussed in India but has not been found to be either practicable or desirable. In the large centres of population, it is true, revenue and magisterial powers are not combined in one officer, but, as the Statutory Commission observed, "to the simple villager a multiplicity of local officials does not commend itself." The district officer in India has normally a dual capacity; as Collector he is head of the revenue organization, and as Magistrate he exercises general supervision over the inferior courts and, in particular, directs the police work. Thus even those members of the Indian Civil Service who follow the administrative rather than the judicial side continue while serving in districts to exercise magisterial functions, at least until they reach the rank of Commissioner. Moreover, a proportion of the appointments of District and Sessions Judge is reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, and one-third of the judges of the High Court must be members of that service, although these appointments are, of course, made from officers who have, after a certain period of service, elected or been detailed to follow the judicial side.

5. Having accepted the principle of the continued exercise of magisterial functions by Administrative Officers I desire to associate myself with the views expressed by the Conference regarding the importance of ensuring that such officers should be carefully supervised and instructed in the discharge of their legal duties.

* Cmd. 4623.

† Cmd. 3568.

In the eighteenth paragraph of his despatch of the 18th of November, 1933, to which reference was made in paragraph 3 above, Sir Bernard Bourdillon stated that a system had recently been brought into force in Uganda under which the Chief Justice submits a report on the legal work of a cadet before he is confirmed and on that of administrative officers before they pass the efficiency bars at £600 and £720. He recommended that the Government should be informed as a matter of routine of any adverse comments made by the High Court upon the work of a non-professional magistrate and should take serious notice of such comments. By this means it would be possible to ensure that the administrative officer realized that his legal work was of equal importance with his administrative work, and that failure in respect of the former might well lead to stoppage of promotion or to other disciplinary measure. Sir Bernard indicated his intention of issuing a circular on this subject to all non-professional magistrates, after consultation with the Chief Justice and after publication of the Report of the Commission. I now convey my formal approval of the existing Uganda practice, and of the recommendations for an extension thereof, for application to all three territories. I should like to add the suggestion that simple memoranda should be prepared by the Judges from time to time giving (without names) examples of typical cases where a sentence has been quashed or reduced, and pointing out the reasons for the review and the principles involved. Such memoranda would be circulated by the Governor to all Administrative officers in the territory under his administration.

6. Much of what I have said refers equally to the discharge by Administrative officers of their judicial as well as of their magisterial functions. On the former the Commission recommend that:—

(i) The powers of punishment of Magistrates in Kenya and Uganda should be reduced to the Tanganyika scale. (*Paragraph 55.*)

(ii) Magistrates should be empowered to try all non-capital charges which can be adequately dealt with within the limits of their powers, all more serious cases being committed to the High Court. (*Paragraph 55.*)

They do not propose to exclude any class of case (except capital cases) from final trial by the Magistrate but they consider that the graver cases of a class should be dealt with by him by way of committal to the High Court. I note that the Conference accepted the second recommendation which I have just quoted, but disagreed with the first, considering that if the interests of uniformity necessitated a change it could best be accomplished by raising magistrates' powers of punishment in the Tanganyika Territory to conform with those of Kenya and Uganda. I am certainly prepared to consider a proposal that full judicial powers should be exercised only by officers of considerable experience and proved efficiency. I gather that a limitation of this kind is in force in Uganda, and I think it might well be adopted elsewhere. I am not, however, prepared in the face of the strong opposition of the Conference to agree to the reduction of powers of sentence in Kenya and Uganda. I think that such a reduction would make for increased delays; and I am satisfied that the question of appropriate sentences can be satisfactorily dealt with by the system of instructions which the Governors' Conference recommend, and which I have referred to above.

I may observe in passing that I see from the evidence of Mr. H. M. Jack, Registrar of the Supreme Court in Kenya, that the principles governing sentences for theft were laid down by the Supreme Court only in 1933, and circulated to officers in the middle of that year. I think it is also fair, in aiming at a just appreciation of the reasonableness and efficiency of lay magistrates, to refer to the limited percentage of cases in which they have gone wrong, as shown in the despatches from Mr. Moore and Sir Bernard Bourdillon.

I am not, as at present advised, in favour of increasing magistrates' powers of punishment in the Tanganyika Territory but I would ask you to report in due course whether the limitation there is one of the factors which have contributed to the delays in the administration of justice in the Territory. If it is a serious factor in causing delays, then there would be a case for increasing the powers of punishment subject to the safeguards to which I have referred above.

7. I now turn to those other recommendations in the Report which were discussed by the Conference in detail. I note that the Conference discussed only those recommendations which affect more than one Territory, and which had not been unanimously accepted before the date of the Conference. I take this opportunity of expressing my great satisfaction at the number of points on which the Commission and the Conference are in agreement. Of the 47 detailed recommendations of the Commission 40 are concerned with more than one territory. Of these, 20 had been agreed to before the date of the Conference. The remaining 20 recommendations were considered by the Conference, which agreed virtually with no fewer than 17 of them, agreement being unanimous in respect of 15 of the items. I propose to set out in the succeeding paragraph the recommendations discussed by the Conference, and I shall address you separately with regard to the recommendations in the Report affecting only the territory under your administration.

"(vii) More use might be made of Resident Magistrates for the trial of serious cases." (*Paragraph 65.*)

I note that the Conference agreed with this recommendation and observed that in Uganda considerable use was already made of Resident Magistrates (whose powers were not territorially limited) to relieve congestion in the non-professional Courts.

I accept the recommendation.

"(viii) Appeals from subordinate courts should be heard by judges of the High Court on circuit." (*Paragraph 68.*)

I note that this recommendation was agreed to unanimously by the Conference, and I accept it.

"(ix) It should be possible for appeals from subordinate courts in Kenya and Uganda to be heard by a single judge." (*Paragraph 70.*)

This recommendation also was agreed to unanimously and I accept it.

"(x) Appellants, whether in custody or not, should have the opportunity of appearing at the hearing of their appeals." (*Paragraph 71.*)

I note that the Conference, while recognizing that considerable extra expense might be involved, agreed with this recommendation. I endorse the view of the Conference.

"(xi) The exercise on circuit of the power of confirmation and revision may prove convenient." (*Paragraph 72.*)

I accept this recommendation, which was agreed to unanimously.

"(xii) It is not necessary that additional judges should receive the emoluments now paid to High Court judges." (*Paragraph 73.*)

I note that the Conference disagreed with the view of the Commission, considering that any additional judges appointed should receive the same emoluments as are now paid to High Court Judges. I am disposed to agree with the view taken by the Conference.

"(xiii) For the hearing of criminal appeals the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa should be convened locally every month." (*Paragraph 76.*)

I note that the Conference agreed, and observed that the practice was already in force in Kenya. I accept the recommendation. I would suggest that the attitude of the Government of Uganda to the recommendation based on paragraph 246 of the Report might be modified if it should be found practicable to convene a Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa each month.

“(xvi) Confessions to European police constables in Kenya and to commissioned police officers in Tanganyika should be admissible and Uganda should consider restricting admissibility so as to conform to Kenya and Tanganyika.” (*Paragraph 96.*)

I observe that in view of the special conditions obtaining in Kenya the Governor of Kenya did not agree that confessions to European police constables should be admissible. In this connexion I would point out that the posts hitherto styled “European Police Constables” in Kenya are now designated “Assistant Inspector, Class II.”

It would seem that the principle of the recommendation was accepted. I do not consider that exact uniformity is essential in the wording of the law on this point or indeed, in view of differences of nomenclature, obtainable, and I consider, therefore, that each Territory should frame its own rules on the lines of the Commission's recommendations.

“(xvii) Power of transfer of cases might be delegated to subordinate Courts of the first class.” (*Paragraph 98.*)

I note that the agreement of the Conference was unanimous, and I accept the recommendation.

“(xxii) Native witnesses should be allowed to give evidence in their own way, without interruption.” (*Paragraph 113.*)

I note that the Conference agreed with paragraph 113 of the Report but not with the recommendation as summarized. I accept the views of the Conference.

“(xxiv) Magistrates should not be given a general power to call additional witnesses.” (*Paragraph 123.*)

The Conference strongly disagreed with this recommendation. On this point I am impressed by the views expressed by Mr. A. de V. Wade, until recently Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, in his Memorandum which forms item I (iii) in the Annex to the Report. In recording his emphatic disagreement with this recommendation Mr. Wade wrote:—

“The power to call additional witnesses under the former Code often provided the only way of arriving at the truth and was often the accused's surest safeguard. It should be remembered that in the majority of cases heard by Subordinate Courts there is no regular ‘prosecution’ and no properly presented ‘defence’. If the object of a criminal trial is to arrive at the truth, the Magistrate trying the case should have power to summon such witnesses as in his opinion are most likely to produce the necessary evidence.”

I feel there is great force in this statement, and I accept the view of the Conference on the recommendation.

“(xxx) Confirmation and revision are necessary and should continue.” (*Paragraph 157.*)

The Conference agreed, and I accept the recommendation. I agree that it would be helpful if the judges were to give, for the guidance of Magistrates, reasons explaining any interference with their sentences. It should of course, be understood that judges would be requested, and not instructed to take this action.

“(xxxvi) In order that the fact that the death sentence is carried out should be known, representatives of the community to which the condemned man belongs should be allowed to see him before and after execution.” (*Paragraph 187.*)

I note that Sir Bernard Bourdillon did not consider this necessary in Uganda. In my opinion uniformity is not essential on this point, and I have no objection to the introduction of the practice elsewhere.

"(xxxviii) The defence of poor prisoners should be undertaken by a public defender, who should possess adequate professional qualifications, and, if possible, some administrative experience." (*Paragraph 192*).

I note that the Conference agreed in principle, but doubted if the recommendation could be put into practice owing to expense. I also agree with the principle, but it is necessary under existing financial conditions, to leave to local discretion the extent to which the recommendation can be implemented.

"(xli) There should be no alternative sentence for murder." (*Paragraph 199*.)

I note that the Conference agreed, although Sir Joseph Byrne concurred only to ensure uniformity, and regretted that no alternative sentence for murder could be accepted. There is a very real difficulty in this matter, and I appreciate the reasons which inspired the Governor of Kenya's remarks, but I accept the recommendation. Recommendation No. xliii may go some way to meet the difficulty.

"(xlii) If the death sentence is not carried out, a civil claim for 'blood money' might be entertained by the native courts." (*Paragraph 202*.)

The Conference agreed unanimously, and I accept the recommendation.

"(xliii) The definition of 'provocation' should remain unaltered but upon the trial of a native the conception of an 'ordinary person' should be that of the community to which the accused belongs." (*Paragraph 203*.)

I observe that the Conference saw no reason to dissent from the views contained in the Report, and I accept the recommendation. As I have said above, the recommendation may go some way to meet the difficulties attendant upon the adoption of the death sentence as the only *punishment* for murder.

"(xlvi) Such enactments as local government rules and regulations should be published in Swahili." (*Paragraph 250*.)

I note that the Conference agreed with the recommendation in paragraph 250 of the Report, but considered that the recommendation as summarized was misleading. I accept the views of the Conference.

8. I note that the Commission, in paragraph 244 of the Report, declared with confidence that in all these territories the people had every right to congratulate themselves on their police forces, who performed arduous and difficult duties, with inadequate staffs, cheerfully and well. The Commission found that there was no foundation for any suggestion that the system in any of the territories led to abuse and expressed the opinion that the practice and procedure of the forces in the administration of the Criminal Law were entirely satisfactory. I am very glad to place on record my appreciation of these findings by the Commission, and I should wish my congratulations on them to be conveyed to the Commissioner of Police.

9. Similar despatches are being sent to the Governors of Kenya and Uganda and a copy is being furnished to the Secretary to the Governors' Conference.

I have, etc.,

P. CUNLIFFE LISTER.

APPENDIX V.

Table showing the External Markets for the Chief Products of the Territory during 1935.

Articles.	Total Exports.	Per cent.													
		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.	Other foreign countries.
Sisal ...	1,134,732	28.6	—	0.1	—	0.2	4.7	10.0	2.9	14.2	28.6	5.0	0.7	—	5.0
Cotton ...	569,547	20.8	—	16.7	53.7	—	—	—	0.5	3.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	2.0	1.7
Groundnuts ...	210,018	59.8	0.5	2.2	—	8.9	—	—	22.7	3.8	—	1.9	0.1	—	0.1
Coffee ...	486,842	8.6	—	81.2	—	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	8.2	1.0	—	—	—	0.4
Hides and skins ...	153,132	14.0	—	30.6	0.6	0.1	—	—	24.5	6.5	3.0	0.6	7.9	—	12.2
Copra ...	38,247	—	4.3	66.6	—	—	—	—	17.6	—	—	—	10.3	—	1.2
Sesame ...	43,606	11.9	14.6	33.0	—	3.4	20.8	—	0.2	—	—	—	4.3	—	11.8
Beeswax ...	46,260	82.9	0.1	0.1	—	0.7	3.1	—	—	7.5	5.2	—	—	—	0.4
Barks for tanning ...	11,855	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.8	—	29.8	1.2	—	7.9	1.3	24.0

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 VI.

Memorandum on Trade with Kenya and Uganda.

Under the Customs tariff of the 1st of January, 1923, provision was made for the duty-free interchange between Tanganyika and Kenya and Uganda of local produce and manufactures. The Customs Agreements of August, 1927, introduced a system of inter-territorial transfer of imported goods with credits of import duty and confirmed the existing arrangements in respect of local products. An increasing volume of trade with the adjoining dependencies has therefore developed. In exchange for the sugar, wheat flour, cigarettes, tea, butter and other Kenya and Uganda products consumed in Tanganyika this territory finds a convenient market for her surplus production of rice, copra, manufactured tobacco, ghee and other products, besides making greater use of the more direct communications via Mombasa for the export in transit of the coffee and other products of the Northern and Lake provinces.

Exchange of Local Products.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles imported from Kenya and Uganda for consumption in the Territory during the years 1934 and 1935:—

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
			£	£
Sugar Tons	3,179	5,186	68,229	81,245
Wheat flour Cwt.	43,984	48,684	27,221	31,446
Maize "	112,120	124,313	26,539	20,004
Other flour "	90,602	105,818	25,348	19,640
Tea... .. "	2,770	2,726	14,210	15,221
Tobacco, unmanufactured Lb.	856,324	420,117	22,807	11,779
Cigarettes "	53,595	62,218	10,498	10,986
Aluminium hollowware ... Tons	38	57	7,033	9,082
Wood and timber C. ft.	25,403	58,600	2,965	8,310
Soap "	—	—	6,811	6,401
Butter Cwt.	1,059	1,204	5,901	6,248
Other grain "	27,658	25,160	7,231	5,577
Apparel, wearing "	—	—	3,337	4,622
Provision, other "	—	—	3,286	3,831
Bacon and Hams Cwt.	589	594	3,639	3,654
Ghee "	1,566	1,350	4,016	3,336
Ale, Beer, &c. Imp. gal.	7,658	8,583	2,753	3,094
Potatoes Cwt.	9,348	11,800	2,033	2,224
Pulse "	2,081	6,705	699	2,041
Cheese "	279	325	1,217	1,434
Hats and caps Doz.	836	1,662	638	1,247
Tobacco, manufactured ... Lb.	8,097	8,691	1,072	1,243
Meat, tinned Cwt.	164	204	984	1,239
Jaggery "	1,105	2,107	477	953
Methylated spirit Imp. gal.	2,917	4,524	379	760
Furniture "	—	—	269	720
Rice Cwt.	732	671	299	400
Coffee "	85	88	418	346
Builders' woodwork "	—	—	3	253
Dhall Cwt.	174	261	153	200
Fish, dried, &c. "	330	172	423	186
Wheat "	461	213	257	116
Spices "	207	130	196	112
Total "	—	—	251,341	257,950

The corresponding quantities and values of Tanganyika produce estimated to have been consumed in Kenya and Uganda during the years 1934 and 1935 were as follows:—

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Rice Cwt.	122,504	97,938	£ 75,148	£ 66,598
Tobacco, manufactured ... Lb.	453,043	263,300	66,616	38,182
Copra Tons	1,619	2,713	10,741	25,431
Ghee Cwt.	11,038	10,672	22,295	21,386
Oil, coconut Tons	108	296	1,540	5,986
Onions Cwt.	6,663	8,226	3,546	4,037
Timber, other sort ... C. ft.	2,994	18,116	776	3,787
Cigarettes Lb.	47,257	21,323	7,560	3,303
Tobacco, unmanufactured ... „	90,732	189,443	1,030	2,968
Fish, dried and dry-salted ... Cwt.	2,377	2,269	2,279	2,301
Oil, sesame Tons	11	60	293	2,067
Other food —	—	—	1,706	1,897
Meat, tinned and Dripping ... Cwt.	2,529	191	7,113	662
Millet and Mtama „	3,123	3,089	693	623
Pulse „	3,426	2,366	904	591
Sheep and goats for slaughter Nos.	2,706	2,088	682	552
Sugar, raw (jaggery) Cwt.	341	578	212	382
Beans and Peas „	4,082	747	920	284
Chillies „	625	335	520	252
Soap „	68	58	150	52
Total	—	—	204,724	181,341

The totals in the above tables are necessarily incomplete owing to the omission of small miscellaneous items. They show, however, a constant flow of reciprocal trade, with a small balance in favour of Kenya and Uganda.

The factors which affected imports of Kenya and Uganda products in 1934 are indicated in the first table. The disruption of the sugar manufacturers' association caused a heavy fall in the price of sugar, bringing with it a considerable increase in consumption. The drop in prices reduced the value of maize and maize meal by £12,000, although the quantities were greater. The imports of leaf tobacco were halved as a result of the opening of factories in Uganda, while the demands for timber for new developments in Tanganyika nearly trebled the value of supplies from Kenya and Uganda.

The main increase in the values of Tanganyika exports to Kenya and Uganda were recorded in copra, coconut and sesame oil, leaf tobacco and timber. Manufactured tobacco showed the greatest decline and more than accounted for the fall in gross value. The closing of the Mwanza Meat Rations factory almost removed from the table the item of tinned meat and dripping.

There is, however, in the above tables ample evidence of the mutual value of that provision in the Customs Agreements which allows the free interchange of local products. It is unfortunately not possible to prepare statistics showing the quantities and values of commodities originating in, or consumed in, Kenya and Uganda separately. Products of the two adjoining territories so often lose their identity before reaching Tanganyika that any returns based on final transfer declarations would be valueless. At the same time much of the Tanganyika produce shipped for ultimate consumption in Uganda is consigned to Kenya destinations for subsequent distribution.

Transfer of Imported Goods.—The situation of Mombasa in relation to the transport system of East Africa as a whole, combined with other factors connected with the local organization of commercial firms, finance, etc., has considerably increased the entrepôt trade of Kenya in the import requirements of Tanganyika. During the year more than one-fifth of the Territory's imports of foreign goods passed through Kenya and Uganda either in direct transit or as re-exports from duty-paid and bonded stocks.

The main items, with quantities and values, were:—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit of Quantity.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Cotton piece-goods :—			£
Coloured	Linear yard ...	2,458,551	33,480
	Square yard ...	2,333,751	
Unbleached	Linear yard ...	3,147,535	31,987
	Square yard ...	3,089,247	
Dyed	Linear yard ...	1,502,094	23,343
	Square yard ...	1,307,733	
Bleached... ..	Linear yard ...	576,407	7,305
	Square yard ...	521,181	
Printed other	Linear yard ...	577,224	6,987
	Square yard ...	493,324	
Khangas... ..	Linear yard ...	284,643	5,891
	Square yard ...	353,959	
Petrol	Imperial gallon	1,216,009	66,836
Machinery	Ton	1,102	60,565
Fuel oil	Imperial gallon	1,612,017	25,217
Kerosene	Imperial gallon	747,616	24,117
Motor lorries	No.	191	21,283
Wearing apparel, haberdashery and hosiery	Value	—	20,409
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	Lb.	102,193	16,614
Motor cars	No.	176	15,988
Woolen bags and sacks	Dozen	69,444	15,449
Other articles of food and drink	Value	—	12,442
Optical, hardware, instruments and implements	Value	—	12,250
Other iron and steel manufactures	Ton	541	11,716
Cotton blankets	No.	150,957	9,808
Lubricating oil	Imperial gallon	93,438	8,325
Galvanized, corrugated iron sheets	Ton	665	8,245
Artificial silk piece-goods	Linear yard ...	467,918	8,223
	Square yard ...	389,644	
Ropes and tubes	No.	10,930	7,548
Cotton thread, yarns and manufactures... ..	Value	—	6,868
Hats and shoes	Dozen pairs ...	8,049	6,767
Other textile manufactures	Value	—	6,331
Motor car parts and accessories	Value	—	6,327
Chemicals, dyes and colours	Value	—	6,003
Other vehicles and parts	Value	—	5,956
Electrical goods and apparatus	Value	—	5,594
Woolen piece-goods	Linear yard ...	118,396	5,019
	Square yard ...	114,373	
Woolen and silk manufactures	Value	—	3,954
Whisky, brandy and gin	Proof gallon ...	1,873	3,805
Rugs and medicines	Value	—	3,480
Paper, cardboard and stationery	Value	—	2,887
Earthenware and glassware	Value	—	2,869
Other oils, fats and resin manufactures	Value	—	2,689

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit of Quantity.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
			£
Cement, building	Ton	1,185	2,383
Leather and manufactures thereof ...	Value	—	2,262
Nails, screws, rivets, etc.	Ton	127	2,064
Brass, copper, and metal manufactures	Ton	29	2,020
Motor tractors	No.	7	1,989
Milk, condensed, etc.	Cwt.	670	1,588
Raw materials	Value	—	1,306
Ale, beer, stout, etc.	Imperial gallon	5,156	1,069
Wheat meal and flour	Cwt.	2,117	1,055
Rice	Cwt.	1,276	914
Cycles not motor	No.	304	880
Motor cycles and tricars	No.	23	431
Other grain and pulse	Cwt.	829	409
Manufactures of wood and timber ...	Value	—	382
Salt	Ton	56	169
Sugar	Ton	6	139
Tea	Cwt.	12	110
Miscellaneous manufactured goods ...	Value	—	46,256
Bullion and specie	Value	—	107,800
		Total ...	695,803

The value of trade in imported goods transferred from Tanganyika to Ken and Uganda is comparatively insignificant, consisting mainly of transfers returns of urgent or surplus stocks from Dar es Salaam and Tanga to Momba

APPENDIX VII.

Memorandum on the appointment of a Committee to Report and Advise Questions relating to the Supply and Welfare of Native Labour Tanganyika.

The extension of mining activities, coupled with increased agricultural production, both native and non-native, has raised problems in regard the supply of labour and as to its movement and distribution between the basic industries. So far as the labour position in the mining industry concerned, the Government has already taken steps to examine the position by seconding an officer specially selected for the purpose. His report will be published as soon as possible.

2. It is clear, however, that further consideration of the question is desirable, not only as affecting the mines but in its relation to non-native and peasant agriculture. It is also important that the conditions under which labour is employed should be examined in the light of considerations of health, sanitation, diet and transport. His Excellency, therefore, proposes to appoint a committee to inquire into the labour question from the above standpoint. It will be convenient to preface its terms of reference by a brief review of local economic conditions in the last five years.

3. Prior to the period of economic depression the production of native grown economic crops had remained fairly constant, and native agriculture while maintaining a slow and steady improvement, had shown no spectacular advance.

The native had ample opportunities of obtaining his cash requirements by going out to work on non-native plantations and he frequently travelled long distances every year for this purpose.

Non-native agriculture, on the other hand, so far from remaining static, with the revival of estates after the War and with an influx of settlement continued to expand. Railway construction and a large programme of public works also afforded other opportunities of employment.

In 1931 the depression set in and until 1935 the Territory experienced a succession of lean years. The programme of public works decreased, as did building by private enterprise; railway construction came to an end; staffs were depleted; non-native agriculturists, although maintaining and often increasing their output, were chary of breaking new land.

Owing to these factors the demand for labour contracted while, at the same time, prices steadily declined. Revenue was affected, especially as regards native tax receipts and customs duties.

It was in these circumstances that the Government started a campaign of increased production of economic crops by the native population, without which the native tax, railway traffic, and customs revenue would have declined still further and trade would have fallen to a dangerously low level.

The object of that campaign was two-fold—

(i) To increase the production of economic crops in areas which had hitherto produced them and were favourably situated as regards population, markets, soil and climate;

(ii) To encourage economic crops in areas not so well situated which relied principally on the labour market for cash requirements and tended to suffer from a contraction of demand for labour.

The campaign was successful and undoubtedly assisted the country towards recovery. Exports of cotton, for example, rose from 3,670 tons in 1930 to 10,000 tons in 1935. Groundnuts and rice also showed marked increases.

The result has been that in many areas the production of economic crops, so far from requiring encouragement, has now become a habit and many natives have come to regard the planting of cotton or groundnuts as the obvious way of meeting their need for cash.

Coincidentally with this increase in native production mineral resources hitherto undeveloped were opened up and sisal exports continued to expand, as will be seen from the following export figures of gold and sisal for 1935:—

Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,134 oz. approximately.
Sisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,261 tons

In addition, building has been renewed and a programme of loan works is in operation.

4. To summarize: the country has emerged from the depression and labour requirements have not only returned to normal but show every sign of expanding.

On the other hand, labour is not as readily available as it used to be for reasons of which the most important are as follows:—

(a) the production of economic crops has tended to keep native labour on its own land;

(b) the increase in cotton growing has absorbed more labour than before;

(c) the general rise in prices and increase in produce owing to good harvests, coupled with the fact that wages are still unavoidably on the low side, has lessened the inducement to go and work for hire away from home;

(d) the sudden expansion of the mining industry may have taken some labour away from other industries in spite of the fact that it has attracted labour from outside the Territory;

(e) owing to the danger of sleeping sickness the movement of labour from certain areas has had to be prohibited or restricted.

5. The problem before the committee is how to balance the needs of the various industries, e.g., mining and agriculture, both native and non-native, in such a way as to benefit the Territory as a whole.

6. There are, of course, certain principles relating to native labour which will be borne in mind. They may be stated as follows:—

(1) While it is unquestionably in the interests of the native that he should adopt some form of active work there can be no question of compelling him to do so by force.

(2) The growing of adequate food crops must be a first call on the natives' time.

(3) Too great an exodus of males from one area may be administratively undesirable as having disruptive effects on tribal life.

(4) The native is free to choose how he should work, although entitled to look to Government for advice as to the way in which he can most profitably do so.

7. In an area favourably situated as regards soil, population, markets, etc., the production of economic crops by the native is eminently desirable, but production of an unpopular crop or of a crop which cannot be grown economically must be a mistake if the native who is not, for one reason or another, occupied on his own land can dispose of his labour more profitably by going out to work. Among the various factors requiring to be taken into account in addition to the indisputable need for labour for non-native agriculture and industry, are the fertility of the soil, the density of population, the general physique of a tribe, the prevalence of tsetse fly, sleeping sickness, distance from a mining or planting area, etc.

8. Apart from the difficulties which may arise from such factors as these there are no doubt others which are avoidable and due to lack of co-ordination or co-operation. In certain areas, for example, labour may be available but may not be aware of opportunities of employment. Similarly employers requiring labour may be unaware of the fact that it may be found without difficulty if only the existence of the demand and the terms offered were known. Again, supply and demand may both be in existence and understood but facilities for transport be lacking or some artificial and surmountable restrictions act as a deterrent.

9. In view of the various considerations referred to in the preceding paragraphs, His Excellency proposes to appoint a committee with the following terms of reference:—

Having regard to the diverse and increasing calls upon the native labour supply of the Territory for purposes of peasant agriculture for employment upon agricultural estates, in the mining and other industries, and in public and private enterprise generally;

and having regard also to the importance of such measures being taken as may conduce to the moral and physical welfare of labour so employed;

and bearing in mind, on the one hand, that it is desirable in their own interests and that of the Territory that as many of the population as are able to work should be employed in work, and, on the other hand, the principle that freedom of choice must be observed in respect of the particular type of work to be performed by the labourer, the dangers of excessive detribalization, and the essential importance of preserving the peasant industry of the Territory unimpaired;

to consider and advise the Government as to the ways and means by which the interests of the several parties may best be reconciled and advanced, to the general benefit, whether by improved methods of health, sanitation, diet, accommodation, transport, etc., or by measures directed to the co-ordination of labour supply and demand, or by the removal (whole or partial), without detriment to the general welfare, of any bars or restrictions now impeding the free flow of labour, or by any modification of the hitherto customary forms of contract and/or system of wage-payment or by other means.

APPENDIX VIII.

Address by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Tenth Session of the Legislative Council.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

There have been many changes on the official side since I last addressed you, and in respect of one of them no greater loss could have befallen the Territory. I refer, of course, to the departure of Mr. Mitchell. His encyclopædic knowledge of the country, his ability and the forcefulness of his personality are so fresh in memory that I need not dilate upon them—nor am I quite sure that any attempt on my part to do so would be entirely apt in the case of one who is now Governor of a neighbouring territory. But I cannot let the occasion pass without expressing a sense of the great gratitude I feel personally to him for the support and the wise counsel which as my Chief Secretary he so unreservedly put at my disposal during my first year in this Territory.

It also falls to me to express the sense of loss which we all feel, and which the Territory as a whole will share, at the retirement of three others of our leading Members. Mr. Habib Jamal, who has, I believe, the distinction of being the youngest Member ever nominated, has very successfully proved in the course of five years that age is no criterion of wisdom or ability, and his business knowledge and the close study which he has given, in particular to Railway finance, have been invaluable. I would, in addition, thank him cordially on your behalf for the help which he has given so ungrudgingly upon various committees. Mr. Wyndham has also placed freely at our disposal all the experience gained during 15 years in the Indian Civil Service and, subsequently, as a settler in East Africa. He has been a consistent supporter of what has seemed to him sound and a strong critic of what has not, but always with tolerance, moderation and understanding. I should like too, if I may, to thank him personally for the friendly help which he has invariably been ready to give me, and I would only add that I propose, when any opportunity occurs, to continue taking advantage of his willingness to lend a hand. Dr. Shircore is leaving us prematurely, and though we shall all wish to congratulate him upon his re-entry into governmental harness and wish him the success which our knowledge of all that he did as Director of Medical Services here makes a foregone conclusion, we must on all other grounds deplore his departure and look forward to the day of his return.

We welcome as successors of two of the gentlemen who are retiring, Mr. Adamjee and Major King. The first named is well known to you all as a business man, who has already shown his willingness to serve the country by his membership of the Railway Advisory Council and various committees. Major King comes to us from the Lindi area, which has hardly received in the past the representation which is warranted by its importance and promise.

The main task before us at this session is the examination and enactment of the Appropriation Bill. The other legislation which will be laid before you is largely of an amending nature and includes Bills with the following objects: to enable precautionary measures to be taken to check the spread of infectious disease and to strengthen the existing law requiring notification of dangerous outbreaks; to extend, wherever necessary, beyond the limits of townships, the application of measures for anti-malarial control; to amend the law relating to cinematograph theatres and the making and exhibiting of cinematograph pictures; to include wines and spirits amongst goods privileged to drawback of import duty; to assure the use of accurate electricity meters; to reconcile legislation regulating postal services with that of Kenya and Uganda; and to amend the

Pounds Ordinance of 1930, so as to require that the boundaries of unenclosed land shall be more easily recognizable and to allow some relief in certain circumstances to owners of trespassing animals.

I mentioned last year that drafts had been prepared to amend and consolidate the law regarding labour. These drafts were sent to the Secretary of State, by whom they are still under consideration. It has already been agreed that it would be a mistake to hurry the enactment of this important legislation and that the public should have full opportunity to discuss and criticize it. It is, therefore, intended, as soon as may be possible, to publish the new labour code some months before you are asked to consider it in Council.

As regards merchant shipping, I fear there has been further delay in introducing legislation owing to changes of staff and the need for further consideration of this rather complicated subject. I can only assure Honourable Members that the matter is not being forgotten.

I know that the introduction at this session of a Bill relating to the coffee industry was expected by the public. This has been held up pending scrutiny by the Secretary of State of a clause which has been inserted in the draft already approved with intent that the constitution and functions of the Coffee Board to be appointed may be determined and legally defined. The next session of this Council will be held in March and the Bill will be enacted then. Other legislation which must be held over until that time includes Bills to regulate the establishment of a Provident Fund for non-pensionable members of the Local Civil Service, and to effect, by amendment of existing law, certain recommendations made by the Trade Licensing Committee.

The life of the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance which is due to expire on 31st December will, I understand, have to be prolonged awhile and a resolution will be laid before you to that effect. The problem is a very difficult one and has been engaging much attention—as indeed has been the case in most other countries of the world. The Transport Board have advised that we invite an independent expert with the requisite qualifications and experience to come and assist us to a solution, and this we shall try to arrange.

One other matter: There will, I know, be general satisfaction at the agreement which has been reached, after prolonged negotiations, with the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Company in regard to the lighterage rates to be charged at Dar es Salaam and Tanga. The Company has undertaken, on the basis of the 1933 tonnage, to reduce their profits by slightly more than £10,000, subject to certain assurances which I need not detail to you here.

I will now proceed to Finance, the 1935 Budget and that proposed for 1936.

In comparing the financial position for 1935, so far as it can now be foreseen, with the approved estimates you will find a gross improvement of £236,000 (excluding the Colonial Development Fund). Of this, £59,000 is attributable to increased earnings by the Railways, to which I will refer later, and £177,000 to increased revenue from other sources, including £110,000 increase from import duties. In consequence, we have been able to provide for repayment of £100,000 interest charges to the Imperial Treasury and a supplementary programme of public works costing £22,000. As the remaining items of supplementary expenditure will be balanced by savings, the net improvement anticipated (still excluding the Colonial Development Fund) is £114,000. It may be more.

Our Surplus Balances on 1st January stood at £474,000. We budgeted for a surplus on the year's working of £8,000 and we now expect about £126,000, or an improvement of £118,000. The difference between the £118,000 and the £114,000 already mentioned is accounted for by interest grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

As regards the 1936 Budget:—

Revenue (excluding Colonial Development Fund receipts) has been put at £1,903,172. This is more than £203,000 above the approved estimates for 1935, but it includes various items included on both sides of the budget for the first time and is in reality much the same as in the revised estimates for 1935.

Expenditure (excluding Colonial Development Fund) has been put at £1,860,651, or £168,000 more than the corresponding estimate for 1935. Of this £168,000, £100,000 represents Treasury interest, £20,000 an increase in public works extraordinary, £13,700 additional provision for road maintenance, £26,000 the inclusion for the first time of certain items on both sides of the budget, and the rest expansions of services and such inevitable increases as those for pensions and gratuities.

I am glad to say that it will be possible to remit certain taxes, amounting to £20,000, in 1936, or in a full year to £23,000, and, allowing for these, the surplus of revenue over expenditure in 1936 is estimated at £22,881 and our accumulated surplus balances at something over £623,000. I am confident that you will share my view that these results reflect great credit on all those who have given of their best, both qualitatively and quantitatively, to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the general recovery which is noticeable throughout the world. A very heavy burden has fallen particularly upon the Acting Chief Secretary, and I think this is perhaps the appropriate moment for me also to pay a most cordial tribute, with which I know you would all wish to be associated, to our departing Treasurer, Mr. Bayles. His promotion to Nigeria is an indication of the high esteem in which he is held by His Majesty's Government, and we cannot grudge it to him for we know how well it has been deserved; but the loss to this Territory will be a very severe one. His wide experience of East Africa, his financial acumen, his strong commonsense—and, I would add, his readiness to compromise or stick to his guns according to his appreciation of the essential needs of the case—have been invaluable both at times of depression and of recovery. He has every right to be proud of the results reflected in the 1936 Budget, for which his labours have been so largely responsible, and whether the tide of recovery continues or is checked, our gratitude to him for the part he has played will not be diminished.

Just now I mentioned in passing increased earnings of £59,000 by the Railways in 1935. The original estimate of their deficit was over £53,000. If £64,000 were added to this for the payment of interest to the Imperial Treasury, the result would be a deficit of £117,000. Since it is expected, even after the full payment of interest, to be only £58,000 odd, the improvement is represented by the figure of £59,000. On this gratifying result we shall all wish to congratulate the Acting General Manager and his staff, and it is only fair to remind Honourable Members, when speaking of the £58,700 deficit standing in the name of the Railways, that their revenue is £626,100, their working expenses only £362,300, or 58 per cent. of their revenue, and their debt charges £322,500. For 1936 the Railway estimate of revenue is £646,585, and of expenditure £701,240. The resultant deficit of £54,655 is some £4,000 less than the revised estimate of the deficit for 1935. Their working expenses are estimated at £383,418 and the debt charges at £17,822.

So much for formal figures. They have, in this instance, been welcome ones, but, as there is little need for me to remind you, we have still to be very careful. The estimated figures of our Customs revenues for 1935 only fall short by £7,000 of the total for 1927 in spite of the fact that the prices of nearly all products stand at about half of what they then were, and, moreover, we are building on a broader basis; but experience has given us a sharp lesson, and we must not be content to sit back and contemplate our good fortune in the way that Mr. Kipling has pictured:—

“And whatever we do, we shall fold our hands and suck our gums and think well of it.”

There are heavy arrears of maintenance to be made up on roads, buildings, and railways, and a vital need to build up our reserves. At the same time there is one respect in which we cannot in fairness as a self-respecting government consent to profiteer. I refer to the salary levy. It was accepted willingly and borne ungrudgingly so long as our accounts were not securely balanced, but its perpetuation would be an act of bad faith if the proceeds were used on a surplus budget for such purposes as I have described. So much will, I think, be conceded in all quarters; but it will also, I daresay, be urged that official salaries are too high and that they should be stabilized on a lower level. If I thought that were so I should not hesitate to express agreement and make appropriate representations to His Majesty's Government; but I cannot share the view. From what I have seen, I should judge that the value of the average official to this country is at least what he is being paid, and in many cases more. If there are any who are below average, the remedy is to get rid of them and replace them, or not, as may be necessary. It is no good employing any but really good men in such a country as this for the carrying out of the heavy and varied responsibilities which continually face them; and if you are to get good men you must give them full security for a salary sufficient to attract them in the first instance and to enable them to live and support their families with a reasonable measure of decency and comfort, whether times are good or bad. If, however, it can be shown that there are too many of them—more than the country can afford—the matter would be on a different plane and would require most careful examination. I do not suggest that there is in fact any surplus of staff, and from the constant calls that are received for extra help, and the reluctance of my advisers to concede any but the most pressing cases, I doubt it. But there is one point upon which I should like to reassure you. As our revenues tend to expand and demands for extra staff come in, as they must, we shall continue most carefully to scrutinize all demands from two aspects—first, the need for any new appointment at all, and, second, the possibility of meeting the needs of the case by the employment of staff recruited locally. Not only shall we save, where this is practicable, much expenditure on passages and, frequently, on pensions, but we shall be carrying out the obligation which lies upon every Government to find work for its own people. The principle applies regardless of race though the saving in costs will, of course, vary inversely with the employee's standard of living. This is a budget session and for the moment I am speaking from the financial angle. There is, of course, another angle—that of our responsibility as a trustee for the welfare and progress of the native, a responsibility which we have carried out in the past and shall carry out in the future—but I need not dilate upon the indisputable and would only ask you to note that the conclusion must be the same from whichever side we view the matter: we are bound to find more and more employment for the African within the limits of his capacity, and to widen those limits we must train him. In some departments an excellent start has already been made, and it is our business to see that the same can be said of all, and that what is started is carried on.

In the field of Education we have no spectacular intentions to record and the policy outlined in the Sessional Paper issued last year continues to be followed. May I, in this connection, quote what I said in June to the Permanent Mandates Commission at Geneva?

"I should like . . . to say a word upon a general principle which seems to be inexpugnable in respect of native education in any country which like Tanganyika, is at an early stage in its development. Progress will come from the laying of solid groundwork, slowly and surely, with care and perseverance, and not from fancy flights into the empyrean. It must be conditioned first by the capacity of the native, not merely to imbibe what he is taught from day to day, but to assimilate that knowledge by the digestive processes of the mind and gradually to acquire a new sense of perspective. That process can no more be hastened than a child can be

forced into manhood by over-eating. In the second place, the progress of education must not outstrip the opportunities for absorbing its products into forms of employment which afford full scope for its utilization. There is room for boys trained in medicine, in agriculture, in forestry, in engineering, in veterinary work and so on. Such training is, in fact, given, and I hope to see it extended. But there is at present less scope for boys who have received a literary training. I do not say there is no scope for them, for such there is. My point is merely that the numbers to be given a literary training and the numbers to be given a vocational training must be conditioned, in each case, by the opportunities for their making proper use of it, lest we incur the reproach of having bred a race which has acquired discontent and intellectual malaise without attaining wisdom or the means to earn a livelihood."

I am glad to say that it has been possible to make provision for some increase in the grants-in-aid in various parts of the Territory, and that Government has engaged, when the Indian Cess Fund is exhausted (as it will be next year) to make an additional grant from general revenue. The Indian Education Advisory Board is considering ways and means of raising the balance required for Indian education from the communities interested.

Medical work will continue to absorb as much money as we can afford, and the energy of Dr. Scott and his staff gives ample guarantee of efficiency. Special attention has been, and is being, given to the problem of malaria which infects far too high a proportion of the people of every nationality in the Territory. We were fortunate enough, as you know, to receive a visit some months ago from Sir Malcolm Watson, a practical malariologist of international reputation, and the fact that he was able to spend a week in examining proposals prepared by the Medical Department and based on the findings of the Malaria Research Officer for large-scale anti-malarial drainage works in Dar es Salaam should be of great value to us when we tackle this question. It appears to me to be one of urgent importance. This is not, of course, to be confused with the Dar es Salaam drainage scheme prepared by a representative of a firm of eminent consulting engineers in England four or five years ago. On account of the depression it was not possible to finance the scheme which even after certain modifications was estimated to cost £70,000, but I hope that it may not be very long before we are in a position to raise the necessary sum from Loan Funds to deal with this urgent matter also.

We have been further fortunate in getting Dr. Orenstein, the Chief Medical Officer of a well-known group of gold mines in Johannesburg, to tour the Lupa area and give us the benefit of his advice.

The whole question of medical provision in the goldfields is one which both the Government and the mining companies have very much in mind, and I was particularly glad—though not in any way surprised—to see that Kentan Gold Areas, Limited, have paid their usual careful attention to it in the Saragura field. In September a Health Officer was posted by Government to the Lupa and, furthermore, it is intended during 1936, in order to assist employers to carry out their obligations, to provide a Medical Officer with a clearing station and four out-dispensaries in the Controlled Area. I should mention too, with gratification, that the Lupa Gold Diggers' and Miners' Association has made proposals for a medical benefit scheme to provide certain services for their members: these proposals are receiving close attention at present. One would like to see a permanent hospital on the Lupa, and no doubt the day will come when such will be built; but it is first necessary to decide upon the site of the central township of the future, and this again depends upon the completion of our investigations into the water supply of the area. It had been hoped that a water-boring plant would be in action and the results known by the end of the year, but, unfortunately, through no fault of ours, its delivery was delayed and the machine has only just arrived. It is being assembled at Dodoma.

A tuberculosis survey is under weigh in the central and south-western parts of the Territory under the auspices of Dr. Wilcocks, and the Tsetse Research and Medical Departments are co-operating in a campaign against fly in the dangerous Singida-Mkalama area. I need not, however, attempt to detail all their multifarious activities.

I will pass now to Economic Development. In June Mr. Mitchell was able to give you a very encouraging review of the condition of agriculture, and I am glad to say that present figures show that the optimistic estimates then made of this season's output are likely to be attained. During the peak years of prosperity before the depression the exports of this country were valued at a little over four millions. This year they will exceed three millions in spite of the difference in prices, and the basis is broader and firmer than ever before. That is very satisfactory. We do not want temporary inflated prices, which may suddenly fail and plunge us into ruin. We need a steady level at which any requisite adjustments in costs, to meet inevitable fluctuations of the market, are practicable.

The recent rise in the price of sisal has been very marked and very welcome and I trust it will enable the planters, who have faced the terrible difficulties of the last few years with such determination, to make up lost ground and rehabilitate the industry so that it may meet the expansion of demand with full confidence in the efficiency of its organization and the value of the institutions for research and experiment upon which it has so wisely placed reliance. I notice that the total value of the sisal exports for 1935 should be about a million pounds and that the year's production, if sold on present prices, would represent a total value of one and three-quarter million pounds as compared with the full value of one and a-half million pounds in 1929.

The cotton crop for the season, I am assured, will reach the record estimate of 55,000 bales.

Groundnuts have again come into their own with an estimated tonnage of 16,000 for the year and an increase in the market value.

I only wish that I could speak in the same congratulatory terms of coffee. Record crops have been produced, but the growers have had the sad experience of not sharing the relief which better markets have afforded to others. It is some relief to see that recent reports indicate an upward tendency and that high prices are still realized for the finer varieties, such as the Mbeya-Mbosi marks which are now firmly established on the London markets. The Government has done what little it can legitimately do for the industry in general by reducing the coffee cess by half as a temporary measure. The value of the Bukoba crop has been steady and it is now proposed that, by means of a tax on exports, estimated to bring in £500 during the first year, a contribution towards the cost of general coffee research at Lyamungu shall be made by this section of the industry. Charges for grading will, at the same time, be reduced so as to be more closely proportionate to the cost of the service. I have already mentioned that it is intended, with the good will of the newly formed territorial Coffee Association, to form a Coffee Board with statutory powers.

Local Tea Associations have been established to serve the Mufindi and Rungwe areas and I hear that there is a prospect of the formation of a Central Association for the East African territories. I hope that these associations will take measures to explore the vast possibilities of increasing local consumption, for experience in every field has shown how much can be done by organized distribution and adequate advertisement to increase consumption of such commodities to the general benefit of all concerned.

I was much struck lately by reading in a circular issued by the Director of Agriculture the characteristic statement that he "views with satisfaction the fact that there are still 'worlds to conquer' in the Territory." There are, and I am sure he is the man for the task. He is not referring only to sisal, coffee, cotton, and our other main crops. He rightly draws attention to the advisability of studying the potentialities of such subsidiary crops as

tobacco—of which we are now producing 250 tons a year—gum, beeswax, pyrethrum, edible peas and beans, flax and ramie, fruit and vegetables. There is money to be made in all of them and we must equip ourselves to take prompt advantage of any fresh openings or improvements in the market. I do not for a moment, of course, suggest any concurrent relaxation in efforts to increase yields of major crops; nor am I thinking only in terms of the settler. I have also in mind the fact that we must pay special attention to teaching the natives intensive methods of agriculture. Moreover, if we find that there is anywhere a shortage of suitable land for native cultivation and that the fields are not being given proper opportunities for recuperation by means of the usual native practices of shifting cultivation or fallowing, we must drive home the lesson that if yields are to be increased or even maintained, the native cultivator must adopt new methods which will preserve the fertility of the soil. He must rotate his crops, manure his lands, hedge his fields, cultivate on ridges and generally take a lesson from the experience of others.

Measures for agricultural research are taking the important place they deserve. The Coffee Research and Experimental Station at Lyamungu, comprising well-equipped laboratories and staff, has been completed and work has begun. The three cotton experimental farms which are being established with the aid of grants from the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation are being rapidly equipped—I visited one of these farms recently, at Kingolwira near Morogoro, and was struck by the progress which has been made. In measures taken to assist sisal research we have the support and co-operation of the industry in Kenya. The Experimental Station at Mlingano ought to be ready for occupation by the end of the year, and arrangements have been made with the British Linen Industries Research Committee to enable overseas research to be undertaken at Lambeg in Ireland.

As regards veterinary work—I have felt some doubt as to the practicability and the soundness of the policy adopted by the Government in respect of rinderpest and carried out in face of such odds by the Veterinary Department. So long as we prevented any spread of the disease to the countries lying on and beyond our southern border by the maintenance of our effective barrier, and so long as we protected our own herds of graded cattle, were we gaining anything commensurate with the trouble and expense incurred by attempting the apparently impossible task of eliminating rinderpest throughout the Territory? The case was laid before the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health and I may very briefly summarize the advice given. It amounts to this: we must of course continue to safeguard absolutely the countries to the south, but for the rest, while a campaign having as its object the complete eradication of the disease is not warranted, it is highly desirable to take all possible steps to cope with serious outbreaks among native herds as and when they occur—and, of course, fully to protect our graded cattle. That advice we propose to follow, and we can count upon the Veterinary Department to implement it to the full extent of their resources. Meanwhile, the development of mining and other wage-earning activities, coupled with the native's predilection for a meat ration, is tending to expand the internal market for livestock in a very satisfactory manner and should progressively assist in the campaign which is being waged in a number of fields against the menace of erosion.

I know you will regret to learn that the factory of Meat Rations, Limited, at Mwanza will probably have to close down altogether. The Government gave careful consideration to the possibility of assisting it further but felt bound to come to the conclusion that it could not afford to do so. A memorandum on the subject will be circulated to Honourable Members.

In my address to you of a year ago I laid particular emphasis upon the need for regarding our development projects as a whole, for correlating the activities of the several departments in such a way as to prevent any waste of energy by isolation and to ensure harmonious inter-relation of effort.

In this connection I expressed the wish that we could undertake a comprehensive scheme for improving—and I should have added “conserving”—our water supplies. The report of Dr. Teale and Mr. Gillman, whom I mentioned as inquiring into this matter, has now been received, and I regard it as one of the most important papers I have read since my arrival in the Territory. Its range is very wide, its authority unquestionable, and its conclusion disturbing. If any Honourable Members have not yet read it, I hope they will take the first opportunity of doing so in order that a full appreciation of the magnitude of the problem of water conservation may be realized, together with the dangers that will beset us if we do not take all steps to avert them. The whole case has been examined by a Committee whose report has been completed and may possibly be ready for circulation to Members before we disperse. I will not say more than that the measures requiring to be taken clearly fall under two heads; first, those requiring considerable capital expenditure over a number of years—for which we must seek extraneous assistance—and, second, those which we must take ourselves without delay. The latter will require some special expenditure, but there is also much to be done in the way of overhauling our policy and revising our rules in respect of such matters as water boards and the protection of our forests. Our forests are our reservoirs, but—through no fault of any department, but rather from a general lack of realization—they have not received the full measure of attention which they deserve. I am glad to say that, as a beginning, an additional sum of £1,600 has been found in this year's Estimates for the work of the Department of Forests. The hope that we may be able to make more use of our splendid timber supplies and extend them is strengthened by the recent visit of Professor Troup, Director of the Imperial Forestry Institute, who has recently inspected the Usambara area and the Northern, Lake and Eastern Provinces, and we anticipate also useful advice from Major Oliphant of the Colonial Forests Resources Development Department, who is at present in the country. I should like to add that steps have been taken to introduce a system of grading of gum arabic in the Lake Province, to carry out experiments in tapping and to encourage increased collection.

Government continues to give attention to the development and improvement of existing roads in all parts of the Territory, and in particular to those serving the gold mining areas. The programme of new road construction inaugurated in 1934 to further the development of the gold mining industry has been brought to completion during the year and has proved of great assistance to the industry. The projects in question comprised the new Kungutas-Luika Road (27 miles), the Senyela-Shoga Chini Road (26 miles), the Nassa-Usashi section of the Mwanza-Musoma Road (42 miles) and improvements to the Tabora-Lupa and Sekenke-Kinyangiri Roads. The results are reflected in the traffic statistics compiled monthly by the Public Works Department, which, for example, in the case of certain sections of recently completed roads in the Lupa area show an increase of 500 per cent. over last year's figures. We do not claim that our work is complete and I am aware that there are other mining areas, Musoma for example, where considerable improvements to the road system will have to be carried out as soon as funds are available.

The progress which has been made in carrying out the development programme financed from loan balances and money supplied by the Colonial Development Fund is very satisfactory, and I should like to pay a public tribute to the energy and efficiency which has been displayed by the Public Works Department upon whom the brunt of the work has fallen. The large programme which is being tackled will, when completed, add over 1,000 miles of new and improved roads to the Territory's system of communications. A detailed progress report has been laid before you and need only summarize its main features. The survey of the Itigi-Lupa Road has reached mile 81, an aerial reconnaissance has been carried out of the whole 240 miles, and construction has reached mile 35 from Itigi

The Kilosa-Ifakara Road is being surveyed with special reference to the difficult question of the trace to be followed at the river crossings, and tenders will shortly be invited for the various works required. Similarly, on the Morogoro-Turiani Road, bridges, drifts and culverts are being constructed on the first 25-mile section to carry the heavy girders for the larger bridges beyond, and as soon as we know when the steelwork on order from England will be ready, tenders will be invited for the completion of the work. On the Arusha-Oldeani Road tenders have already been accepted for five contracts for the supply of material and five for spreading and compacting. Similar tenders have been invited for the Makyuni-Babati Road, and the Oldeani-Serengeti Road and its proposed deviations have been surveyed. Much heavy work has already been done on the old Morogoro-Mlali-Mgeta Road, involving blasting and bridging, as well as the reforming, raising and resurfacing of the road. In the Southern Province locally engaged staff has been at construction and repair work under the direction of the engineer who surveyed the Lindi-Masasi Road, but I understand that more money may be required for the feeder roads. The work on Mafia Island is being carried out under the supervision of the local Administrative Officer.

In only two respects has there been any delay. Work on the Lusahunga-Katale Road has been suspended for reasons which I will shortly explain in connection with mining development in this area, and it has not been possible to proceed as yet with the Rest Camp on the Serengeti, owing, I surmise, to a misunderstanding as to the type of buildings to be erected. £1,000 will not provide a modern hotel, with all the amenities of civilization, and heaven forbid that nature's splendour should be so defaced. But for £1,000 it should be perfectly possible to build a simple camp, supplied with water from the springs of Ngorongoro, to serve the essential needs of any visitors of the kind whom we wish to attract to these lovely highlands.

Of the other works financed from loan and Colonial Development money the most important is the geological and topographical survey of the country. Although it has not been possible to find the full staff for the topographical survey until this month, yet it is anticipated that by the end of the year 5,000 square miles will have been mapped. The activities of the Geological Division have also been curtailed on account of unavoidable delay in the recruitment of staff. The skeleton staff has, in the meantime, done valuable work including a geological survey over the larger part of the Iramba Plateau, the completion of a special report on the Territory's largest gold producing mine, Sekenke, and the mapping of a difficult part of the Lupa Goldfield in the vicinity of the Upper Sira River.

I have already mentioned that the new water boring plant, purchased from the Colonial Development Fund, is to investigate water supplies for the new Lupa township.

The Tukuyu-Lupa telegraph scheme is well advanced, and the Lupa area has already been linked with inland and overseas telegraphic communications by the recent completion of the Mbeya-Chunya line. Musoma is another mining area where telegraph and telephone facilities are required. A line will shortly be constructed from Musoma to Buhamba, and possibly beyond that point.

This brings me to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. It has been operated with the efficiency and smoothness we have come to expect. The only changes of note that have occurred are that air mail rates have been reduced during the last few months, and the parcel post, cash on delivery, system has been extended to India. The inauguration early in 1936 of an air mail service to Lindi is being considered.

I should like here to add one brief word concerning the great loss we suffered early this year in the tragic accident to Mr. P. R. Smith. His

charm of character endeared him to everyone whom he met, his prompt and tactful handling of business relieved the public of any anxiety regarding the efficiency of the services for which he was responsible, and his death robbed us of one who was a fine type of the public-spirited civil servant working for the welfare of the community as a whole.

Before touching upon recent mining developments I would express our great regret that the Honourable Member from the Lupa, Mr. MacHugh is not here to-day to assist at our debates. He is in hospital at Mbeya and we all wish him a speedy recovery.

The reasons which led the Government to combine the Land, Survey Mines and Geological Survey Departments into one organization were explained last year, and I think I may safely say that the combined Department, since its establishment last March, has given satisfaction to the public and to some extent at least dispelled the doubts originally expressed by Honourable Members. As time goes on and the work of preliminary arrangement and adjustment is completed I do not doubt that the full benefit of the new organization will be fully felt. In particular, I think you will agree, the appointment of Dr. Teale as Mining Consultant has been a most happy one. During the last two months he has been at his office in London at the premises of the Trade Commissioner for the East African Dependencies and in active touch with mining circles in London. As a result, to no small degree, of his able advocacy, the mining possibilities of the Territory have been frequently referred to in financial, mining and other newspapers in very promising terms, and I believe these references to be fully justified by the enhanced interest which Europe and South Africa have taken in the rapid progress made this year throughout our mining areas. Moreover, it is not only Government which has seen fit to overhaul and reorganize its machinery. It is very satisfactory to note that the mining industry is rapidly refitting itself with modern equipment. For instance, Tanganyika Central Goldfields Co., Ltd., whose mine at Sekenke I visited a few weeks ago, is installing new batteries which will be able to deal with twice the amount of ore crushed by the stamps at present in use, and, on a rather different plane, the increase in production figures from the Lupa, on which I should like to congratulate the diggers, is due, I understand, in large part to the use of mechanical dry blowers which has made possible the treatment of larger tonnages of ore than could have been done by the old method of human lung power. The question of a central plant for the treatment of refractory ores is under consideration by Government, and we await the report of a newly appointed metallurgist who is at present investigating the matter. On many mines there is still room for much improvement of equipment, and it is hoped that in 1936 the attention of miners will be given increasingly to the introduction of air compressors and rock drills. The value of gold produced during the first nine months of this year falls short by only £9,000 of the total of over £291,000 recorded for the whole year 1934 and there is no doubt that we can look forward confidently to a sharp and sustained rise in the figures of gold production in the future.

The prospect for those concerned in tin and diamonds is also very favourable.

The outstanding event of the year is the publication by Sir Robert Williams and Company of particulars of the large auriferous occurrence which have been proved by Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., in the Saraguri area. The present indications are that the development of this field will prove one of primary importance to the prosperity of the Territory. Heavy machinery is at present being transported to the goldfield by the Lake route, but it is hoped that the 15-ton road transport unit purchased with Colonial Development Fund money will arrive in January and that most, if not all, of the machinery, stores and fuel subsequently required will then go by road from Isaka Station. This route, passing through the promising

gold belt to the south of Saragura, is the best of a number of alternatives investigated and has the additional advantage of serving the areas in Biharamulo, Kahama and Kibondo, produce from which it was previously thought would have to be evacuated by the Lusahunga-Katale Road included in the works to be carried out from loan balances. It is for this reason that work on the Lusahunga Road has been suspended until it is seen how the road train behaves on the Isaka-Ushirombo route.

The big increase in the number of mine labourers brought about by the rapid expansion of the industry has emphasized the need for special Labour Officers, and to meet this need it is intended early next year to second an Administrative Officer to perform this duty in the Mwanza area and to post at Chunya a Labour Officer, provision for whose salary has been included in the draft estimates which you will shortly discuss.

Now, much of what I have said to-day has reference to what I may call our business activities, the term being used to cover both agriculture and mining. But business needs advertisement, and by advertisement I do not mean only posters and headlines, but a general turning of the world's serious attention to what we can give them and what they can give us in exchange. If we are to go ahead at the rate that our potentialities warrant we must let the world know what those potentialities are. I think we can say that we have made a start. The admirable Mining Publicity pamphlet recently issued is a case in point, and I have lately read with great interest—to take the latest example out of several—another pamphlet on the objects and scope of the Coffee Research and Experimental Station. The Northern Province, with Kilimanjaro and the Serengeti as its incomparable assets, has its own Publicity Committee which is doing very good work. So has Tanga. Dar es Salaam, previously the headquarters of the territorial Publicity Committee, should, it is felt, have its own local publicity, managed by a committee of the Township Authority. To co-ordinate the work carried out by these local committees, it is advisable to have a central body, and we have come to the conclusion that the best plan is to invite the General Manager of the Railways in collaboration with a few other gentlemen to undertake this task. As you are aware, a great opportunity is being given us by the opening next September of a great exhibition to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Johannesburg. Tanganyika, together with Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, proposes to participate, sharing an East African Pavilion which will contain exhibits of our representative industries, for example, sisal, coffee, forests, mining and, we hope, tea and cotton. There will also be an important section devoted to travel and tourist publicity. It is proposed to appoint a local Exhibition Committee at an early date from which one or two delegates will be sent to a Joint Committee for the three territories operating at Nairobi.

There is little more that I need say. Peace and quiet have generally prevailed throughout the country during the past year, and for this we have to thank the administrative and departmental services, good crops, and the excellent relations obtaining between employers and employed. This would not be Africa if there were no rumours and speculation about the state of affairs in Abyssinia, but there is no indication of any local repercussions of note. Indeed it would appear that the local African has a better sense of perspective, or a more advanced knowledge of the geography of this part of the world, than some of those living in more advanced countries, in whom the mention of "East Africa" seems, quite unwarrantably, to induce a feeling of insecurity regarding anything from Suez to the Cape of Good Hope.

Certain administrative adjustments which have been made or are projected are worth mentioning. The most important of these is the transfer of the provincial headquarters from Iringa to Mbeya, which is to take place before the end of the year. When regard is had to the distribution of population in the province and its agricultural output, it is evident that there has for long been a case for a southward move. The mining developments on the Lupa have made the case overwhelmingly strong, and the necessary

buildings are at present being constructed at Mbeya. A second but less important change is in the organization of Mahenge and Kiberege. Mahenge has heretofore been in name the district headquarters for both these divisions. In 1929, a temporary substation was built at Kiberege to ensure the closer administration of the rich Ulanga valley but it has in practice been found convenient for the Administrative Officer there to communicate with the Provincial Commissioner direct instead of backwards through the District Officer at Mahenge. The division served by Kiberege station is of greater economic importance than that surrounding Mahenge and will become increasingly so with the development following the construction of the Kilosa-Ifakara Road. The Director of Medical Services who has recently visited Kiberege is satisfied as to the suitability of the site from the health point of view, and it has accordingly been decided to recognize the station as a permanent one and to declare it the district headquarters with Mahenge as a sub-station subordinate to it. The isolated position of the Mahenge division will make it necessary to retain there the organization of an administrative station including the sub-accountancy.

Kahama and Nzega Districts were merged into one last May and the Mkalama District will be administered from Singida as from 1st January next. I should like to mention briefly the reasons for amalgamations of this nature, as there seems to have been a little misunderstanding of Government's intention in some quarters. Wherever there is an administrative station, however small and remote, there is an inevitable tendency for it to become a bureaucratic focus and for officials, whose work should be in the field, to be tied to their offices by the obligation to deal with an ever accumulating mass of financial and clerical work. The scattered population, the great distances and the difficult conditions of travel in the early days necessitated the establishment of a large number of stations, but the development of communications now makes it possible gradually to reduce this number without impairing the degree of administrative supervision. The effect, I trust, will be rather the reverse, in that officers will be freed from office routine and be able to devote more time to touring.

Before leaving this subject of administrative reorganization and concluding my address to you, there is one matter to which I should like to make reference: the Township Authority of Dar es Salaam. We have no municipalities as yet in the Territory and at first sight we seem in that respect to be rather behind the times. Two main considerations arise: on the one hand the desirability in principle of giving a due measure of local control to those who are sufficiently public-spirited to undertake their share in the responsibilities of office; on the other, the interests of the taxpayers of the country as a whole and of the inhabitants of the township in particular. Are not these two considerations reconcilable? It was generally agreed, when the Budget was under discussion in Council last year, that the first step must be to find out and show what would be the financial result of separating the Dar es Salaam township accounts from those of the central Government. This the late Chief Secretary promised, at the instance of the Honourable and Gallant Member from Tanga, to do, and the relevant figures are given in an Appendix to the Estimates now before you. I think the next step must be to decide, in consultation with local bodies, whether, in the light of any opinions that may be voiced during the coming debate, there is a good case for pursuing the matter and, if so, how far we can go with safety and advantage to the community. I have no desire to prejudice the issue by saying more at this stage than that while there can obviously be no question of suddenly embarking upon the full sea of independent local self-government, there is an equally obvious case for some advance in local control, and—may I add—activity. Nor need we, I suggest, be unduly afraid of what has been called the "inevitability of gradualness," whether it is Dar es Salaam or Tanga or other townships of comparable importance that we have in mind.

I have attempted, Gentlemen, to give you a brief survey of development in 1935 and of our programme for 1936. Many points have, of necessity, received no mention, but they will, no doubt, be touched upon in the course of the subsequent debate.

APPENDIX IX.

A Population Map of Tanganyika Territory.

(Figures in brackets refer to the list of literature consulted—see pages 214 and 215.)

INTRODUCTION.

It had long been felt that a map depicting the distribution of the native population in Tanganyika Territory with reasonable precision was not only most desirable but essential for the better understanding of many regional problems awaiting solution.

The three native censuses of 1921, 1928 and 1931(1, 2, 3), although providing a rough and ready idea of the mean population density for each administrative district, did not contain sufficiently detailed data for the construction of a map of the desired type. No government department exists for the scientific co-ordination of the mass of geographical raw materials which the administrative and technical departments collect in the course of their routine duties. Under the circumstances the opportunity for compiling a population map depended on the chance coincidence of a number of factors: An administration helpful in the collection of data, an individual compiler with a fair knowledge of the country, and the leisure necessary for sifting and plotting the material. This opportunity did at long last arrive in 1934 when, at the author's suggestion, the Chief Secretary to the Government issued instructions to the Provincial Commissioners which resulted in the presentation of data deemed sufficiently full and accurate for the construction of the map now published.

The author is deeply indebted to all officers of the Provincial Administration who have participated in this task, for their valuable assistance without which the fulfilment of his own share would have been impossible.

Every map is, of course, only a representation of our momentary actual knowledge; and as this knowledge in the present case, with an as yet far from perfect machinery for securing accuracy of count and with general maps as yet too poor to ensure absolute reliability of position and boundaries, can only be approximative, it will be readily understood that the population map itself only represents a first attempt. It is, however, claimed that even this first attempt, notwithstanding its many shortcomings, will be of considerable value for an analysis of population distribution, for a synthetical study of its causes and for guiding future development.

Although the economic and thus geographical influence of the small alien population, both European and Asian, is of the greatest importance in many directions, this population is far too scattered to be legibly shown on a map which, for reasons of cheap reproduction, was restricted to the use of black and white only. The land alienated for agricultural use to non-natives has, however, been indicated as a very definite interdependence exists between alienation and native settlements. Forest reserves which play so vital a part in the maintenance of populations are likewise shown, as well as the more important lines of communications and all boundaries of administrative districts. An inset index map serves as a key for the names of provinces and districts.*

THE CHOICE OF METHOD.

A great deal of thought has been given to the choice of method and it was a fortunate coincidence that just before the commencement of the work of plotting Professor C. B. Fawcett's lucid paper on "Population Maps" and the illuminating discussions following it(13) had been published. A careful study of this paper confirmed the author in his conclusion that for the purposes of the Tanganyika map and with the material available the dot method is undoubtedly the one to be accepted.

* It is of interest to note that the tracings for reproduction are entirely the work of a native of East Africa, Selemani Ibrahim, a Swahili draftsman trained in the Engineering Department of the Tanganyika Railways.

Omitting experimental variations and combinations such as de Geer's dasymetric maps(10), or Bollinger's joint use of isopleths and spherical symbols(9), all population maps can be grouped into one of the following three types:—

Dot Maps,
Discontinuous Tint Maps, and
Isopleth Maps.

The last, although representing new and interesting attempts to grapple with an admittedly difficult technique, are no doubt open to several theoretical criticisms and certainly do not lend themselves to depicting the very steep density gradients and the sharp, often quite sudden contrasts from high density to zero which are so characteristic for large parts of semi-arid East Africa, and which cannot be brought out by "an isopleth map with its uninterrupted gradational density sequences" (12, p. 202). The choice, thus, lay between the dot and the discontinuous tint.

Although there can be but little hesitation to state that the latter method is by far the best where the map is to give direct visible information regarding absolute density, and if data are available for units sufficiently small to allow of correct representation, it is maintained, firstly, that such data, both of census and of topography, are as yet unobtainable for Tanganyika Territory, and secondly, that a relatively accurate picture of the arrangement or "pattern" of population is of more immediate and lasting value to a country in an as yet primitive stage of development. In other words, we are not so much concerned with the fact that five or six thousand people live in a certain area at what must always remain a more or less imaginary "mean" density of 50 or 60, but rather with the fact that these people live on and from that particular area and not on another. And if this is our goal we must obviously have recourse to dots.

Scale likewise enters these deliberations for any unit small enough to be reasonably looked upon as possessing an even density would in most of the more densely populated parts of East Africa be too small to be plotted on a 1:1,000,000 map, let alone on smaller scales.

Finally, the dot method with its clusters, "stream-lines" and other patterns brings out, especially on a small scale map, much more vividly and tangibly the interdependence between morphology and settlement than even the most detailed density tints can hope to do. Batschelet's map of Pennsylvania (5) is an excellent example of this advantage of dots, which is of the utmost importance for a correct understanding of land occupation in East Africa.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAP.

To increase the value of the map for research work and to promote its critical discussion, the author thinks it advisable to explain in detail how it has been built up and how its various parts differ in reliability.

The administrative officers in charge of districts had been asked to provide "details of population taken from the most recent census or from the tax assessment rolls, whichever is considered to give more accurate data. In the latter case it will be necessary to multiply the number of taxpayers with the coefficient customary in the district and which usually varies between 3 and 3.5. The units dealt with should be the smallest available, especially in the more sparsely populated areas." A suitable register form was sent out for this purpose and returned together with district maps on which the position of the head villages of the units shown on the register were marked as accurately as possible together, where feasible, with the approximate boundaries of the units. As a rule, the maps used were the sheets of the old 1 in 300,000 map of German East Africa (War Office reproduction, G.S.G.S. 3026). Only in a few instances were more recent and improved maps available. The register also contained a column for "General Remarks" regarding the type of distribution within each unit and similar useful information.

Boundaries and head villages of the units were then carefully plotted by the author on the latest sheets of Africa 1:1,000,000 (G.S.G.S. 2465), and

into this framework the number of dots, computed from the figures given in the register, were fitted with due regard to topography and other geographical considerations as far as the scale of the map permitted. The author's personal knowledge of much of the ground and of the settlement types helped very considerably to give as much reality as possible to the pattern. In addition constant reference was made to a large number of maps, many of which are not generally accessible.

Protracted experiment had, of course, preceded this labour to determine the best scale, size of dot and number of persons represented by each dot. The result was the choice of a dot representing 200 people for most of the area, with an auxiliary open circle representing 50 people which latter permitted to avail oneself of sufficiently detailed data for one or two very sparsely populated districts (e.g. southern Kigoma). With the chosen size of dot and scale of the map dots commenced to run into one another where mean density reached 150 persons per square kilometre (approximately 400 per square mile). The few areas with a density exceeding this figure appear, therefore, on the map as black patches listed in table I:—

TABLE I.—AREAS WITH POPULATION DENSITY EXCEEDING 150 PER SQUARE KILOMETRE.*

<i>Unit.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Area Sq. Km.</i>	<i>Number of People.</i>	<i>Mean Density per Sq. Km.</i>
Kiatwara	Bukoba ...	150	23,000	153
Rubafu	" ...	24	4,700	191
Kanyigo	" ...	30	8,800	290
Buyango	" ...	20	8,500	425
Kitobo	" ...	16	7,600	475
Ibuga	" ...	50	17,700	354
Part of Mwanza	Mwanza	120	19,200	160
North Usukuma	" ...	55	9,600	174
South-East Ukerewe Island	" ...	120	24,100	201
Ukara Island	" ...	50	17,000	340
Iwaia	Rungwe	28	11,000	393
Central and West Meru ...	Arusha ...	165	37,200	225
South and East Kilimanjaro	Moshi ...	550	150,000	273
South Central Uluguru ...	Morogoro	140	21,800	156
Mikindani and outskirts ...	Mikindani	32	7,800	243
Total ... ..	...	1,550	368,000	237

* By combining these figures with those contained in table II, it will be seen that 6 per cent. of the population live on these patches which represent only 0·17 per cent. of the Territory's total area.

The few townships with more than 2,000 African inhabitants are represented by "spheres" with a radius proportional to the cube root of the number of inhabitants, the standard size dot for 200 people providing the scale. The actual figures for these towns are as follows:—

1. Dar es Salaam... 23,000	7. Moshi 3,900
2. Tabora 8,000	8. Lindi 3,700
3. Ujiji 6,200	9. Bagamoyo ... 3,600
4. Tanga 5,000	10. Dodoma ... 3,000
5. Morogoro ... 4,700	11. Pangani ... 2,500
6. Mwanza 4,400	12. Kilwa 2,000

To avoid spoiling the clarity of the impressive pattern of dots as few features as possible have been added. These are provincial and district boundaries, railways and the main roads, existing or under construction. Reference should be made to the German 1:2,000,000 map ("Mittelafrika"), still the best available for general topography, as well as to Mr. Teale's and E. Harvey's physiographical map(16). Table II gives a summary of total area, population and mean density for each of the eight provinces and forty-five districts:—

TABLE II.—DISTRICT TOTALS.

Province.	District.	Area Sq. Km.	Total Population (including Townships).		Mean Density per Sq. Km.	Number of Units used for Map.	Source of count.
			1934 Figures.*	1931 Census.			
Lake	Kwimba	4,710	191,700	200,000	40.7	266	Totals 1934.
	Shinyanga	9,470	146,500	144,500	15.5	91	"
	Maswa	23,200	194,400	230,000	8.4	326	"
	Mwanza	14,470	287,900	254,500	19.9	202	"
	Musoma	20,730	195,900	184,000	9.5	43	"
	Biharamulo	11,470	90,700	100,200	7.9	19	"
	Bukoba	15,760	287,600	277,200	18.3	51	"
	Total	99,810	1,394,700	1,390,400	14	998	
Western	Kahama	17,390	76,000	76,200	4.4	111	Tax Register.
	Nzega	14,420	116,900	116,100	8.1	8	Totals 1934.
	Tabora	85,620	154,300	211,400	1.8	200	Tax Register.
	Uha	23,580	181,500	184,600	7.7	36	"
	Kigoma	29,210	36,800	30,900	1.3	47	"
	Ufipa	33,000	92,800	78,500	2.8	48	"
	Total	203,220	658,300	697,700	3.2	450	
	Northern	Arusha	3,000	45,200	49,100	15.1	38	1931 Census.
Moshi		6,100	163,700	164,100	26.8	25	Totals 1934.
Mbulu		16,650	96,500	98,800	5.8	30	"
Masai		61,500	34,500	32,200	0.6	16	"
Total		87,250	339,900	344,200	3.9	109	
Central		Mkalama	8,670	113,000	117,700	13.0	6	1931 Census ?
	Singida	12,300	125,000	132,500	10.2	4	Tax Register.
	Manyoni	25,510	41,400	43,600	1.6	11	Totals 1934.
	Kondoa-Irangi	16,410	98,300	118,200	6.0	13	Tax Register.
	Dodoma	17,150	130,000	130,300	7.5	15	Totals 1934.
	Mpwapa	11,130	40,500	37,400	3.6	14	"
	Total	87,250	339,900	344,200	3.9	109	

This table also provides information regarding the sources of the population count used by the district officers.

It may be of interest to research workers contemplating similar maps in other only little developed lands to know that the plotting of the dots occupied in the aggregate 146 working hours.

A comparison of the population figures used for the map with those published in the 1931 census shows a decrease for all but the Lake Province, the mean decrease over the whole Territory amounting to approximately 4 per cent. This is, of course, well within the possible and, considering the existing difficulties of counting, permissible error and should not detract from the usefulness of a map designed primarily to give distribution pattern rather than absolute density. Similar remarks hold good for the error introduced by the ratio of total population to taxpayers. More serious and therefore of greater importance to the student of the map is the personal factor: Obviously, forty-five district officers must differ greatly regarding length of service, acquaintance with the particular district in which they happened to be stationed at the time the registers were compiled, general knowledge of African settlement types, and inclination to respond to the exacting demands of the geographer. On this unavoidable difficulty of the human factor must be superimposed the personal knowledge, or lack of knowledge, of the compiler.

The relative reliability of different parts of the map thus depends less on the accuracy of the fundamental figures of count and taxpayer coefficient than on a combination of the personal factors of the collectors of data on the one and of the compiler on the other hand. The inset reliability map is an attempt to classify the districts in accordance with such a combination, administrative information being assessed as (A) sufficient and (B) insufficient for a really good representation, and the author's personal knowledge of the ground as either existing (I) or non-existing (II). By combination one thus obtains four reliability classes:—

A.I	...	...	Very high	A.II	...	...	Fair
B.I	...	...	High	B.II	...	...	Poor

in which, as will be seen, greater weight has been attached to the compiler's personal knowledge. Uninhabited areas are included in A.I. The four classes occupy the following percentages of the Territory's total area:—

Reliability	very high	high	fair	poor	Per cent.
...	55
..	19
..	10
..	16

ANALYSIS OF THE MAP.

The first feature that strikes one when contemplating the map is the great irregularity of distribution, comparatively small patches of dense population, with often very sharply drawn boundaries, standing out from barren background of very sparsely or uninhabited lands. It is this fact further emphasized by the district means given in Table II, which immediately shows the futility, except perhaps for a preliminary geographical analysis, of preparing a tint density map for East African countries, based on the district or even sub-district as the smallest unit. Dixey(?) who has produced such a map for Nyasaland is fully aware of its shortcomings and the author's remarks on his own first attempt (6. p120) to grapple with the population problems in south-west Tanganyika Territory by the same method point in a similar direction.

Of the three primary factors determining man's occupation of the land water, soil and topography. The first, itself dependent on climate and geological and tectonic structure, is of paramount importance in a semi-arid and tectonically greatly disturbed region like East Africa. By "water

is, of course, meant a permanent supply of domestic water more or less reliable throughout the year without which permanent settlement is unthinkable even where, as generally in this Territory, rainfall is sufficient for the raising of suitably chosen crops. Soil fertility is of secondary significance only and topography in itself, i.e., in so far as its nature is not a contributory cause for the presence or absence of an adequate water supply, only makes its hindering influence felt in the form of steep and in some parts wildly dissected scarps or escarpments.

Before, however, trying to show how well the population map supports these general statements it is necessary to deal with a further factor very intimately related to African population problems, the distribution of the tsetse fly. Nobody can deny that a very distinct dependence exists between fly density and human population density more particularly where, as is the case with most Bantu tribes, the bulk of the population consists of cattle breeding agriculturists: The thicker the fly the scantier man, and vice versa, is a well established truism, and in the author's opinion there can likewise be no doubt that against an extending or stationary human population, dense enough to keep the natural vegetation which harbours fly permanently down, the latter has no chance of surviving. Where, on the other hand and for any reason whatever, human pressure relaxes and a secondary vegetation suitable as a habitat for fly is thus allowed to capture or recapture the land, fly immediately follows in its wake. We must, thus, divorce ourselves from the view still widely held, that the fly drives man away: It is man who recedes, generally after having exhausted soil and shallow underground water, and leaves the wasteland to tsetse.

Somewhat more complicated is the case where man with his methods of shifting cultivation becomes a pioneer intruder into the vast dry savannah forest, usually in numbers far too small to keep his temporary clearings efficiently open. In this case man, obviously, is the aggressor and becomes a competitor, with all the risks this involves, of an insect apparently very much better adapted to a semi-arid environment and all its hardships and difficulties in the way of food supply and propagation.

TYPES OF LAND OCCUPATION.

If, after this short exposition of the main factors which influence human settlement in East Africa, one wishes to attempt a synthetical account of the various types of land occupation as revealed by the population map, one must obviously base any classification of such types on the dominant influencing factor of water supply. This has been done in Table III which, however, like all classifications emanating from the imperfect human mind can and does only very vaguely represent the intricate "flux" of Nature, with its marginal belts between pure types and its infinite variety of interacting conditions.

TABLE III.—TYPES OF LAND OCCUPATION.

Ref. No.	Type.	Nature of Water Supply.	Area.		Population.		Mean Density per Sq. Km.
			Square Kilometres.	Per cent. of Territory.	Numbers to nearest 5,000.	Per cent. of Territory.	
I.	High Rainfall Cultivation (generally based on Banana).	Permanent streams of springs. Rain- less months very few.	15,000	1.7	995,000	21	66
II.	Alluvial Plain and Scarp Foot Fan Settlement.	Permanent streams or springs, but annual floods or distance between water supplies handicap occupation.	29,000	3.3	500,000	10	17
IIIa.	Cultivation Steppe	Groundwater easily accessible at frequent intervals.	26,000	2.9	1,220,000	25.5	47
B.	Semi-Cultivation Steppe	Either as IIIa, but of comparatively recent origin or advanced ex- haustion; or accessible ground- water at less frequent intervals.	16,000	1.8	310,000	6.5	19
<i>Total</i>			86,000	9.7	3,025,000	63	35

	Highland-Savannah Settlement ...	Permanent streamlets (often "Strangers" from adjoining areas) and springs at fairly wide intervals. Geologically and morphologically determined springs, shallow groundwater, permanent swamps and stranger rivers.	41,000	4-6	370,000	7-5	9
IV.							
V.	Coastal Hinterland Settlement (on Mesozoic tertiary sediments).		28,000	3-1	500,000	10	18
VI.	Dry Savannah and Thorn Settlements :	<i>Total</i> ...	69,000	7-7	870,000	17-5	13
A.	Densely scattered	} Sporadic groundwater supplies	14,000	1-6	205,000	4	15
B.	Widely scattered		83,000	9-4	435,000	9	5
C.	Mostly anti-fly concentrations		14,000	1-6	180,000	4	13
VII.	Semi-nomadic and Nomadic Pastoralists.	<i>Total</i> ...	111,000	12-6	820,000	17	7
VIII.	Uninhabited	Very sporadic...	68,000	7-7	40,000	1	0-6
IX.	Townships ...	Mostly absent Generally artificial supplies...	553,000	62-3	—	—	—
		<i>Total</i> ...	887,000	100-0	4,825,000	100-0	5-5

The accompanying small-scale map shows the distribution of these types as well as the boundaries of the tsetse-free regions slightly adjusted from the latest map of the Tsetse Research Department.*

An analysis of this table brings out the following striking and most important facts:—

The well watered parts of the country (types I to III and IX) contain two-thirds of the whole population on one-tenth of the total area, the fairly well watered areas (types IV and V) one-sixth of the population on one-twelfth, and the poorly watered areas, as far as they are inhabited (types VI and VII), another sixth on one-fifth of the land. Nearly two-thirds of the Territory are entirely uninhabited. Or, expressed differently, the one-fifth of the country which possesses good or fair, still permanent, domestic water supplies harbours five-sixths of the people, while the remaining sixth occupies another fifth of precariously watered land.

Nothing proves better than these figures the close relationship between population density and reliability of water supply and the appalling extent of country lacking sufficient water to maintain even a scant population!

That, with few exceptions, all the well and a large proportion of the fairly watered areas lie within the tsetse-free belt which strikes meridionally through the centre of the Territory, broadening out in dumbbell shape in the south and north, is ample evidence for the correctness of the views elaborated in an earlier paragraph of this paper; especially if one bears in mind that the boundaries shown merely distinguish between fly-free and fly-infested country without an attempt to illustrate the degree of infestation which greatly varies from place to place, particularly in the south-east.

I.—*High Rainfall Cultivation.*

Where geologically recent volcanic outpouring or differential uplift have produced relatively higher ground exposed to prevailing moisture-laden winds condensation, in the form of rain or mist, takes place throughout most of the year and maintains evergreen rain-forest in the natural state. Permanent and ample water supplies at short intervals are thus assured and form the basis for close settlement. Together with comparative security against invaders, guaranteed by scarp walls and ravines; these favourable water conditions must have largely overshadowed the somewhat inclement climate and the increased labour of clearing the ground. They also led to the gradual evolution of a higher cultural standard than that of shifting cultivation as practised in the surrounding savannahs, including permanent crops such as banana and coffee, irrigation, stabling of cattle, manuring, and the beginning of individual land tenure. Population density is very high for East African conditions, 87 per cent. of the people occupying the district with more than 150 per square kilometre (compare table I) and one-fifth of the Territory's total population living on these small areas which, in addition, have been found attractive by white planters who occupy a large part of the rain-forest country in the Tanga and Northern Provinces, and which, on the map, stand out like islands from the vastness of the more arid lands.

In their physiographic grouping these "islands" follow, of course, closely the main trend-lines of the great shatter belts or occupy the gentler slopes of the volcanic masses which rise above the points where tectonic lines

* Incidentally, it may be remarked, this treatment of land occupation based on a dominating factor represents what may prove a fruitful departure from the more orthodox methods of regional geography, especially in regions where the factor chosen is itself intimately bound up with and therefore a useful indicator of the other fundamental determinants of landscape, such as structure, climate, vegetation, etc. The author is convinced that the checkered pattern of his land-occupation map does greater justice to the actual distribution of the geographical characteristics than all former attempts to divide the country into "geographical regions" within the boundaries of which were of necessity included areas of widely differing aspects.

intersect. They are largest and most frequent in the north-east where the easternmost zone of disturbance closely approaches the Indian Ocean; they rapidly become smaller and rarer where the Great Eastern Scarp recedes south-westward from the sea; they almost disappear entirely in the central shatter belt whose high blocks generally lie in the rain-shadow of those of the eastern belt; and they revive again in number and extent to the west of Lake Victoria whose vast evaporating surface provides the prevailing easterly winds with fresh moisture. Similarly, in the far south-west, Lake Nyasa is responsible for the small Rungwe area of condensation.

Whilst, thus, a close relationship is revealed between tectonically determined exposure to a trade-wind climate and population density, no such relationship is apparent with regard to soil fertility, the areas of high rainfall cultivation being fairly evenly distributed over the rich soils of recent volcanoes, over the deep loams of the old schist complex and over the poorer arenaceous soils produced by the granites of the palæozoic sediments around Lake Victoria. Indeed, of the three most densely occupied areas in the whole Territory, with over 400 people per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile), two are found on the latter in the Bukoba District and one only on Kilimanjaro (Kibosho county). There may, however, exist a connecting link in the fact that all these soils, whatever their parent rock, have been equally enriched, during the period of reaching their maturity, by the climatically determined forest cover.

Topography seems to play a more important role as the steeper slopes of typical rain-forest country, and more particularly those furiously dissected parts of the high blocks which adjoin the mighty scarps, as for example in western Usambara, in Udzungwa and elsewhere, are as yet hardly touched by man. On the other hand, as the examples of Uluguru and of parts of Kilimanjaro and Meru show only too sadly for the conservation of forests and water supply, pressure of population, largely engendered by the blessings of *pax Europea* and its consequences⁽¹⁹⁾, drives the people in an ever increasing degree on to almost impossible slopes!

II.—Alluvial Plains and Scarp-foot Fans.

Under this type are comprised two very distinct forms of human occupation which, however, resemble each other by their strip-like arrangement, by their dependence on permanent streams and springs, and by certain obstacles preventing that close and more or less continuous settlement which characterises the high rainfall cultivation.

In a country owing its present surface forms to geologically very recent crust movements of considering dimensions, which have thoroughly upset pre-existing drainage lines, it is not surprising that true alluvial plains are, if not conspicuous by their absence, yet a very minor feature of the morphological landscape. On the other hand, scarp-foot fans, frequently of good soil derived from the decomposition of the ancient complex now exposed to the weathering agents by recent uplift, and comparatively well watered by the many streams and streamlets which descend from the moisture condensing upper parts of the scarps, are of common occurrence in the East African shatter belts. A combination of these two types is found where, in the less arid regions, the tectonic troughs are partly filled by Lakes Tanganyika and Nyasa along the shores of which scarp-foot coincides with lake level and small alluvial plains fill the embouchures of the valleys descending from the high blocks.

Unfortunately for the expansion of human settlement both these types as well as their lake-shore combination are subject to very serious handicaps: The few real alluvial plains, such as those of the Rukwa, upper Ruaha, Kilombero, lower Rufiji and Ruvu, comprise large areas subject to annual inundation and thus unfit for permanent human occupation. The scale of the occupation map does not permit to bring out this fact but reference to the dot map will show to what extent these plains are, for all practical

purposes, uninhabited. Similarly the fan-lands, narrow strips along the foot of scarps, are shown continuous, although in reality human settlement is tied to the fans of individual scarp streams or to scarp-foot springs, separated by intervening stretches of waterless and therefore unoccupied ground. In the north-eastern quadrant of the Territory notably around the Usambara and Uluguru mountains, along the Great Scarp and on the lower Rufiji, the available land is shared by the natives with alien settlers and planters, both European and Indian. The lake shores, although amply provided with unlimited water from the lakes, suffer from the fact that this life-spending water level as a rule intersects the scarp slopes where they are too steep for efficient occupation so that the shore population, except in the rare cases where the mouth of a scarp valley has been sufficiently levelled up by sediment, is confined to very narrow and much interrupted margins. This type of land occupation, being primarily dependent on physiographical features which are the result of recent tectonic happenings, is naturally confined to the broad zones of disturbance and is, therefore, not met with in the south-east and on the Unyamwezi-USukuma Plateau. On the other hand, it seems to be independent of parent rock and soil and extends through a variety of climatic types.

III.—*Cultivation Steppe.*

Under the present distribution of population the "Cultivation Steppe"* feeds not only one-third of the Territory's inhabitants but allows the Bantu man to keep those large herds of cattle and flocks of goats which to him are still, unfortunately, the only "wealth" wherewith to buy his women.† There can be no doubt that these granaries and sources of man-power form to-day the most important factor in the country's internal economics and, directly as well as indirectly (e.g. as providers of plantation labour and buyers of imports) contribute largely to its external trade.

A glance at the maps will show that the large and small areas of cultivation steppe are, without exception, veritable oases within either very sparsely inhabited or entirely uninhabited land of the definitely semi-arid regions; and furthermore, that nearly everywhere the change from high population density to zero is a sudden jump rather than a gradient (on an isopleth population map these changes would have to be drawn in the same way as perpendicular rock walls on a contoured topographical map!).

Why, then, this astonishing and quite sudden change under a uniform climate which, with its sufficient though unreliable seasonal rainfall of between 600 and 900mm., would allow agricultural occupation based on suitable seasonal crops equally well in the uninhabited wilderness as in the densely populated areas close by? The reply is simple: Presence or absence of a permanent domestic water supply in the form of comparatively shallow ground water within reach of primitive tools and skill, dictate the pattern of population.

This shallow ground water itself is intimately linked up with geological structure and morphological stage: It only occurs where the younger granites or, in rare instances as at Kondoa-Irangi, granitic gneisses of the old complex now form a residual relief characterized by "Inselbergs" or ridges separated by expanses of more advanced denudation. These granite tors and ridges with their phantastic "woolsack" formations and their outcrops of highly jointed rock are admirably suited for the conservation of

* The term "Cultivation Steppe" (the "Kultur Steppe" of the German authors) is so well established in East African geographical literature that the author has retained it, although the type is found replacing both typical dry savannah forest and typical thorn-bush steppe. In any case, not much harm will thereby be done, as long as the shocking confusion regarding the terms "Savannah" and "Steppe" continues among geographers!

† In 1933 approximately 2·8 million cattle and 3 million sheep and goats!

a high percentage of the seasonal rainfall, especially where their natural vegetation cover of dense scrub is still preserved from the ravages of goats. This they give out either in the form of seepage springs at their foot or as a more or less permanent flow of underground water in the sandy beds of the intermittent streams descending along the wide *mbuga* valleys of the lower ground. This water storing capacity is greatly increased by the extent of very porous, limonitic crusts or pans which are characteristic for these areas where they are frequently found fringing the individual hills.

Where the country rock changes from granite to the far less water conducting old schists, or where for tectonic reasons the modelling of a typical "Inselberg" landscape has not yet commenced, these water supplies and with them dense population cease quite suddenly. The boundaries of all the cultivation steppes shown on the map have been very carefully scrutinized from these two points of view and fully confirm the suggested relationship between population density and geologically and morphologically determined water supply.

The soils of all these areas, derived from identic parent rocks and formed under very similar climatic conditions, of course, show great areal uniformity especially in their typical "catenas," which contain the granitic sandy loams of the foot slopes, colluvial types resulting from redistribution by sheet-floods, and alluvial black clays on the lowest gradients. It must not, however, be inferred that their fertility is greater than that of the soils in the adjoining uninhabited strips of country. On the contrary, whereas in the latter soils are still more or less virgin or, where they have formerly been under the shifting cultivation of scattered dry-forest settlement, are as a rule fairly well regenerated, those of the cultivation steppe are being allowed to deteriorate to an appalling degree.

On the occupation map two types of cultivation steppe are distinguished: A fully developed one (III.a) and, what is termed "Semi-Cultivation Steppe" (III.b). In the former only very few and small, if any, vestiges of the original vegetation can be found, while in the latter this vegetation still, or again, holds larger portions of the land. The causes are either ground water at less frequent intervals, as for example in Central Ugogo; or a gradual recent spreading outward from congested areas into still available and suitable marginal ground, as beautifully illustrated by the rapidly extending fringe around the Tabora oasis, or by the long lobe which is being pushed northwards from the doomed oasis of Kondoa-Irangi; or finally the gradual exhaustion of soil and water supply, followed by shrinking population and advance of bush and eventually of fly as, probably, in western Usandawi.

The fundamental condition for the formation of cultivation steppe, a combination of granites with a particular stage in the present morphological cycle of denudation, naturally excludes this type of human occupation alike from the southward broadening coastal hinterland with its marine and terrestrial mesozoic and tertiary sediments; from the wide westward adjoining belt of the old complex; from the north-west corner of the Territory where palæozoic sediments prevail; and from all that vast part of the central plateau where, although suitable granites no doubt occur, back-cutting from the relatively lower crust blocks or troughs has not as yet succeeded to dissect the old, early tertiary(?) peneplain. Only a comparatively small part of the whole Territory thus lends itself structurally to the development of cultivation steppes and it would be quite wrong to think that, after exhaustion of their soil and water, the one and a-half million people who live on and from them to-day could simply shift into the surrounding "wide open spaces." For although the "spaces" are there, the life giving water is not!

Whereas these first three comparatively well watered types of human occupation permitted of a clear cut definition based on easily discernable physiographic and hydrographic features and on characteristics derived therefrom, it must be admitted that the next two types (IV and V) are more

in the nature of a make-shift and will, no doubt, require further sub-division guided by a closer study of population, land and water. For the present purpose, however, it is believed that they form a useful preliminary attempt to differentiate between two regions which exhibit, on the whole, similar pattern of distribution under differing climatic, geological and physiographic conditions.

IV.—*Highland Savannah Settlement.*

This type covers the south-western highlands in a southward bulging and practically continuous arc and reappears in the far north-west as the easternmost outlier of a very similar form which extends across Urundi and Ruanda in Belgian territory. Its rainfall is still distinctly unreliable but, varying between 900 and 1,400 mm., is that of the wide sub-arid-sub-humid transition zone. The great distance from the coast and the fact that much of the area under consideration is screened by the higher ground of scarp edges from both sea and Lake Nyasa accounts, together with strong dry-weather winds and consequent high evaporation, for much of this comparative dryness at altitudes at which, under more favourable conditions of exposure, one would expect a higher precipitation. The natural vegetation consists largely of the more luxuriant formations of mountain savannah in the lower and of open grassland or mountain scrub, probably the man-created successors of a former much more extensive rain-forest, in the higher parts.

On the other hand the scarp edges and occasional islands of higher ground with more regular condensation send out as yet permanent streams and streamlets which traverse the surrounding land as "strangers" and, together with occasional spring horizons, especially in the regions where recent tectonic uplift has exposed the ancient unconformity between the old crystalline rocks and palæozoic sediments, form the foundations of human settlement. That, with the mottled geological pattern and with a very accentuated relief due to powerful crust movements and their morphological consequences, conditions of topography, local climate and soil must vary widely at short intervals is obvious. To this must be added historical events, such as the great waves of Zulu invasions and the rebellions during the early stages of European rule, if one wishes to obtain a full grasp of the many intricacies of present-day distribution of population to which the small scale of the map and the lack of detailed investigations does not, and cannot, do full justice. This holds good particularly for Ufipa, one of the few districts in the Territory of which the author possesses no personal knowledge.

Looking at the region as a whole, native occupation is distinctly patchy, mean density comparatively low and local variations in density pronounced. Topographically determined areas of uninhabited land, though perhaps smaller than in the more arid parts, are more frequent than the map might suggest. European settlement has recently invaded the more promising of these areas.

V.—*Coastal Hinterland Settlement.*

The fundamental factor which allows one to look upon the comparatively narrow strip of coastal hinterland as a unit is its uniform geological structure: Throughout its extent, from the Kenya border in the north to the Rovuma in the south, it is built up of mesozoic and tertiary sediments, generally, but not everywhere, of marine origin which for long ages have been deposited, removed and redeposited on an unstable shelf forming a "hinge" between the rising crystalline continent in the west and the great basin of the Indic in the east. The limestones, sandstones, shales, clays and marls have by repeated up and down movements of the crust been modelled into surface forms which, though much varying from place to place, yet show regionally their common structure and history.

The climate is somewhat more humid than that of the adjacent further hinterland and some of the coastal plateau blocks even rise high enough for condensation to take place to a certain extent, though nowhere sufficient

to maintain proper rain-forest. Exposure to the trade winds varies greatly with the checkered surface, and moister and drier belts thus alternate frequently. If one adds to this the fact that soils too are of great diversity and changing permeability it becomes clear that reliable water supplies are by no means evenly distributed. Along the southern plateaux, where the unconformity between the crystalline schists and the mesozoic sediments is often exposed it forms excellent spring horizons. Elsewhere shallow ground water which, in places, reaches the surface in permanent swamps can be relied on; a few permanent rivers traverse the belt on their way to the coast. The map brings out clearly by its "jig-saw puzzle" pattern of intertwining inhabited and uninhabited strips and patches how much man depends on the hazard of morphologically and geologically determined sources of water. An interesting instance of the great distance from a really reliable and plentiful source at which man will make his home is to be seen on the comparatively densely settled Makonde Plateau south of Lindi, whose inhabitants regularly walk several hours to the springs, two hundred and fifty metres lower down at the foot of the escarpments.

This coastal strip also includes a fair number of people who live largely by fishing, and obtain their domestic water from rather brackish water-holes. Much of the ground is taken up by sisal estates owned by non-natives, part of whose labour force live permanently as squatters on the land.*

VI.—*Dry Savannah and Thorn Settlement.*

This type is, once more, clearly defined: It covers the vast expanses of country where permanent water is only found sporadically and where, therefore, permanent occupation of the land, if possible at all, is of necessity scattered. Climatically the area covered by this type ranges from distinctly sub-arid conditions which find their expression in the, generally tsetse-free, deciduous scrub steppe, to the more humid ones where the dry savannah forest ("miombo") and with it the tsetse fly reign supreme. Neither does settlement seem to take much heed of soil nature; it is, indeed, to be found on the residual or colluvial soils derived from all sorts of parent rock, and only avoids the heavy alluvial clays of the seasonally inundated *mbugas* which are so characteristic for the gently rolling plain landscape of the plateaux.

The sporadic water supplies themselves, dependent as a rule on some topographical or geological feature, need by no means be poor although, on the other hand, the deep, tortuous and inclined wells of southern Ugogo show that even the most precarious sources are being utilized. It is the long distances between individual supplies rather than their volume or reliability which determine the dry savannah type of settlement. Long miles of unproductive wastes always separate "neighbouring" clearings or clusters of clearings and even the speed of air travel cannot overcome the observer's impression of a practically empty wilderness.

In a few areas of limited extent (type VI.a), more favourably endowed with sporadic water, the degree of scattering may become a little less pronounced. But the bulk of the 111,000 square kilometres (or one-eighth of the Territory) taken up by this form of human occupation shows only "widely scattered" settlement (type VI.b). The extent of this latter has until recently been very much greater, for the whole population of 180,000 souls which has during the last two or three years been gathered as an anti-sleeping sickness measure into a few concentrations (type VI.c), based in many instances on water supplies artificially increased by the administration, used to live formerly in the widely scattered pattern of type VI.b. The dot map shows this difference very instructively along the boundary

* The fluctuating seasonal labour here and elsewhere on plantations and in the newly developing goldfields has not been incorporated in the dot map. In any case their number only forms a very insignificant part of the total population.

between western Mwanza and Kahama Districts: To the north of this boundary, where concentration has not as yet taken place, the original pattern is still in evidence whilst to the south, where concentration is complete, the newly created artificial pattern stands out clearly. It is evident that by these concentrations the total area of "uninhabited" land (type VIII) has been considerably increased.

VII.—*Nomadic Occupation.*

Where permanent water supplies are even more sporadic and precarious and consist, moreover, in the majority of cases of more or less brackish water, settlement based on agriculture ceases and nomadic occupation by pastoralists, who as far as possible "follow the rains," becomes the rule.

On the margins of these lands, which cover approximately 8 per cent. of the Territory, one still finds small areas where the nomads gather thicker and even occasionally till the soil but even so, as for example in the Watatoga country in southern Mbulu, man must to a large extent rely for his liquid food on the chemical laboratory of his cattle's digestive organs wherein the saline water which the latter are just able to drink is converted into "sweet" milk. In other parts, as around Mount Meru, which still discharges surplus water into the surrounding plains, several furrows and, in one instance at least, a modern pipe line have led to what might well be termed "nomadism under irrigation"!

Rainfall statistics are very poor in the Masai Reserve which practically coincides with the main and continuous area of nomadic occupation as shown on the map. Yet a careful scrutiny of the latest rainfall maps indicates that this region does not receive less, and probably substantially more rain than certain westward adjoining districts which to-day carry cultivation steppes. On the other hand, the "Inselbergs" of the Masai Steppe are not built up of granite and are, in addition, very widely spaced so that one of the postulates for the formation of cultivation steppes is inapplicable. The more this uninviting and not easily traversed country is studied, however, the more evidence we collect of a former occupation by agriculturists: Dried up wells, some of considerable depth; not as yet wholly obliterated cultivation ridges; vegetation forms of the same type as found elsewhere on formerly tilled and now deserted land. The question thus arises, and its closer elucidation is urgently required, whether we do not possess in these areas interesting examples of the end-product of man-created soil deterioration and dessication; whether, in other words, a former and probably dense sedentary population has not been forced by increasing impoverishment of soil through soil erosion and by a corresponding lowering of the groundwater table to evacuate their home lands, leaving them to the less exacting nomads and repeating the process of destruction elsewhere at the present moment!

VIII.—*Uninhabited Regions.*

Over 62 per cent. or nearly two-thirds of Tanganyika Territory is uninhabited. Most of these 553,000 square kilometres (214,000 square miles) form large continuous blocks especially in the centre and in the west, and the rest dovetails into the various occupation types none of which is entirely without areas unfit or undesirable for human settlement.

If one analyses the causes for this regrettable though geographically quite inevitable state of affairs one must distinguish between two groups: On the one hand we find the greatest part of the wasteland undoubtedly ascribable to the lack of permanent domestic water, aggravated by the fact that wide tracts, quite waterless during the dry season, are subject to annual inundations during the rains. A rough estimate shows that 80 to 90 per cent. of the uninhabited regions belong to this group:

The remaining 10 to 20 per cent. comprise the following: Forest reserves; lands alienated to non-natives but not as yet taken under cultivation; permanent swamps (of which those along the middle Malagarasi and its tributaries in the lowest part of the Unjamwezi Basin form the best example); the upper reaches of the great volcanoes for general climatic reasons; and finally the scarps of the East African shatter belts, whether well watered or not, where steepness of slope or wild dissection render settlement if not impossible, yet difficult and undesirable, until made necessary by the pressure of a population expanding from adjoining more favourable ground.

IX.—Townships.

Only 70,000 natives of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total population live in the twelve urban agglomerations listed in an earlier chapter which alone deserve the name "township." This locally intensified density, largely due to European administration, commerce and industry, has in the majority of towns only been made possible through water supplies artificially increased and assured by European capital and technical skill. All the towns enumerated with the exception of the few smallest which, like Kilwa, Pangani and Bagamoyo still depend on more or less primitive wells, have to-day modern piped supplies derived either from the lower groundwater by deep wells and boreholes (Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Dodoma), or from lakes, springs or streams (Morogoro, Lindi, Mwanza, Ujiji, Moshi) or, experimentally from impounded flood water (Dodoma).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNICATIONS AND POPULATION.

There can be little doubt that the Territory's two trunk railway lines are, on the whole, correctly aligned: The northern joins the densely populated volcanoes with the port of Tanga and serves *en route* the high blocks of Pare and Usambara and their scarp-foot settlements.* The central railway from Dar es Salaam to Lake Tanganyika, quite apart from the fact that technically it is the line of least resistance, connects more areas of closer settlement than any other technically feasible alternative of similar length between coast and lake. It has the additional advantage of running comparatively close to the great cultivation steppes of the north-western quadrant. That any railway in Tanganyika Territory includes long sections through uninhabited and unproductive regions is of course inevitable and is, incidentally, one of the reasons why its railways will probably always remain a financial burden to the country.

It is an interesting point for speculation, on the other hand, whether the two branch lines from Tabora to Mwanza and from Manyoni into the culture steppes of Singida and Mkalama would have been built if at the time of their conception the detailed picture of the present population map had been available instead of the vaguer and more generalized notions then prevailing. For a glance at the map makes it clear that a single branch, extending the present Singida line across the Manyonga plain west of Lake Eyasi and joining up with the northern half of the Mwanza line somewhere in southern Usukuma, a little east of Shinyanga, would not only have served equally well practically the same number of people but would have shortened the haul from Mwanza to the coast by a hundred kilometres.

With regard to the districts not yet provided with rail transport, more particularly the south-western quadrant and the hinterland of Lindi, the map fully endorses the correctness of a policy which can no longer find a justification for costly railways to assist the meagre agricultural potentialities of so scattered a population and looks to the Diesel-engined road train for a cheaper and more efficient solution of their transport problems.

* An alignment along the eastern instead of the western foot of South Pare would probably have been a better solution.

OUTLOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

After this short analytical and synthetical digest of the more prominent features of the population and occupation maps, a task which could of course be usefully extended with greater detail in many ways, it is perhaps permissible to indicate at least some of the directions in which the maps can help future development by a "planning" based on geographical facts rather than on, all too often, optimistically tinged hopes and expectations.

First and foremost among such facts is the concentration of two-thirds of the country's population on the one-tenth of its area which alone possesses sufficient natural water to maintain such concentration. That many of these "oases", especially those where man shares the soil with his beloved cattle and goats, have reached, or are dangerously near, congestion is well known as also the deplorable exhaustion of both soil and water consequential on congestion. The second no less important fact can be summed up as follows: The vast uninhabited or only sparsely inhabited regions which, with 70 per cent. of the surface and 18 per cent. of the population, have an average density of only 1.4 people per square kilometre (3.6 per square mile) can in their present state by no stretch of the imagination be looked upon as "reserves" destined to accommodate the dense masses if and when the latter have wasted and been driven from their heritage. To counteract such a disaster only two ways seem to exist: Either to devote all available financial and administrative means to mitigating at the earliest possible moment, and eventually stopping the deterioration of the mountain and cultivation steppe oases, a process inseparable from the enforcement of more enlightened soil and animal husbandry than that practised by the Bantu population; or to provide in time, and at considerable capital outlay, the water without which the present wastelands can never be occupied. The practical solution will probably consist of a combination of both alternatives: Saving what still can be saved in the oases and opening up, by tapping the lower groundwater or storing the run-off of the rainy season with the help of modern technical methods, sufficient land in the waterless areas to receive the emigrants from the congested areas which are, or will prove to be, beyond repair.

It is the author's conviction that the provision of domestic water supplies by the methods indicated in areas where cultivation under rainfall is possible will prove more economical than irrigation schemes in districts with insufficient or not sufficiently reliable rainfall. For one must not forget the scarcity of true alluvial lands and the high evaporation factor, but remember that most of the soils which, topographically and hydrographically, could be irrigated are residual and liable to get saline unless costly drainage is resorted to. Neither should one overlook the fact that not even the methods advocated as more economical can, at the present moment, be considered as fully satisfactory because topographical conditions do not lend themselves readily to efficient storage under high evaporation, and the pumping of the lower groundwater may well become a "mining" of by no means inexhaustible resources! All of which goes to prove the urgent necessity of a hydrographic survey to supplement the results of this population survey, and to illustrate once more the difficulties, the precariousness of life in the much overrated tropics!

C. GILLMAN.

Dar es Salaam,

July/August, 1935.

LITERATURE CONSULTED.

- (1) TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. Report on the Native Census, 1921. Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 1921.
- (2) TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. Native Census, 1928.
- (3) TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. Census of the Native Population, 1931. Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 1932.
- (4) B. C. WALLIS. Distribution of Nationalities in Hungary. G. J., Vol. 47, 1916, p. 177.

- (5) C. E. BATSCHULET. A picture of the distribution of population in Pennsylvania. G. Rev., July, 1927.
- (6) C. GILLMAN. South-West Tanganyika Territory. G. J., Feb., 1927.
- (7) F. DIXEY. The Distribution of Population in Nyasaland. G. Rev., April, 1928.
- (8) GUY-HAROLD SMITH. The Populating of Wisconsin. G. Rev., July, 1928.
- (9) C. J. BOLLINGER. A Population Map of Central Oklahoma. G. Rev., April, 1930.
- (10) S. DE GEER'S "Dasymetric Maps." G. Rev., 1922, pp. 72-83; 1926, p. 340; Peterm. Mitt., 1924, p. 214.
- (11) C. GILLMAN. Population Map of Iringa Province published in the "Report of the Tanganyika Railway Commission, 1930."
- (12) W. L. G. JOERG. Geography and National Land Planning, G. Rev., April, 1935.
- (13) C. B. FAWCETT. Population Maps. G. J., Feb., 1935.
- (14) A. G. OGILVIE. Co-operative Research in Geography. Presidential address, B.A.A.S., Section E, 1934.
- (15) K. HELBIG. Die Insel Sumatra. G. Z., Vol. 41, 1935.
- (16) E. O. TEALE and E. HARVEY. A Physiographical Map of Tanganyika Territory. G. Rev., July, 1933.
- (17) E. O. TEALE and C. GILLMAN. Report on Control of Water in Northern Province, etc., 1935.
- (18) G. BURCKARDT. Volksdichte Karte der Basler Dreistaatenecke. Schw. Geogr., July, 1934.
- (19) C. GILLMAN. Some Geographical Controls in East Africa. S. A. Geogr. Soc., 1933.

APPENDIX X.

Report on Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registered in the Territory.

The tables below show the number of medical practitioners and dentists registered in the Territory, and the nature of their qualifications, together with the alterations effected during the year:—

TABLES SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED AS MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND DENTISTS ON 1ST JANUARY, 1936.

Medical Practitioners.

	<i>British Qualifications.</i>			<i>Qualifications not registrable in British Register.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Government Service.</i>	<i>Private or Missionary</i>	<i>Not resident.</i>	<i>Private or Missionary.</i>	
British	*48	16	*13	—	77
British Indian... ..	2	5	6	—	13
Goan	—	7	1	—	8
German	—	3	—	16	19
Swiss	—	—	—	1	1
United States	—	—	—	3	3
Greek	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Total... ..</i>	<i>*50</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>*20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>122</i>

Dentists.

	British Qualifications.			Foreign Qualifications	Total.
	Government Service.	Private or Missionary	Not resident.	Private or Missionary.	
British	*2	1	*3	—	6
German	—	—	—	2	2
Japanese	—	—	—	†1	1
<i>Total</i>	*2	1	*3	3	9

* Two Medical Officers hold dental qualifications in addition and appear in both lists.

† Registered in Foreign List of British Dentists Register.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHOSE NAMES WERE ADDED TO, OR REMOVED FROM, THE REGISTER DURING THE YEAR 1935.

	Added.		Total.	Removed.		Total.
	Medical.	Dental.		Medical.	Dental.	
British	4	—	4	2	—	2
British Indian	2	—	2	—	—	—
German	5	1	6	—	—	—
Swiss	1	—	1	—	—	—
United States	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	13	1	14	2	—	2

In addition to the registered medical practitioners shown in the table above 59 persons are licensed to practise medicine in the Territory under specified conditions; the licences require renewal each year. Of these 53 are in Government Service, and 6 are privately employed by commercial undertakings or charities.

APPENDIX XI.
Government Publications.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Tanganyika Annual Report ...	4s. 6d.	4d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or The Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Departmental Annual Reports :			
Agriculture	4s.	3d.	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, or the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Audit	2s.	1d.		do.
Education	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Financial	5s.	4d.	do.
Forestry	1s.	1d.	do.
Game Preservation	1s.	1d.	do.
Geological Survey	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Land	1s.	1d.	do.
Medical and Sanitary, including Laboratory	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Mines	1s.	1d.	do.
Native Administration	2s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Police	1s.	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs	1s.	1d.	do.
Prisons	1s.	1d.	do.
Public Works	1s.	1d.	do.
Survey	2s.	1d.	do.
Trade	4s. 6d.	5d.	do.
Veterinary	5s.	5d.	do.
Departmental Publications :			
Agricultural :			
Pamphlet No. 8—Further Observations on Factors in Arabica Coffee Culture	1s.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 9—Arabica Coffee, Periods of Growth and Seasonal Measures ...	1s. 6d.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 10—The Red Locust	6d.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 11—Virginia Tobacco, Fire-Cured Type	6d.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 12—Memorandum on Locust Destruction	6d.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet—Coffee Grafting and Budding	6d.	1d.	do.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>	
Pamphlet—Tobacco Culture	6d.	1d.	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster London, S. W. 1 or the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.	
Pamphlet No. 14—Programme of an Agronomic Investigation of Sisal ...	6d.	1d.		do.
Pamphlet No. 15—The Objects and Scope of the Coffee Research and Experimental Station ...	6d.	1d.		do.
Entomological Leaflet No. 9—Cold Oil Emulsion ...	1d.			do.
Forests :				
Forest Protection, Soil and Water Conservation in Tanganyika Territory ...	6d.	1d.	Government Printer Dar es Salaam.	
Some Local Timbers ...	6d.	1d.	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 along the Cattle Route from Kondoa-Irangi to Handeni ...	2s.	1d.		do.
Short Paper No. 6—Notes on the Geology of the Country around Tendaguru, Lindi District ...	2s.	1d.	do.	
Short Paper No. 7—Notes on the Mineral Deposits in the Newala-Lindi Area and Petrological and Mineralogical Notes on Certain Associated Rocks ...	2s.	1d.	do.	
Short Paper No. 8—Some Salt Lakes of the Northern Rift Zone ...	4s.	2d.	do.	
Short Paper No. 9—Shinyanga Diamond Fields ...	4s.	3d.	do.	
Short Paper No. 10—Kimberlite and Associated Occurrences of the Iramba Plateau ...	2s.	1d.	do.	
Short Paper No. 11—Eastern Extension of the Lupa Goldfield ...	1s.	1d.	do.	

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Short Paper No. 12—The Saragura and Associated Gold Occurrences of the Mwanza Area with Petrographical Notes on the Specimens Collected ...	4s.	2d.	Crown Agents, Government Printer, or Director of Geological Survey, Dodoma.
Bulletin No. 2—Report on the Geology of the Ruhuhu Coalfields and Technical Report on the Coal Samples	5s.	3d.		do.
Bulletin No. 3—Lupa Goldfield	5s.	2d.	do.
Bulletin No. 4—Limestone Deposits of Tanganyika Territory, with a Description of the Commercial Uses of Limestone and Lime	5s.	4d.	do.
Bulletin No. 5—The Hydrology of Lake Tanganyika	3s.	1d.	do.
Bulletin No. 7—Outline of the Geology of the Musoma District	4s.	3d.	do.
Bulletin No. 8—The Eastern Lupa Goldfield	5s.	4d.	do.
Tsetse Research:			
Memoir No. 1—Notes on Anti-Tsetse Clearings ...	1s.	1d.	Director, Tsetse Research, Shinyanga.
Co-ordination Reports Nos. 1 to 4	1s. each	1d.	Director, Tsetse Research, Shinyanga and Government Printer.
Legislation, etc.:			
Revised Edition of Laws to end of 1928 (in three volumes)	£3 per set.	5s. 6d.	Crown Agents and Government Printer.
Table of Amendments to Revised Edition of Laws—			
to end of 1929	2s.	1d.	do.
to end of 1930	2s.	1d.	do.
to end of 1931	2s.	2d.	do.
to end of 1932	2s.	2d.	do.
1933 (quarterly to 1935)	6d. each.	1d. each.	do.
Guide to Civil Procedure and the Assessment of Court Fees	10s.	4d.	do.
Index to the Laws (New Edition, 1935)	4s.	3d.	do.
Tanganyika Ordinances, 1931, Part I	15s.	1s. 7d.	do.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Tanganyika Ordinances, 1931, Part II	10s.	1s. 1d.	Crown Agents and Government Printer.
Tanganyika Ordinances, 1932	10s.	1s. 3d.	do.
" " 1933	10s.	1s.	do.
" " 1934	10s.	7d.	do.
Criminal Court Manual ...	20s.	1s. 3d.	do.
Law Reports, Vol. I, 1921-1928	4s.	4d.	do.
Law Reports, Vol. II, 1929-1930	4s.	4d.	do.
Proceedings of the Legislative Council (Hansard) 1st Session to 9th Session ...	5s. each.	5d.	Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Gazette :			do.
Tanganyika Territory Gazette	6d. per copy without Supplements; 24s. per year; 13s. per half-year.	Including postage.	
Single copy of any Supplement to the Gazette :—	Shs.		
Not exceeding 4 pages	0/15		
From 6 to 10 pages ...	0/25		
From 10 to 16 pages ...	0/50		
From 18 to 32 pages ...	1/00		
From 34 to 48 pages ...	1/50		
From 50 to 64 pages ...	2/00		
From 64 to 100 pages...	2/50		
Exceeding 100 pages ...	3/00		
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.			
'Tanganyika Territory Gazette, bound volumes, 1919-20 to 1935	30s. each.	do.	do.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Other Government Publications:			
Agricultural Report, Iringa Province (Dabaga Cloud Forest, etc.)	1s.	1d.	Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
African Affairs Report, 1933, Vol. V.	10s. 6d.	9d.	do.
Blue Book, 1934	10s.	1s. 2d.	Crown Agents and Government Printer.
The Colonial Administrative Service List, 1st Edition ...	2s.	3d.	Government Printer.
The Colonial Legal Service List, 1st Edition, 1935	9d.	1d.	do.
The Conditions and Cost of Living in the Colonial Empire	3s.	4d.	do.
Closer Union in East Africa—Correspondence (1931–32) arising from the Report of the Joint Select Committee	1s.	1d.	Crown Agents and Government Printer.
Papers relating to the question of the Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory	6s.	4d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, and Government Printer.
Report of the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, Vol. I ...	1s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Customs Handbook	5s.	5d.	Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Customs Tariff Committee Report	5s.	3d.	do.
East African Mission—Report of the Right Honourable Srinivasa Shastri	4d.	1d.	do.
Education Conference Report, 1925	5s.	8d.	do.
Financial Mission to Tanganyika—Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B.	2s. 6d.	3d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, Government Printer or Crown Agents.
Land Development Survey—Fourth Report (Mbulu District)	3s.	1d.	Crown Agents and Government Printer.
Fifth Report (Morogoro and Kilosa Districts)... ..	2s.	2d.	do.
Glossary of Scientific Terms (English–Swahili)	2s.	2d.	Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Guide and Aid to Swahili Examinations	2s.	2d.	do.
Handbook of East African Pasture Plants—I.	2s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Handbook of East African Pasture Plants—II.	3s.	3d.	do.
Mining Publicity Pamphlet ...	6d.	1d.	do.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Handbook of Mining Law (second edition)	5s.	5d.	Government Printer Dar es Salaam.
Map of Tanganyika showing Game Reserves, etc. ...	1s.	2d.	do.
Maps of Main Roads, Reports and Profiles	3s. 6d.	4d.	Crown Agents and Government Printer
Malaria Research Report—January, 1932–January, 1934	10s.	5d.	do.
Report on the investigation of the proper control of water and the re-organisation of water boards in the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory—November–December, 1934.	5s.	3d.	do.
Madan's Swahili–English Dictionary—Amendments to ...	1d.	1d.	Government Printer Dar es Salaam.
*Mambo Leo Swahili Monthly..	2s. per annum.	Including postage.	do.
Mambo Leo, bound volumes, 1923 to 1934	5s. each.	do.	do.
Native Census Report, 1931...	2s. 6d.	2d.	Crown Agents and Government Printer
Non-Native Census Report, 1931	5s.	4d.	do.
Report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Basil Hope Napier, together with Record of Evidence taken and other Documents ...	5s.	4d.	Government Printer Dar es Salaam.
Report on the Railway System in Tanganyika Territory, by General Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O.	5s.	7d.	Crown Agents and Government Printer
Report of the Tanganyika Railway Commission ...	5s.	7d.	do.
Appendices to Railway Commission	5s.	10d.	do.
Report on Railway Rates and Finance in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, by Mr. Roger Gibb... ..	1s. 6d.	1d.	Government Printer Dar es Salaam.
Report on Tea Cultivation in the Tanganyika Territory and its Development, by Harold H. Mann	2s. 6d.	4d.	do.
Tanganyika Railways Travel Guide	Free	Free	Traffic Manager of Crown Agents.
Tanganyika Railways Tariff Book No. 3	3s.	Inc. postage	do.

* Trade advertisements are accepted for this publication; rates obtainable on application to the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.

(35297-49) Wt. 1023-3618 1000 5/36 P. St. G. 377/8

S.O. Code No. 58-113



