

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

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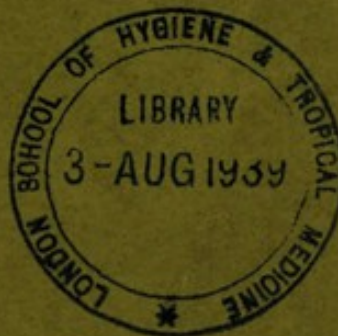
by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
Council of the League of Nations on
the Administration of the

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

For the Year 1938

*For Reports for 1936 and 1937 see Non-Parliamentary Publications
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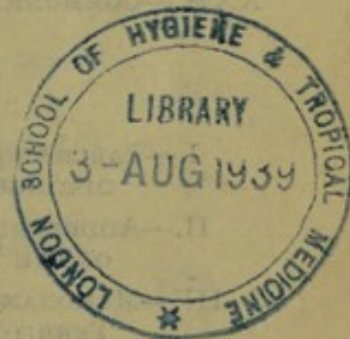
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FOREWORD.

Certain information and statistics on matters regarding which questions were asked during the examination of the British Accredited Representatives at the Thirty-Fourth 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.

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FOREWORD

Certain information and statistics on matters regarding which questions were asked during the examination of the Finnish Lumber Industry Commission at the Fair-Trade Section of the League of Nations 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.

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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 1938

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 $2^{\circ} 25'$ of latitude and thence southward along the eastern boundaries of Ruanda and Urundi to Lake Tanganyika. The boundary then follows a line due west until it reaches the median line of Lake Tanganyika, which it follows to a point due west of the mouth of the Kalamba River, at the southern end of the lake. Thence it goes eastward to the mouth of the Kalamba River, from which point it follows the boundary of Northern Rhodesia to the northern end of Lake Nyasa and continues along the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa to approximately $11^{\circ} 33'$ of latitude, whence the boundary runs east until it 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 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 ft. to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika, 2,590 ft.; Nyasa, 1,607 ft.) which lie in the trough of the great Rift Valley.

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

3. The seat of the 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 3 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 4 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, Bagamoya, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani. Tabora, which is situated at the junction of the former caravan routes from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and from Lake Victoria to Lake Nyasa, has a population of about 25,000 and is the most important inland town, although, owing to a number of causes, it is beginning to lose its pre-eminence. 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 inland air route from London to South Africa. Other inland towns are, in the north, Moshi, Arusha, and Korogwe; in the central area, Morogoro, Kilosa, and Kimamba; and in the south, Iringa, Songea, Mbeya, and Tukuyu. Chunya is the administrative and commercial centre of the Lupa River Goldfield. On the great lakes the chief towns are Mwanza, Musoma and Bukoba on Lake Victoria, and Kigoma (the terminus of the Central Railway) and Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. Mwaya was formerly the Territory's chief port on Lake Nyasa, but has been submerged by a rise in the level of the lake, and its place has been taken by Itungi.

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 ft. to 2,000 ft.). 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 ft. and 4,000 ft. in height. The climate of this zone differs greatly in parts but its prevailing characteristics are low humidity, little rainfall and a fairly high mean temperature, with great daily and seasonal variations, sometimes exceed 30° 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-temperature 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 ft. to 10,000 ft.). 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.

Except for the strip of land along the coast, where two rainy seasons depending on the south-east and north-east monsoon currents occur, the greater part of Tanganyika has a one-season rainfall beginning in November and extending to the end of April or beginning of May. The two rainy seasons on the coast are generally referred to as the long and the short rains, the long rains beginning in February or March and lasting two or three months and the short rains occurring in October to November. The total rainfall varies considerably according to locality, the heaviest falls occurring near the Lakes and high plateau. The prolonged seasonal drought which prevails from May to October over the greater part of the central region, coupled with a low total annual rainfall, is a great handicap to agricultural development.

II.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

International Conventions and Treaties.

5. At the fourteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations Count de Penha Gracia asked that the dates of the Territory's accession to the international conventions and treaties should be added to the information in this chapter. The dates both of the signature of the instruments and of their application to the Territory are accordingly given below. Where no mention is made of the date of application, the instrument applied to the Territory in the same year as that in which it was signed.

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

	<i>Date of Application.</i>
Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, revising the General Act of Berlin, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 1890.	—
Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, 1919.	—
International Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919.	—
International Slavery Convention, 1926	1927
International Telecommunications Convention, 1932 ...	1935
Universal Postal Convention, 1934	1935 (Effective)
International Sanitary Convention, 1926	1928
International Convention and Protocol relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, 1923.	1924
International Convention and Statute and additional Protocol relating to Navigable Waterways of International Concern, 1921.	1922 (Effective)
International Declaration regarding the Right to Flag of States having no Sea Coast, 1921.	1922
International Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, 1921.	1922 (Effective)
International Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition, 1919.	1924
Opium Convention, 1912	1924
Convention regarding the International Regime of Railways, 1923.	1925
Convention regarding the International Regime of Maritime Ports, 1923.	1925
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, 1923.	1925
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, 1923.	1925
Agreement for Creation of International Office of Public Health, 1907.	1929
Dangerous Drugs Convention, signed at the Second Opium Conference, 1925.	1926 (Effective)

	<i>Date of Application.</i>
International Protocol on Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Agreements, 1923.	1926
International Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1927.	1931
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and the Traffic in, Obscene Publications, 1923.	1926
General Act of 1928 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.	1931
Convention on the Prevention of the Use of Asphyxiating Gases, 1925.	1930
International Convention on Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading, 1924.	1931
International Convention for Regulation of International Exhibitions, 1928.	1931
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, 1921.	1931
Treaty for Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy, 1928.	1929
International Convention for the Suppression of Slavery, 1926.	1927
Agreement and Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, 1904 and 1910.	1931
International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, 1929.	1931
International Convention as to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1929.	1931
Convention relating to the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles.	1932
International Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, 1931.	1932
International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1928.	1931
International Convention for the Sanitary Control of Aerial Navigation, 1933.	1935
International Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa, 1933.	1936

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

	<i>Date of Application.</i>
Convention concerning employment of Women during the night, 1919.	1938
Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of Children to employment at sea, 1920.	1937
Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers, 1921.	1937
Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea, 1921.	1937
During 1938 the following International Conventions were applied to the Territory:	
International Convention regarding Industrial Property, 1925.	—
International Convention on Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques, 1931.	—
International Convention on Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, 1930.	—
International Convention relating to the Taxation of Foreign Motor Cars, 1931.	—

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

	<i>Date of Application.</i>
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Albania, 1925	1926
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Austria, 1924	1926
Convention with Belgium relating to Belgian Traffic through the Territories of East Africa, 1921.	—
Conventions with Belgium relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1922 and 1932.	1925 and 1935 respectively.
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Bulgaria, 1925	1926
Treaty with China relating to Trade and Commerce and to Chinese Tariff Autonomy, 1928.	1929
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Czechoslovakia, 1923.	
Conventions with Czechoslovakia relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1924 and 1935.	1927 and 1937 respectively.
Convention with Denmark relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932.	1934

	<i>Date of Application.</i>
Treaty of Commerce with Egypt, 1930	—
Treaties of Commerce and Navigation with Estonia, 1926 and 1934.	1927
Convention with Estonia relating to Legal Proceed- ings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931.	1933
Treaties of Commerce and Navigation with Finland, 1923 and 1933.	1926
Convention with Finland relating to Legal Proceed- ings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1933.	1935
Convention with France relating to Legal Proceed- ings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1922.	1924
Convention with Germany relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1928.	1929
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Germany, 1924.	1926
Agreement with Germany regarding Payments, 1934 ...	—
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Greece, 1926	1932
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Hungary, 1926.	1928
Convention with Hungary relating to Legal Proceed- ings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1935.	1937
Convention and Agreement on Commerce with Iran, 1903 and 1920.	—
Convention with Italy relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1930.	1932
Agreement with Italy for the Mutual Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regula- tions, 1929.	1930
Treaty and Supplementary Convention on Commerce and Navigation with Japan, 1911 and 1925.	1929
Treaty and Agreement and Protocol on Commerce and Navigation with Latvia, 1923 and 1924.	1931
Convention with Lithuania relating to Legal Proceed- ings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1934.	1937
Agreement with Lithuania on Commerce and Naviga- tion embodied in the Exchange of Notes of 6th May, 1922, together with the Notes of November-December, 1929, and November-December, 1931, and an Agreement and Protocol, 1934. (Agreement) (Notes of) (Notes of) (Notes of) December, 1929)	1931
Convention with the Netherlands relating to Legal Pro- ceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932.	1934
Exchange of Notes with the Netherlands relating to Commerce, 1935.	—

	<i>Date of Application.</i>
Convention with Norway relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931.	—
Agreement on Commerce with Norway, 1933	—
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Panama, 1928	1931
Convention with Poland relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931.	1933
Treaty and Agreement on Commerce and Navigation with Poland, 1923 and 1935.	1925 and 1935 respectively.
Convention with Portugal relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931.	1933
Agreement with Portugal respecting Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports, 1933.	—
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Roumania, 1930.	1931
Treaty and Convention and Notes on Commerce and Navigation with Spain, 1922 and 1927.	1931
Convention with Spain relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1929.	1931
Agreement with Spain relating to the Treatment of Companies, 1924.	1931
Convention with Sweden relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1930.	1931
Convention with Turkey relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931.	1933
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Turkey, 1930	1931
Convention with the United States of America respecting Rights in the Tanganyika Territory, 1925.	—
Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Co-operation with Yemen, 1934.	—
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Yugoslavia, 1927.	1931

During the year it was agreed between the British and German Governments that the Anglo-Austrian Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931, which was applied to the Territory in 1932, must be regarded as having lapsed and that the similar Convention made with Germany in 1928 was now applicable to the State of Austria as well.

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

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

The table in Appendix IV shows the external markets for the chief products of the Territory exported during 1938.

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

Albania, 1927.	France, 1924.	Norway, 1930.
Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi), 1928.	Germany, 1930.	Panama, 1928.
Bolivia, 1928.	Greece, 1928.	Paraguay, 1928.
Chile, 1928.	Guatemala, 1929.	Peru, 1928.
Colombia, 1931.	Hayti, 1928.	Poland, 1935.
Cuba, 1932.	Hungary, 1928.	Portugal, 1934.
Czechoslovakia, 1927.	Iraq, 1935.	Roumania, 1929.
Denmark, 1928.	Latvia, 1927.	Salvador, 1930.
Ecuador, 1928.	Liberia, 1928.	San Marino, 1935.
Estonia, 1927.	Lithuania, 1927.	Siam, 1928.
Finland, 1927.	Luxemburg, 1928.	Spain, 1928.
	Monaco, 1931.	Switzerland, 1929.
	Netherlands, 1928.	United States of America, 1935.
	Nicaragua, 1928.	Yugoslavia, 1928.

III.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Central Government.

10. 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. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, 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 him in the exercise of his responsibilities in furthering the interests of all communities in the Territory, native and non-native. The unofficial representation was at its full strength during 1938, 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, the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1926, and the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1937.

Departments of Government.

11. The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Dar-es-Salaam, are those dealing with Customs, Education, Legal Matters, Justice, Lands, Mines, Survey, Medical Work, Public Health, Police, Prisons, Posts and Telegraphs, Accounts, 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, the Game Preservation Department at Arusha and the Geological Survey at Dodoma.

Provincial Administration.

12. For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into eight 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 Commissioner. During 1938 the provinces and districts of the Territory were as follows:—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Area (Square Miles).</i>	<i>Population (Census 1931).</i>	<i>Headquarters of Province.</i>
Central ...	Dodoma, Kondoa, Singida.	36,320	579,712	Dodoma.
Eastern ...	Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, Kilosa, Morogoro, Rufiji, Ulanga, Temeke.	41,970	619,191	Dar es Salaam.
Lake ...	Biharamulo, Bukoba, Kwimba, Maswa, Musoma, Mwanza, Shinyanga.	51,200	1,390,609	Mwanza.
Northern ...	Arusha, Masai, Mbulu, Moshi.	32,860	344,198	Arusha.
Southern ...	Kilwa, Lindi, Liwale, Masasi, Mikindani, Newala, Songea, Tunduru.	54,970	543,413	Lindi.
Southern Highlands.	Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe, Rungwe.	43,985	491,911	Mbeya.
Tanga ...	Korogwe, Pare, Tanga, Pangani.	13,530	355,914	Tanga.
Western ...	Kahama, Kigoma, Tabora, Ufipa.	85,165	679,692	Tabora.

13. In paragraph 13 of the Annual Report for 1937 a description was given of the amalgamations of certain districts in the Central province. The merger of the Singida and Mkalama districts has fully justified itself, but the same cannot yet be said of the absorption of Mpwapwa and Manyoni into the Dodoma district. The object of the latter amalgamation was to bring the whole of the Gogo tribe into one district administration, and so to ensure the uniform direction of their affairs. The objective is still clearly desirable, but the country occupied by the tribe is so large that the grouping of administrative officers at one headquarters has made it difficult for them to maintain sufficiently close personal contact with the chiefs and people. The experiment will be continued during 1939, and it is hoped that the difficulties hitherto experienced may be overcome by arranging for the officers of the administration to spend more of their time on tour.

14. Early in 1938 legal effect was given to the re-arrangements of districts described in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Annual Report for 1937: namely the partition of the former Dar-es-Salaam district into two (Dar-es-Salaam and Temeke), the merger of Usambara and Handeni into one (now called the Korogwe) district and the separation of Pangani from Tanga. As far as can be seen at present, these measures have resulted in more efficient administration.

Native Administration.

15. The widespread prosperity enjoyed throughout the Territory during the two previous years came to an end in 1938. As will be shown in paragraph 41, a combination of unfavourable circumstances obstructed prosperity and development, and empty purses and scanty stores have been the rule in most provinces. Nevertheless there has been a remarkable absence of despondency. The people are now courageously setting to work in the hope that their labours may be more bountifully rewarded in 1939.

16. In paragraphs 18-20 of the Annual Report for 1937 an account was given of the disturbances among the Chagga of Moshi and the Haya of Bukoba, and of an outbreak of organized cattle-lifting by the Masai. The Chagga showed less signs of discontent in 1938 than they did in the previous year and there were no incidents, but the political agitation has not yet died down. It is mainly confined to two of the Chagga chiefdoms and it appears to be inspired by a few malcontents, whose primary motive is personal aggrandisement and whose ultimate object is the overthrow of established authority. A measure taken by Government during the year appears to have had a good effect. Up to 1938 there had been in force a rule made by the Native Authority requiring the native coffee crop to be marketed solely through the local Co-operative Union. This had

involved the chiefs in the hostility to the Union felt by a section of the tribe, and it was decided that the rule, the validity of which had been challenged, should be withdrawn, and that statutory sanction should be given to the necessary measures for the control and marketing of native coffee in the district. A Native Coffee Board, consisting of the District Officer, the Agricultural Officer and two Chagga coffee planters, was appointed and given wide powers of control, and the Co-operative Union's position became that of an agent of the Board. These measures did much to allay the agitation, and the situation was eased by the removal from the Moshi district of some of the promoters of disorder, but the campaign has not entirely ceased, although the great majority of the people in the two chiefdoms affected have little real interest in it.

On the whole there are many signs of an improvement in the political situation on Kilimanjaro. Owing to the fertility and the favourable geography of the land they live in, the Chagga have advanced both economically and intellectually at a rate which has made it difficult for them to maintain a well-balanced development: but the mental quickness that makes them susceptible to subversive propaganda renders them also receptive to wiser counsels, and more ready than other tribes to respond to advice when they have satisfied themselves that they will benefit by following it. For example, their outlook on soil erosion and deforestation is well in advance of that of most other tribes, and recently they have adopted with enthusiasm measures to remedy these two evils. The administrative officers have kept in very close touch with them during the year, and have observed evidence of a tendency to listen to them rather than to the mob orator. The chiefs have also been encouraged to keep in very close touch with their tribesmen, and are fully alive to the progress that is taking place round them and to its implications. And it should not be forgotten that the tribal Co-operative Union, the main ostensible cause of the discontent, is still strongly supported and desired by the great majority of the Chagga.

17. The improvement in political conditions among the Haya of Bukoba has been remarkable and complete, and the year has been entirely free from political trouble and agitation.

18. It has not yet been possible to check organized cattle theft by the Masai. Although the mobile police patrols, officered by temporary Assistant Inspectors of Police recruited locally, have been successful in stopping cattle theft in the area east of the Rift Wall, three raids occurred during the year in Western Masailand and in spite of the efforts of administrative officers and police, those who took part in them have not at the time of writing been punished. Masai tribesmen also raided cattle in the Maswa district of the Lake province. These raids had been expected, as it was known that a new warrior class

had just come of age, and certain police posts had been reinforced. Some small raiding parties got through unchecked, but in October there occurred a big raid in which 140 cattle were stolen. The police immediately gave chase, and after the Masai had shown fight they were dispersed by a single shot. Every animal was recovered.

19. An unfortunate incident occurred in the middle of the year in the Maswa district of the Lake province. For various reasons it had been necessary to divide the small chiefdom of Meatu into two, and the sub-chief of one of the divisions, who had proved himself a capable administrator, was recognized as an independent chief. The chiefs of the adjacent areas went to the installation ceremony, at which the District Officer was also present. A mob of some eighty to one hundred natives from the villages of a rival claimant, armed with clubs and sticks attempted to prevent the installation. The District Officer, who had only six police with him, exercised great patience, parleyed with the mob for some time and finally, when the position became serious, ordered them to disperse. Their answer was to charge the group of chiefs, and the District Officer was forced to order fire to be opened. Eight of the rioters were wounded (two of them subsequently died despite medical attention) and the rest fled. Order was immediately restored and the new chief was installed and accepted by the people in the traditional manner. He is now administering his area well, to the satisfaction both of his people and of the Government.

20. Elsewhere throughout the Territory there were no events of political importance and the people carried on their ordinary pursuits. Changes in the constitutions of the native authorities, in the extent of their jurisdictions, and in the personnel, were gradually introduced as circumstances required. The year has been one of continued endeavour to improve the conditions under which the people live: of measures to improve their health and to spread education; of efforts to teach them how to make better use of their land and to augment their meagre stocks of wealth; and of help in their fight against the insect and other pests which attack their livestock and crops. The growth of health and educational services is shown by the building of new dispensaries, the more thorough training of the dressers who staff them, the opening of maternity and child welfare centres, and the building of new schools and the training of more teachers. Better use of the land is promoted by soil-conservation and anti-erosion works, the development of water supplies, reforestation, the issue of selected seed, measures to improve the marketing of produce, and constant exhortations to the people throughout the Territory to abandon their wasteful methods of tilling the soil and grazing their livestock. The

fight against pests is carried on by means such as the campaign against rinderpest, the clearings to prevent the further spread of tsetse-fly, and the organized destruction of locust eggs and hoppers.

21. At the fourteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission M. Sakenobe asked which areas of the Territory were under direct and indirect rule respectively. The only parts of the Territory under direct rule are most of the townships, some of the minor settlements (villages of a fair size but not sufficiently important to be proclaimed as townships), the Lupa Controlled Area (for the purpose of tax collection only), the island of Mafia, and the Tanga district. It should be borne in mind, however, that there are wide variations within each of these two systems: thus under indirect rule there are some areas where owing to the incompetence or unpopularity of a chief the District Officer is compelled to exercise a degree of supervision that borders closely on direct rule, and other areas in which the chiefs are so capable and respected that they manage their domains with a minimum of intervention from the administrative officers. There are also of course many gradations between these two extremes. Similar divergencies, though not so wide, exist in areas under direct rule. Thus in the Tanga district, where there are no Native Treasuries and no courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, the boundaries of the inland divisions, where the people are homogeneous, follow as closely as possible the tribal boundaries, and the divisions themselves are administered by headmen who represent the choice of the tribesmen, while in the three coastal divisions of the district there is little tribal homogeneity and the people are governed through Akidas appointed by Government on its own initiative. In practice there is little difference in administration between the tribal areas and the Akidats—so that throughout the district there is much of the spirit of indirect rule.

22. At the sixteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission members enquired whether there was any tendency towards individualization in the native tenure of land in the Territory, and in reply to M. van Asbeck the Accredited Representative promised that further information would appear in this Report. As is to be expected, individualization has proceeded furthest among the two most politically advanced tribes in the Territory, to whom reference has already been made—the Haya of Bukoba and the Chagga of Moshi—but the tendency has been noticed among a number of other tribes. It is on the whole least developed among pastoral tribes and most developed among those tribes which cultivate perennial crops, such as the Chagga and the Haya, both of whom grow bananas for food, and coffee as their economic crop.

It is generally held that primitive Bantu Law regarded land as being the property of the clan (not of the tribe), and the

individual holder as possessing only a right of occupation, which he could not part with otherwise than in accordance with the rules of succession recognized by the clan. It followed therefore that he could neither sell nor let the land. This restriction has been modified by a number of the alien influences that have affected Africa in the last few generations, and the land law of many tribes now allows the individual some say in the disposal of his land. It is still a fundamental principle that land, even in cases where it can be sold for cash, must remain within the tribe: but it is doubtful whether even this rule will be adhered to for long.

During 1938 three administrative officers were specially detailed for researches into land tenure, the field of their enquiries being the progressive Lake province. One of them made an enquiry into an interesting form of tenure, known as *nyarubanja*, that exists in the Bukoba district. A *nyarubanja* is a manor, and the conditions on which it is held bear a remarkable resemblance to those of manorial tenure in medieval Europe. A *nyarubanja* is granted by the chief either to his relatives, or to other persons for services rendered. It usually forms an entire village by itself, and consists of the demesne of the landlord and the holdings of tenants, who pay the landlord as rent a fixed proportion of their produce. Formerly the resemblance to manorial tenure was even closer, as the tenants were obliged to work without pay on the landlord's demesne, and were forbidden to leave their holdings, but these oppressive conditions were abolished when *nyarubanja* tenure was modernized and legalized some years ago. A historical note on this tenure, taken from the report of the administrative officer who made the enquiry, will be found in Appendix VI of this Report. Another administrative officer has completed an investigation into the utilization of land by the Sukuma tribe of the Lake province. An extract from his report, containing his observations on the period of transition from the present system of tenure by village groups to individual tenure, will also be found in Appendix VI of this Report. A third administrative officer began during the year an investigation into land tenure and other matters in the Bukoba district.

A few notes on other forms of land tenure in the Lake province may be of interest. In the Kwimba district the cattle owners hold individual grazing rights over tracts of land outside their homesteads. They retain these rights as long as they remain domiciled in the village, and can even sublet them. The grazing rights of cattle-owners in the Territory are usually communal, and this system therefore marks a step towards individualization in this particular district. Another step in that direction in the same district has been taken by the Chief of Buhungukira, who recently promised new settlers in his country that the plots

allotted to them on their arrival would remain the property of themselves and their heirs for all time, with the provision that they must not be subdivided. The object of this concession was to interest cultivators in their holdings and to encourage them to adopt methods of soil conservation, and it shows that the native authorities themselves are beginning to see that individual ownership may be a more efficient way of getting the land properly cultivated than the prevailing system can ever be.

In one part of the Musoma district the people hold their land on the individual tenure known as *obusi*, by which land can be bought, sold or leased, although grazing rights are still held communally. In other parts of the Musoma district the possession of trees, acquired either by planting, buying, or inheriting them, gives their owners an individual right to the land on which they stand.

23. At the fifteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission a discussion took place on the Plural Wives' Tax, and the Accredited Representative informed the Commission that Government had issued instructions that the tax was to be abolished all over the Territory as soon as the Provincial Commissioners could make other arrangements without undue loss of revenue. Progress in this respect was made in two provinces during the year. In the Southern Highlands province the tax was abolished in the Rungwe district and arrangements have been made for it to cease throughout that province in 1939, except in two small areas, one in the Njombe district and the other in the Mbeya district. To make up for the loss of revenue, increases are being made in the ordinary rate of taxation, which the people are willingly accepting, as they have always disliked the tax on plural wives. In the Western province (as the Commission were informed by the Accredited Representative) the tax was abolished as from the beginning of the year, again with a compensatory increase in the ordinary rate.

24. The Western province suffered more than any other in the Territory from the abnormal weather of 1938. The rains failed almost completely, with the result that only a fraction of the normal quantity of economic crops was harvested, and there was a general shortage of food crops, except in the Ufipa district. In the Kahama and Tabora districts especially the food crops were quite insufficient to support the people until next harvest, so that some 50,000 persons are now receiving relief from Government and the Native Treasuries. It is certain that had the position not been carefully watched as soon as it was realized that the rains had failed, either there would have been a large number of deaths from starvation or the inhabitants would have had to disperse far and wide to look for food. Either alternative would have been calamity:

the second would have been the lesser evil, but it would have had a very serious effect on tribal life and it would have taken several years to restore production in the abandoned areas. As it is, the people have been kept on their own soil ready to till it for the next harvest.

25. In paragraph 22 of the Annual Report for 1937 a description was given of the changes in the constitution of the native authorities of the Mikindani district of the Southern province, and it was stated that a similar reorganization for the Lindi district was under consideration. The changes made in the Mikindani native administration have proved very successful. There are no regrets at the passing of the *mkulungwa* system, and the Liwalis have been welcomed as a great improvement. The executive work of the divisions has been done with efficiency and despatch, and the tax collection, which formerly dragged on for twelve months began in April and was completed in July. The reorganization in Lindi was necessary for the same reasons as that in Mikindani, and followed parallel lines. The *wakulungwa* of Lindi had for years proved their incapacity to discharge the simple executive functions with which they were entrusted, and although district officers exercised the greatest patience and unending attempts were made to inculcate in the *wakulungwa* a greater sense of responsibility, they were incorrigible. By 1937 there seemed to be no alternative between some other system of direct rule and a reversion to direct rule, and enquiries were accordingly begun to see what could be done. These showed that the claims of the majority of the *wakulungwa* to hold office had only a doubtful historical basis, that the *virambo*, the areas over which they exercised jurisdiction, were largely artificial, and that the real units of native life were the villages and hamlets, each of which had an elder or notable as its head. There were several hundred of these village headmen, so that it was impracticable to regard them as the native authorities, but they nevertheless seemed to be the foundation upon which a true native administration could be built up. It was finally decided to proceed on the following lines:—

(1) the *wakulungwa* would cease to be native authorities and would revert to the position of village headmen, wherever they were entitled to do so;

(2) the villages and hamlets would be grouped in suitable divisions for administrative purposes;

(3) a Liwali, selected by the people, or nominated by Government at the request of the people, would be recognized as the native authority of each division, with power to hold a native court; and

(4) each village headman would be recognized as the agent of the native authority for his own village.

These proposals were explained to the people at meetings held at all the principal centres, and were received with satisfaction and even enthusiasm. As in Mikindani, no regrets were expressed at the departure of the *wakulungwa*, but the village headmen stated that they would be unable to agree among themselves upon the selection of the Liwalis and would prefer Government to make the appointments in the first instance. In the end, the villages and hamlets were grouped into ten divisions, and an African notable of character and ability was placed in charge of each as Liwali. Some time must elapse before the success of the reorganization can be measured, but it can be recorded with confidence that the transition from the old to the new system has been carried out without friction, that the new system provides an efficient executive, and that so far as can be ascertained it is popular among the people.

The Native Administration of the Masasi district was established in 1927, in the same year as those in the Lindi and Mikindani districts, and like them it has been remarkable for the inefficiency with which its executive work has been conducted. It is a complicated and intricate structure based upon the clan-system, and is unlike any other Native Administration in the Territory. Rightly or wrongly, it was decided when indirect rule was introduced in Masasi to recognize the clan heads as native authorities, and they are still in office. There are a large number of them, and they are constantly changing as other clan heads arrive in the district from Portuguese East Africa (where the majority of the tribe live), but the main weakness of administration in this district has been not so much that the native authorities have been incompetent or too numerous as that they have been constantly incapable of defining the boundaries of the areas over which they claim to exercise jurisdiction. They have quarrelled and bickered for years over their boundaries, to the detriment of proper administration and the amusement of the tribesmen, who have not been slow to take advantage of the position and have played off headman against headman with increasing success. In 1938 an effort was made to put this matter on a better footing, and the native authorities were informed that their claims to exercise jurisdiction over their clansmen wherever they might reside in the district could not be recognized and that in future they would be grouped into ten councils, each of which would exercise jurisdiction over a fixed territory. The councils have the assistance of elders when they sit as a court or as a consultative or deliberative body, and each is collectively responsible for all administrative matters within its area of jurisdiction. The new organization, which was brought into being towards the end of the year, is perhaps a little artificial: but it has been made necessary by the impossibility (in this particular district) of building an efficient native administration on the clan system.

26. In paragraph 24 of the Annual Report for 1937 the visit of the Laibon of the Masai to the southern areas of Masailand was described. His death in the Arusha hospital in October, 1938, was a severe blow to the Masai native administration, for Laibon Mbeiya was without doubt the most influential personality in his tribe, both by virtue of his office and of his great intelligence. He was, according to his lights, a strong supporter of Government and the value of his advice to his administrative officers was becoming more and more apparent. His death was in some ways peculiar, for while its physical cause was in no doubt—he suffered from an acute complaint of the liver—his demeanour throughout his illness was that of a man who suffers from heavy mental stress and there are grounds for believing that he thought himself bewitched. The members of the Engidon clan of the Masai, from which the Laibon is always chosen, are credited with supernatural powers and they are believed to be continually weaving spells against each other. It follows that a reigning Laibon, although he holds an enviable position, has in his own mind little expectation of long life: in fact his death is always assumed to be the result of witchcraft and comes as no surprise to the tribe. The question of a successor to Mbeiya will be settled at the annual meeting of the tribe, which will be held after the long rains.

The following extract from the annual report of the District Officer, Masailand, is interesting:—

“Masai cattle auctions must largely resemble the early English fairs. A brisk trade is done by visiting stall-holders, who are specially licensed for this purpose and who travel from auction to auction. The cattle sale is, in fact, one of the very few occasions on which Masai from their far flung and thinly populated districts can expect to see their friends in numbers. At the auctions, rendezvous are made, local gossip is exchanged, court cases are heard and taxes paid. Headmen and elders attend and meet the administrative officer, and in the course of three or four days much important business is transacted in an atmosphere of great colour and animation. The improvement of Masai tracks has encouraged motor transporters, and at the end of the sales large numbers of Masai returned to their homes in big passenger buses, obviously enjoying themselves immensely.”

The Sonjo of Masailand, who are perhaps the least numerous and the most primitive tribe in the Territory, have made some progress during the year. There is a headman in each of the five Sonjo villages, who is little more than a rather unwilling representative of the “water boards” with which true tribal authority rests. These boards are indigenous tribal institutions, which decide the distribution of water according to established custom. The headmen have carried out their duties more efficiently during the year under review, and matters of routine have been performed without the constant reminders that used to be required.

27. The Provincial Commissioner, Lake Province, has expressed the view that the year 1938 is likely to be a landmark in native farming in that province, on account of the adoption by the people at long last of better farming methods. Continual propaganda, with practical demonstrations, has been carried on by the Government and the native authorities with the object of persuading the people to spread cattle manure (of which they have an ample supply) on their fields. The response to this campaign has exceeded all expectations and even within sight of the roads hundreds of manured plots may now be seen. It may be hoped that if this practice becomes general the urgent problem of restoring the fertility of the soil in Sukumaland will in a large measure have been solved. Pack oxen are now being used to carry manure and one hundred and fifty beasts were trained for this purpose during 1938. Success has also rewarded a campaign of propaganda to induce the people in the Musoma district to use ploughs. Some four hundred of these were sold in the district: the ploughing has been well done and special native instructors are continuously employed to spread the practice.

28. In the Bagamoyo district of the Eastern province the native authorities made the unusual request for higher taxation, in order to fortify their native treasury, which had not yet recovered from the depletion of funds in the famine years 1933 and 1934. Like the Rufiji and Temeke districts of the same province, the Bagamoyo district suffers from having too many chiefs and headmen, some of them of little importance, and when the salaries of these men have been paid there is not much money left over for social services. It is difficult, however, to reduce the number of headmen in these districts, for the social and political systems of their inhabitants are built not on the tribe but on clans, and tribal unity does not seem to exist. A careful study of the situation is now being made in the hope of establishing a less unwieldy form of administration which will at the same time be in conformity with the people's outlook.

The Provincial Commissioner observes that the lot of a headman in these three districts is not an enviable one, as if he shows zeal in his station he finds himself the centre of an agitation for his deposition. The love of intrigue noticed by Burton among these people 83 years ago has not decreased with time. It is not an uncommon experience for administrative officers to be waited on by a body of natives from a village or a division asking for their headman to be removed, for the sole reason that they do not like him. No other reason is given: they do not dispute his judgments in court, he is honest, and has committed no offence. It is simply that he is unpopular and so ought to go.

Native Courts.

29. There is little of special interest to report of the native courts, which functioned well throughout the Territory. One proof of this is the very rapid increase in the number of cases heard by these courts: there were 70,000 cases in 1936, 75,000 in 1937, and over 84,000 cases have been heard in 1938. As in 1937, two-thirds of the cases tried were of a civil nature.

Native Treasuries.

30. In spite of the adverse economic conditions prevailing during 1938, the native treasuries of the Territory again made progress. At the end of 1936, the combined surplus balances of all the treasuries totalled £166,000, and at the end of 1937, they amounted to £186,000. As far as is known at the time of writing this Report, about £190,000 was carried forward from 1938, and the estimates allow for a similar sum to be in hand at the end of 1939.

31. Further information regarding native administration, details of the combined budgets of the native treasuries, and statistics of the numbers of cases tried in the native courts during the year will be found in the Annual Reports of the Provincial Commissioners for 1938, copies of which are supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

GENERAL.

Tsetse Reclamation.

32. 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 value of organized bush clearing has been clearly brought home to natives by the excellent results achieved in various parts of the Territory, and their labour is cheerfully given to the schemes. The usual practice is for the staff of the Tsetse Research Department first to carry out a detailed survey of the area, recommend a scheme and indicate exactly where and how the clearing entailed should be made; it is then for the administrative officers and the chiefs to organize and direct the native effort on pre-arranged lines. The Tsetse Research Department assists in supervision, technical or otherwise, as required and it is thus ensured that the work is done on a scientific basis.

The term "reclamation" now has a much wider significance than that of mere bush clearing. To have any lasting effect operations must embody anti-erosion, water-supply and reafforestation measures—in fact anything pertaining to the preservation of the land comes under the definition. The first step in work of this kind is anti-tsetse, but, once this has been accomplished, the consolidation of the position so won must be undertaken in

order that the people concerned may derive the greatest benefits from their labour.

33. A brief account is given below of the reclamation work carried out in the Central, Lake, Northern and Western provinces during the year.

Central Province.—The tsetse clearings referred to in paragraph 36 of the Annual Report for 1937 were continued this year and the regenerated bush in former clearings which have not yet been occupied was cut back. In Singida 32,500, and in Kondoa 5,600 men turned out for ten days' unpaid labour. Of this large number only 45 were punished for disobedience of the chief's orders: seven men died, but in no case was death due even indirectly to the conditions under which they worked. The value of these clearings has become apparent to the tribesmen themselves and the ten days' work is now looked on as a normal part of tribal life. Clearings were also made out in the Tubugwe valley by paid labour under the control of the Veterinary Department in order to check the advance of fly from the east. The reclaimed lands, particularly those in the Kondoa district, are rapidly being settled and now that adequate water supplies have been found in the Wilwana clearing in the Singida district that fertile region will soon be fully occupied. It must not be assumed that all these clearings are equally successful: some, indeed, have not yet been occupied and the people are clearly reluctant to move into them. They will be kept cleared and be held in reserve for occupation when the necessity arises, whether through the threat of sleeping sickness or through economic pressure.

Lake Province.—The final barrier along the Manonga river in the Shinyanga district to prevent the incursion of fly from the south was completed during the year, under the supervision of the staff of the Tsetse Research Department. Other works carried out under their supervision were the clearing of parts of the Samagedi river valley, and improvements to existing dams and the construction of new ones. In the Mwanza district the "concentration villages" containing people who had been moved from the sleeping sickness danger zones were consolidated, and in the Buhungukira area of the Kwimba district the people cleared about 100 acres of tsetse infested bush in order to provide a site for their new chief's residence. In the reclaimed area of this chiefdom there are now eight completed water-tanks and it is hoped that these, together with the bore-hole at Nyanhanga, will provide sufficient water for the settlers and their cattle.

Northern Province.—No tsetse reclamation work was undertaken in the Moshi and Arusha Districts during the year. The same statement applies to Masailand, but some features of

the situation there, which is constantly changing, are worthy of record.

The clearing at Terat, although showing a certain amount of secondary growth, has remained remarkably free from fly during its ten years of existence, and continues to give access to an important water. In Loliondo, the encroachment of fly is reported at Girtalo, while at Ojor-Oibor the trading settlement has been abandoned owing to the retreat of the Masai in front of the advancing tsetse. In central Masailand the grazing grounds to the west of Makami become more restricted year by year, but the loss thus sustained is compensated, to some extent, by the recent occupation by the Masai of areas previously infested with tsetse.

Two instances of this are known—at Lolkisale and at Ologee, on the lower Temi. In both cases the Masai have adopted the procedure of sending out a small herd of young stock, alleged by them to be less susceptible to tsetse. When favourable news has been received from the pioneers, adult stock is sent out. From recent reports it would appear that no serious loss of stock has been experienced in these two areas.

Such movements of fly are worthy of investigation, as it might be found possible to safeguard these new areas against re-encroachment. Nothing, however, can be done locally till the services of an expert are made available. Arrangements had been made for a tsetse expert to visit the province during the year, but owing to the death of Mr. Swynnerton, the visit was postponed.

In Mbulu, no reclamation work was undertaken in the Gorowa and Barabaig countries, except that the Kikore-Hanara barrier clearing, which had begun to be overgrown, was cut back. This work was supervised by an officer of the Tsetse Research Department, who employed local paid labour. The native treasury assisted with a grant up to 400 shillings. In Barabaig, it is proposed to begin work, early in 1939, on a protective clearing around Lake Bassotu, as well as on the consolidation of a similar clearing carried out in 1936.

In the Iraqw tribal area, a settlement clearing was carried out to extend the Bashai clearing, now fully occupied, further west along both banks of the Yaida River. The labour was supplied by a voluntary turn-out of the local tribesmen. Approximately 1,000 men worked for ten days and received as a reward for their services the customary issues of beef and beer. About one and a half square miles of country was reclaimed as a result of this work.

Finally, it should be recorded that Sub-Chief Hau, of Endabash, entirely on his own initiative and with the willing

support of his people, made an extensive clearing in the vicinity of Serami and Barai to enable the cattle to have access to water holes in the dry season. The Sub-Chief submitted his scheme for the approval of the District Officer, and when approval had been given set about the work himself. Reclamation work in Endabash has been in progress for the past five years at least, with most beneficial results, and great credit is due to the people for their energy and enterprise.

The campaign against tsetse fly is conducted on the lines of trench warfare. Bush clearing is always followed by human occupation, and where land is not required for immediate occupation, the bush is not cut.

Western Province.—It was hoped that the last battle of the war against sleeping sickness had been completed in 1937, but the complete re-establishment of the people concentrated at Bugoma and Uyowa in that year was delayed by deficient rainfall, which involved Government in a good deal of expenditure on famine relief for both places. This was disappointing, but was due to adverse climatic conditions which could not have been foreseen.

Tsetse Research.

34. During the year the work of the Tsetse Research Department was greatly expanded, with the aid of a generous grant from the Colonial Development Fund. The staff has increased from 13 to 30 posts, of which six had not been filled at the end of the year. In spite of the tragic deaths of the Director of Tsetse Research and the Survey Botanist in an aeroplane accident in June, all except four of the eighteen schemes under the new programme are now well started. Of these four exceptions, one—the tsetse-ecological survey of the Territory—was well in hand, but was interrupted by the tragedy referred to above, as the two officers concerned were those who were carrying out this work; the second exception, experimental barrier plantings, was also the peculiar charge of the late Director; the third, special experimentation in the trapping of tsetse, awaits the appointment of a suitable officer, and the fourth is a special experimental defence scheme which altered conditions have rendered of dubious value.

The search for the factor or factors unfavourable to tsetse under a regime of fire-exclusion has continued at Shinyanga. Dr. Gascoigne, during the height of the rains, failed to confirm Mr. Potts' findings that more pupae disappeared from the unburnt areas than from the burnt ones, but repetition of these investigations on a very much larger and more comprehensive scale by Mr. Ford in the late dry season and early rains has amply confirmed the original results. These investigations, combined with a study by Mr. Potts of the fly-round figures from areas protected from fire for two to five years, and with the

results of Mr. Harrison's close investigations of the relations between tsetse and game in an area protected for two years, lead to the supposition that under fire-exclusion no single factor is entirely responsible for the reduction in fly numbers. It is probably brought about by a combination of factors, one of which is increased losses amongst the pupal populations from insect predators, probably largely if not entirely due to small black ants of the genus *Pheidole*. These losses appear to take place during the crucial period of the early rains and short dry season, when the specially favourable conditions for breeding which exist normally at that time allow the tsetse community to make good the heavy losses sustained during the severities of the dry season. Another factor making for reduction of fly numbers is some effect of persistent long grass, which is made manifest by the increasingly complete evacuation of such areas, with the result that the flies are forced to live in only a portion of their former territory. This may or may not be related to a marked alteration in the habits of the game which, with considerable reduction in numbers, can be connected in a remarkable way with the changed distribution and reduced numbers of the tsetse. It should be noted that all these factors almost certainly arise from the changes in vegetative cover brought about by fire-exclusion.

The game experiment, in charge of Mr. Harrison, has now been transferred to the southern end of the Meatu game plains, because the Shinyanga area has now become part of the general experiment in large scale application of fire-exclusion to the extermination of *glossina swynnertoni*, described below. So far, preliminary work only has been carried out. Mr. Harrison's original studies at Shinyanga are, however, being continued in a modified form.

The general studies on populations of *glossina morsitans*, carried out by Dr. Jackson south of Tabora, have now been reorganized and applied, with the help of two assistants, to a large-scale experimental attack by fire-exclusion against this species. Fires have been kept out of 256 square miles of country, which is being observed scientifically by the same methods as those previously applied to the regularly burnt country, the studies on which are also being continued as controls to the experiment. Although only started in July and August, interesting results have already accrued; a transfer of fly population from the unburnt to the burnt areas has been detected, and the population of the former has, between September and November, fallen to half the original figure which slightly exceeded that of the control; owing to this influx into the burnt country the usual end of dry season decrease has not been observed there. It is expected that these reorganized studies will now enable a strict comparison to be made between the two differently treated areas

in respect of size of population, degree of activity, dispersion, death-rate and birth-rate, so that an explanation of the way in which fire-exclusion affects the populations of *glossina morsitans* will be readily forthcoming. Various studies on the physiology of this species and its breeding in connexion with the above work have also been carried out.

The intensive trapping campaign carried out by Mr. Lloyd, to which reference was made in paragraph 37 of the Annual Report for 1937, has failed to reduce further the numbers of *G. palpalis* on Maboko Island materially: in other words, it would appear that although traps in their present stage of development are capable of effecting an immediate and considerable reduction of this species, they cannot exterminate it. An experiment in discriminative clearing, designed to upset the vegetation concurrences deemed by Mr. Swynnerton to be necessary to this fly, has now been started on the island under Dr. Glasgow.

The investigations carried out by Mr. Moggridge on *G. pallidipes* and the two other species of the area (*G. brevipalpis* and *G. austeni*) have now been worked up, and the results will be published as soon as possible in one of the scientific journals: much valuable information as to the habits and mode of life of these species under the coastal conditions has been obtained, and a possible method of control suggested. This is now being tried, and a further investigation made of certain points which the previous work has raised.

The Senior Entomologist, Shinyanga, who is in charge of the Laboratory, was absent on home leave from March to mid-August, in which time he was able to make detailed enquiries into the question of the equipment required for the new laboratory. Since his return he has started a comprehensive programme designed to expedite the work of the full programme which awaits the building of the new laboratory. It is to be fitted with electricity and gas, improvements which allow of many lines of work, and the use of much equipment, which have hitherto been impossible.

In addition, a new method for the identification of the blood meal of tsetse has been developed by Mr. Vanderplank, based on the agglutination method. This new technique adds a most valuable weapon to the department's investigations in the field, and will allow a great extension of Dr. Jackson's work of blood corpuscle measurement, referred to in last year's Annual Report. Dr. Jackson's conclusions on the importance of pig blood to *G. morsitans* received further support during the present year by the old method, confirmed by precipitin tests very kindly carried out for the department by Dr. Elsdon Dew of the Medical Research Institute, Johannesburg. Observations

on *G. swynnertoni* in the Shinyanga area by the agglutination method showed various antelope, rather than pig, as the prime source of food for this species, though pig and rhinoceros combined to form a very good second.

Experimental Defences.—Preparatory surveys necessary to this have been carried out by Dr. Gascoigne, and have included comprehensive surveys of the fly fronts in the Central Province and in Mbeya. It is worth remarking, in connexion with the former, that the lines followed by these fly advances have been exactly those predicted by Dr. Jackson in 1933. In all these places the flies concerned seem to have reached nearly to the limits of the country suitable for them, with exceptions in the south-eastern corner of the Usandawe *morsitans* belt and in southern Manyoni, and a problematical exception in the Usangu area of Mbeya.

During the year the number of cattle infected with trypanosomiasis by *G. pallidipes* on the Veterinary Farm at Mpwapwa were the largest on record, owing to the increase of this fly in the Kikombo Valley. This was probably occasioned by a combination of climatic conditions favourable to the fly, by the failure to complete the barrier clearings recommended in the past, and by the driving effect of a fierce grass fire from inside the fly area in 1937. An attempt is now being made to make the farm safe for stock by (a) creating a large grazing ground of park-like grassland, free from all woody undergrowth, surrounded of necessity by wall of deciduous thicket, but disconnected from all riverine thicket, and (b) completing the barrier clearing across the head of the dense fly area which was the origin of the infestation of the farm, so that when the farm is cleared of fly, there will be no danger of its reinfestation. Since these measures have been put in hand, the incidence of trypanosomiasis of the stock has fallen in a spectacular manner, but this may be in part a seasonal effect.

35. *Experimental Reclamation.*—The original experimental areas under fire-exclusion at Shinyanga have now been extended, under the direction of Captain Findlay and Mr. Brent, to include a piece of country some 750 square miles in extent, which comprises virtually the whole of one of the Territory's three belts of *swynnertoni*. Fire control in this vast region has been sufficiently successful during the year, and the portions lost by accidental fires have been comparatively small, in the older areas at least. Decrease in fly numbers throughout the region seems to be satisfactory, although a real assessment of the degree of this reduction is rendered difficult by the complication of a period of climatic conditions unfavourable to the flies concerned.

In addition to the fire-exclusion mentioned above, in the south-eastern part of Kahama preliminary surveys of an area for experimental attack on *G. morsitans* under conditions rather different from those of Kakoma and Northern Rhodesia have been made, and sites have been chosen for the experiments; the necessary preliminary entomological observations in the area have also been started. The methods proposed here are the clearing of key sites and possibly discriminative fire-exclusion.

A number of observations preparatory to an attack on the pupal "fortresses" on the scarp slopes of Kikore have been carried out; these have included the study of the importance of indiscriminately deposited pupæ in this area and of the crossing of the clearings by adult flies. Work has also been done on the cleaning up of old clearings delimiting the experimental areas.

Investigations by Dr. Jackson in Northern Rhodesia have shown that the fire-exclusion experiment there is progressing well, and a gratifying reduction in fly numbers is reported, in spite of the loss of a considerable portion of the area by accidental grass fires this year. This experiment has now been put in charge of Mr. Robertson, who is also making the preliminary arrangements necessary for further experiments in early burning, discriminative fire-exclusion and destruction of key sites under the different conditions prevailing in this region.

36. *Surveys.*—The Survey Entomologist, Mr. Lloyd, has carried out fly surveys in the Nzega District (near Ngurube), in the Kigoma area, in south-eastern Usiha, at Mpwapwa, and on the Agricultural Department's experimental farm at Kingolwira (Morogoro), in order to advise the various departments concerned on their local tsetse problems. He also surveyed the eastern portion of the main stock-route which supplies the coastal plantations with cattle. The western portion of this was included by Dr. Gascoigne in his surveys preparatory to an experiment in the stopping of a fly advance. Incidentally, the latter has found that the reported advances of *G. morsitans* in the neighbourhood of Usangu which were mentioned last year as threatening important stock areas, have so far failed to materialise. In addition to these, a number of minor surveys have been carried out by various members of the department, including some by senior members of the African Staff.

Although a good start was made with a special ecological survey of the Territory early in the year, the work was tragically interrupted, as was recorded at the beginning of this section. Before his death, Mr. Burt had made extensive aerial reconnaissances over the Serengeti Plains, and over some of the southern areas of which our knowledge was incomplete, and his notes and photographs will enable a number of gaps to be filled in. It may perhaps be appropriate to mention here that the future work of such surveys and the work of many other

departments concerned directly or indirectly with our forests will be much assisted by a key, the greater portion of which Mr. Burt had himself put into shape, for the identification of the trees and shrubs of the upland savannas of Central Tanganyika; the first half of this is already in the hands of the printers, and the second half will soon be ready to send to them.

Game.

37. In paragraph 40 of the Annual Report for 1937 a description was given of the different kinds of game reserves in which the wild animals of the Territory are protected. They were all watched and patrolled as often as the staff of Rangers and Scouts and the funds available permitted during the year. Particular attention was given to the increased illicit trade in rhinoceros horns, and in one district alone 45 convictions were obtained by the co-operation of the Game Department and the Police.

Approximately two-thirds of the Territory's 184 Game Scouts are engaged on elephant control work for the protection of cultivated lands. This undertaking is arduous and dangerous. Two Scouts were killed during the year by elephant, two were taken by crocodiles and two died from pneumonia, which can be attributed to the nature of their work.

For four months two Rangers and 20 Game Scouts were seconded from their normal duties to co-operate with the Veterinary Department in anti-rinderpest measures in the Southern Highlands Province. This disease has accounted for a number of greater kudu and other game susceptible to rinderpest. One of the measures adopted was to close a large area to shooting with the intention that sick game animals should not be disturbed or driven out into cattle areas.

A scheme is under consideration by which certain well-known and well shot-over game areas may be closed rotationally to allow the game to recover. This would be no hardship to the sportsman but rather to his ultimate benefit.

A draft Game Bill was prepared during the year, and it is expected that it will be enacted during 1939.

A fair number of travellers visited the Serengeti Plain and other popular areas for photography and sight-seeing. At the end of October 34 visitors' game licences had been issued.

Changes in Personnel.

38. The Governor, Sir Harold Macmichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., left the Territory on the 25th of January to take up his appointment as High Commissioner for Palestine. Sir Mark Young, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of Barbados, arrived in the Territory on the 8th of July and assumed the functions of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika.

His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Mr. Llewellyn Dalton, the Chief Justice of Tanganyika.

Mr. Knight Bruce, the senior Puisne Judge, died in November.

Mr. J. Lindsay Allan, the Director of Lands and Mines, retired in February after 24 years service in East Africa. Mr. Lindsay Allan entered the Tanganyika service as Administrator-General in 1921, was appointed Land Officer in 1933, and had held his last appointment since 1935. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Mr. E. Harrison, C.M.G., the Director of Agriculture, retired from the service in April to take up the appointment of Professor of Agriculture at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. His successor is Mr. A. J. Wakefield, formerly Deputy Director of Agriculture.

The death in an aeroplane accident of Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, C.M.G., the Director of Tsetse Research, and Mr. B. D. Burt, Botanist of his department, was a great loss not only to the Territory but to science. They were working together on a special ecological survey of the Territory and were flying near Singida on the 8th of June when their aeroplane crashed. It is believed that death was instantaneous. Mr. Swynnerton was acknowledged throughout the world as an authority on the tsetse-fly, a species of which (*Glossina Swynnertoni*) was named after him, and the regret of his untimely death was increased by the fact that it occurred just at the opening of an intensified campaign against the fly on lines laid down by him. Mr. Burt had a very profound knowledge of the flora of Tanganyika and had made many valuable botanical discoveries. Mr. Swynnerton was succeeded as Director of Tsetse Research by Mr. H. E. Hornby, formerly Director of Veterinary Services.

Mr. G. H. Heaton, the Commissioner of Prisons, left the Territory towards the end of the year on his appointment as Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya.

Conference of East African Governors.

39. One meeting of the Governors' Conference was held in 1938. The Governors of Uganda and Kenya, the Acting Governors of Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, and the British Resident, Zanzibar, met at Entebbe in June. Among matters discussed were the following:—

Higher Education in East Africa.—The recommendations of the Inter-territorial Conference at Kampala were reviewed and unanimously adopted.

Soil Erosion.—It was agreed that memoranda prepared for the Conference by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda

and the Tanganyika Territory should be printed and published.

Technical Conferences.—The reports of various specialist meetings held during the preceding twelve months under the auspices of the Governors' Conference were reviewed, and the following were among the matters selected for special attention:—

Medical and Veterinary Research.—Detailed schemes for the centralization of East African Medical and Veterinary Research in Nairobi and Kabete respectively were approved, subject to its being found possible to make the necessary financial provisions in each case with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

Forestry.—It was agreed to establish a School for Advanced Forestry Training for Africans, to be located near, and administered in conjunction with, the Higher College at Makerere.

Education.—Agreement was reached on proposals for local surveys of Educational Text Books and for the teaching of English in schools.

Tea Industry.—The allocation as between Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland of the new acreage considered by the International Tea Committee for fresh planting during 1938-43 was discussed, and it was found necessary to refer certain points to the Secretary of State for advice.

Coffee Industry.—A programme for coffee research submitted by the Inter-territorial Coffee Research Committee was accepted with slight modifications.

The Conference noted with interest that a scheme was under consideration for amalgamating the existing mills dealing with Arabica coffee, and agreed that provided that the scheme was acceptable to the mills concerned, and was approved by the coffee producing interests, it should receive governmental support.

Proposals were accepted for a Commission to review the production, preparation and marketing of Robusta coffees.

All the Governments concerned agreed to support the request of the East Africa Coffee Industry for an increased measure of Imperial Preference.

Publicity.—The Conference noted with approval the steps which had been taken towards the creation of an East African Publicity Organization. It was decided that until the organization was in a position to assume responsibility for publicity in South Africa, the present East African Office in Johannesburg should be maintained on its existing basis.

Bantu Educational Kinema Experiment.—Questions relating to the production and exhibition of films for African audiences were discussed.

Third Party Insurance.—A draft scheme for Third Party Insurance submitted by the Nyasaland Government was referred to the legal advisers of the Territories concerned for detailed examination.

Defence.—Representatives of the Commander-in-Chief East Indies Station, attended the Conference to discuss various questions relating to Coastal Defence.

Transport Policy.

40. The East African Transport Policy Board, which met concurrently with the Governors' Conference, discussed questions connected with the co-ordination of transport in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; the control of civil aviation; the taxation of heavy oil vehicles; and Sir Osborne Mance's proposals for granting a monopoly of internal air traffic in East Africa to a single company.

The Conference recorded its opinion that the interests of safety and public convenience required the introduction of a system of control and restriction of commercial aviation activities, which is now under consideration by the Governments concerned.

The Economic Situation.

41. Details regarding the financial position of the Territory are given in Chapter IV, Public Finance.

The widespread prosperity enjoyed throughout the Territory during the two previous years came to an end in 1938. The Territory was affected by three major adverse influences, any one of which would have sufficed to cause a set-back, and the combination of which was for a time as alarming as it was unexpected.

The first was the irregularity of the weather during and after the normal planting season. Sowings were satisfactory, but in many areas the failure, or delayed arrival, of the "planting" rains resulted in the loss of the seed and the labour, and a heavy fall in native purchasing power.

The second adverse factor was the persistent market depression which lasted from the autumn of 1937 to the end of the year under review and extended to most of the staple products of the Territory. To some extent, particularly with regard to sisal, the full effects of the fall in prices were moderated by forward sale contracts, made at favourable prices before the decline and extending well into 1938. Notwithstanding this saving circumstance, the 1938 exports of sisal were sold at £900,000 less than

they would have realized if the average price of the previous year had been maintained. On a similar comparison, the values of some other products declined by the following amounts:— cotton £85,000, coffee £49,000, hides £47,000, beeswax £21,000, and sesame £10,000. The total of these six figures shows a reduction of £1,112,000 in the purchasing power of the Territory, directly attributable to market depression.

The third contrary influence was the general state of political tension and uncertainty during the year. This Territory not only shared in the contraction of development and investments common to the whole world at this time, but was in addition very severely affected by uncertainty as to the future.

At the end of the year, the Tanganyika Government intensified its normal policy of active stimulation of native agriculture, and launched a campaign for increased production in all the more promising areas. The plan aims at the creation by official exhortation and propaganda of a state of mind more favourable to increased effort. Africans are particularly responsive to a mass or communal movement, and success may well be cumulative and permanent. Even a modified degree of success would go a long way to offset the economic effects of market depressions and prevent the recurrence of phases of partial famine in many parts of the Territory.

Another favourable portent for 1939 is the more healthy state of import trade, which suffered in 1938 from the carry-over of a considerable stock of unsold but duty-paid goods. Some recovery took place in the last quarter of the year, particularly in transfers of stocks from Kenya. At the time of writing importers tend to delay new orders until the incidence of rain and the first production estimates allow some forecast of possible requirements. There is also a little uneasiness over the visitation of the Territory at the end of the year by swarms of migratory locusts and reports of egg-laying in the Lake province. Suitable preventive measures are being taken and the position is not considered serious.

Detailed information regarding trade will be found in Chapter VII (Trade and Economics).

The Conservation and Utilization of the Forest Resources and the Control of the Natural Waters of Tanganyika.

42. In paragraph 47 of the Annual Report for 1937 mention was made of the plan for the expenditure of £138,000 on schemes recommended by Professor Troup and Mr. Kanthack for the better preservation of the forestry and water resources

of Tanganyika. The sum of £138,000, it was there stated, was made up as follows:—

	£
(i) Conservation and utilization of forest resources	59,000
(ii) Topo-hydrographic survey of Kilimanjaro ...	33,300
(iii) Reconnaissance survey of water resources ...	7,130
(iv) Water executive	38,570
	<hr/> 138,000 <hr/>

Grants from the Colonial Development Fund for the second and third of these schemes were sanctioned in 1937, and for the first and fourth in 1938.

None of the money provided for forestry works was spent in 1938, although plans for the measures to be taken have been worked out and considered. The photographic work connected with the topo-hydrographic survey of Kilimanjaro was completed during 1938 and work on the resulting line maps was being carried on up to the end of the year. A Water Consultant (Mr. C. Gillman, C.B.E.) was appointed in April, and during the year carried out hydrographic reconnaissance surveys in Masailand, the South-Western Highlands, the Ufipa district, the Rukwa basin, the Tabora district, and the Pangani River drainage basin. He also flew to South Africa in order to consult with the Irrigation Department of the Union. A beginning with the establishment of a Water Executive was made in May with the appointment of an Irrigation Engineer, who assisted the Survey Division in the ground controls for the topo-hydrographic survey, and subsequently surveyed and advised on water problems in the Northern province.

Meteorological Service.

43. The Meteorological Service is a joint East African service. Its activities cover the territories of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and it works under the immediate administrative supervision of the Secretary to the Conference of East African Governors, who acts on behalf of the various Governments. The Tanganyika contribution to this service during the year 1938 was £3,950.

The Head Office is in Nairobi, and territorial offices are maintained in Dar es Salaam for Tanganyika and Kampala for Uganda. The staff consists of a Director, assisted by seven technical assistants, two each in Tanganyika and Uganda, and three in the Head Office.

The main objectives are:—

1. To study the general climatic conditions of East Africa.

2. To establish the dependence of agricultural and economic development on climate, with special reference to the selection of economic crops suitable to the different regions.

3. To provide weather reports and forecasts for the use of agriculture and aviation.

The service commenced operations in 1929. During the year 1938 the stations in Tanganyika were:—

1. First Order Stations in Dar es Salaam and Tabora, where continuous autographic records are secured.

2. Four Second Order Stations in charge of resident Asian assistants.

3. Six Second Order Stations at which two observations are made daily by part-time observers.

4. Three hundred and fifty rainfall stations.

Regular publications are now issued from the Meteorological Service Press in Nairobi, and results for all Second Order Stations in Tanganyika are also published in the Tanganyika Blue Book, copies of which are supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Cinematography.

44. The history of the Bantu Educational Kinema Experiment was given in paragraph 65 of the Annual Report for 1936 and paragraph 54 of the 1937 Report. In the last mentioned paragraph it was related how production ceased in 1937 and the projectors with the available supply of films were distributed throughout the East African Territories. In Tanganyika, Dar es Salaam, Moshi and Mwanza were selected as centres from which operators were sent out to give displays to Africans in the surrounding districts.

The experiment fell short of anticipations owing to shortcomings in the technical equipment, the unsuitability of the programmes and the lack of adequate commentaries. These faults were subsequently remedied in large measure in an exhibition of the traditional film "Mbega" in the Tanga province, and the evidence goes to show that the African does possess a critical faculty, that it is a fallacy to suppose that any standard of photographic quality is good enough for a native audience, and that given a picture of reasonably high standard, the African is prepared to pay to see it.

The possibility of forming a circulating film library through a local commercial firm is under consideration.

An Administrative Officer of this Territory and an English artist are now studying the reaction of village Africans to simple pictures. The experiment has already indicated that illustrations in school books, as well as still or moving pictures, do not always convey the ideas intended by those who display them.

Scouting.

45. Satisfactory progress is being maintained and there are now 22 African troops with 656 scouts. The movement is still very dependent on the enthusiasm of European officers, and is apt to wane if these are not forthcoming. It is particularly active in the Bukoba and Dodoma districts, where annual camps with their accompanying competitions and displays have become a feature much appreciated by the local inhabitants. The Native Council of Bukoba voted a sum of money to enable a permanent building to be erected on the camp site. There are also several Girl Guide troops run in connexion with Girls' Boarding Schools, but these naturally progress more slowly in face of the conservatism of the African and the dearth of suitable Scoutmistresses.

Additional Statistical Information.

46. At the fourteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission the Chairman asked that there might be inserted in the Report a table on public finance, trade and population movements, similar to that included in the statistical document, and the Accredited Representative undertook that such a table would appear in this Report. It will be found in Appendix VIII.

Organization of Municipalities.

47. At the same meeting a discussion took place on municipal administration. The only change that was made during the year was the appointment of an Assistant District Officer as a whole-time Executive Officer to the Township Authority of Tanga.

Closing of Land to Alienation.

48. At the sixteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission a discussion took place as to which districts of the Territory had been closed to alienation, and the Accredited Representative referred to a short pamphlet on this subject which had been issued in 1937, which, he said, he would have revised, brought up to date, and issued to the Commission. The pamphlet will be found in Appendix III.

Method of Alienating Land.

49. At the same meeting M. van Asbeck asked what method was followed to ensure to natives the security of their tenure of cultivated fields and fallow lands, and the Accredited Representative, in the course of his reply, informed the Commission that the most careful precautions were taken to see that natives were not improperly removed from their lands. He added that consolidated instructions had now been drafted, and that as

soon as they were printed, copies would be sent to the members of the Commission. Some unavoidable delay has taken place in the preparation of the revised instructions, and it is not therefore possible to include these in this Report, but it is hoped that it will be possible for copies to be sent to the Commission before the next meeting.

Sleeping Sickness Measures.

50. At the same meeting the Accredited Representative undertook to submit to the Commission a full report on all the recent work against Sleeping Sickness. The staff of seven Agricultural Surveyors, working under the general direction of the Sleeping Sickness Officer, has continued to consolidate the concentrations of population in the fly-free clearings of the Western and Lake provinces, and has assisted in anti-tsetse clearing work at Singida and in control measures undertaken in order to deal with the recrudescence of the disease in the Liwale district of the Southern province.

In 1937 the concentration of the people in the Kibondo and Kasulu areas of northern Kigoma in the Western province was completed. In the Kahama district the last of the people are now out of fly-bush and have been settled in clean areas. The establishment of a new concentration for the Uyowa tribal area in Tabora left in fly-bush only the natives of the extreme west of that district, where there is no evidence that the people are infected with Sleeping Sickness.

Work in 1938 in the concentration areas consisted in the more thorough clearing and extension of existing concentrations.

A fuller report on Sleeping Sickness measures will be found in the Annual Report of the Medical Department for 1938, copies of which will be supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

51. At the thirty-fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Lord Hailey asked whether the Mandatory Power was bound as regards Tanganyika by the terms of a Commercial Treaty between the United Kingdom and Japan "entered into in regard to its own territories but without special reference to the mandated territories". The answer is that it is not in fact the case that the Commercial Treaty between the United Kingdom and Japan of 1911 does not apply specifically to Tanganyika, as the Treaty in question has been specifically extended to that Territory

IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

General Financial Position.

52. The improvement in economic conditions during 1935 and 1936 continued throughout 1937 and revenue reached the highest total yet recorded in the history of the Territory.

The year closed with a surplus of £171,082 as compared with an estimated surplus of £18,854, and the excess of assets over liabilities stood at £1,037,780 as against £874,166 in 1936 and £697,573 in 1935. The financial position was even better than appears from these figures, as at the close of the year certain loans to Native Administrations and the holdings of unallocated stores by the Public Works and Posts and Telegraphs Departments amounting to £35,586 were, in accordance with new accounting instructions received from the Secretary of State, written off to expenditure, and thus no longer appear in the statement of assets and liabilities.

A further appropriation of £100,000 was made to the general Reserve Fund.

The revenue for the year, excluding a net profit of £83,198 on the working of the Railways, amounted to £2,261,806, an increase of £211,318 on the approved estimate.

As the following table shows, every head of revenue showed an excess over the estimated figure:—

<i>Increases.</i>							£
I. Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,375
II. Licences, Taxes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,724
III. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,953
IV. Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,744
V. Revenue from Government Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,448
VII. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,988
VIII. Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,884
IX. Colonial Development Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,071
X. Land Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,231
XI. Grant from Imperial Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,900
							£211,318

Expenditure during the year, exclusive of the Railways, amounted to £2,173,922, which was £142,096 more than the estimated figure. This excess was largely due to the appropriation to the Territory's General Reserve Fund of a sum of £80,000 more than was provided in the Estimates, to the exclusion of certain loans and stores amounting to £35,586 (to which reference has been made above), and to an additional expenditure of £13,428 on urgent public works. A further

sum of 10,685 was expended in connexion with the Empire Air Mail Scheme.

The following table shows the increases and decreases in actual expenditure as compared with the approved estimates:—

<i>Increases.</i>						£	£
(a)	Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	...	8,220	
(b)	Special Expenditure	...	...	...	...	26,555	
(c)	Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	13,428	
(d)	Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	80,000	
(e)	Colonial Development Fund	...	...	...	...	10,277	
(f)	Railway Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	591	
(g)	Empire Air Mail Scheme Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	10,685	
(h)	Loan from Territory Funds	...	...	...	...	19,840	
						<hr/>	169,596
<i>Decreases.</i>							
	Public Debt	...	...	...	...	1,089	
	Other Ordinary Expenditure	...	...	...	...	26,411	
						<hr/>	27,500
							<hr/>
							£142,096
							<hr/>

The Railway revenue for the year amounted to £780,565, compared with an estimate of £688,570. The improved economic conditions affected the railway finances considerably, whilst agricultural conditions were favourable and had a marked effect on traffic receipts. A surplus of £192 was provided for in the budget for 1937, but as the result of the year's working a net profit of £83,198 was disclosed. The financial position of the Railway at the end of 1937 was as follows:—

						£	£
Excess of Liabilities over Assets at 31st December, 1936							208,310
Revenue for 1937						780,565	
Expenditure for 1937:—							
						£	
	Recurrent	...	...	...	...	384,913	
	Debt charges	...	...	...	...	312,454	
						<hr/>	697,367
Surplus for the year 1937							83,198
							<hr/>
Railway Renewals Fund							125,112
Railway Extraordinary Capital Works							50,000
							591
							<hr/>
Excess of Liabilities over Assets at 31st December, 1937							£175,703
							<hr/>

The budget for 1938 was framed to show a surplus of £15,453 after allowing for a further contribution of £10,000 to the Reserve Fund and £50,000 to the Railway Renewals Fund.

But it became apparent early in the year that there would be a deficit on the year's working. The failure of certain crops, coupled with a general decline in prices of agricultural products and the uncertain political situation, had a marked effect on the revenues of the Territory, and particularly on import duties and railway traffic receipts. Fortunately, the position improved to some extent towards the end of the year, and there appears now to be full justification for relying on the Territory's financial reserves to carry it through what it is confidently hoped may prove to be only a temporary set-back. It is expected that the final figures will show a surplus of assets over liabilities of about £905,000, and a deficit for the year of about £132,000, of which £22,000 represents a fall in the value of the securities held on behalf of certain funds. It has not been possible to make any transfer to the General Reserve, but a further sum of £50,000 was appropriated to the Railway Renewals Fund.

The latest estimates for the year are shown in the following statement:—

	£	£
General Revenue Balance on 31st December, 1937		1,037,780
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1938 :—		
(a) Ordinary	2,017,000	
(b) Railway Surplus... ..	—	
(c) Colonial Development Fund	78,000	
(d) Land Sales	5,500	
(e) Grant from Imperial Funds—Empire Air Transport... ..	7,400	
	<hr/>	2,107,900
		<hr/>
		3,145,680
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1938 :—		
(a) Recurrent and Special	1,973,000	
(b) Extraordinary (including Supplementary Programme from Surplus Balances)	113,000	
(c) Railway Deficit	20,780	
(d) Reserve Fund (Railway Renewals)	50,000	
(e) Reserve Fund	—	
(f) Colonial Development Fund	82,500	
(g) Empire Air Transport Extraordinary... ..	1,400	
	<hr/>	2,240,680
Estimated General Revenue Balance on 31st December, 1938 (Combined account)		<hr/> £905,000

These figures do not agree with the details of the revised estimates shown on pages 42-44, as those above were compiled at a later date and represent the latest estimates available.

Revenue and Expenditure.

53. The following is an analysis of Revenue for the year 1937 exclusive of the Railways:—

	£	£	Percentage.
<i>Duties, Licences, Taxes, etc.</i>			
Import Duties	751,288		
Trade Licences	46,516		
Vehicle Licences	34,571		
Native House and Poll Tax	663,241		
Non-Native Poll Tax	45,241		
Municipal Tax	11,230		
Stamp Duties	22,555		
Fines and Miscellaneous Duties	46,636		
Other Licences and Taxes	67,646		
	—————	1,688,924	74·67
<i>Receipts from Government Services.</i>			
Receipts from Specific Services	40,945		
Miscellaneous Fees and Receipts	76,700		
	—————	117,645	5·20
<i>Undertakings of a Commercial Character (apart from Railways).</i>			
Post Office	99,477		
Conservancy and Water Rates	24,585		
	—————	124,062	5·49
<i>Contributions to Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme</i>			
	25,389		
	—————	25,389	1·12
<i>Revenue from Government Property.</i>			
Land Sales, Rents, etc.	100,076		
Royalties	46,652		
Nyanza Salt Mines	9,700		
Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	3,250		
Sale of Ivory	22,450		
Interest	47,544		
	—————	229,672	10·15
<i>Grants from Colonial Development Fund ...</i>		71,214	3·15
<i>Grant from Imperial Funds</i>		4,900	·22
		—————	—————
Totals		£2,261,806	100·00

The following tables show the Revenue and Expenditure (exclusive of Railways) under the various heads since the 1st January, 1934. The full details of revenue and expenditure will be found in the Treasurer's Report for the year 1937, copies of which have been furnished to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Heads of Revenue.	REVENUE.					Revised Estimate, 1938.	Estimate, 1939.
	Actual Revenue, 1934.	Actual Revenue, 1935.	Actual Revenue, 1936.	Actual Revenue, 1937.	Actual Revenue, 1938.		
<i>Customs.</i>							
Import Duties ...	£ 476,267	£ 612,563	£ 697,133	£ 751,288	£ 630,000	£ 650,000	
Excise Duties ...	11,626	21,371	25,845	34,847	33,000	33,000	
Miscellaneous Dues ...	3,081	3,044	3,988	4,740	4,630	1,200	
<i>Licences, Taxes, etc.</i>							
Licences, Trade ...	39,693	40,441	43,098	46,516	43,000	43,000	
Licences, Vehicle ...	22,218	25,902	29,795	34,571	36,000	36,000	
Miscellaneous Licences ...	19,693	20,056	22,683	24,870	23,860	23,830	
Taxes, House ...	18,666	17,860	1,723	260	—	—	
Native House and Poll ...	592,119	632,330	657,305	663,241	630,000	650,000	
Non-Native Poll ...	35,087	37,086	40,482	45,241	46,000	45,000	
Municipal ...	11,665	10,536	10,466	11,230	12,000	12,000	
Package ...	6,587	41	—	—	—	—	
on Official Salaries ...	36,043	31,434	46	—	—	—	
Sugar... ..	11,347	17,292	14,199	22,140	21,000	21,000	
Stamp Duties ...	13,221	12,885	31,537	22,555	20,000	20,000	
Miscellaneous Taxes ...	15,526	27,884	25,322	27,425	27,350	29,700	
Fees of Court or Office, receipts for, or in aid of specific Government Services and reimbursements ...	121,752	140,567	164,471	167,620	165,673	145,577	
Posts and Telegraphs ...	74,522	83,638	91,642	99,477	93,376	91,865	
Revenue from Government Property	99,052	110,015	118,786	123,898	121,785	134,189	
Railway—Net Profit on the working ...	—	—	52,875	83,198	—	—	
Miscellaneous ...	59,588	33,393	37,670	33,998	31,580	31,720	
Interest ...	22,010	33,214	49,708	47,544	51,660	54,858	
Colonial Development Fund ...	27,757	61,082	44,442	71,214	95,000	106,554	
<i>Totals</i> ...	£1,717,520	£1,972,634	£2,163,206	£2,315,873	£2,085,914	£2,129,493	
Land Sales ...	2,765	1,229	43,211	24,231	6,500	6,500	
<i>Totals</i> ...	£1,720,285	£1,973,863	£2,206,417	£2,340,104	£2,092,414	£2,135,993	
Grant from Imperial Funds (Empire Air Transport) ...	—	—	—	4,900	8,000	100	
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme* ...	—	—	—	—	—	25,500	

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>		<i>Actual Expenditure, 1934.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure, 1935.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure, 1936.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure, 1937.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate, 1938.</i>	<i>Estimate, 1939.</i>	<i>Percentage 1937 Expenditure.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>								
Charges on account of Public Debt		115,387	124,871	136,533	137,526	139,359	145,543	6.33
Pensions and Gratuities	...	75,645	77,331	82,901	96,220	101,500	106,910	4.42
Governor	...	10,352	12,488	11,571	10,991	11,620	11,802	.51
Secretariat and Labour Inspectorate	...	14,946	17,903	17,386	20,207	25,500	28,993	.93
Legislative Council	...	454	463	836	1,246	1,070	1,090	.06
Printing and Stationery	...	11,057	14,982	14,729	15,954	16,500	18,137	.73
Provincial Administration	...	185,540	197,225	193,989	199,095	197,537	206,575	9.16
Native Administrations	...	139,627	146,611	150,822	153,615	154,000	155,150	7.06
Treasury	...	17,354	16,875	16,106	14,243	—	—	.66
Accountant General	...	—	—	—	—	14,230	14,081	—
Customs	...	35,046	33,464	32,944	40,997	42,308	44,336	1.89
Interest	...	—	2,661	8,898	14,700	9,800	10,500	.68
Audit	...	11,533	11,771	11,612	10,879	11,000	11,041	.50
Judicial	...	22,818	23,120	22,501	26,219	27,721	28,432	1.20
Legal	...	6,901	6,674	7,035	7,399	7,600	7,887	.34
Administrator General	...	5,364	5,519	5,671	5,542	6,000	6,016	.25
Police	...	101,182	104,487	103,987	106,060	108,400	109,440	4.88
Prisons	...	37,564	37,702	37,432	39,585	41,000	40,656	1.82
Medical and Sanitation	...	187,776	193,930	185,737	201,280	206,886	212,715	9.26
Veterinary	...	40,694	39,867	42,293	40,297	43,300	41,489	1.85
Education	...	86,704	81,104	84,619	92,313	96,746	109,952	4.25
Military (King's African Rifles)	...	77,640	75,578	94,984	99,100	130,000	159,697	4.56
Miscellaneous Services	...	77,596	52,006	84,850	87,607	84,500	72,439	4.03
Posts and Telegraphs	...	78,834	79,377	82,552	95,345	86,000	95,293	4.39
Agriculture	...	70,375	64,554	62,523	62,199	64,467	71,182	2.86
Forests	...	17,620	16,315	17,439	20,108	23,805	24,377	.93
Game	...	9,254	11,108	11,228	11,742	12,940	12,866	.54
Mines	...	6,914	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lands	...	8,065	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geological Survey	...	10,383	45,923	42,431	44,801	48,279	50,383	2.06
Surveys	...	18,683	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aviation	...	3,640	3,615	5,961	8,327	16,282	25,621	.38

EXPENDITURE—contd.								
Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure, 1934-1937.					Revised Estimate, 1938.	Estimate, 1939.	Percentage 1937 Expenditure.
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.			
<i>Ordinary Expenditure—contd.</i>								
Subventions ...	—	29,629	24,608	33,023	35,500	£ 31,157	1.52	
Township Authorities ...	16,421	19,339	19,312	20,824	27,770	31,260	.96	
Public Works ...	47,558	51,166	50,795	49,226	54,500	58,795	2.26	
Transport ...	6,810	62,349	99,653	94,167	93,080	101,391	4.33	
Public Works Recurrent ...	71,371	48,986	59,201	57,497	98,500	116,957	2.64	
Colonial Development Fund ...	32,043	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Total Ordinary Expenditure</i> ...	£1,659,151	£1,708,993	£1,823,139	£1,918,332	£2,037,700	£2,162,163	88.24	
Public Works Extraordinary ...	12,219	30,016	56,685	74,474	81,650	51,899	3.43	
Empire Air Transport Extraordinary	—	—	—	10,685	1,500	100	.49	
Reserve Fund ...	—	—	100,000	100,000	—	—	4.60	
Loans from Territory Funds ...	—	—	—	19,840	5,000	4,588	.91	
<i>Total</i> ...	£1,671,370	£1,739,009	£1,979,824	£2,123,331	£2,125,850	£2,218,750	97.67	
Railway Extraordinary ...	—	—	—	591	5,000	11,585	.03	
Reserve Fund (Railway Renewals) ...	—	—	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	2.30	
Railways (excess of Expenditure over Revenue) ...	200,126	11,059	—	—	39,900	10,518	—	
<i>Total Expenditure</i> ...	£1,871,496	£1,750,068	£2,029,824	£2,173,922	£2,220,750	£2,290,853	100.00	
Public Works Extraordinary (Supplementary Programme from Surplus Balances) ...	—	—	—	—	37,500	45,396	—	
Contribution to Makerere Endowment	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	—	

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s. cts.	£	s. cts.	<i>Assets.</i>	
Deposits :—						£	s. cts.
For investment :—							
African Civil Service Provident Fund...	...	41,052	4·31			215,783	13·04
Post Office Savings Bank ...	...	119,720	17·02			4,663	19·15
Railway Provident Fund ...	...	201,779	7·05			725	3·83
Trust Fund, D. J. Jardine...	...	1,485	12·91			595,000	0·00
Public Trustee ...	...	8,869	5·00			2,465	4·34
		<hr/>					
Other Deposits ...	...	372,907	6·29			79,091	16·09
		108,825	10·50			2,853	17·33
		<hr/>		481,732	16·79		
Drafts and Remittances ...	...			5,559	18·57		
Railway Renewals Fund ...	...			100,000	0·00		
Reserve Fund ...	...			200,000	0·00		
Water Supply Renewals Fund				25,635	0·00		
Unexpended Balance of							
Guaranteed Loan 1951-71 :—							
General ...	...	68,245	12·85				
Railways ...	...	19,169	14·47				
		<hr/>		87,415	7·32		
General Revenue Balance :—							
Balance at 1st January, 1937		874,165	14·94				
Surplus for the year 1937 ...	...	171,082	1·04				
		<hr/>					
		1,045,247	15·98				
Depreciation of Investments,							
1937 ...	...	7,467	6·92				
		<hr/>		1,037,780	9·06		
						680,778	6·32
King's African Rifles Clothing							
Reserve Store, London ...	...					4,295	0·00
Advances ...	...					77,566	13·94
Unallocated Stores :—							
Railways ...	...					114,325	13·56
		<hr/>					
				£1,938,123	11·74		
				<hr/>			
						£1,938,123	11·74

Includes Railway balances which are given below.

The following statement shows the Assets and Liabilities of the Railways as at the 31st of December, 1937.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	cts.	<i>Assets.</i>			£	s.	cts.
Advances from Territory Funds	...	...	...	...	Cash...	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits	...	...	...	...	Imprests	...	...	...	...	...
Renewals Fund	...	...	...	...	Advances:—	...	...	...	...	...
Unexpended Balance of Guaranteed Loan, 1951-71	...	19,169	14	47	Traffic Accounts outstanding	...	19,390	12	64	242,487
	...	...	...	...	Less Accounts payable...	...	13,827	11	28	17
										13
										72
					Other Advances	...	5,563	1	36	
					Unallocated Stores	...	19,454	19	18	25,018
					General Revenue Balance (Deficit)	...				114,325
										175,702
										19,76
										<u>£557,551 10 17</u>
										<u>£557,551 10 17</u>

Currency.

54. The currency, which is controlled by the East African Currency Board in London, is common to Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika. Zanzibar was included in the East African Currency basin in 1936. There has been a steady expansion in the amount of currency in circulation during the past four years.

Public Debt.

55. The following paragraphs give details of the public debt and the method of its redemption.

LOANS FROM THE IMPERIAL TREASURY.

	£	£
Total loans received		3,135,446
Repaid, 1930-31	9,555	
" 1931-32	2,541	
" 1933	2,319	
	<u> </u>	14,415
		<u>£3,121,031</u>

Interest and Sinking Fund are being paid on £2,045,523 only. Interest and redemption instalments are provided annually in the Estimates. The charges amount to £123,447 per annum. The accumulated sinking fund at the 31st March, 1938, amounted to £302,675. The balance of the loans (£1,075,508) has been granted free of interest but the funding of this amount is at present under consideration by the Imperial Treasury.

The following table summarizes the purpose for which the loans were granted and the arrangements for amortising them:—

	£	
Electric Power Station ...	28,364	Combined interest and sinking fund annuity to redeem loan in 25 years terminating in 1947-48.
" " " " ...	5,568	2 per cent. sinking fund accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Instalments commenced in 1926-27.
Nyanza Salt Mines ...	14,036	1 per cent. " sinking fund " accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Instalments commenced in 1927-28.
Capital Works (exclusive of Railways)	713,432	
Railways	1,284,123	
Deficits and War Damage Loan	1,075,508	The funding of this loan is under consideration.
	<u> </u>	
	<u>£3,121,031</u>	

Guaranteed Loans.

56. Two loans guaranteed by the Imperial Government under the Palestine and East Africa Loans (Guaranteed) 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 as regards these loans as at the 31st of December, 1937, was as follows:—

<i>Expenditure.</i>	(1)	(2)
	£	£
Railways	1,724,403	1,540,371
Ports, Harbours, and Shipping... ..	98,598	217,459
Public Works	—	192,032
Roads and Bridges	76,812	535,435
Telegraphs and Telephones	12,991	54,135
Surveys	—	46,836
Research	31,000	87,973
Expenses of Issue	53,746	73,343
Deduction for Discount on Issue	72,450	165,000
Unexpended balance at 31st December, 1937	—	87,416
	<u>£2,070,000</u>	<u>£3,000,000</u>

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

Repayment of Guaranteed Loans.

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

of such remittances may be postponed for a period of three years from the date on which the loan was raised.

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

In connexion with the 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan, 1948-68 (£2,070,000) the first sinking fund instalment was paid in June, 1931. The annual charge is 26s. 2d. per cent of the loan. The accumulated Sinking Fund at 31st December, 1937, amounted to £209,819.

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. The accumulated Sinking Fund at 31st December, 1937, amounted to £162,782.

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. The accumulated Sinking Fund on 31st December, 1937, was £19,736.

58. In paragraph 3(a) of their observations on the administration of the Tanganyika Territory in 1937 the Permanent Mandates Commission stated that they would welcome in this Report full information as to the methods of refunding the loans, a question which they learnt from the Accredited Representative was being considered by the competent authorities.

The Guaranteed Loans, of which particulars are given above, were raised by public subscription, and the charges for interest and sinking fund, being prescribed by statute, admit of no variation. The charges to be levied for loans from the Imperial Treasury (of which particulars are also given above) are on the other hand within the discretion of His Majesty's Government, and, as stated above, the redemption and the rate of interest of the Territory's unfunded Exchequer debt of £1,075,508, which represents war damage restoration and early administration and Railway deficits, have been under consideration during 1938, but no decision has yet been reached.

Grants-in-Aid.

59. 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.

Colonial Development Fund.

60. The Colonial Development Fund was established in 1929 by His Majesty's Government to assist Colonies, Protectorates

and Mandated Territories in the furtherance of schemes likely to aid and develop agriculture and industry.

The following free grants and loans have been approved by the Colonial Development Fund Advisory Committee since 1936:—

Scheme No. 169—Geodetic Triangulation Survey.—A free grant of £1,500 for additional work in connexion with the Survey of the Arc of the 30th Meridian.

Scheme No. 210—Tsetse Research.—A free grant of £207,974 spread over a period of seven years to continue research into tsetse problems in East Africa.

Scheme No. 255—Sleeping Sickness Research.—A further free grant of £11,726 to enable research work on sleeping sickness to be carried on in the Territory until 1941.

Scheme No. 358—Development of Kwamkoro Estate.—A free grant of £2,000 spread over a period of four years to assist the development of Kwamkoro Coffee Estate.

Scheme No. 449—Topo-hydrographic Survey and Irrigation Experiments.—A free grant of £33,300 spread over a period of five years for a topo-hydrographic survey of the Kilimanjaro-Meru Area and irrigation experiments.

Scheme No. 450—Reconnaissance Survey of Water Resources.—A free grant of £7,130 spread over a period of three years for a reconnaissance survey of water resources in the Kilimanjaro-Meru Area.

Scheme No. 492—Water Executive.—A free grant of £23,070 spread over a period of five years as assistance towards the investigation of water problems.

Scheme No. 493—Forestry Development.—A free grant of £34,500 spread over a period of five years as assistance towards the development of the forest resources of the Territory.

Final Accounts for 1938.

61. As in previous years, it has not been possible in this Report to give the budget figures for the year under review, but arrangements, similar to those last year, have been made to furnish the Commission with a balance sheet and an abstract of revenue and expenditure for 1938 as soon as they can be compiled.

V.—DIRECT TAXES.

62. The chief direct taxes are:—

- (a) Native House and Poll Tax.
- (b) Non-Native Poll Tax.
- (c) Motor Vehicle Licences.
- (d) Municipal Tax.
- (e) Trade Licences.

63. The rates for Native House and Poll Tax for the year 1938, for areas outside townships, were as follows:—

Province.	District.	House and Poll Tax.		Additional House Tax in respect of each wife after the first.	
		Shs.	Cts.	Shs.	Cts.
CENTRAL ...	Dodoma	10·00		5·00	
	Kondoa	8·00		4·00	
	Singida	10·00		5·00	
EASTERN ...	Bagamoyo	7·00		5·00	
	Dar es Salaam	10·00		5·00	
	Kilosa	10·00		5·00	
	Morogoro	10·00		5·00	
	Rufiji :				
	Mafia and Kichi-Matumbi Areas	7·00		3·50	
	Rest of District	10·00		5·00	
	Ulanga :				
	Ngindo Area	4·00		2·00	
	Barakazi Settlements	4·00		2·00	
Rest of District	7·00		3·50		
LAKE ...	Biharamulo :				
	Ngara Division	4·00		2·00	
	Ikuza Island and Kimwani	6·00		3·00	
	Rest of District	6·00		3·00	
	Bukoba :				
	Karagwe	10·00		5·00	
	Rest of District	12·00		6·00	
	Migratory Congo (Natives not liable to house tax)	6·00		—	
	Kwimba	10·00		5·00	
	Maswa	10·00		5·00	
	Musoma	10·00		5·00	
	Mwanza	10·00		5·00	
	Shinyanga	10·00		5·00	
NORTHERN ...	Arusha	12·00		12·00	
	Arusha Alien	12·00		6·00	
	Masai :				
	Masai	15·00		15·00	
	Sonjo	4·00		2·00	
	Alien	12·00		6·00	
	Mbulu :				
	Ufiome and Mbugwe Tribal Areas	8·00		4·00	
	Rest of District	10·00		5·00	
	Moshi	12·00		12·00	
SOUTHERN ...	Kilwa	6·00		3·00	
	Lindi	6·00		3·00	
	Liwale	4·00		2·00	
	Masasi	5·00		2·50	
	Mikindani	6·00		3·00	
	Newala	5·00		2·50	
	Songea	5·00		2·50	
	Tunduru	4·00		2·00	

Province.	District.	House and Poll Tax.		Additional House Tax in respect of each wife after the first.	
		Shs.	Cts.	Shs.	Cts.
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS :	Iringa	8.00		2.00	
	Mbeya	8.00		2.00	
	Njombe	8.00		2.00	
	Rungwe	9.00		—	
	South Kitunda :				
	Ukimbu and Kipembawe Areas	5.00		2.50	
TANGA ...	Pangani	10.00		5.00	
	Korogwe... ..	10.00		5.00	
	Pare	10.00		5.00	
	Tanga	10.00		5.00	
WESTERN ...	Kahama :				
	Kahama Chiefdom	10.00		—	
	Ukamba Chiefdom	10.00		—	
	Western Kahama	7.00		—	
	Nzega Area	10.00		—	
	Kigoma :				
	Uvinza Area and Luichi Federation Area	10.00		—	
	Rest of District	5.00		—	
	Tabora :				
	Urambo, Ukumbi, Ushetu and Uyowa Areas... ..	7.00		—	
	Kitunda Area	6.00		—	
	Rest of District	10.00		—	
Ufipa	6.00		—		

It will be observed that the tax on plural wives in the whole of the Western province and in the Rungwe district in the Southern Highlands province was abolished in 1938 and a slight compensatory increase was made in the ordinary tax rate in the following districts:—

Kigoma.

Ufipa.

Western Kahama in the Kahama District.

Tabora.

Rungwe.

64. At the fifteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission the Accredited Representative stated that the present system of taxation was being replaced, in one or two selected areas, by a system of assessment carried out by the natives themselves under the supervision of the District Officers; and that the Administration hoped to be able to report in 1939 or 1940 that the experiment had been successful.

Two possible systems of taxation in place of that now in force are permitted under the Native Tax Ordinance, 1934. The first system is that of a graduated individual tax, in which all male natives possessing an income over a prescribed amount would be assessed and taxed by the native authorities on a graduated scale, the remainder paying the ordinary house or poll tax. The second is that of a communal tax, in which a community as a whole would be assessed by Government, and would arrange among themselves the contributions to be made by each individual. In both systems supervision would of course be exercised by District Officers.

The present position is that no experiments in either alternative system have yet been made, mainly owing to the reluctance of Government to make experimental changes in a period of revenue depression; but it is hoped that communal taxation will be tried in a selected district in 1940.

The receipts from Native Tax during the year 1937 amounted to £663,241, and the revised estimate for 1938 was £630,000. The amount paid to Native Administrations in 1937 as their share of the collections was £153,018.

65. The system by which the incomes of the non-native population are taxed was described in the Annual Report for 1935, and its basis is that a graduated Poll Tax based on income is payable by every non-native male in this Territory over the age of 18.

The revenue derived from the Non-Native Poll Tax in 1937 amounted to £45,241 and the revised estimate for 1938 is £46,000.

VI.—INDIRECT TAXES.

66. Import and Excise duties are the principal sources of indirect taxation.

The yield from Import Duties in 1937 was £751,288 or 33.22 per cent. of the revenue. For the reasons stated in paragraph 41 it is expected that revenue from Import Duties in 1938 will be about £644,000.

Excise Duties produced £34,847 in 1937, as against £25,845 in 1936. This increase was due to a large extent to the general improvement in trade.

Revenue from the Sugar Consumption Tax amounted to £22,140. Other indirect taxes are those imposed on cotton, coffee and sisal, the proceeds from which are in each case used exclusively for the benefit of the industries concerned.

The revenue derived from vehicle licences continues to increase, and £34,571 was received from this source in 1937 as against £29,795 in 1936. A sum of £36,000 is expected in 1938.

VII.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

(1) Volume and Visible Balance of External Trade.

67. 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:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£	£
Trade Imports ...	2,241,354	2,854,480	3,201,013	3,782,574	3,246,83
Government Imports...	101,831	135,120	155,847	141,521	201,74
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	2,343,185	2,989,600	3,356,860	3,924,095	3,448,57
Domestic Exports ...	2,645,283	3,445,143	4,516,284	4,969,452	3,707,56
Re-exports ...	211,306	278,545	289,674	342,012	343,17
TOTAL EXPORTS...	2,856,589	3,723,688	4,805,958	5,311,464	4,050,73
VOLUME OF TRADE ...	5,199,774	6,713,288	8,162,818	9,235,559	7,499,30

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

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ...	197,475	279,964	324,703	276,930	88,466
Re-exports...	51,300	587,470	216,438	858,424	17,851

The fall in the total volume of trade, amounting to nearly one and three-quarter million pounds, was due to a decline in total exports of over one and a quarter million and in imports of nearly half a million pounds. Notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, affecting both imports and exports, the total figure of seven and a half million pounds has only been exceeded four times in the history of the Territory, in 1928, 1929, 1936 and 1937, which were years of maximum prosperity.

The visible balance of trade was again favourable, falling to a figure more commensurate with the known external commitments of the Territory on the one hand and on the other with the continued need for development. The comparative figures, in pounds sterling and as a percentage of the total imports, are as follows:—

1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
£	£	£	£	£
+ 513,404	+ 734,088	+ 1,449,098	+ 1,387,369	+ 602,159
+22 per cent.	+25 per cent.	+43 per cent.	+35 per cent.	+17 per cent.

Import Trade.

68. The total imports (exclusive of bullion and specie) decreased in value from £3,924,095 in 1937 to £3,448,575 in 1938, a decrease of £475,520 or over 12 per cent.

The imports of the Territory originated in the following countries in the percentages shown, principal articles imported from each country being given in the last column:—

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main items, with 1938 values.	£
	1936.	1937.	1938.		
United Kingdom	27·2	24·3	26·9	Machinery	157,384
				Cigarettes	67,093
				Cotton piece goods	57,234
				Motor vehicles and cycles	53,556
				Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	38,260
				Iron and steel manufactures, n.e.e.	31,914
				Whisky	28,001
				Cement	27,008
				Tyres and tubes	22,990
				Tools and implements	21,560
				Tubes and pipes, iron	18,562
				Paper and stationery	18,270
				Railway vehicles, Locomo- tives and parts	15,350
				Apparel, wearing	13,380
				Provisions	9,767
				Fuses, explosives, etc.	9,741
				Motor vehicle parts... ..	9,546
				Textile manufactures	9,124
				Galvanised iron sheets	9,044
				Cotton manufactures, n.e.e.	8,969
				Buildings, complete	8,261
				Earthenware and Glassware	7,341
				Hoops or bands for baling purposes	7,052
				Electric wires and cables	6,709
				Thread, cotton	6,679
				Confectionery	6,485
				Lubricating oil	6,106
				Electric goods	5,851
				Woollen piece goods and blankets	5,846
				Surgical, etc., instruments... ..	5,714
				Ale, beer, etc.	5,672
				Accessories and parts of aircraft	5,650
				Stationery other than paper	5,605
				Ships, lighters, and boats	5,478
				Soap	5,471
				Angles, bars, etc.	5,038
				Girders, beams, etc.	4,194
				Awnings, tarpaulin	3,740
				Gin and Geneva	2,773
				<i>Gross Total</i>	<u>£928,000</u>

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main items, with 1938 values.	£
	1936.	1937.	1938.		
Kenya and Uganda	8.3	9.3	11.3	Sugar... ..	72,666
				Wheat flour	38,551
				Hides and skins	31,889
				Cigarettes	30,772
				Maize flour	29,416
				Maize... ..	25,636
				Tea	17,941
				Aluminium hollow-ware	10,546
				Butter	9,453
				Pulse	8,908
				Tobacco	8,776
				Wood and timber	8,058
				Cement	5,897
				Other grain	5,701
				Soap	5,530
				Ghee	5,162
				Bacon and ham	4,474
				Ale, beer, etc.	3,746
				Meat	3,573
				Jaggery	3,482
Potatoes	3,172				
Cheese	2,072				
Hats and caps	2,063				
				<i>Gross Total</i>	£388,000
British India	5.0	5.4	4.7	Cotton piece goods	43,410
				Jute bags and sacks	29,833
				Spices	6,057
				Sacking in the piece	5,962
				Wheat	5,655
				Rice	5,633
				Films... ..	5,294
				Leather and manufactures thereof	4,973
				Blankets, cotton	4,502
				Dhall... ..	3,637
				Wheat flour	3,274
				Ghee	2,553
				Onions	2,408
				Boots and shoes	2,316
				Butter	1,798
				<i>Gross Total</i>	£162,000
Other British Possessions	3.0	2.7	3.8	Coal (South Africa)... ..	46,209
				Motor vehicles and cycles (Canada)	40,390
				Motor parts (Canada)	8,813
				Tyres and tubes (Canada)... ..	4,889
				Fruits (South Africa)	3,772
				Motor spirit (British Borneo)	3,679
				Wheat flour (Australia)	1,319
				<i>Gross Total</i>	£135,000
TOTALS, BRITISH EMPIRE	43.5	41.7	46.7		

Country. *Percentage of Import Trade.* *Main items, with 1938 values.*
 1936. 1937. 1938.

				£		
Japan	...	23·3	23·8	17·2	Cotton piece goods ...	430,028
					Apparel, wearing ...	25,894
					Artificial silk piece goods ...	22,689
					Cement ...	21,127
					Hosiery, underwear (singlets)	9,761
					Earthenware and glassware	8,494
					Boots and shoes ...	8,387
					Hollow-ware, enamelled ...	5,797
					Silk piece goods ...	5,454
					Artificial silk manufactures	3,628
					Hats and caps ...	2,749
					Matches ...	2,480
					Mosquito nets and netting...	2,310
					Blankets, cotton ...	2,010
					Woollen piece goods ...	1,549
					<i>Gross Total</i> ...	£593,000

				£		
Germany	...	14·1	13·4	13·4	Machinery ...	127,206
					Tools and implements ...	40,232
					Railway vehicles, locomotives and parts ...	34,228
					Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours ...	18,926
					Motor vehicles and cycles ...	17,521
					Hoops for baling ...	12,002
					Ale, beer, etc. ...	11,908
					Rails, sleepers, etc. ...	10,482
					Electric wires and cables ...	9,335
					Tyres and tubes ...	8,958
					Blankets, cotton ...	8,871
					Motor parts ...	8,704
					Cement ...	8,602
					Electrical goods ...	8,331
					Sewing machines ...	6,262
					Buildings, complete or in section ...	5,888
					Lamps and lanterns ...	5,344
					Galvanized iron sheets ...	5,186
					Earthenware and glassware	4,910
					Nails, screws, etc. ...	4,651
					Tubes and pipes (iron) ...	4,440
					Cutler's ware ...	4,393
					Locks, etc. ...	3,379
					Paper and stationery ...	2,786
					Angles, bars, etc. ...	2,585
					Copper wire ...	2,457
					Lubricating oil ...	2,172
					<i>Gross Total</i> ...	£461,000

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main items, with 1938 values.	£	
	1936.	1937.	1938.			
United States of America	6.5	6.5	7.0	Motor vehicles and cycles ...	77,18	
				Motor spirit ...	32,75	
				Lubricating oil ...	22,15	
				Machinery ...	21,45	
				Motor parts ...	18,84	
				Kerosene oil ...	10,74	
				Fuel oil ...	9,89	
				Tyres and tubes ...	7,42	
				Motor and road and farm tractors ...	5,89	
				Apparel, wearing ...	3,36	
				Wireless apparatus ...	3,33	
				Lubricating oil ...	2,02	
				Fruit, tinned ...	1,92	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	...	£242,00
Dutch East Indies	3.6	3.5	3.4	Motor spirit ...	80,33	
				Kerosene oil ...	20,25	
				Fuel oil ...	13,91	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	...	£116,00
Holland ...	...	1.4	2.4	3.1	Cotton piece goods ...	56,59
					Milk, condensed ...	16,88
					Blankets, cotton ...	5,26
					Apparel, wearing ...	3,79
					Machinery ...	3,37
					Tobacco, manufactured ...	2,66
					Wireless apparatus ...	2,39
					Ships, lighters, etc. ...	2,07
<i>Gross Total</i> ...	...	£106,00				
Belgium ...	...	1.3	1.8	1.3	Galvanized iron sheets ...	10,95
					Angles, bars and rods ...	7,27
					Iron and steel manufactures ...	5,43
					Hoops ...	3,76
<i>Gross Total</i> ...	...	£45,00				
France ...	...	0.8	0.7	0.7	Tyres and tubes ...	5,66
					Brandy ...	3,62
					Wines ...	1,80
<i>Gross Total</i> ...	...	£25,00				

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main items, with 1938 values.	£
	1936.	1937.	1938.		
Other Foreign Countries	5.5	6.2	7.2	Motor spirit (Iran)	58,628
				Kerosene	35,515
				Hides and skins (Belgian Congo)	18,237
				Machinery (Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Philip- pine)	9,635
				Boots and shoes (Czecho- slovakia)	9,472
				Fuel oil (Iran)	7,960
				Beads (Czechoslovakia and Italy)	6,789
				Fish, salted (Arabia) ...	6,245
				Matches (Czechoslovakia and Sweden)	5,123
				Wood and timber (Sweden, Norway and Czecho- slovakia)	4,606
				Hats and caps (Czecho- slovakia)	3,182
				Blankets, cotton (Czecho- slovakia)	2,800
				Wines (Spain)	2,712
				Milk, condensed (Denmark)	2,558
				Silk piece goods (China) ...	1,837
				Garlic and onions (Egypt)...	1,714
				<i>Gross Total</i>	<u>£363,000</u>
	TOTALS, FOREIGN	—	—	—	
COUNTRIES ...	56.5	58.3	53.3		

69. Imports from the United Kingdom were slightly below those of the previous year in actual value but they made up a higher percentage of the reduced total. The most important item was again machinery, of which the United Kingdom is the chief supplier, with Germany following close behind. Actual increases were also recorded in cigarettes, tyres and tubes, tools and implements, paper manufactures, iron piping and railway rolling stock, but there were serious falls in the values of explosives and electric equipment, while supplies of galvanized iron sheets were less by one quarter.

The value of imports from Kenya and Uganda was 7 per cent. higher than in the previous year, the main articles being foodstuffs and cigarettes. The transit trade in hides from

Uganda via Mwanza and Dar es Salaam is a result of private merchanting arrangements and other circumstances which may prove to be only temporary: the route via Mombasa is cheaper.

Reduced imports of cotton piece goods and gunny bags were mainly responsible for the fall in imports from British India. The value of coal from the Union of South Africa was more than trebled and of fresh fruits more than doubled. Canada supplied fewer motor vehicles but more tyres and accessories while the demand for Australian wheat flour was well maintained.

The total of the import trade from Empire countries was £1,612,258, showing a fall of less than £24,000 from the corresponding figure of the previous year. The proportionate Empire share increased from 41.7 to 46.7 per cent., giving a relative improvement of 12 per cent.

The value of imports from foreign countries fell from £2,288,071 to £1,836,317, a decrease of 20 per cent. or, taking into account the general depression factor, a relative decline of 9 per cent.

Japan was the greatest loser, cement being the only commodity which did not show a heavy decrease. The fall of £340,000 in Japanese trade represented 75 per cent. of the total decline in the value of non-Empire imports. One of the main contributory causes was the carry-over of stocks from 1937, and another was an increasing tendency towards the end of 1938 to concentrate East African stocks in Kenya.

Germany retained her position as the gross decrease in value of German imports was in proportion to the decline in total imports. Supplies of German machinery increased, but most other items showed decreases, particularly cotton blankets, hoop iron, copper wire and paper.

Imports from the United States showed a relative improvement, notwithstanding smaller supplies of kerosene and motor spirit. Higher values were recorded for machinery, lubricants, motor vehicles and motor spares and accessories.

Imports from other foreign countries show some fluctuations but no striking changes in character. Supplies from the Netherlands again increased, being actually as well as proportionately higher than in 1937. Cotton piece goods and condensed milk were the main items. Reduced importations of galvanized sheets were the main cause of a decline in imports from Belgium. Among the unspecified countries Iran shows large increases in supplies of motor spirit, kerosene and fuel oil, while Czechoslovakia supplied more boots and shoes.

70. The values of the principal articles imported during the last three years are shown in the following table, and the percentage of each article in the total exports for 1938 is given in the last column:—

Articles.	Values.			1938 Percentage.
	1936. £	1937. £	1938. £	
Cotton piece goods ...	648,516	802,854	592,024	17·2
Machinery ...	258,349	263,623	329,112	9·5
Vehicles and parts ...	318,102	357,430	305,237	8·9
Motor spirit ...	171,435	184,146	175,583	5·1
Other iron and steel manu- factures ...	183,051	228,036	169,923	4·9
Foodstuffs, other ...	142,458	160,048	162,984	4·7
Apparel ...	154,793	178,622	115,016	3·3
Other textile manufactures	132,307	144,255	110,364	3·2
Tobacco and cigarettes ...	87,999	104,614	107,031	3·1
Instruments and tools ...	77,832	92,186	82,467	2·4
Drugs and chemicals ...	64,729	74,122	78,710	2·3
Meal and flour ...	64,991	74,066	73,823	2·1
Sugar, refined ...	44,726	71,109	73,503	2·1
Kerosene ...	51,304	63,868	67,239	2·0
Cement ...	49,558	62,425	63,935	1·9
Tyres and tubes ...	35,790	44,064	51,491	1·5
Hides and skins ...	53,982	72,216	50,593	1·4
Electrical goods ...	50,510	53,697	49,648	1·4
Coal... ...	6,740	14,825	46,210	1·3
Grain ...	26,771	38,951	45,672	1·3
Wines and spirits ...	47,757	48,317	45,260	1·3
Paper manufactures ...	32,493	32,822	36,191	1·0
Fuel oil ...	30,306	33,500	31,777	0·9
Lubricating oil ...	30,181	29,842	31,484	0·9
Jute bags and sacks ...	48,914	45,833	30,062	0·9
Other oils, fats and greases	28,738	31,016	27,126	0·8
Earthenware and glassware	23,424	26,456	26,263	0·8
Galvanized sheets... ...	35,639	52,122	26,138	0·8
Artificial silk piece goods	26,428	49,090	25,133	0·7
Ale, beer, etc. ...	20,341	22,693	22,388	0·7
Milk, condensed ...	17,787	17,105	20,785	0·6

There was a large increase in the imports of machinery and an improved demand for cigarettes, drugs and chemicals, sugar, kerosene, cement, motor tyres, paper manufactures, lubricating oil and condensed milk. Shortage of local food supplies led to higher imports of various foodstuffs, and the Railway administration imported a large quantity of South African coal. In other commodities there were decreases, notably in cotton piece goods, wearing apparel, other textile manufactures, wines and spirits, gunny bags, galvanized sheets and artificial silk. Most of the decreases reflected to some extent the reduced purchasing power of the natives owing to the poor crop returns, but were also partly due to overstocking in 1937. The increased imports of machinery, cement and lubricating oil point to further development during the year, while the rise in cigarettes, sugar, and condensed milk indicate that the native economy in general was not very seriously affected.

Export Trade.

71. Domestic exports decreased in value from £4,969,452 in 1937 to £3,707,561 in 1938, a decrease of £1,261,891 or 25·4 per cent.

The following table shows the chief countries of declared destination, with percentages over the past three years, and a summary in the last column of the main items to each country:—

Countries.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main items, with 1938 values.	£
	1936.	1937.	1938.		
United Kingdom	32·2	29·9	32·3	Gold	541,33
				Sisal	362,70
				Cotton	83,03
				Sugar	40,22
				Beeswax	36,30
				Skins, sheep and goat ...	27,44
				Tea	17,87
				Cotton seed	17,20
				Hides	16,30
				Coffee	13,13
				Ghee	10,23
				Mvule timber	9,04
				Groundnut cake	5,20
				Kapok	3,98
				Crude papain	3,50
				Mangrove bark	1,60
				Sesame cake	1,11
Mica	1,05				
				<i>Gross Total</i>	£1,198,00
Kenya and Uganda	16·1	16·0	19·7	Coffee	309,99
				Rice	89,31
				Tin ore	50,44
				Cotton	49,49
				Ghee	47,74
				Hides	22,12
				Sisal	21,48
				Copra	17,40
				Tobacco, unmanufactured	17,10
				Coconut oil	13,57
				Sesame seed	10,77
				Skins, sheep and goat ...	8,64
				Fish, dried or salted ...	8,27
				Ivory	7,21
				Onions	6,66
				Tobacco, manufactured...	6,26
				Groundnuts	5,94
Mvule timber	4,21				
Leopard skins	3,71				
Wheat	2,65				
Beeswax	2,42				
Cashew nuts	2,18				
Cotton seed	2,00				
				<i>Gross Total</i>	£731,00

Countries.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main items, with 1938 values.		
	1936.	1937.	1938.			
British India ...	5.9	8.4	6.8	Cotton	£	216,937
				Gum Arabic	27,428	
				Other nuts (cashew nuts)	3,003	
				Skins, sheep and goat ...	1,115	
				Sandal wood	525	
				Goods, unmanufactured (Columba root) ...	132	
				<i>Gross Total</i>	<u>£251,000</u>	
Union of South Africa	1.5	2.9	2.2	Gold	£	47,798
				Groundnuts	18,821	
				Sisal	6,370	
				Diamonds	3,608	
				Coffee	2,019	
				Beeswax	1,442	
				Timber, other (podocar- pus, camphor)	1,245	
				Sesame seed	865	
				Hides	454	
				<i>Gross Total</i>	<u>£83,000</u>	
Zanzibar...	0.8	1.2	1.2	Sesame seed	£	8,797
				Mtama	7,940	
				Ivory	7,634	
				Ghee	3,027	
				Groundnuts	2,532	
				Beans and peas	1,758	
				Copra	1,588	
				Pulse	1,569	
				Sesame oil... ..	1,009	
				Cashew nuts	985	
				Mangrove bark	972	
				Maize	899	
<i>Gross Total</i>	<u>£45,000</u>					
Other Territories	3.0	2.6	3.6	Sisal	£	109,164
				(Canada 106,237)		
				(Palestine 12)		
				(New Zealand 1,923)		
				(Australia 255)		
				Sesame seed (Aden) ...	14,178	
				Beeswax (Canada) ...	5,093	
				Cotton (Shanghai) ...	1,800	
Salt (N. Rhodesia) ...	1,011					
Mtama (Aden)	549					
Coffee (Canada)	184					
<i>Gross Total</i>	<u>£133,000</u>					
TOTALS, BRITISH EMPIRE ...	59.5	61.0	65.8			

Countries.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main items, with 1938 values.				
	1936.	1937.	1938.					
Belgium	12·7	12·0	10·5	Sisal ...	...	...	£ 372,574
					Other oil seed cake (copra oil cake) ...	...	...	4,361
					Cotton ...	...	...	3,188
					Hides ...	...	...	2,260
					Sesame ...	...	...	2,024
					Copra ...	...	...	1,551
					Beeswax ...	...	...	1,075
					Coffee ...	...	...	1,004
					Mangrove bark ...	...	...	601
Germany	7·2	10·1	7·7	Sisal ...	...	...	£ 179,805
					Coffee ...	...	...	53,932
					Hides ...	...	...	14,650
					Mica ...	...	...	8,379
					Kapok ...	...	...	5,300
					Crocodile skins ...	...	...	4,656
					Sesame ...	...	...	4,538
					Beeswax ...	...	...	3,580
					Skins, sheep and goat ...	...	...	1,561
					Mangrove bark ...	...	...	910
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	...	...	£282,000	
United States of America	...	6·9	4·7	4·7	Sisal ...	...	...	£ 164,645
					Mangrove bark ...	...	...	4,122
					Beeswax ...	...	...	2,359
					Pyrethrum flower ...	...	...	1,347
					Ivory ...	...	...	941
					Skins, other (leopard skins) ...	...	...	829
Holland	3·2	4·2	3·8	Sisal ...	...	...	£ 132,418
					Hides ...	...	...	1,852
					Copra ...	...	...	1,668
					Ivory ...	...	...	1,298
					Beeswax ...	...	...	1,270
					Sesame oil cake ...	...	...	640
					Kapok ...	...	...	84
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	...	...	£140,000	
France	3·8	4·1	3·7	Hides ...	...	...	£ 74,438
					Sisal ...	...	...	39,134
					Cotton ...	...	...	8,249
					Copra ...	...	...	7,524
					Sesame ...	...	...	4,548
					Skins, sheep and goat ...	...	...	2,700
					Mangrove bark ...	...	...	700
Coffee	388					
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	...	...	£138,000	

Countries.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main items, with 1938 values.	£
	1936.	1937.	1938.		
Belgian Possessions	0.5	0.6	1.0	Salt	24,688
				Fish, dried or salted ...	7,415
				Rice	1,530
				Groundnut oil	1,002
				Timber, other sort ...	715
				<i>Gross Total</i>	<u>£37,000</u>
Japan	2.3	0.2	0.4	Cotton	14,751
				Cotton seed	366
				<i>Gross Total</i>	<u>£15,000</u>
Italy	1.2	0.9	0.4	Hides	7,783
				Sisal	4,482
				Copra	1,588
				Cotton	777
				<i>Gross Total</i>	<u>£15,000</u>
Other Foreign Countries	2.7	2.2	2.0	Sisal	32,093
				(South America 13,384)	
				(Czechoslovakia 9,240)	
				(Egypt 3,548)	
				(Sweden 2,357)	
				(Denmark 2,201)	
				(Estonia 636)	
				(Norway 374)	
				(Greece 225)	
				(Latvia 110)	
				(Iraq 18)	
				Hides	19,916
				(Syria 9,145)	
				(Greece 4,225)	
				(Hungary 2,081)	
				(Czechoslovakia 1,285)	
				(Lithuania 1,218)	
				(Bulgaria 1,062)	
				(Norway 632)	
				(Egypt 171)	
				(Yugoslavia 97)	
				Sesame seed	6,612
				(Arabia 2,784)	
				(Denmark 1,938)	
				(Italian Possessions 1,840)	
				Coffee	4,729
				(Poland 1,608)	
				(Portuguese Possessions 1,161)	
				(Egypt 995)	
				(Syria 769)	

Countries.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main items, with 1938 values.	£
	1936.	1937.	1938.		
Other Foreign Countries— <i>cont.</i>	2·7	2·2	2·0	Groundnuts (Portuguese Possessions 1,638) (Syria 1,135) (Egypt 823)	3,633
				Cotton (Sweden)	1,892
				Beeswax (Portuguese Possessions 1,210) (Poland 190)	1,400
				<i>Gross Total</i>	<u>£76,000</u>
TOTALS, FOREIGN COUNTRIES ...	<u>40·5</u>	<u>39·0</u>	<u>34·2</u>		

The United Kingdom took an increased proportion of the exports, the values of gold, sugar, tea and cattle cake being higher than in the previous year, while the value of clarified butter exports was nearly doubled. The most serious fall was £140,000 in the value of groundnut exports, resulting from the almost total failure of the crop in 1938.

Kenya and Uganda increased their consumption of Tanganyika rice, ghee, leaf tobacco, dried fish, vegetable oil products, wheat and onions, and continued to provide the most convenient entrepot route for exports of coffee, tin ore and certain other territorial produce.

The fall in the output and market prices of cotton caused a heavy decrease in the value of exports to India, while trade with South Africa was adversely affected by the failure of groundnuts and a reduction in the quantity of gold bullion sent to that market.

Exports to other Empire countries were in general maintained or increased, the chief item being a partial recovery in the value of direct shipments of sisal to Canada.

The export trade with foreign countries showed little variation, the fall in sisal values being mainly responsible for a general decline.

Belgium, as the chief sisal entrepot market, again headed the list. Germany increased her purchases of coffee, mica and kapok and was the main market for the new trade in crocodile skins. The failure of groundnuts and the unattractive prices for copra affected the value of exports to France, but French purchases of sisal and cotton showed considerable increases. Trade with Italy also suffered from the depressed state of the oilseed market, but there was some recovery in the demand for hides.

Among other foreign countries trade followed its normal course, but gave indications that exporters are not ignoring the possibilities of cultivating new direct markets.

In assessing the reciprocal flow of trade in any particular channel the value of the above table 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.

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

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
Sisal	ton	72,510	82,676	80,559	90,632	101,400
Gold	oz. troy	54,541	64,134	85,959	93,083	112,267
Coffee	ton	14,766	18,588	12,146	13,612	13,730
Cotton	cental	126,447	223,547	252,534	258,039	198,705
Hides	ton	3,149	3,131	3,094	3,210	2,953
Rice	cwt.	125,173	98,475	130,258	177,132	163,926
Ghee	"	13,233	12,141	14,265	14,210	16,944
Beeswax	ton	407	551	524	738	686
Sesame	"	3,740	4,127	4,745	4,605	5,241
Tin ore	"	128	178	264	274	368
Skins, sheep and goat	No.	—	952,494	1,559,272	1,566,115	1,149,814
Sugar refined	cwt.	—	—	68,841	61,993	80,640
Copra	ton	5,730	4,050	7,458	7,522	4,004
Groundnuts	"	8,036	16,429	22,786	22,251	3,579
Gum (Arabic & Copal)	"	1,124	848	475	886	1,274
Tobacco (all forms) lb.		708,570	652,333	591,623	605,949	545,967
Grain, other than rice	cwt.	134,840	110,751	114,635	144,492	81,230

New high records were created in the output of sisal, gold, ghee and sesame, and also of the newer products, sugar and tin ore. Unfavourable weather conditions and lower market prices were the cause of the decreased production for export of most of the other staple commodities, particularly groundnuts and grain (other than rice). In many cases the effect of low world-prices is to encourage local consumption or manufacture; more detailed export returns would show, for example, steady and considerable increases in the exports of vegetable oils and cattle cake, the combined value of which in 1938 was £31,594 as compared with £4,231 in 1934.

There is little doubt that, given moderately favourable climatic conditions, a number of the above items will show considerable increases in the future as a result of the intensified encouragement by Government of native agricultural activity.

73. The values of the principal exports in the past three years, showing the percentage each export bears to the total domestic exports, are given in the following table:—

Commodity.	1936.		1937.		1935.	
	Value. £	Per cent.	Value. £	Per cent.	Value. £	Per cent.
Sisal	1,873,312	41·5	2,079,204	41·8	1,425,192	38·4
Gold	489,796	10·8	526,277	10·6	589,135	15·9
Coffee	342,990	7·6	429,501	8·6	385,576	10·4
Cotton	640,625	14·2	603,594	12·1	380,304	10·3
Hides	160,864	3·6	224,907	4·5	160,028	4·3
Rice	73,508	1·6	90,652	1·8	90,960	2·5
Ghee	34,144	0·8	51,265	1·0	60,601	1·6
Beeswax	52,040	1·1	81,658	1·6	55,153	1·5
Sesame	56,738	1·3	55,939	1·1	53,317	1·4
Tin ore	35,298	0·8	49,690	1·0	50,447	1·4
Skins, sheep and goat ...	46,675	1·0	75,788	1·5	42,368	1·1
Sugar refined	31,382	0·7	30,616	0·6	40,375	1·1
Copra	82,246	1·8	104,757	2·1	32,090	0·9
Groundnuts	277,226	6·1	257,807	5·2	31,198	0·8
Gum (Arabic and Copal)	13,223	0·3	25,877	0·5	28,748	0·8
Tobacco (all forms) ...	25,700	0·6	20,685	0·4	24,384	0·7
Grain, other than rice ...	21,345	0·5	35,761	0·7	20,614	0·6

The price of gold reached a high record towards the end of the year and the unit price of rice was fractionally higher than in 1937: but these were only exceptions to a depression which affected all the main products of the Territory. There were increases in the total values of gold, rice, ghee, tin ore, sugar, gums and tobacco, but all the other commodities, even those in which record production figures were reached showed lower values.

As was anticipated last year, gold has moved up into second place while coffee for the time being resumes its precedence over cotton, which it lost for the first time in 1935. These, with sisal, constitute what might be called the "big four", and represent a combined proportion of 75 per cent. of the value of the 1938 exports.

Re-export and Transit Trade.

74. As compared with 1937 re-exports increased from £342,012 to £343,173. The total does not include bullion and specie, valued at £17,851, or ship's stores of a value of £976.

Transit exports increased from £24,111 to £53,563. A considerable portion of the transit trade is carried out through the Belgian leased sites at Dar es Salaam and Kigoma. The following particulars show the volume of inward and outward

traffic through these sites for the last five years, those of previous years being added for the sake of comparison:—

	<i>Inward.</i>	<i>Outward.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Metric Tons.</i>	<i>Metric Tons.</i>	<i>Metric Tons.</i>
1922	1,300	3,360	4,669
1927	13,900	26,464	40,364
1930	35,772	28,602	64,374
1933	5,832	292	6,124
1934	6,205	1,304	7,509
1935	5,646	1,134	6,780
1936	6,054	1,425	7,479
1937	5,885	641	6,526
1938	4,320	1,426	5,746

The traffic in 1938 consisted of the following commodities:—

<i>Inward.</i>	<i>Metric Tons.</i>
Inflammable oils (petrol, kerosene, etc.) ...	666·0
Cement	30·0
Industrial and agricultural implements ...	909·0
Lubricating oils and grease	17·7
Motor vehicles	258·0
Chemicals	4·1
Railway, road material, etc.	46·5
General goods (spirits, provisions, etc.) ...	1,441·0
Cotton piece goods	948·0
<i>Total</i>	<u>4,320·0</u>

<i>Outward.</i>	<i>Metric Tons.</i>
Palm kernels	51·7
Coffee	1,233·8
Sisal	47·0
Beeswax	9·8
Ivory	18·8
Hides and skins	1·2
Various	63·4
<i>Total</i>	<u>1,426·0</u>

The year under review showed a record figure for re-exports and a partial recovery in direct transit trade. It also unfortunately helped to confirm the loss of that large volume of transit trade with the Belgian Congo which formerly passed through the conventional leased sites at Kigoma and Dar es Salaam. It is to be hoped that the transit of over 1,200 tons of Congo coffee in 1938 is an indication that in the case of certain products the Dar es Salaam route may continue to be used.

Excise.

75. The following table shows the rates of excise duty in force during the year and the net collections in the past two years:—

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Net Revenue.</i>	
		<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
		£	£
Cigarettes ... Shs. 1/25 per lb.		15,480	15,786
Tobacco ... „ 1/25 per lb.		8,224	8,647
<i>manufactured.</i>			
Sugar ... „ 1/- per cwt.		6,443	6,312
Tea ... „ 10 cents per lb.		2,419	2,454
Beer ... Shs. 40/- per barrel of 36 gallons at 1055° ...		2,281	2,355
<i>Totals</i>		<u>£34,847</u>	<u>£35,554</u>

76. The following tables show the actual consumption during the year of excisable products, the quantities from local and from Kenya and Uganda factories being given separately:—

CIGARETTES.

<i>Manufactured in.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tanganyika	64,565	64,396	90,487	80,788
Kenya and Uganda ...	63,306	103,585	153,263	173,558
<i>Totals</i>	<u>127,871</u>	<u>167,981</u>	<u>243,750</u>	<u>254,346</u>

Uganda cigarettes were increasingly popular, the imports from that territory being over 13 per cent. greater than in 1937. Consumption of local products was 11 per cent. less. Two factories in Dar es Salaam produce 98½ per cent. of all the cigarettes and tobacco manufactured in the Territory.

TOBACCO.

<i>Manufactured in.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tanganyika	115,157	108,534	102,491	108,135
Kenya and Uganda ...	9,031	10,630	22,077	28,729
<i>Totals</i>	<u>124,188</u>	<u>119,164</u>	<u>124,568</u>	<u>136,864</u>

The increase of about 12,000 lb. in consumption was almost equally shared between the supplying territories. While however, the Tanganyika supply has remained practically stationary for the past four years, that from Kenya and Uganda has progressively increased.

TEA.

<i>Manufactured in.</i>	1935. lb.	1936. lb.	1937. lb.	1938. lb.
Tanganyika ...	59,592	103,095	137,855	188,226
Kenya and Uganda ...	324,535	313,085	341,158	315,812
<i>Totals ...</i>	384,127	416,180	479,013	504,038

Local manufacture of tea increased by 32 per cent.—from 389,500 to 516,000 lb.— and in addition to supplying a greater local demand was able to show a 27 per cent. improvement in exports. The comparative production of the three tea-growing areas was: Usambara 47 per cent., Mufindi 31 per cent. and Tukuyu 22 per cent.

SUGAR.

<i>Manufactured in.</i>	1935. cwt.	1936. cwt.	1937. cwt.	1938. cwt.
Tanganyika ...	—	1,412	10,665	15,832
Kenya and Uganda ...	100,603	85,130	117,051	118,831
<i>Totals ...</i>	100,603	86,542	127,716	134,663

Eighty-three per cent. of the production of the Moshi sugar factory was exported, the balance being consumed locally. Most of the needs of the Territory were again supplied by Kenya and Uganda under the arrangement by which, for the purposes of export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement, the three territories are regarded as one unit.

BEER.

<i>Manufactured in.</i>	1935. gals.	1936. gals.	1937. gals.	1938. gals.
Tanganyika ...	21,319	28,208	33,284	33,371
Kenya and Uganda ...	8,746	8,632	8,330	11,239
<i>Totals ...</i>	30,065	36,840	41,614	44,610

The Northern and Lake provinces are tending to obtain their beer from Kenya instead of Dar es Salaam, owing to their geographical position. The import of this article therefore increased by one-third, but in spite of this, the consumption of Dar es Salaam beer was maintained.

Manufacturing Industries.

77. 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	34	3,484
Oil Mills	21	245
Rice Mills	19	315
Flour Mills	53	272
Soda and Ice Factories ...	44	189
Lime Burning Factories	14	234
Furrier	1	14
Saw Mills	25	574
Salt Works	7	460
Furniture Makers	53	324
Printing Presses	9	158
Sugar Factories	3	400
Manufacturing Jewellers	18	82
Soap Factories	14	129
Vulcanizing Factory ...	1	4
Brick Works	6	180
Meat Factories	1	2
Tea Factories	4	1,305
Sisal Factories	125	73,995
Ghee Factories	33	72
Brewery	1	40
Tannery	1	25
Tobacco Factories	4	350
Dairies and Creameries ...	30	168
Power Stations	4	40
Bakeries	24	118
Bacon Factories	1	24
Coffee Curing Works ...	14	134
Hide Godowns	10	48
Copra Drying Works ...	4	223

Banks.

78. 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, Tanga, and Mwanza; 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, Chunya and Mbeya; and the Banque du Congo Belge operating at Dar es Salaam.

Trade Legislation.

79. During the year the following legislation affecting trade was enacted:—

Ordinance No. 1.—The Inland Water Transport Ordinance, controlling and regulating shipping on inland waters.

Ordinance No. 4.—The Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, applying restrictions on acreage and export in accordance with the restriction scheme.

Ordinance No. 19.—The Sugar Control Ordinance, to regulate the manufacture and export of sugar in accordance with the restriction scheme.

Ordinance No. 21.—The Tea Industry Ordinance, constituting a Tea Board and providing for the imposition of a Tea Cess.

Ordinance No. 22.—The Sisal Industry Ordinance, constituting a Sisal Board and providing for the registration of estates and marks, the submission of statistical returns and the imposition and administration of a sisal tax.

Government Notice No. 12.—Amending The Restriction of Exportation of Sugar Order, 1937.

Government Notice No. 32.—The Ports (Wharfage Dues) Amendment Rules, 1938.

Government Notice No. 63.—Substituting new Import and Export Lists.

Government Notice No. 99.—The Produce Export (Beeswax) (Amendment) Rules, 1938.

Government Notice No. 195.—The Ports (Wharfage Dues) (Amendment) (No.2) Rules, 1938.

Government Notice No. 203.—The Prohibition of Exportation of Triage (South Africa) Order, 1938.

Government Notice No. 208.—The Ports (Wharfage Dues) (Amendment) Rules, 1938.

Government Notice No. 222.—The Tea (Export Quota) Order, 1938.

Replies to Questions by M. Giraud.

80. At the fifteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Giraud pointed out apparent discrepancies between two sets of figures contained in the Annual Report for 1937 and relating to trade with Kenya and Uganda—namely, those in Chapter VII and those in Appendix V of that Report. He noted that according to the table on page 56 of the Report the imports from Kenya and Uganda amounted to £363,000 while according to Appendix V (page 203), the same imports amounted to £290,817. Again, the table on page 62 showed the exports to Kenya and Uganda as amounting to £794,000, as against £207,317 in Appendix V (page 204). He suggested that the considerable difference between these two sets of figures might be explained by the fact

that those in the Appendix referred only to imports of goods produced in Kenya and Uganda, and to exports of goods consumed in those territories, and took no account of commodities passing through in transit. The Accredited Representative said that he would obtain the necessary information.

The explanation of these apparent discrepancies is that given by M. Giraud himself. The table in Chapter VII of each Report shows all the imports and exports of the Territory. The total imports from Kenya and Uganda must therefore be given, although it is clear for example that hides worth £26,658 (to take the 1937 figure) could not be consumed in Tanganyika. Similarly, the figures on page 62 of the Report for 1937 show exports to Kenya and Uganda of large quantities of items such as coffee, tin ore, ivory and sisal, which are not consumed in those countries. Their ultimate destination is not, however, known in this Territory and therefore for the purposes of Chapter VII they are exports to Kenya and Uganda. On the other hand Appendix V in the 1937 Report (appearing as Appendix V in this Report) endeavours to assess the reciprocal effects of the Customs agreements, and therefore includes only such of the products of one of the Territories as are believed to be consumed in the other, omitting those that are believed merely to pass through the port of Mombasa in transit. It should be borne in mind that as stated at the top of the table on page 204 the figures given therein are only an estimate.

At the same meeting M. Giraud referred to the tables at the top of pages 66 and 67 of the Annual Report for 1937, which gave the quantities and values of the main exports of the Territory during the preceding five years, and he asked whether other products of importance that were omitted from the tables (such as tea, sugar and ivory) could not be included in them. The Accredited Representative took note of the suggestion. The tables referred to (which appear on pages 67 and 68 of the present Report) show the quantities and values of the staple exports of the Territory over a period of years. From time to time some abnormal occurrence, such as a failure of the groundnut crop coinciding with an unusually large collection of ivory, might upset the relative importance of the Territory's exports, but in these two tables such occurrences are ignored for the sake of continuity. In the present Report the list has been enlarged to seventeen items and sugar has now been included. On the other hand, owing to the closing down of the cordage factory in Tanga this article is now no longer one of the Territory's staple exports and is therefore omitted from the table.

At the same meeting M. Giraud noted that in 1936 (according to page 54 of the Report for that year) motor spirit had been imported from Roumania to the value of £2,771, but that in 1937, according to page 59 of the Report for that year, no motor

spirit was imported from Roumania, while increased quantities had been imported from Iran. He asked if there were any special reason for the change in the source of supply. The Accredited Representative hoped that the information would appear in this Report. The reason for the change is that the importation of motor spirit from Roumania and Russia, which began in 1934, was experimental only and after some years it was found by importers to be more economical to obtain motor spirit from other sources. As explained to the Commission by the Accredited Representative the change in the country of origin was not due to any action by Government.

VIII.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION AND LEGISLATION.

The Administration of Justice.

81. Justice is administered in Tanganyika Territory by

(i) the High Court established under the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, and possessing the civil and criminal jurisdiction conferred thereby;

(ii) a Special Tribunal, consisting of the Chief Justice, to decide civil causes and matters which arose before the commencement of the Order in Council;

(iii) subordinate courts constituted by the Courts Ordinance, 1930; and

(iv) native courts exercising jurisdiction as directed by the Governor.

Circulars are issued by the High Court from time to time to assist magistrates in dealing with difficulties which have arisen or are likely to arise in their work. A course of instruction in the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, lasting about 14 days, is given by one of the Judges each year to newly-appointed cadets in the Administration.

The High Court.

82. 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.

Circuits of the High Court now take place at regular intervals in the Eastern, Central, Western, Lake, Tanga and Northern provinces. When practicable, Judges of the High Court also hold sessions of the High Court in the Southern province, air transport being used for this purpose. Visits to Iringa in the Southern Highlands province have been made by Judges on circuit in the Central province, and it is hoped that it will be possible eventually for circuits to be extended to other parts of this province.

Extended Jurisdiction.

83. Under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, by order invest any first class magistrate, within such area as he considers necessary, with the power to try the offences which, under the provisions of section 4 or section 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code, are triable only by the High Court: or he may invest any such person with the power to try any specified case or cases of offences so triable. The jurisdiction thus conferred on magistrates (which is known as "Extended Jurisdiction") gives them power to impose any sentence which could lawfully be imposed by the High Court, and is granted in the case of districts which are difficult of access by the High Court without undue expenditure of time and money. It is a modification of the practice which prevailed before the creation of the High Court. A magistrate of the first class may also be invested with powers under extended jurisdiction in order to ensure a speedy trial, even though the venue of the trial is on the normal High Court circuit route—for example, a case committed for trial before the High Court in a particular district in which the High Court had just completed a circuit. Courts so constituted sit with the aid of two or more assessors, but no sentence of death, or sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years, or sentence of corporal punishment exceeding 12 strokes, imposed by a court so constituted, may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding 1,000 shillings may be levied, until the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court 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, 38 cases were tried under extended jurisdiction, a considerable reduction from the number of cases so tried in 1937. It is the settled policy to restrict the use of this jurisdiction, replacing it as far as possible by High Court trials.

Subordinate Courts.

84. Subordinate courts exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

85. 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 3,000 shillings, and of corporal punishment; but no sentence exceeding 12 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 12 strokes may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding 1,000 shillings may be levied and no order for the payment of a sum of money exceeding 1,000 shillings shall be executed, 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 12 months, of a fine not exceeding 1,500 shillings, and of corporal punishment not exceeding 12 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 750 shillings may be levied and no order for the payment of a sum of money exceeding 750 shillings shall be executed, 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 500 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 100 shillings is levied, or any order for the payment of a sum of money exceeding 100 shillings is executed, it must be confirmed by the District Officer.

Children and Young Persons.

86. The Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1937, came into force during the year under review, and a school approved under the ordinance has been opened at Kazima near Tabora. This has lightened the task of magistrates in dealing with a certain type of young offenders, as previously the only places for the detention and confinement of such offenders were the ordinary prisons.

Civil Jurisdiction.

87. 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 1938, distinguishing between Europeans, Asiatics and Natives:—

European and European	316
Asiatic and Asiatic	1,654
Native and Native	52
Cases wherein parties were of different races	1,390
<i>Total number of cases</i>	<u>3,412</u>

Native Courts.

88. A reference was made in paragraph 29 of this Report to the work of the native courts established under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929. Native subordinate courts established under the Courts Ordinance, 1930, have jurisdiction 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. Section 16 of the Courts Ordinance, 1930, provides that subordinate courts may, subject to any direction of the High Court, transfer to any native subordinate court, or to any native court under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929, the determination of any case, civil or criminal, where the parties are natives. It is further provided that if in any civil case tried by a court subordinate to the High Court, in which a native is a party, there appears to have been an error material to the merits of the case involving grave injustice, the High Court may, even though appeal has been made, revise the proceedings and may pass judgment or order therein as it thinks fit.

Crime.

89. During the year under review there was a slight increase in the incidence of reported crime under the Penal Code. Cases of homicide (including attempts to commit it) decreased from 199 in 1937 to 192 in 1938. An increase took place in the number of other offences against the person, which rose from 669 in 1937 to 684 in 1938. The number of cases of house-breaking and theft decreased by 60 as compared with the previous year.

Offences against local and special laws show an increase of 1,330 cases in 1938 over those in 1937, the principal increases being in offences under the Traffic Ordinance (738 cases), Trades Licensing Ordinance (155) and Native Liquor Ordinance (133).

The number of criminal cases brought to court (excluding those transferred to Native Courts) during the year under review was 8,527, being an increase of 1,418 over the previous year; and convictions were obtained in 7,328 cases (85.94 per cent.). 464 Europeans, 1,538 Asians and 6,260 natives (including Arabs and Somalis) (a total of 8,262 persons) were convicted. One hundred and ten Europeans, 277 Asians and 1,058 natives (including Arabs and Somalis) (a total of 1,445 persons) were acquitted or discharged.

Detailed criminal statistics will be found in section 25 of the Tanganyika Territory Blue Book for 1938, copies of which are supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Prisons.

90. There are 49 prisons established in the Territory, all of which are maintained by Government: nine are first-class, six second-class, and thirty-four third-class prisons. 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 their sentences. Second-class prisons are situated at Musoma, Moshi, Iringa, Lindi, Songea, and Mahenge and receive all offenders sentenced in their districts, but normally retain only those awarded terms not exceeding three years. Third-class prisons receive all offenders sentenced in their districts but normally 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 Chapter XVI of this report.

The prison camps at Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Tukuyu, Tanga and Kingolwira were maintained throughout the year, and the training of long-sentence first offenders in agriculture was continued at the Kingolwira Camp.

Section 101 of the Prisons Ordinance permits of the release of certain good conduct prisoners on licence. Sixty-eight long term prisoners were released on licence during the year, making a total of 289 since this system was introduced in 1934.

The approved school for juvenile delinquents at Kazima, near Tabora, to which reference was made in paragraph 86 of this Report, was maintained throughout the year, and by December, 32 offenders had been admitted 14 of them during 1938. There are three African Instructors at the school, and the lads are given

a choice of training in carpentry, masonry or agriculture. For academic teaching they attend class under an African schoolmaster. The Superintendent in charge reports that they take a keen interest in the school generally, and have improved very much since their admission. Their conduct and health have been satisfactory.

Legislation.

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

The Tea Industry Ordinance (No. 21 of 1938) (paragraph 191).

The Sisal Industry Ordinance (No. 22 of 1938) (paragraph 188).

In addition to these the following two important ordinances were enacted during the year:—

The Lighting Control Ordinance (No. 9 of 1938) gave the Governor power to order the total or partial cessation of lighting in any part of the Territory, either during an emergency or for experiment or practice, and provided penalties for failure to comply with such an order.

The Sugar (Control) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1938) provided machinery for the application to the Territory of the International Sugar Restriction Scheme referred to in paragraph 76.

IX.—POLICE.

92. Police are stationed at every district headquarters in the Territory, at some of the smaller administrative posts, 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 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.

93. The establishment of the Police Force for 1938 was as follows:—

European Officers and N.C.O's	...	...	...	62
Inspector of Weights and Measures	...	...	...	1
European Clerk	...	...	...	1
Sub-Inspectors (Asiatic and Africans)	...	...	...	49
Clerks and Followers (Asiatic and Africans)	...	...	...	55
African Police	...	...	...	1,638
Detective Staff	...	...	...	33

The establishment of sub-inspectors and clerks and followers was increased by six probationers and four followers respectively. There was no change in the other ranks. At the end of the year the strength of the European staff was three under establishment.

Discipline was maintained at a satisfactory standard during the year. Seven hundred and three punishments (a large proportion of which were for minor offences) were awarded in 1938, against 486 in 1937 and 622 in 1936. Forty-one awards of dismissal and 67 of disciplinary detention were made.

Thirteen deaths occurred amongst the African staff during the year, as compared with 15 in the previous year. Twenty-one Africans were discharged as medically unfit.

The following was the tribal composition of the African Police at the 31st December, 1938:—

Jaluo	...	...	242	Hehe	...	...	48
Nyamwezi	...	...	215	Kuria	...	...	46
Sukuma	...	...	134	Tende	...	...	44
Nyakusa	...	...	102	Fipa	...	...	42
Ngoni	...	...	67	Tonga	...	...	25
Yao	...	...	67	Miscellaneous tribes	...	...
Wemba	...	...	63	less than 25	...	...	478
Nyasa	...	...	61				<hr/>
							1,634
							<hr/>

During the year 243 recruits were enlisted as against 207 in the previous year. The policy of recruiting local natives of Tanganyika, to the exclusion of aliens from other territories, is being continued as far as possible, and out of the 243 recruits enlisted only 57 were aliens.

Casualties during the year were:—

Died	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dismissed for misconduct	...	...	...	...	...	41
Discharged medically unfit	...	...	...	...	...	21
Discharged unlikely to become efficient	...	...	...	...	...	50
Time expired	...	...	...	...	...	116
At own request	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/>
						246
						<hr/>

These figures are normal.

94. In the Annual Report for 1937 an account was given of the steps taken to provide educational facilities within the force. During 1938 six full-time and twenty-two part time school teachers were employed for this purpose. Since the introduction in 1936 of literacy allowances, 31 details have been granted the allowance for proficiency in English and 120 for proficiency in Swahili.

X.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

95. The defence of the Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland is undertaken by the Southern Brigade, The King's African Rifles. The disposition of the units in the Brigade is as follows:—

(1) Brigade Headquarters	...	...	...	Dar es Salaam.
(2) Brigade Signal Section	...	...	...	Dar es Salaam.
(3) Brigade Transport Corps	...	...	...	Moshi.
(4) 1st Battalion, The King's African Rifles	...	...	...	Moshi.
(5) 6th Battalion, The King's African Rifles (less one Company)	...	...	...	Dar es Salaam.
(6) One Company, 6th Battalion, The King's African Rifles	...	...	...	Iringa.

Organization and Training.

96. Owing to a reorganization of the King's African Rifles which involved the transfer of the 1st Battalion to Moshi and of a Company of the 6th Battalion to Iringa, no Brigade training was possible this year, but it is hoped that this will be held towards the end of 1939.

A small detachment from the 1st Battalion of the Southern Brigade took part in a combined exercise of the Northern Brigade on the 17th and 18th December, 1938, at Longido.

Brigade Signal Section.—This section, which consists of one Subaltern, one C.Q.M.S. (Foreman of Signals) and 45 African ranks, has carried out its training satisfactorily. Wireless Stations manned by African personnel have been set up at Mbulu and Longido and have maintained communication satisfactorily with civil wireless stations, in this way putting the civil officers at those stations in rapid communication with the rest of the Territory. At the beginning of October the headquarters of the Section were moved from Tabora to Dar es Salaam, where a new wireless station and workshop was occupied. A new tender has been obtained, so that the strength of the Section's mobile wireless station has been increased by one.

Transport Corps.—The Transport Corps consists of one officer and 33 African ranks. During the year 15 old Crossley lorries were replaced by Bedford lorries. In March, 1938, six Bedfords were purchased locally and another six arrived in the Territory from England, thus completing the new vehicle establishment of the unit. The new lorries carried out intensive work during the movements of the troops to their new stations, and also carried out the draft movements from Tanganyika to Nyasaland. They proved to be more efficient than the heavy Crossleys.

1st Battalion.—Under the reorganization of the Southern Brigade the 1st Battalion is now stationed at Moshi. The movements of troops were carried out in the following stages:—

(1) An advance party of one officer and a number of native troops limited to the capacity of one International lorry proceeded to Arusha on 24th May, 1938, for station duty.

(2) One Company (less those mentioned above) left Tabora for Arusha on 28th May and arrived on 30th May.

(3) One Company proceeded to Moshi to clear the site of the barracks.

(4) Headquarters, consisting of 3 officers, 40 other ranks, 40 families, 15 tons of baggage and stores and 2 cars proceeded to Moshi, arriving on the 12th December.

(5) The remainder of the Headquarters arrived at Moshi on 4th January, 1939.

(6) "D" Company arrived at Moshi on the 3rd February, 1939.

6th Battalion.—Individual and Company training were carried out by the units stationed at Dar es Salaam. Company training was not possible for the Company stationed at Iringa owing to the intensive work on the new barracks there.

Inspection.—(a) All units and detachments in the Territory have been inspected during the year by the Brigade Commander.

(b) The Inspector General, African Colonial Forces, on his way to inspect the Royal West African Frontier Force Units made a short inspection of the King's African Rifles units stationed at Dar es Salaam and Moshi during the month of December, 1938.

Health.—The general standard of health of the native ranks has been very good.

Discipline.—A high standard of discipline has been maintained.

XI.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

97. The importation of arms and ammunition is strictly controlled by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, which give 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.

844,998 rounds of sporting ammunition of various calibres, 554 shot guns, 365 rifles and 70 pistols or revolvers, were imported during 1938. The figures show an increase of 342,388 rounds of ammunition, 67 shot-guns and 80 rifles over importations in 1937, but pistols or revolvers decreased by 11.

The total number of firearms registered in the Central Registry up to the end of 1938 was:—

Arms of precision	{	rifles	...	...	13,159	}	...	...	15,449
		pistols or revolvers	...	...	2,290	}	...	...
Shot guns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,576
Muzzle loaders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,536

XII.—LABOUR.

General.

98. In paragraph 107 of the Annual Report for 1937 reference was made to a Committee that had been appointed to consider and advise on questions relating to the supply and welfare of native labour in Tanganyika Territory. The Committee's report was published early in 1938, and copies were supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission. In paragraph 103 of their Report this Committee recommended the appointment of a standing Labour Advisory Board to advise Government from time to time on all matters affecting the supply and employment of native labour. This recommendation was accepted and a Board was appointed with terms of reference as suggested by the Committee, except that it was to include the welfare of labour in the scope of its advice. Its first chairman was the recently appointed Chief Inspector of Labour. Early in 1939 the Board was reconstituted and the Chief Secretary to the Government was made Chairman, the Chief Inspector of Labour

remaining a member. The Board held one meeting in 1938 and has already proved of value. A number of the other recommendations of the former Labour Committee have been embodied in a Manual Labourers (Employment) Bill, which has now been drafted and is expected to be enacted in 1939.

The shortage of labour, to which reference was made in paragraph 107 of the Annual Report for 1937, gave place in nearly every district of the Territory to a surplus, which was due to diminished activity in the sisal and mining industries on the one hand and on the other to the poor harvests and low prices of native produce, which compelled large numbers of the peasantry to seek paid employment. Although conditions were not uniform throughout the Territory, there was in 1938, as in the previous year, a general improvement in the housing, feeding and medical care of labourers.

99. The total number of men, women and children on the estate books in the Tanga province was 86,153, with a daily average attendance of 52,998. The last figure shows a decrease of 3,713 on the number for 1937, but an increase of 1,092 over that for 1936. Many estates turned labour away.

Great improvements in housing were made in this province during the year. On many estates mud huts are giving place to permanent houses, the walls made of either cement and sun-dried or burnt brick, or of pisé, and the roofs of coconut leaves, grass or corrugated iron. The last method of roofing is the least popular of the three owing to its high conductivity of heat, but experiments are being made with a new paint which may rectify this. More substantial housing will benefit not only the workmen but the employers, as, contrary to a general impression, mud and grass huts are quite expensive to maintain.

The feeding of labourers in this province has also improved, though not to so noticeable an extent as their housing.

100. In the Eastern province the demand for labour is always in excess of the local supply and the larger companies get their labour from other parts of the Territory, but in 1938 there was a slight decrease in the number of labourers employed on long-term written contracts. The proportion of this type of labour is always comparatively low in the Kilosa and Temeke districts, as these districts are situated on the routes followed by workmen seeking short-term contracts independently of recruiters, and estates can tap this supply and thus avoid recruiter's charges.

The Morogoro district on the other hand is not situated on a labour route, so that recourse to recruiting is still necessary on a large scale, and, as described in paragraph 109 of the Annual Report for 1937, injudicious recruiting in that year gave rise to serious difficulties. These have been obviated by the replacement of Ha, Rundi and Nyaruanda by natives from Northern

Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, who are better able stand up to life on the estates and to the local climatic conditions. The improvement in the care of labour initiated in 1937 has continued. The bigger estates have combined to engage medical practitioners, and this measure, together with the institution of daily roll-calls to ensure that sick workmen do not escape attention, and better rationing, has led to a great improvement in the labourer's health. Nevertheless there is room for even further improvement, and in particular the housing on certain estates leaves much to be desired. But progress in this direction costs money, and as long as the present low prices for sisal rule it will not be possible to insist on reforms in every direction.

101. The Southern province is at once a producer, an absentee and a conduit of labour.

Labour for work outside the province was as in previous years drawn mainly from the Angoni and Yao of the Songea and Tunduru districts. The demand in the Songea district declined in 1938 and there was less keen competition, but the number of labourers recruited in the whole province exceeded the previous year by about 15 per cent. It has been noted that an increasing proportion of workmen are seeking employment on the "monthly card" contract and dispensing with protection of the long-term written contract. The reason seems to be that employers now treat the short-term labour in almost the same way as those who serve on written contracts, and rations and motor transport to and from the place of employment are provided for both classes. Employers for their part save about Shs. 10s. per head, and have the advantage of a more flexible contractual relationship: and the native evidently prefers to be free from the rigidity of a long contract of six months or a year even if thereby he loses the certainty of repatriation.

102. The Lupa Goldfield is still the main source of employment for native labour in the Southern Highlands province and is likely to remain so for many years to come. According to a census taken during the year, at a time when employment was not at its highest, there were more than 18,500 labourers in employment on the field. In paragraph 111 of the Annual Report for 1937 it was stated that nearly half of the Southern Highlands labour force came from outside the province, the greater portion from Northern Rhodesia, but the 1938 census has proved this statement to be incorrect, as it showed that 60 per cent. of the labourers came from within the province and that of the remainder only 25 per cent. came from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The next largest employer of labour after the Goldfield is the tea industry, with an average of between 3,000 to 3,500 workmen. The coffee industry takes about 2,000

and another 2,000 are employed on mixed farming, tobacco, pyrethrum and other economic crops. Altogether it is estimated that about 25,000 natives are employed throughout the province, and that between 70 and 75 per cent. of them are natives of it.

The largest contingent is provided by the Nyakyusa of Rungwe, who are the most popular among employers, and next come the natives of the Njombe and Mbeya districts. The Hehe of Iringa find employment on farms close to their homes but do not take kindly to work for wages, which is only sought when cash for their tax and for a few personal requirements cannot be obtained by any other means.

The labour supply has been adequate, in fact at times in excess of requirements. It is only during the planting season that the interests of employers and employees diverge, and as alien natives are usually available at this time the shortage is less acute than it would be if all the industries were dependent on local supplies.

An increasing interest has been displayed by most employers in the care, feeding and housing of their labourers, but unfortunately there is no improvement in the housing of those employed on the alluvial gold diggings, although in the majority of cases the labourers are no worse off than their masters. The great majority of the labour force in this province do not enter into long-term written contracts but make their own engagements for short periods. This renders them more independent in their choice of masters, so that good employers can invariably obtain all the workmen they want.

103. The gold mines in the Musoma district of the Lake province have developed rapidly during the year and their labour forces have consequently increased. The supply was more than adequate, as these mines employ Luo from Kenya, both skilled and unskilled, to augment the local force. Conditions on the mines are generally speaking very good, and on some of them exceptionally so.

The Geita Gold Mining Company in the Mwanza district maintained its labour camp at the high standard described in paragraph 113 of the Annual Report for 1937.

In the Bukoba district, apart from a very few small European-owned coffee estates and a saw mill, labour problems are confined to the tin mines in Karagwe. Unfortunately most of these mines are always short of labour, as the Haya will not work for them and the immigrant Nyaruanda and Rundi from the Belgian Mandated Territory prefer to work in Uganda rather than on tin mines in the bush. According to statistics collected from the Kyaka Ferry on the main road to Uganda,

over 11,000 natives left the Territory, presumably in search of work in Uganda, although it is not possible to estimate how many of these were from the Bukoba district. More than twice this number returned from Uganda across this ferry during the same period.

Generally speaking the Sukuma are a self-supporting home-loving people who seldom seek work away from their own villages. Owing, however, to the poor crops this year and the resulting scarcity of money, there was, until towards the end of the year, ample labour in the Shinyanga district for the Tsetse Research Department (who are large employers) and in the Kwimba district the supply exceeded the demand. But at the beginning of the planting season in October and November it became extremely difficult to get labour for Government and Native Administration works and for the tsetse research programme. The several ginneries in Sukuma land employed a far larger percentage of Sukuma labourers than usual, whereas in a good crop year they have to import their native staffs.

It is estimated that some eight thousand natives left the Ngara division of Biharamulo for Uganda and a great many of them did not proceed via the Kyaka ferry. Over a thousand men left the main division of Biharamulo in search of work despite their now considerable and profitable tobacco industry.

104. The demand for labour in the Northern province has been steady throughout the year, and the supply has been sufficient.

In Moshi, the coffee estates obtained most of their labour from the local Chagga, while the sisal, sugar and maize planters continued to rely on casual alien labour, since the Chagga do not like working down on the plains where these estates are generally situated. In Arusha, many planters continued to employ the local tribesmen, but they are not considered as reliable as the aliens. Singida and Kondoa in the Central province send large numbers of short-term labourers to the sisal plantations of Moshi and the coffee and the sisal estates around Arusha. The returns of natives passing through the labour camps in this province show that a comparatively large number of them come from the south and the west in search of work.

In the Mbulu district, the tribesmen have gone out to work in larger numbers during the year, probably on account of the harvest having been smaller than usual. While the conditions in which the labourers work show some improvement in Moshi and Arusha, the same cannot be said, generally speaking, of Mbulu, where housing is bad and rations are far from generous.

The closest possible attention has been given to labour in Mbulu, and efforts to raise the general standard of housing and rations will be continued during 1939.

The Masai have employed a considerable number of Chagga to dig out and clean the wells in central Masailand. Wages were paid in bullocks, of which about five hundred were taken out of the district by these workmen.

The supply of labour for Government undertakings was, on the whole, adequate.

105. There was a general decline in the number of labourers contracted in the Western province during 1938, which was attributed by the recruiters to the low price of sisal. Thus in the Kigoma district, the largest source of supply in the province, the number of recruits contracted in 1938 was 3,849 as compared with 5,649 in 1937: in December only 79 were signed on and there were no further orders for labour.

The number of workmen on written contracts does not, however, give a complete record of the labour at work, as so many labourers, in the Western province as elsewhere, prefer short unwritten engagements. For instance the poor crops, combined with the consequent drop in the local employment available, led to an increased search for work elsewhere, but the number of labourers engaged on written contracts in the province (some 7,000) was slightly less than in 1937. Many must have ventured forth on their own to find work in the coastal provinces or in Zanzibar. Few natives seem to have any desire to find work in places where they would be able to keep in touch with their home or village life. This may be due partly to an adventurous spirit, and partly to the idea that there is some stigma attached to the surrender of one's liberty, even at a price.

Apart from the Sekenke Goldfield in the Singida district the amount of labour employed in the Central province is negligible. As stated in paragraph 104, a considerable number of natives go from the Singida and Kondoa districts to the employment areas (chiefly the Northern province) in search of work. The Iramba of Singida like written contracts, but the Kondoa natives, although they make good workers, prefer to avoid them and make their own short-term engagements. The Gogo of the Dodoma district, like the Nyaturu of Singida, take even less kindly to contract labour, and all those recruited in the Dodoma district proved to be alien natives living in Dodoma township.

Labour Services.

106. In paragraph 116 of the Annual Report for 1937 reference was made to the projected establishment of an independent labour inspectorate under a Chief Inspector of Labour, whose functions were briefly described. This officer arrived and took

up his duties in March, 1938, and shortly afterwards the Labour Inspectorate was set up. It consisted by the end of the year of a District Officer and an Assistant District Officer seconded from the Provincial Administration, three Labour Officers appointed specifically as such, and a Factory Inspector. The District Officer is stationed at Arusha as Labour Officer for the Northern province, and the Assistant District Officer at Muheza for the Tanga province. The Labour Officers are stationed at Shinyanga for the Lake and Western provinces and part of the Central province, at Morogoro for the Eastern province, and at Chunya for the Southern Highlands province. The Factory Inspector is stationed at Tanga, but his duties naturally require him to travel over most of the Territory. The arrangement referred to in paragraph 119 of the Annual Report for 1937, by which the supervision of labour conditions throughout the Territory was carried out by the officers of the Provincial Administration, has thus come to an end in all but two provinces, and the improvement of the relations between employer and employed is now the aim of a specialized Inspectorate.

The new Factory Inspector has by now inspected most of the factories in the Tanga province. In some cases managers have been advised to take additional measures of precaution, and in some cases (but not all) they have complied with the advice. There is at present no legal power vested in the Inspector to order changes, but much can be done and is being done by discussion and advice.

The Southern province is now the only area of large-scale employment where the labour services continue to be performed by the administrative staff. Their duties in this respect are made easier by the ready co-operation given by the managers of the sisal estates, whose readiness to help their employers and to improve their conditions of work is most praiseworthy.

The Factory Inspector visited the districts of Lindi and Mikindani in November, and called at every sisal factory. It was observed that his recommendations for the improvement of safety devices were fewer and less drastic than might have been anticipated, when it is considered that the managers of this province have never had the benefit of expert guidance in these matters before. How far his recommendations have been carried out is not yet known.

The Labour Officer stationed at Chunya in the Southern Highlands province devoted the whole of his time to the labour problems on the Lupa Goldfield. This officer is still occupied with a large accumulation of claims for outstanding wages, of which quite a considerable proportion was recovered and paid to the complainants during the year. Some of the latter

had returned long ago to their own districts in this and neighbouring territories. This accumulation of outstanding claims over a period of years is gradually being cleared away.

Every effort is being made to relieve the Labour Officer of office routine work so as to enable him to travel and deal with all problems as far as possible at the camps or mines themselves. The advice given by officers of Government to employers has in most cases been followed to the benefit of employers and employees.

The officer employed on labour duties in the Northern province has inspected practically every estate there at least once—some of them have been visited several times—and there are indications that these inspections are having a good effect on the conditions in which the labourers work. Rations and housing have been made the subject of special attention and although some progress has been made, a great deal remains to be done, particularly with regard to housing.

The Medical Officer and the Medical Officer of Health have on several occasions accompanied the Labour Officer on his inspections.

The Labour Officer for the Lake and Western provinces did not take up his duties until nearly the end of the year, but he has already accomplished a valuable survey of labour conditions on the Karagwe tin fields and has dealt with some cases of sick labourers being neglected and wages withheld. In the early part of the year an administrative officer was stationed for some months in Karagwe and paid visits to the mines. Police posts were also established at Murongo and Kyerwa (both in Karagwe) and were welcomed by the tin miners.

The Geita goldmine in the Mwanza district and the Musoma goldmines were visited frequently by administrative officers, and once by the Chief Inspector of Labour.

Recruiting.

107. The recruitment of labour is governed by sections 33-6 of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance (Chapter 51 of the Laws), which prohibit recruiting except by persons in possession of a labour agent's permit. 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 in them.

In the Southern Highlands province the licensed recruiting agencies were satisfactory, gave rise to but few complaints, and complied with all the conditions laid down for them, but

some trouble was caused by another kind of "recruiter" namely whole-time agents recruiting for one employer. It would be difficult to prohibit this form of recruiting, as it would be almost impossible to control or supervise the movements of the labourers whom these agents take on board their lorries. Nevertheless, recruiting in this manner is most undesirable, as many physically unfit natives are taken to work on distant estates; moreover, only verbal contracts are made and misunderstandings about terms of employment and wages often arise and lead to much argument and, in some cases, cost to Government for repatriation. This method of getting labour for the sisal industry was not so extensively used in this province as it was in 1937. This is partly due to the smaller numbers employed by the sisal estates, but a probable contributory cause is that the larger employers have discovered that this class of labour is not profitable.

An interesting illustration of the independence of African labourers is the fact that natives from the Njombe district prefer to walk to the Central Railway Line and choose their own employers rather than accept free rides from recruiters and employees.

The Biharamulo district was again closed to recruiting during the year owing to an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Parts of the Mwanza and Maswa areas were closed because of sleeping sickness.

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	8	Singida district 6, Dodoma district 1, Dodoma township 1.	1,413
Eastern		Eastern province... ..	Nil
Lake	13	Lake province 8, Musoma district 3, Biharamulo district 2.	1,051
Northern	4	All Arusha district	Nil
Southern	9	Southern province 1, Masasi, Tunduru Newala districts 3, Kilwa district 1, Kilwa and Tunduru districts 3, Songea district 1.	1,867
Southern Highlands	42	All Southern Highlands province	2,683
Tanga	Nil	Nil	Nil
Western	13	Western province 10, Kahama district 1, Ufipa district 1, Tabora district 1.	6,942

Contracts.

108. 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 oral agreements (on 30-day labour cards) but it is believed 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 ...	161	Sugar cutting 127. do. 21. Sisal cutting 13. General labour :— Saw Mill 38. Plantation labour :— 486 37 312 187 5 91 96	Moshi. Kilosa. Morogoro. Arusha. Arusha. Mbulu. Moshi. Korogwe. Pare. Kilosa. Morogoro.	5 for work at an oil mill. Nil	Negligible. 5,000	— Mostly Northern Province.
Singida District ...	1,252					
Kondoa district ...	—				1,500 approximately	Arusha, Mbulu and Morogoro Districts, Northern Province.
<i>Eastern Province.</i>						
Morogoro District ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rufiji District ...	—	—	—	—	300	Kilosa and Morogoro.
Ulanga District ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bagamoyo District ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilosa District ...	20	7 Raspador : the rest Sisal cutting.	Dar es Salaam.	—	—	—
Temeke District ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

<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>Northern Province—</i>						
contd.						
Masai District ...	—	—	—	Plantation work 18.	Negligible.	—
Mbulu District ...	—	—	—	Plantation work 2.	do.	—
<i>Southern Province.</i>						
Tunduru and Lindi Districts (recruited at Lindi).	792	General Sisal work.	Lindi 252. Tanga 506. Pangani 34. Dar es Salaam. Central.	252	A certain number unknown.	Various districts.
Kilwa District ...	97	do.	Line 383.	—	do.	do.
Songea District ...	1,827	Gold mining 107.	Tanga 1,061. Moshi 79. Lindi 197. Geita 102. Chunya 5.	—	1,100	do.
Mikindani District ...	—	—	—	—	A certain number unknown.	do.
Liwale District ...	—	—	—	—		
Masaki District ...	—	—	—	—		
Newala District ...	—	—	—	—		
<i>Southern Highlands Province.</i>						
Iringa District ...	136	Sisal plantations.	Kidugalo, Morogoro District.	—	No figures available ; believed to	—

Mbeya District	...	2,424	Sisal plantations and a few mining labourers.	Same, Arusha, Morogoro, Tanga, Korogwe, Pangani, Kilosa, Uruwira Gold-fields, Western Province, Tanga and Kidugalo.		
Njombe District	...	123	Sisal plantations.		—	9,000 approximately
Rungwe District	...	(Natives from Rungwe are recruited in the Mbeya figures.)		and attested at Mbeya and are		No figures available but large numbers go to the Lupa for mining and to Mbeya for coffee work.
<i>Western Province.</i>						
Tabora District	...	69	General labour.	Arusha.	—	No figures available.
		50	Sisal labour.	Arusha.		
		97	do.	Bagamoyo.		
		25	do.	Kilosa.		
		59	Tea labour.	Korogwe.		
		204	Sisal labour.	Korogwe.		
		72	do.	Lushoto.		
		304	do.	Morogoro.		
		387	do.	Moshi.		
		44	do.	Pangani.		
		8	do.	Rufiji.		
		574	do.	Tanga.		
		69	Mining labour.	Kigoma.		

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>Western Province—</i> Kahama District ...	244 208 284 2,623	Sisal labour. do. do. Sisal cutting and general estate labour.	Arusha. Moshi. Tanga. Tanga. Morogoro. Tabora. Kilosa. Dar es Salaam. Arusha. Pangani. Dar es Salaam. Moshi. Morogoro. Arusha. Tanga.	— —	No figures available. do.	— —
Kigoma District ...	511 56 165 149 228 117	Sisal labour. do. do. do. do. do.	Sisal labour. do. do. do. do. do.	—	—	—
Ufipa District ...	23 17 108 234 13	Sisal labour. do. do. do. do.	Sisal labour. do. do. do. do.	—	do.	do.

Labour Camps.

109. There were 19 labour camps in use in 1938, the total number of natives accommodated being 228,916. Treatment was given to 29,496 patients in the dispensaries attached to them. The popularity of the camps is increasing: the number accommodated in 1938 was 58,361 more than in 1937, and 5,168 more patients were treated, and this is in spite of the increasing use of motor transport to take labourers from their homes to their places of employment.

In the Eastern province two new camps, at Ifakara and Utete, were completed at the end of the year, although they had not yet been brought into use. In addition a series of nine shelters were built along the labour route to Kilosa. These are an innovation and were built as part of a scheme to extend similar facilities throughout the whole length of the main labour routes. Their purpose is to provide places at convenient intervals between labour camps where labourers travelling on foot can spend the night. They have been most popular and it is hoped to extend the scheme during the present year.

Wages.

110. Details of the current rates of wages in the different provinces are given below:—

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 90	10 to 30	5 to 12	30 to 50	10 to 20
Eastern ...	30 to 100	10 to 50	4 to 25	30 to 50	15 to 25
Lake ...	30 to 120	9 to 45	6 to 20	25 to 50	5 to 20
Northern ...	30 to 90	15 to 60	7 to 20	30 to 40	20 to 50
Southern ...	30 to 100	15 to 30	6 to 15	30 to 50	10 to 20
Southern Highlands.	30 to 90	15 to 30	6 to 15	30	20
Tanga ...	20 to 80	10 to 17	9 to 12	20 to 40	20
Western ...	22 to 80	9 to 30	5 to 12	20 to 40	10 to 20

Note.—The chief non-native industries in the different provinces are given below:—

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

The bonus of three shillings to labourers who complete a thirty-day labour card within forty-two days was withdrawn during the year in the Tanga province, but is still paid in the Southern province.

III. At the fifteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Mr. Weaver enquired what was the present position regarding machinery for fixing a minimum wage, and the Accredited Representative informed him that a Bill setting up such machinery was being drafted. It is now ready, and is to be considered at the next meeting of the Labour Advisory Board referred to in paragraph 98. It empowers the Governor, with the assent of the Legislative Council, to fix a minimum wage for any occupation in any township, minor settlement, district or other area in which he is satisfied that the wages for that occupation are unreasonably low: it provides penalties for the infringement of any such order, arranges for the recovery from employers of arrears of any wages that have been paid below the minimum rate, and gives police officers the powers they need to check evasion of the law.

Health.

II2. No epidemics or serious outbreaks of disease occurred amongst labourers and their general state of health throughout the Territory has been satisfactory.

In the Tanga province it has been noted that the employers of labour on sisal plantations have paid more attention to the medical branch of their organizations, and the majority of them now employ medical practitioners, several estates grouping themselves together to engage one medical adviser. In one case a group of estates have combined to build, maintain and staff a hospital for their labourers equipped with a modern operating theatre and dentist's room, and with a doctor and sister in permanent residence. In addition several of the larger estates maintain small hospitals of their own staffed with native dressers.

The health of the labour forces in the Morogoro district of the Eastern province, where conditions were far from satisfactory in 1937, has shown a marked improvement. Out of a labour force of 12,000 there have been only 133 deaths, of which 35 were due to malaria and 28 to cerebro-spinal meningitis. Another sign of improvement is the marked decrease in the number of labourers who were repatriated for medical reasons. In 1937 there were 254 repatriations, and in 1938 154, of whom 102 were sent home in the first three months of the year. This improvement is due to more strict examination at the place of recruitment, improved medical arrangements on estates, improved feeding methods, better food and greater care and control over the labour.

The conditions of employment on the Lupa Goldfield in the Southern Highlands province have shown improvement over those of the previous year and on the whole the health of the labourers has been satisfactory. Better medical facilities were provided both by Government and employers and there were no serious epidemics. Cases of scurvy, however, still exist in large numbers but these are more prevalent amongst recent arrivals on the goldfield than amongst those who have been there any length of time. Cassava and orange and lemon trees were planted near Labour camps to combat this disease, and reef workers have been encouraged to do likewise near their mines.

Although the ration issued to labourers on the Lupa is adequate in quantity and satisfies them, the vitamin deficiency still remains. An adequate supply of fresh vegetables and fruit is still unobtainable and it is thus impossible at present to make these articles of diet a compulsory issue to employees. Only the larger employers of labour give meat to their labourers, but fish, when obtainable, is issued by the majority of them.

The housing that the alluvial digger provides for his labourers is often far from satisfactory, but it will not be easy to improve it, particularly in view of the difficult times through which diggers are now passing. Employers simply cannot afford to erect substantial housing owing to the high cost of construction and their continual movement from place to place. Masters and labourers have therefore to be content with grass-thatched huts. This does not apply to the reef mines or the more permanent of the alluvial workers and among these a noticeable degree of improvement has been found.

The sanitation on the Goldfield, particularly in the camps of alluvial diggers, still gives some concern, and efforts have been made by the Medical Department to encourage some form of simple sanitation in order to safeguard against serious outbreaks of disease such as typhoid.

The water supply throughout the Lupa is far from satisfactory and is at times very limited. The more important sources have been scheduled and reserved for human consumption.

Accidents and Workmen's Compensation.

113. Provision is made in section 29 of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance and in section 9 of the Mining (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, for the payment of compensation to a worker or his heirs in the event of his death or injury from accidents, 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.

There was a slight increase in the number of accidents in the Tanga province. They rose from 123 (with 6 deaths) in 1937 to 143 (with 11 deaths) in 1938, but this number is still astonishingly small in a labour force of over 86,000. That there are not more accidents may be attributed to the agility of the African and his scanty clothing, which rarely gets caught in machinery. The main cause of accidents in the Tanga province was as in previous years the careless handling of trolleys, for it seems impossible to train natives to use these vehicles properly. The more experienced the driver is the more prone he is to take risks. Trolley accidents appear indeed to be regarded by Africans (except when they are involved in them) as subjects of great amusement, and it has for long been observed that they are light-hearted and careless in dealing with machinery.

114. The following statistics give the number and nature of the accidents which occurred in the various provinces during the year and the compensation paid:—

Province.	Number of accidents.	Nature of employment.	Number injured.	Major injuries.	Compensation.	by contributory negligence.	awards not yet made.	Causes of accidents.
					Shs.			
Central ...	12	Mining	7	—	—	—	—	Transport vehicle
		Road work	6	—	—	—	—	Machinery
		Transport vehicle	2	9	10-240	3	3	Fall of ground
		Lorry-driving	1	—	—	—	—	Axe slipping
		Bush-clearing	1	—	—	—	—	
Eastern ...	64	Sisal	62	—	—	—	—	Machinery
		Lorry-driving	1	12	14-397	6	2	Transport
		Trolley	1	—	—	—	—	Miscellaneous
Lake ...	21	Mining	25	16	30-440	8	6	Machinery
		Building	1	—	—	—	—	Falls of ground
Northern ...	55	Sugar and sisal	23	—	—	—	—	Transport vehicle
		Coffee	12	—	—	—	—	Explosion and fire
		Coffee and maize mills	8	—	5-258/10	—	—	Miscellaneous
		Motor-driving	8	—	—	—	—	Machinery
		Railway	1	—	—	—	—	Transport vehicle
		Blasting	1	—	—	—	—	Animals
		Sawmill	1	—	—	—	—	Explosives
		Lorry-driver's mate	1	—	—	—	—	Miscellaneous
Southern ...	51	Sisal	48	—	—	—	—	Falls of persons
		Lorry-driving	1	5	5-250	45	11	Transport vehicles
		Demolition	1	—	—	—	—	Machinery
		Oil mill	1	—	—	—	—	Fall of persons
Southern Highlands	23	Mining	23	19	10-200	10	—	Miscellaneous
Tanga ...	143	Sisal	135	—	—	—	—	Machinery
		Sawmills	6	—	—	—	—	Fall of persons
		Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	Miscellaneous
		Motor mechanic	1	—	—	—	—	Machinery
Western ...	1	Mining	1	1	—	—	—	Falls of ground
								Falls of persons
								Transport vehicles
								Machinery
								Falls of persons
								Miscellaneous
								Not yet ascertained

Mining.

115. The chief mining areas in the Territory are three fields in the Lake province and the Lupa Controlled Area of the Southern Highlands province. The Lake province fields are the gold mines in the Musoma and Mwanza districts, the diamond mines in the Shinyanga district, and the tin mines in the Bukoba district. The mine at Ukonongo in the Tabora district gives promise of large-scale development in the future, not only for gold but for silver, galena and copper. It already employs about 1,000 men, and the compounds are efficiently managed.

References to conditions in the Mwanza and Musoma gold-mines and the Bukoba tin mines were made in paragraph 103 of this Report.

In paragraph 4(b) of their observations on the administration of this Territory in 1937 the Permanent Mandates Commission expressed the hope that they would receive, in the next Annual Report, information that progress in the conditions of labour on the Lupa goldfield had been continued. The measures taken to effect improvement were described in paragraph 117 of the Annual Report for 1937, and references to the state of the goldfield will be found in paragraphs 102, 106 and 112 of this Report. A few additional facts may be given here. The large staff of officials at Chunya, of which a list was given in paragraph 48 of the Annual Report for 1937, has been increased: the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Inspector of Mines have been withdrawn, but a Nursing Sister, a Sanitary Superintendent, an Assistant Inspector of Police and an Inspector of Works have been added to Government's staff on the goldfield. A new Government dispensary was opened during the year.

The Lupa Control Board, the constitution and functions of which were described in paragraphs 48-50 of the Annual Report for 1937, worked efficiently and regularly during the year. It consists of eight non-officials, with the Provincial Commissioner as Chairman, and its duties are sometimes unpleasant, for example when an old miner who has worked on the field for years is unable to pay his labour and is brought before the Board: but it has carried out its task impartially and a great deal of credit is due to it for the peaceful conditions at present prevailing on the field.

No serious case of infringement of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance occurred, and minor complaints, both from employers and employees, were fewer. There was in particular a marked decrease in the number of complaints regarding the payment of wages. Representatives of the provincial administration of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland visited the field

during the year, and several difficulties in connexion with the employment of natives from these territories were examined. Both these officers expressed their satisfaction at the interest shown on the goldfield in the welfare of their natives.

These facts make it possible to contend that Government is doing all it can to improve conditions on the Lupa, and that these are now as near to normal as they can be, given the circumstances inseparable from an alluvial goldfield.

Labour Offences.

116. As in previous years, relations between employers and employed have on the whole been satisfactory. Most of the cases brought to court by labourers were for the non-payment or late payment of their wages, while the commonest offence of which they were accused was desertion before the completion of their contracts.

There were 48 strikes and disputes in the Tanga province during the year, as against 38 in 1937. They were due to disagreements over the size of tasks, over short rations, over repatriation obligations, over the abolition of the Shs. 3/- premium formerly paid for a quickly completed contract, and over sundry other matters. Wherever possible the authorities have avoided recourse to the courts, and have endeavoured to solve the disputes by co-operation and discussion. As a rule the labourers have been found to be at fault in the disputes over tasks, although one case was found where the work set was excessive. In disputes over rations, on the other hand, the employer has nearly always been found to be giving short weight. Again, labourers have sometimes had difficulty in getting repatriated at the end of their contracts, but this class of dispute is comparatively easy to settle. Tribal antipathies were the cause of some disagreements. On one or two occasions the work on estates has been brought to a standstill because gangs from one tribe have been given a foreman from another tribe. On another occasion, some Wea women had been placed under a Swahili foreman, who one day quite correctly informed the manager that they had not done their work properly. The angry women told their husbands, who avenged the insult by attacking the foreman.

There were five strikes in the Morogoro district, four of which were due to the management endeavouring to cut down costs by increasing the task. The Labour Officer enquired into and settled the disputes, and there has been no complaint since.

117. The following table gives particulars of the cases brought before the Subordinate Courts during 1938 under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance:—

OFFENCES BY EMPLOYERS.

Section.	Provinces.																
	Central.		Eastern.		Lake.		Northern.		Southern.		Southern Highlands.		Tanga.		Western.		
	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20(1)	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
20(2)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-
21(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
25(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25(5)	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
26(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

34	Employment of labour agent without permit.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
47(a)	Withholding wages ...	8	-	22	16	3	35	10	4	-	-	-	-	665	521	19	9	2	-
47(b)	Withholding property ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
47(c)	Withholding property ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Prohibition of employment of natives without medical certificate first obtained.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4(a)	Employment of children on machinery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Total number of persons charged, 821.

Total number of persons convicted, 575.

40(a)	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40(b)	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40(c)	...	10	10	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40(d)	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40(e)	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

OFFENCES BY EMPLOYEES.

Section.	Provinces.															
	Central.		Eastern.		Lake.		Northern.		Southern.		Southern Highlands.		Tanga.		Western.	
	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.
18(b) Absence for period exceeding six days without consent of employer.	-	-	1	1	-	-	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40(a) Failure to commence work at stipulated time.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40(b) Absenting without leave or lawful cause from employer's premises.	2	2	10	10	-	-	36	25	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-
40(c) Rendering himself unfit for work by intoxication.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40(d) Neglect or improper performance of duty.	-	-	4	4	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1
40(e) Making use of employer's property without leave.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40(f) Using insulting language ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
40(g) Refusing to obey command of a person in authority over him.	-	-	10	10	-	-	9	8	1	1	12	2	3	3	-	-
41(a) Injury to property of employer ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
41(b) By wilful breach failing to preserve property.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
41(c) When employed as herdsman allowing animal to become irrevocably lost through own default.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41(e) Without lawful cause departing from employer's service.	3	1	10	10	1	1	24	12	-	-	2	-	26	25	13	7
45 Desertion while an advance still owing	-	-	5	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	-	7	2

Compulsory Labour.

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

119. Full details regarding the employment of this labour are given in the tables on pages 111 to 113. The total number of compulsory labourers requisitioned during 1938 was:—

	<i>Number employed.</i>	<i>Total number of man-days worked.</i>
(i) Porters	2,556	10,160
(ii) Others	40,871	451,464

Relevant figures for 1937 were:—

	<i>Number employed.</i>	<i>Total number of man-days worked.</i>
(i) Porters	2,622	9,168
(ii) Others	32,056	340,533

In addition to the above, 12,475 men were employed on essential works and services for periods equivalent, at local rates of wages, to the amount of the taxes due from them, in lieu of payment of taxes in cash. In 1937 14,586 men were so employed, in 1936 28,307 men, and in 1935 36,144 men. These figures show that the progressive reduction of the number of natives who liquidate their tax liabilities in labour has been considerable, and was continued in 1938 in spite of the adverse economic conditions.

While the number of men requisitioned for head portage shows a small decrease, there was a large increase in 1938 in those conscripted for other work. There was, however, an increase of 9,000 in the number of men conscripted for anti-tsetse work in the Central province, so that apart from this one large item, there was a slight decrease in the number of men recruited for works other than portage.

An unusually large entry will be found against A.II on page 111 (Labour, other than portage, requisitioned by Government in the Lake province), where 814 men are shown as having worked 48,405 man-days. It was found that work on the Murongo-Kaisho road in the Bukoba district was seriously impeded by lack of labour and that in spite of repeated efforts

to obtain voluntary labour it was not forthcoming. After careful arrangements had been made for medical care, accommodation and rationing an order was issued for the conscription of 900 men for a period not exceeding 60 days each. The following extract from a subsequent report by the District Officer is interesting:—

“Records kept in respect of the requisitioned labour working on the Murungo-Kaisho road show that during the month of February the average increase in the weight per man was 10.4 lb.; in no single case has a falling off in weight occurred. This seems almost incredible, but I have before me a list of the weights of each native taken at the beginning and towards the end of the month.”

Relevant figures for 1937 were:—

Total number of men-days worked	Number employed	(i) Porters	(ii) Others
317,333	2,022	1,011	1,011
28,723	2,022	1,011	1,011

In addition to the above, 12,475 men were employed on essential works and services for periods equivalent, at local rates of wages, to the amount of the taxes due from them, in lieu of payment of taxes in cash. In 1937 12,466 men were so employed, in 1936 28,307 men, and in 1935 30,144 men. These figures show that the progressive reduction of the number of natives who liquidate their tax liabilities in labour has been considerable, and was continued in 1938 in spite of the adverse economic conditions.

While the number of men requisitioned for head portage shows a small decrease, there was a large increase in 1938 in those conscripted for other work. There was, however, an increase of 600 in the number of men conscripted for and to work in the Central Province, so that apart from this one fact there was a slight decrease in the number of men requisitioned for work other than portage.

An unusually large sum will be found against A.II on page 111 (Labour, other than portage, requisitioned by Government in the Lake Province), where 614 men are shown to have worked 43,405 man-days. It was found that work on the Murungo-Kaisho road in the Igkoba district was seriously impeded by lack of labour and that in spite of repeated efforts

COMPULSORY LABOUR.

	Number employed.	Total number of man-days worked.	Nature of work.	Number convicted.		Number of deaths.	Number of sick.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Rate of wages per day.
				Fined.	Imprisoned.				
A.—Labour requisitioned on behalf of Government Departments.									
I.—Porters.									
Eastern Province	966	4,217	Carrying Government loads, sick persons, and effects of officers on tour.	—	—	—	—	4 to 6	50 to 65
Lake Province ...	368	1,267	do.	12	—	—	—	2 to 6	20 to 55
Northern Province	553	2,197	do.	—	—	—	7	5	45 to 50
Southern Highlands Province.	355	1,513	do.	15	—	—	—	6	50
	2,242	9,194		27	—	—	7		
II.—Others.									
Lake Province ...	814	48,405	Road work and building of camps.	3	—	—	—	6 to 8	25 to 40
Northern Province	157	314	Firefighting ...	—	—	—	—	8	45
	971	48,719		3	—	—	—		

COMPULSORY LABOUR—cont.

	Number employed.	Total number of man-days worked.	Nature of work.	Number convicted.		Number of deaths.	Number of sick.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Rate of wages per day.
				Fined.	Imprisoned.				
B.—Labour requisitioned on behalf of native authorities.									
I.— <i>Porters</i> .									
Lake Province ...	104	194	Carrying tax money and corpses for inquests.	45	—	—	—	4 to 6	55 to 100
Northern Province	20	32	Carrying tax money ...	—	—	—	—	4	40
Western Province	190	740	Cash boxes and loads of native authority clerks.	13	—	—	—	5 to 8	40
	314	966		58	—	—	—		
II.— <i>Others</i> .									
Central Province...	39,166	391,660	Tsetse bush clearing ...	11	31	6	5,115	6 to 7	Unpaid
Lake Province ...	375	6,053	Native authority plantations: village roads and bridges.	—	—	—	—	8	40
Western Province	359	5,032	Experimental farms, roads, and anti-erosion works.	4	—	—	—	8	20 to 40
	39,900	402,745		15	31	6	5,115		

C.—Labour exacted in lieu of payment of tax.															
Central Province...	1,694	65,966	Anti-erosion works, roads, water development, station improvement, stone - breaking, and grass-cutting.	—	65	—	83	7 to 8	Tax labour tickets after working for the prescribed number of days.	do.					
Eastern Province	2,785	99,210	Anti-erosion work and road maintenance.	—	104	1	149	7 to 8	do.						
Lake Province ...	2,077	51,713	Roads, upkeep of stations, maintenance of native authority and Government buildings, aerodromes and native authority seed farms.	2	64	2	54	8	do.						
Northern Province	860	35,640	Upkeep of stations, and roads.	—	32	—	165	8	do.						
Southern Province	802	19,373	Upkeep of stations, roads and aerodromes.	—	7	—	34	8	do.						
Southern Highlands Province.	91	2,920	Sanitation and station improvements.	—	—	—	—	8	do.						
Tanga Province ...	3,619	75,076	Roads, upkeep of stations, stone - breaking, and sanitation.	—	116	5	420	8	do.						
Western Province	547	16,036	Roads and upkeep of stations.	39	56	—	—	8	do.						
	12,475	365,934		41	444	8	905								

XIII.—MISSIONS.

120. The following table gives a list of missionary societies working in the Territory and the areas in which they operate:—

<i>Mission.</i>	<i>Province.</i>
Universities' Mission to Central Africa.	Tanga (Zanzibar Diocese) Southern (Nyasaland and Masasi Dioceses).
Church Missionary Society	Central.
London Missionary Society	Western.
Seventh Day Adventists	Lake and Tanga.
African Inland Mission	Lake and Western.
Moravian Mission	Southern Highlands and Western.
Berlin Lutheran Mission	Eastern and Southern Highlands.
Leipzig Lutheran Mission	Northern.
Neukirchen Evangelical Mission	Western.
Bethel Lutheran Mission	Lake and Tanga.
Augustana Lutheran Mission	Central.
Pentecostal Missionary Society	Western and Southern Highlands.
Salvation Army	Western and Southern Highlands (Lupa Controlled Area).
Swedish Missionary Society	Western.
Mennonite Missionary Society	Lake.
Roman Catholic White Fathers	Western—Tabora and Kigoma. Lake—Mwanza and Bukoba. Northern—Mbulu.
Roman Catholic Holy Ghost Fathers	Northern and Eastern.
Roman Catholic Capuchin Fathers	Eastern and Southern.
Roman Catholic Italian Consolata Fathers.	Southern Highlands.
Roman Catholic Benedictine Fathers	Southern—Ndanda and Peramiho.
Roman Catholic Italian Passionata	Central.

An account of the educational and medical work performed by missions will be found in the sections of this Report dealing with Education and Public Health. Further details are given in section 16 of the Tanganyika Blue Book for 1937, copies of which have been supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission. The relations between the missions and the population have continued to be good.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

General.

121. During the year under review a careful examination has been made of the implications of the recommendations made by the Commission on Higher Education in East Africa (under the chairmanship of Lord De la Warr), to which reference was made in paragraph 139 of the Annual Report for 1937. The Commission recommended a generous education policy. It emphasized the growing need for the services of educated Africans, and expressed the view that the danger of creating a class of educated unemployed is negligible. It also laid stress

on the need for a practical outlook on educational policy. "The primary need of East Africa", it said, "is the improvement of health and agriculture. Such improvement can best be achieved

- (a) through the general education of Africans,
- (b) by training in sufficient numbers qualified African experts".

The African's traditional methods of education, which usually culminate in initiation ceremonies are of necessity undergoing modification. His environment is being subjected to rapid changes through influences to which he has hitherto been a stranger. "The African background to-day comprises not the native alone, and not the European alone, but the interaction between the African theory of traditionalism and the European theory of progress. It is not, therefore, the task of African education to prevent the Europeanization of the African. The task, rather, is to interpret to the youth of Africa the higher values of the present world and to assist Africans in a difficult process of adjustment so that they shall be able to live without strain in the composite conditions which have been created."

122. In order to assist the executive authority in the solution of this task, a plan for the education of African rural communities and the expansion of education services in Tanganyika Territory has been prepared by a senior education officer, who suggests the following as some of the methods by which education can promote the welfare of rural communities:—

- (i) The formation of local development committees.
- (ii) The establishment of village halls to be used as libraries, for the holding of "reading circles", scout meetings, annual shows of handwork, and for the exhibition of films.
- (iii) The establishment of provincial Teacher Training Centres, in order to relate training to local needs, gather knowledge of local handicrafts and customs, co-operate more closely with local social services and simplify transport and administration.
- (iv) The establishment at the same time of courses for supervisory teachers of the Jeanes' type, with appropriate emphasis on improved teaching methods, simple carpentry and building, the use of local materials for handicrafts, and improved farming practice and propaganda.
- (v) The training of the wives of these supervisory teachers in child welfare, hygiene and sick nursing, home-craft, cookery needlework and handicrafts.

The plan provides for a devolution of educational administration, for the training of a supervisory cadre of teachers who will be the Education Department's chief agents in any scheme

of social betterment, and for the establishment of rural Teachers' Training Centres which, in co-operation with the Administration and the Agricultural, Medical, Forestry and Veterinary Departments, will have an influence extending far beyond the walls of the classroom. In order to provide for the dual object of African education (namely, "to provide the African with a better equipment for dealing with his own environment and to prepare him for the changes to which that environment will in increasing measure be subject"), the plan contained proposals for the extension of secondary education and also for the establishment of rural community training centres.

This plan is now under consideration by the Mandatory Government.

123. Discussion of the De la Warr Commission's Report took a prominent place in the agenda of the Conference of East African Directors of Education held at Zanzibar from the 4th to the 8th of May. An examination was made of the inter-territorial implications of the Report with special regard to:—

(i) The significance of community needs and environment to East African education.

(ii) The furtherance of the educational work of Missions.

(iii) The development of secondary education.

(iv) The urgency and nature of the much-needed advance in girl's education.

(v) The reform of the East African examination systems, with particular reference to entrance to professional courses.

(vi) The development of higher standards in the teaching of English, with particular reference to the qualification of instructors in primary and secondary schools for State grants.

(vii) Steps, whether by the formation of a Publications Board or otherwise, to accelerate the production of suitable text-books locally, in both English and the vernacular.

(viii) The revision of the anticipated needs of the Departments of Education by recruitment from secondary schools and the Higher College.

(ix) The inter-racial character of the student body.

(x) Inter-territorial co-operation in the work of the Higher College.

Other important matters discussed were the School Certificate Examination and the teaching of English in secondary schools in the Dependencies, the cinema in education and the Laubach literacy scheme for adults.

124. An inter-Territorial conference was held at Makerere between the 21st and 24th of May to examine the practical steps necessary in order to implement the recommendations of the De la Warr Commission for the establishment of a Higher College. Eight members were nominated by the Government of

Tanganyika. The discussion was based on a memorandum prepared by the Government of Uganda, and in view of the size of the conference it was found convenient to divide it into three sub-committees which examined and reported on

- (i) the name, site and building plans of the College,
- (ii) the financial arrangements, and
- (iii) the status and organization of the College.

The reports of the sub-committees and the final recommendations of the conference were subsequently transmitted by the Government of Uganda to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his consideration.

At the sixteenth meeting of their Thirty-Fourth Session the Permanent Mandates Commission were informed by the Accredited Representative that the Tanganyika Government had agreed to contribute £100,000 towards the Endowment Fund of the College. Provision for the payment of the whole of this sum has been made in the Draft Estimates for 1939.

125. The general agreement that education must progressively extend to the mass of the population has focused attention on the question whether instruction should be given chiefly in the vernacular or in a European language. That the language of a people is an essential part of their life and their most effective vehicle of thought is undeniable, but there are other considerations which have to be taken into account. In the first place it is not possible to disregard the strong desire evinced by many Africans for a knowledge of English. And, secondly, it is not yet possible to treat every tribe as a people or every dialect as a language. The attempt to meet this difficulty by the use of Swahili as a lingua franca is in turn open to criticism on the ground that it is an artificial medium alien to the people, though admittedly less so than a European language.

Expenditure.

126. The provision for grants-in-aid to assisted schools was increased by approximately £4,900 over the total amount allowed in 1937.

The following table shows the expenditure of the Education Department in recent years in comparison with the total revenue of the Territory. It does not include the sums spent by other departments on the education and training of Africans.

<i>Financial year.</i>	<i>Total expenditure of the Education Department.</i>	<i>Total revenue (excluding railways).</i>	<i>Percentage of revenue spent by the Education Department.</i>
	£	£	
1933	89,355	1,564,538	5·71
1934	86,704	1,720,285	5·03
1935	81,104	1,973,863	4·10
1936	84,619	2,206,417	3·83
1937	92,313	2,345,004	3·94
1938*	99,717	2,100,414	4·75

* Estimated.

In addition to the sums shown above, the contributions by Native Treasuries towards expenditure on Native Administration Schools in recent years have been as under:—

Year.	Contributions by Native Treasuries.
	£
1933	6,092
1934	7,008
1935	7,628
1936	7,858
1937	7,761
1938*	7,891

* Estimated.

Almost the whole of these contributions is devoted to building, maintaining and furnishing the schools and to the upkeep of boarders. It is intended that the Native Administrations shall progressively become wholly responsible for the finances of their schools, while the Central Government remains responsible for supplying teachers and school materials and providing inspection. At present, except in a few cases, Government pays the salaries of the teachers by means of grants-in-aid to the Native Treasuries.

The following table shows the expenditure on European, Indian and African Education during the past six years and the approximate expenditure per head and (for 1938) per pupil of each community. The comparatively high expenditure on European education is due to the fact that the majority of European Schools are necessarily boarding schools.

Expenditure on Education

Year	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per head	Expenditure per pupil
1933	1,501,248	2,358	
1934	1,720,282	2,358	
1935	1,822,501	2,358	
1936	2,100,417	2,358	
1937	2,022,004	2,358	
1938*	2,100,417	2,358	

* Estimated.

Year.	European.			Indian.			African.		
	Population 9,128.* Scholars in Government and State-aided schools 916.			Population 33,019.* Scholars in Government and State-aided schools 4,812.			Population 5,182,515.* Scholars in Government and State-aided schools 35,896.		
	Expendi- ture from general revenue.	Amount spent per head of total European popula- tion.	Amount spent per head of total European pupils in Govern- ment and State- aided schools.	Expendi- ture from general revenue.	Amount spent per head of total Indian popula- tion.	Amount spent per head of total Indian pupils in Govern- ment and State- aided schools.	Expendi- ture from general revenue.	Amount spent per head of total African popula- tion.	Amount spent per head of total African pupils in Govern- ment and State- aided schools.
1933 ...	£ 7,470	Shs. 18.15	Shs. —	£ 9,143	Shs. 7.80	Shs. —	£ 72,742	Shs. 0.28	Shs. —
1934 ...	8,409	20.43	—	11,200(a)	9.56	—	67,095	0.26	—
1935 ...	8,031	19.52	—	10,207	8.71	—	62,866	0.25	—
1936 ...	9,877	24.00	—	12,072	10.30	—	62,670	0.24	—
1937 ...	10,900	26.49	—	14,813	12.64	—	66,600	0.26	—
1938 (b)	11,526	25.14	251.65	15,074	9.13	62.65	70,146	0.25	39.08
							£ 78,834	Shs. 0.31	Shs. —
							74,103	0.29	—
							70,951	0.28	—
							71,670	0.28	—
							74,361	0.29	—
							78,037	0.30	43.48

(a) Includes capital grants for buildings.

* Blue Book, 1937.

(b) Revised estimate.

African Education.

127. It is estimated that there are approximately one million children of school age within the Territory. The tables on pages 127-128 show that some 72,000 children are in attendance at registered schools. Since the introduction at the beginning of 1937 of an Ordinance to regulate more strictly the registration of schools, more accurate statistics have been obtainable from the institutions which Government recognizes as schools. This fact, together with the growing appreciation of education, accounts for the apparently phenomenal increase over the figures given in paragraph 145 of the Annual Report for 1937. In addition to these recognized schools there are innumerable catechetical centres, varying in efficiency and construction from the veriest "hedge schools" to those which may very soon qualify for registration. It is the policy of Government to accept for registration as schools only those institutions which are wholly staffed by registered teachers. To be registered a candidate must have obtained a teaching certificate or have attended for some time a teachers' training school. Liberal allowance is made in accepting teachers for registration, but it is felt that only chaos and inefficiency would ensue if the standard were lowered beyond the very reasonable minimum that is now in force.

It will be noted from the tables that 94 per cent. of the children are in the Primary Vernacular schools, which form the base of the educational pyramid. In the main, these schools provide a four-year course in Swahili (Standards I-IV) with the object of ensuring permanent literacy and of giving the pupils an elementary knowledge of the rules of health both for themselves and for their crops. The desirability of extending the course to six years is realized, but until a far larger number of teachers can be trained progress towards this end must naturally be slow. Furthermore it must be remembered that a just balance needs to be struck between the desire to enhance the quality of the education already provided and the necessity for spreading it as widely as possible. As it is, some 1,800 boys and girls are enrolled in vernacular standards V and VI and each year witnesses the addition of these standards to existing Primary Vernacular Schools. Many of the boys who complete the six-year course are recruited for training as vernacular teachers or as artisans, while a few obtain local employment under their Native Administration as junior clerks and hut counters. The girls generally return to their homes and to marriage, though a small number remain to be trained as teachers and nurses.

It is interesting to note that in some districts the Native Administration schools, of which there are now 41, are tending to change their character and to widen their scope.

Originally instituted with the primary purpose of educating the sons of headmen and limited in their academic instruction to the four vernacular standards, they are increasing their standards to six and beginning to take the position of a Central School for the district in which they are situated. This has entailed the building of satellite day schools with three standards from which the boys pass to the "Central School" for teaching in Standards V-VI. The fact that the majority of these schools are situated near the Chief's Headquarters and are not far distant from the demonstration centres of the other social departments gives reason for hoping that they will gradually become centres of rural uplift for the districts which they serve.

In most cases an annual examination is held in standard IV of the vernacular schools, on the results of which boys are selected for the English course. Until recently this course was of four years' duration but within the next year or two it will come to be regarded as one of six years. On completion of this course, which ends at Standard X, a certain number will be absorbed in Government and commercial employment, while others will proceed either to vocational training for the Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary, Postal and other Departments or will continue their education in secondary schools with a view to entering Makerere College, Uganda. Mention has already been made of the plans under discussion for achieving this object.

As noted earlier, there is a growing desire among Africans for a knowledge of English and although this is inspired in nearly every case by mercenary motives, there is little likelihood within the next ten years of the supply of English-speaking Africans exceeding the demand.

Vocational and Technical Training.

128. A full account of the facilities available for vocational and technical training was given in paragraphs 146-153 of the Annual Report for 1937, to which there is little to add at present.

The proposals for improving the standard of English instruction involve a parallel advancement of the clerical course at Tabora Government School and the probable restitution of classes for training English teachers within the Territory. The latter step seems inevitable as the supply of teachers from Makerere College will be quite insufficient to meet the demands for English instruction.

The training of vernacular teachers is being reviewed in conjunction with the new proposals for the education of rural communities, referred to in paragraph 122 of this Report. A new teachers' training school has been built at Mwanza to serve the

needs of the Western half of the Territory, and is expected to open early in 1939.

It will readily be recognized that the training of the right type of teacher for the rural districts of which the Territory almost entirely consists is no easy problem. Fortunately the majority of the teachers are not attracted towards the towns, though they feel very acutely the lack of congenial companionship when they are posted to a district with few Africans of their own status. The aim of the teachers' training course is to produce a teacher of moderate academic qualifications and adequate technique who by his example and precept may be looked upon by his neighbours as one whose advice may be sought on the everyday questions of village life. To this end the course includes a thorough grounding in both the theory and practice of agriculture and animal husbandry and a handyman's course sufficient to meet the simple constructional needs of a rural population. The chief difficulty at present is that most of the teachers are young and perhaps insufficiently stable when they take up their work. It is hoped as resources are enlarged and the number of training centres increased to bring promising teachers into these centres for a year's refresher course, the core of which will be a study of local problems and methods of solving them.

During 1938 two teachers were undergoing the Jeanes Course at Kabete, Kenya and one at Zomba, Nyasaland. It is pleasing to record that those who are already employed in the Territory are doing good work. One is in charge of eight Native Administration Schools in the Bukoba district and his practical enthusiasm both in the classroom and in such external activities as Scouting, tree-planting and the organization of sports meetings is appreciated by the Africans no less than by his European officers.

Urban Schools.

129. The problem of the increasing urbanization of certain districts, notably Dar es Salaam, is receiving serious consideration both by Government and interested Africans. Since 1934 the numbers at the Dar es Salaam Government School have risen from 452 to 1,036, while in the adjoining coastal district the pupils at village schools have increased from 684 to 2,047. With the influx of population into Dar es Salaam the number of children of school age has risen rapidly and there was considerable apprehension that there would be a great increase in petty lawlessness when so many children were thrown on to the streets with no adequate supervision or discipline. The first step in combating this social evil has been taken by the provision of funds to build in 1939 a new vernacular school, which will take 450 pupils and will be followed by others as circumstances permit. The Africans for their part have not been slow

to help themselves and the Mohammedan community has inaugurated the Al Jameat el Islamia School with a roll of 375 pupils.

Higher Education.

130. Reference has already been made to the proposals for raising the standard of the English schools in the Territory partly with a view to linking up with Makerere College. In 1938 there were 23 Tanganyika students at Makerere, of whom 14 are taking the Schoolmasters' course and nine the Medical. Of these, four Schoolmasters completed their course in 1938. Nine Makerere-trained teachers are already employed in Government Schools.

Considerable thought has been given to the preparation of a science syllabus suitable for East Africa, and the science master of Tabora School has been in close collaboration with his colleagues in Uganda. A syllabus has now been prepared and is in process of publication. A laboratory has been built at Tabora School and plans have been drawn up for others at the Tanga and Dar es Salaam Schools.

Girls' Schools.

131. Patient work over a period of years on the part of Missions and Government is bearing fruit, as the following table of the numbers of African girl pupils attending Government and recognized non-Government schools shows. (The very large increase in the third column for 1938 is partly due to the more accurate statistics regarding mission schools that are now available.)

Year.					Government Schools.	Non-Government Schools.
1932	...	...	...	...	152	No figures available.
1933	...	...	...	...	280	do.
1934	...	...	...	...	420	1,935
1935	...	...	...	...	363	2,187
1936	...	...	...	...	416	2,060
1937	...	...	...	...	576	2,423
1938	...	...	...	...	772	21,165

Of these the majority are in the co-educational vernacular schools where they follow the ordinary curriculum and are taught by male teachers. There are, however, 2,780 in Girls' Boarding Schools, the curriculum of which is more adapted to the needs of women in its emphasis on housecraft and child welfare. The results of the last examination for women teachers are shown in the section devoted to examinations. There is undoubtedly an awakening desire on the part of women to share the advantages of education with their husbands, while on the other hand male suspicion that education is not within the province of women is lessening. Cases are not unknown

where husbands have laboriously but successfully taught their wives the rudiments of reading and writing and in a few districts girls have postponed their marriage day, despite parental opposition, until they have completed their school course. Perhaps one of the most hopeful features is the "follow-up" work carried out by the Government Girls' School, Tabora, and some of the Missions, notably the Church Missionary Society, whereby a careful record of all the Old Girls is kept and end-of-term reunions and baby shows are arranged at their former schools. Visits are also paid to their homes during the school holidays. Reports show that only a small minority relapse completely into their primitive ways; the majority show that their training has had a practical effect on their way of life.

The advent of a Lady Education Officer in early 1939 will undoubtedly strengthen and co-ordinate the valuable work already being done.

Grants-in-aid.

132. The following is a summary of Government grants-in-aid paid to missionary societies during 1938:—

U.M.C.A., Zanzibar Diocese	...	...	...	...	£ 5,389
U.M.C.A., Masasi Diocese	...	...	...	...	1,293
U.M.C.A., Nyasaland Diocese	...	...	...	...	791
Church Missionary Society	...	...	...	...	2,241
Berlin Lutheran Mission	...	...	...	...	491
Bethel Lutheran Mission	...	...	...	...	1,241
Leipzig Lutheran Mission	...	...	...	...	1,164
Moravian Mission, Tabora	...	...	...	...	450
Moravian Mission, Tukuyu	...	...	...	...	600
Seventh Day Adventist Mission	...	...	...	...	1,090
R.C. Holy Ghost Mission...	...	...	...	...	2,406
R.C. Consolata Mission	...	...	...	...	1,225
R.C. Capuchin Mission	...	...	...	...	952
R.C. Benedictine Mission	...	...	...	...	1,275
R.C. White Fathers Mission	...	...	...	...	3,213
R.C. Passionist Mission...	...	...	...	...	31
Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission	...	...	...	...	31
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	227
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>£24,110</u>

The foregoing grants were allocated as follows:—

Primary Vernacular Schools (including Supervisors)	...	...	...	...	£ 6,296
Primary English Schools	...	...	...	...	3,380
Secondary " "	...	...	...	...	200
Teacher Training Schools	...	...	...	...	7,707
Vocational (Industrial and Medical) Course	...	...	...	...	884
Girls' Boarding Schools	...	...	...	...	5,416
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	227
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>£24,110</u>

The following table shows the number of missionaries engaged in education during the year, with their nationalities.

	<i>British.</i>	<i>American.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>Dutch.</i>	<i>Swiss.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>Others.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Universities Mission to Central Africa	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Church Missionary Society ...	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Seventh Day Adventists ...	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	6
Berlin Mission	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Bethel Lutheran	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	9
Leipzig Lutheran	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Moravian Mission	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
Mennonite Mission	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Eldaha Pentecostal Mission ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
African Inland Mission... ..	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Roman Catholic Holy Ghost ...	2	3	4	22	8	-	-	-	39
Roman Catholic Benedictine ...	-	-	-	36	-	5	-	-	41
Roman Catholic Capuchin	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	-	15
Roman Catholic Consolata Mission	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	27
Roman Catholic White Fathers	24	2	12	10	36	1	-	2	87
Roman Catholic Passionist Mission	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
<i>Totals</i>	84	19	16	94	44	22	29	3	311

Examinations.

133. Twelve pupils completed the Junior secondary course at Tabora and three of them were successful in the Makerere College entrance examination. Of the nine who did not sit or failed to pass the examination, five have been accepted by the Posts and Telegraphs department for training as postal clerks and telegraphists, one by the Medical department for training as a dispenser in the Sewa Hadji Hospital, one by the Education department for training as a teacher, one by the Veterinary department and one by the Railway department.

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

	<i>Grade I Teacher's Certificate.</i>	<i>Grade II Teacher's Certificate.</i>	<i>Woman Teacher's Certificate.</i>	<i>Secondary Schools Entrance.</i>
Number of candidates entered from Government institutions.	3	48	6	73
Number of candidates entered from mission institutions.	9	168	64	15
	12	216	70	88
Number of successful candidates from Government institutions.	—	21	1	19
Number of successful candidates from mission institutions.	2	53	35	6
	2	74	36	25

On the results of the selective examination for admission to post primary training 12 boys have entered for the two years' clerical course, and 30 the two years' junior secondary course at Tabora, Tanga and Dar es Salaam. The remaining successful candidates have been accepted by Government departments for technical training, while those who failed have also entered for technical courses or remained at the primary schools for a further year.

Swahili Publications.

134. The work of the Inter-territorial Language Committee has continued and a meeting of the full committee was held in Zanzibar in May, 1938. During the year the Secretary completed the checking of the final proofs of the revised Swahili dictionaries, and with the assistance of the staff translated into Swahili eleven books, of which the majority are intended for school use. The typescripts of thirteen books and pamphlets were received for criticism, and one book was revised before publication. Five new books were published.

The Swahili essay competition again attracted a large number of entries, two of which reached a very good standard.

The monthly news-magazine *Mambo Leo* continues to increase its circulation, especially in neighbouring Territories, and now exceeds 14,000 copies. This in no way represents the number of its readers, for many copies are passed from hand to hand. With the exception of the world news and special articles, all "copy" is supplied by natives, and the most popular features are the monthly summary of world affairs, verses, local news from letters, and the postbag of letters from readers. In addition to these regular features, articles on tribal history, the working of local and central government, and economic and social questions of the day are included. This paper provides the only Swahili literature of its kind, for books on general subjects are scarce.

A Swahili newspaper, *Kwetu*, which first appeared at the end of 1937, is published every eighteen days, and contains letters and articles in Swahili and in English. It is edited and produced by Africans in Dar es Salaam.

The following periodicals are published monthly by religious societies and circulate in the Territory:—

Rafiki Yetu by the Roman Catholic Press, Mombasa; and
Ufalme wa Mungu by the Lutheran Press at Vuga,
Lushoto.

The school magazine *Mwanafunzi* maintains its popularity, and its circulation in this and neighbouring territories now exceeds 3,000 copies. This paper contains news of schools throughout the country, and is printed and published under supervision by the apprentices at the Dar es Salaam Primary School.

School Statistics.

135. Attendances at Government and assisted schools in the Territory are shown in the following tables:—

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Grades of instruction.	No. of schools.	Roll.			Average attendance.			African staff.		European staff.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Primary Vernacular	50	5,324	625	5,949	4,562	511	5,073	118	44	—	2
2. Native Administration	41	3,671	55	3,726	2,850	33	2,883	114	—	—	—
3. Primary English	3(a)	458	—	458	436	—	436	—	—	14	—
4. Secondary	2	38	—	38	38	—	38	103	—	3	—
5. Teacher Training	1	97	—	97	89	—	89	11	—	4	—
6. Industrial and Vocational	1 (b) (c)	204	—	204	191	—	191	34	—	9	—
7. Girls' Boarding	1	—	92	92	—	87	87	—	5	—	1
Totals	99	9,792	772	10,564	8,166	631	8,797	380	49	30	3

(a) Roll includes two sections attached to schools of other grades.

(b) Roll includes four sections attached to schools of other grades.

(c) Includes 29 pupils, Clerical Class, Tabora.

MISSION SCHOOLS, ASSISTED.

Grades of instruction.	Number of schools.	Roll.			Average attendance.			African staff.		European staff.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Primary Vernacular ...	196	16,097	5,560	21,657	11,509	4,027	15,536	576	80	13	54
2. Primary English ...	7	576	—	576	545	—	545	32	—	24	8
3. Secondary ...	1	18	—	18	18	—	18	2	—	2	—
4. Vocational and Industrial ...	(a)	85	—	85	78	—	78	3	2	2	2
5. Teacher Training ...	18	611	107(b)	718	570	100	670	40	—	34	15
6. Girls' Boarding ...	19	—	2,268	2,268	—	2,034	2,034	54	30	—	58
<i>Totals</i> ...	241	17,387	7,935	25,322	12,720	6,161	18,881	707	110	75	137
(a) Attached to schools of other grades.											
MISSION SCHOOLS, UNASSISTED.											
1. Primary Vernacular ...	674	23,629	12,825	36,454	16,107	9,531	25,638	Returns insufficient			
2. Primary English ...	(a)	140	—	140	127	—	127				
3. Secondary ...	(a)	26	—	26	24	—	24				
4. Vocational and Industrial ...	(a)	215	—	215	199	—	199				
5. Teacher Training ...	(a)	43	95	138	42	93	135				
6. Girls' Boarding ...	(a)	—	310	310	—	300	300				
<i>Totals</i> ...	674	24,053	13,230	37,283	16,499	9,924	26,423				

(a) Attached to schools assisted in other grades.

* Sex unspecified.

Indian Education.

136. The Government Indian Central School, Dar es Salaam, is the most advanced in the Territory and provides a full secondary course leading up to the Cambridge School Certificate examination. The Government Indian Junior School, which was transferred to a separate building in July, 1934, is preparatory to the Central School. Provision is made for junior secondary courses at the Government School, Tanga, and in a few grant-aided schools in other parts of the Territory.

Apart from the three Government schools there are 64 private schools, of which 53 are assisted. Instruction in the lower classes is given in Gujarati or Urdu in all Indian schools, English being gradually introduced where the attendances are large enough or the staff available until it becomes the medium of instruction.

The rapid increase in the school population has brought its annual demand for increased accommodation.

The Indian Inspector has done useful work in composing sectarian differences which tend to flare up in local school committees.

The inadequate qualifications of most of the staff in Indian primary schools is a matter of some concern: a proposal to establish a training school for Indian teachers from Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar was found impracticable since available data indicate that the supply of candidates would not justify the expenditure. As a compromise, efforts were directed to organizing local training courses of short duration for teachers already in service: to this end a refresher course for teachers drawn from all parts of the Territory was held in Dar es Salaam between the 2nd and 14th of May.

The following table gives particulars of grants from public funds to Indian schools during the year 1938:—

	<i>School.</i>	<i>Average roll.</i>	<i>Average attendance.</i>	<i>Grants.</i> £
26	Indian Public co-educational schools ...	1,610	1,371	2,567
23	H. H. Aga Khan schools	1,938	1,716	2,496
4	Other denominational schools ...	306	265	123
	Bursaries ...	—	—	177
		—	—	—
53	<i>Totals</i> ...	3,854	3,352	5,363

European Education.

137. Although there are approximately one thousand European children of school age this number is divided into a great variety of nationalities and is scattered throughout the Territory. Many are the children of public servants and of employees of the larger commercial undertakings, whose residence is limited by transfer and leave movements: for such children the difficulty in ensuring continuity in education is manifest, but the major problem is the provision of adequate educational facilities for those whose parents reside permanently in the Territory.

The Correspondence Course which was formerly supervised by the staff of the Junior European School, Dar es Salaam, has completed its second year as an independent section of the Department. It is inter-territorial in scope and is designed to meet the needs of children whose parents live in the more remote parts of the East African territories. The increased numbers who have availed themselves of this course and the numerous letters from parents expressing gratitude for the individual help provided testify to its popularity.

For younger children in the more populous centres educational facilities are available at the Government Junior European School, Dar es Salaam, the German School, Dar es Salaam, and at European Kindergarten Schools at Tanga and Moshi.

As regards the primary stage proper the European school at Arusha, which is conducted by the Church Missionary Society as agents for Government, is open to children of all European communities. As noted in paragraph 161 of the Annual Report for 1937, available accommodation is taxed to the utmost, but funds have now been provided for the construction of an extra dormitory block, which will allow the number of boarders to be increased from 50 to 100.

St. Joseph's Convent School, Dar es Salaam, is a boarding and day school which admits Goanese and children of mixed races. Substantial assistance is given by Government to this school, which is conducted by the Sisters of the Swiss Capuchin Mission.

Grant-aided schools for the German community exist at Oldeani, Mbulu District, Lushoto and Lwandai, Korogwe District, and at Mbeya; for the Greek community at Kibosho and Diluti in the Northern Province, and for the South African Dutch community at Oldonyo-Sambu and Ngare-Nanyuki, Arusha District and at Oldeani, Mbulu.

At Sadani near Iringa in the Southern Highlands Province a small boarding school is conducted by a retired minister of the Church of Scotland.

The European School, Chunya, serves the Lupa Goldfield and is attended almost entirely by South African Dutch children: consequently Afrikaans predominates as a medium of instruction. The poverty of the great majority of the parents and the hard conditions in which the children live have created a problem which requires special treatment. A responsible school committee, which includes the local administrative officer and medical officer of health, has been established and funds have been provided by Government (a) to erect boarding accommodation of a semi-permanent nature and (b) to meet the deficit incurred in the conduct of the school.

No secondary education is provided in the Territory for either boys or girls, but by an inter-territorial arrangement pupils from Tanganyika are admitted to the Government secondary schools in Kenya Colony. For such pupils and for those who elect to proceed to South Africa assistance is granted by Government in special cases.

During the year under review one scholarship of £100 was awarded to enable a youth to proceed to the mining section of the Bulawayo Technical School, Southern Rhodesia. Government also made a contribution of £50 in respect of the training of a girl at the Lady Northey Home and Mothercraft Centre, Kenya.

Cost of European Education.

138. The total expenditure on the European schools in the Territory, both private and Government, during the year was £35,213. The following table indicates the proportions borne by Government on the community respectively:—

	£
Direct Government expenditure	6,253
Grants-in-aid	5,062
Expenditure by private agencies	23,898
	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	£35,213
	<hr/>

Against the above expenditure receipts in the form of school fees were received as follows:—

	£
Government schools	2,010
Private schools	5,654
	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	£7,664
	<hr/>

The following list shows the European schools which received assistance from Government during the year:—

<i>School.</i>	<i>Roll.</i>			<i>Grant.</i>
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
European, Sadani... ..	10	10	20	£ 245
" Chunya	16	14	30	484
St. Joseph's Convent, Dar es Salaam	152	173	325	380
European, Lwandai	14	22	36	432
German, Lushoto... ..	23	22	45	465
" Mbeya	29	16	45	287
" Oldeani	10	11	21	353
" Kilimanjaro	17	30	47	430
Dutch, Ngare-Nanyuki	11	7	18	168
" Oldonyo-Sambu	15	16	31	212
" Oldeani	15	20	35	297
Greek, Kibosho	28	25	53	476
" Diluti	21	11	32	588
European Kindergarten, Tanga... ..	6	8	14	45
" Kindergarten, Moshi... ..	9	9	18	30
<i>Totals</i>	376	394	770	4,892

Besides these sums £170 was paid in assistance to individual poor children.

XV.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS AND DRUGS.

139. 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.

140. The following table shows the number of cases brought before the subordinate courts under the Native Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 49 of the Laws), during the calendar year 1938:—

<i>Charge.</i>				<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 15 (2)	...	...	...	3	3
" 16 (1)	...	...	...	7	7
" 17 (4)	...	...	...	3	2
" 26	...	...	...	1	1
" 29	...	...	...	99	92
" 30	...	...	...	324	301
" 32 (1)	...	...	...	3	3
" 35 (b)	...	...	...	6	—
" 37	...	...	...	51	51
" 42	...	...	...	4	4
<i>Totals</i>				<u>501</u>	<u>464</u>
<i>Classification :—</i>				<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans				—	—
Asiatics				—	—
Natives				501	464
<i>Totals</i>				<u>501</u>	<u>464</u>

The following table shows the number 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 year 1938:—

<i>Charge.</i>				<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 32 (1) (a)	...	...	...	3	2
" 32 (1) (b)	...	...	...	1	1
" 37 (4)	...	...	...	2	2
" 40 (1)	...	...	...	7	7
" 41	...	...	...	26	26
" 42	...	...	...	20	16
" 45	...	...	...	5	3
" 48 (1)	...	...	...	8	8
" 48 (2)	...	...	...	108	100
Regulations (1928) under the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance—					
5				3	2
Regulations (1937) under the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance—					
5				1	1
<i>Totals</i>				<u>184</u>	<u>167</u>

Classification :—				<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	5	5
Asiatics	...	...	...	8	6
Natives	...	...	...	171	156
<i>Totals</i> ...				184	167

141. The following table gives details of the importation of alcoholic liquors for the year 1938:—

<i>Spirits</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		£
Beer	Imp. Gallons	109,737
Brandy	Proof Gallons	2,494
Gin and Geneva	Proof Gallons	3,713
Liqueurs	Imp. Gallons	427
Rum	Proof Gallons	55
Whisky	Proof Gallons	19,562
Spirits, unenumerated	Imp. Gallons	2
Wines	Imp. Gallons	14,564
<i>Totals</i>		150,554
		£65,648

Drugs.

142. The complete control of opium and its derivatives is provided for by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 28 of 1935) which regulates the importation, exportation, production, manufacture, sale and use of dangerous drugs and like substances and makes provision for the control of the external trade in them.

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).

143. The following table shows the number of cases brought before the subordinate courts under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 28 of 1935) during the year 1938:—

<i>Charge.</i>	<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 8 (b)	1	—
„ 8 (c)	2	2
<i>Totals</i>	3	2

Classification :—				<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	—	—
Asiatics	...	...	...	—	—
Natives	...	...	...	3	2
<i>Totals</i>				3	2

XVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Expenditure.

144. The estimates of the Medical Department for the year 1938 provided for the expenditure of £210,732 as compared with £208,115 in 1937.

Assistance to Medical Missions.

145. Co-operation with medical missions was continued as usual and a meeting of the Missionary Medical Committee, attended by 15 missionaries and by representatives of Government, was held in July. At this meeting numerous common problems were discussed and difficulties examined.

Co-operation with a mission in the Dar es Salaam district with a view to the reduction of hookworm in a heavily infected area was undertaken with funds specially provided by Government for such purposes.

Drugs and equipment to the value of £459 were supplied to missionary societies, compared with £409 in 1937, and financial assistance amounting to £1,042 (compared with £995 in 1937) was given to certain missions engaged in maternity and child welfare work. Mention should be made of the co-operation which continues year by year between Government and mission in connexion with the care and treatment of leprosy cases: in the present year £1,734 of the sum at the Department's disposal for this work was allotted to missions for the maintenance of leprosy patients.

Hospitals.

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

	<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
1934	34,332	546,445	580,777
1935	35,103	541,948	577,051
1936	36,559	598,016	634,575
1937	41,480	621,590	663,070
1938	40,673	641,684	682,357 (subject to adjustment).

Maternity and Child Welfare.

147. There was an increase of confinements at Government and missionary clinics though a considerable fall took place in the number of attendances by children. During the year the European Health Visitor hitherto stationed at Kahama was transferred to Tabora, where a new scheme of domiciliary midwifery was inaugurated under her supervision, with the

assistance of six native women. Under this arrangement, which is new to the Territory, and which was started in July, 45 confinement cases were attended. Twenty-one were delivered at home, five difficult cases sent to hospital, and ante- and post-natal clinics are conducted at the centre, with home visiting. A gynaecological clinic is conducted at the native hospital, Tabora.

The figures of all clinics are as follows:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Total number of confinements admitted to clinics.</i>	3,809	3,396	3,614	3,800	4,927
<i>Total number of new cases of In and Out-patients seen at clinics:—</i>					
Mothers	28,554	27,365	30,689	28,813	28,525
Children	41,163	40,820	48,138	49,138	43,432
<i>Total number of attendances at clinics:—</i>					
Mothers	269,254	204,008	177,432	201,136	203,163
Children	395,648	306,537	294,174	296,815	264,281

Native Staff and Tribal Dispensaries.

148. At the sixteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Count de Penha Gracia enquired as to the numbers, etc., of the native medical auxiliaries employed, and the Accredited Representative agreed to collate in the present chapter the information available on this branch of the service.

The initiation of the tribal medical service is due to the foresight of Dr. J. O. Shircore, then Director of Medical Services, who in 1926 foresaw that the medical department could never fill the demand for medical aid in the rural areas without vast expenditure on staff and drugs. He, therefore, arranged with the district administration for suitable men, selected by their chiefs, to undergo a three months' training in medical and surgical first aid at a Government hospital, and to be provided with simple buildings, medicines and equipment at the expense of the communities themselves and to the extent they themselves could afford.

He aimed at providing one such man, styled a "Tribal Dresser", per 5,000 of the population, or a total of 1,000 for the Territory, and a dispensary within 20 miles of every village. By the end of 1926, 35 men had been trained, and at the end of 1927 a total of 90 had been trained and posted; in 1928 the number was increased to 147, and one enterprising and wealthy district paid for a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to supervise their dispensaries and provided a few beds at the dispensaries.

In 1933 the need for closer supervision by the Medical Department was apparent and an endeavour was made to secure closer co-ordination of the curative and preventive work of the Tribal Dressers and District Sanitary Inspectors.

In 1935 the Mwanza training school, offering an eighteen months course of training for resident students who had passed Standard V at school, was opened. Smaller schools providing a three years course were opened at Bukoba and Musoma, also in the comparatively densely populated Lake province. The Musoma school was closed for administrative reasons on completion of the first course of three years training, twelve students having been trained there. All these schools, and a new out-patient department at Mwanza specially designed with a view to the training of students, were provided by the Native Authorities: a medical officer was posted to Mwanza specially to concern himself with supervision of the teaching.

A school for the Western province has also been provided at Tabora, and one for the Southern Highlands at Tukuyu; and a number of students are being trained at Tanga Hospital for service in the Southern province.

These men are taught in Swahili and are not required to speak English. The standard of education, medical training and efficiency is rising gradually; and the products of the Lake province schools, who are styled "Medical Auxiliaries" have a much higher standard than that of the Tribal Dressers, though there is no administrative difference between them. They are efficient at the microscopic diagnosis of the common parasitic diseases and their curriculum was given on page 52 of the Annual Report of the Medical Department for 1937.

At the end of 1938 there were 285 dispensaries in existence, at which were treated 789,915 new cases during the year. The number has risen steadily since 1928, when 141,300 were treated at 147 dispensaries.

The distribution of the dispensaries in the provinces is given on pages 14-15 of the Medical Annual Report cited above. A clear distinction must be made, however, between the tribal dispensaries, which are entirely financed by the Native Authorities, and the Government dispensaries, which come under the direct control of the Medical Department and whose distribution is also shown alongside that of the tribal dispensaries.

The Government dispensaries are staffed by Africans styled "Dispensers", who are of a higher educational standard and undergo a three years course of training under a Medical Officer, whose whole time is devoted to tutorial duties, at Dar es Salaam. Students entering for this course are required to have passed

Standard X (i.e., two years secondary education). The curriculum for this course is given at pages 50-51 of the same report.

A further nine students, who qualified for entrance to Makerere at the end of their schooling, are undergoing the full course of medical training in Uganda, their fees being paid by this Government.

The dispensary service provides the furthest outposts of Western medicine available to the rural population and provides treatment annually for more than one tenth of the total population. Each serves an average area of some 1,100 square miles and, disregarding districts in which no dispensary yet exists, serves a population of over 14,000.

ATTENDANCE AT TRIBAL DISPENSARIES.

149. The following figures show the number of cases treated during the last five years as recorded by the native dressers in charge of the tribal dispensaries:—

1934	...	...	451,520
1935	...	...	461,097
1936	...	...	529,954
1937	...	...	573,987
1938	...	...	789,915

The Lake province accounts for over 313,000 of the cases treated in 1938, and the increase may be attributed to the high standard of work of the recently trained medical auxiliaries.

Infectious Diseases.

150. *Tuberculosis*.—The final report of the Tuberculosis Research Officer was published during the year.*

The work at Kibongoto continued during the absence on leave for a large part of the year of the Medical Officer who normally conducts the tuberculosis work on Kilimanjaro.

Venereal Diseases and Yaws:—The following table shows the numbers of cases reporting for treatment in the past five years:—

				<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Yaws.</i>
1934	...	...	...	33,701	117,884
1935	...	...	...	34,581	104,611
1936	...	...	...	39,503	101,179
1937	...	...	...	31,348	110,819
1938	...	...	...	29,669	132,469

* Wilcocks, C. *Tuberculosis in Tanganyika Territory*. Government Printer, Dar es Salaam. Shs. 5/-.

These figures include the cases resulting from a special campaign conducted during the year in the Kibondo area of Uha in the Western province.

Trypanosomiasis.—The numbers of cases recorded for the Territory are as follows:—

Province.	New cases diagnosed.					Deaths.				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Western ...	381	321	139	51	54	102	92	97	49	20
Central	1,078	733	248	168	266	282	244	225	244	285
Northern	12	17	8	6	9	9	6	1	9	6
Southern	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	3	4	103	75	79	4	—	61	26	42
Totals	1,475	1,075	536	300	409	397	342	384	328	353

No very great significance can be attached to the increase of 98 in the cases recorded for the Western province, where concentration work has continued and the disease, considering the large and thinly-populated area involved, may be said to be as fully under control as is practicable with the present resources. Good fishing and honey seasons were enjoyed during 1938, and the liability to infection on return to the bush is not likely to be reduced until animal reservoirs of trypanosomes are diminished or exterminated. Rather it could be said that the new cases diagnosed in that province for 1938 were abnormally few.

Malaria.—The final reports on Malarial Survey for both the Dar es Salaam and the Northern province units were published during the year.

Work has continued on the major scheme of control in Dar es Salaam and satisfactory progress has been made with the works, which will be completed in 1941.

The Medical Officer who conducted the survey of Dar es Salaam paid visits during the year to Mwanza, Geita, Bukoba and Dodoma, and has indicated measures necessary in those centres for malarial control. Routine examination of the population and of anophelene mosquitoes is being carried out in Dar es Salaam with a view to observing the efficiency of the major drainage and control works.

Smallpox.—The mild smallpox in the Southern province continued throughout the year. There were 1,090 cases recorded (a reduction of 372 on those for 1937) with only 27 deaths. Five non-fatal cases occurred elsewhere in the Territory. Vaccination is being continued in the Southern province.

Plague.—No cases were reported during 1938.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—The number of cases reported showed a decrease from 1937, from 269 with 125 deaths to 218 with 82 deaths. Cases occurred in all provinces except the Southern, as is shown in the following table:—

				1938.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
Central Province...	...	...	...	48	19
Tanga Province ...	...	...	...	77	22
Northern Province	...	...	...	36	21
Eastern Province	...	...	...	39	8
Southern Highlands Province	...	...	...	3	2
Lake Province ...	...	...	...	9	6
Western Province	...	...	...	6	4
<i>Totals</i>				218	82

Prompt action is invariably taken to prevent further infection as soon as a case is reported, but it is still thought that migrating labourers are responsible for the sporadic incidence, which is therefore difficult to eradicate.

Deficiency Diseases.

151. The serious situation among labourers in the Morogoro district dealt with in 1937 has not recurred. The new hospital is almost complete and great attention (not only in Morogoro) has been paid to conditions of labour and to native diets in plantation areas. There is no doubt that the bulky diet commonly issued on plantations is unsatisfactory and steps have been taken, including the issue of a pamphlet on scurvy and the preparation of another of Vitamin A deficiency (in the press), to endeavour to show employers that low output is partly, indeed greatly attributable to low energy due to unsuitable diet, and that they will benefit by adopting more scientifically balanced dietaries.

Scurvy in the Lupa.—A reduction in scurvy cases reported from the Lupa area is to be recorded. The number of cases for 1938 is 167 as compared with 383 cases in 1937. The campaign for the introduction of citrus fruit juice into the Lupa has doubtless helped to bring this about and efforts have been made to cultivate citrus trees, though the very dry conditions which prevail make this a difficult problem. Encouragement has also been given to the trade in dried Lake Rukwa fish, for it was realized that sufficient advantage was not being taken of a most valuable and cheap source of protein for the community as a whole.

At the sixteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Count de Penha Garcia asked what steps had been taken to implement the recommendations

of the Tanganyika Nutrition Committee and the Accredited Representative undertook that further information would be given in this Report. Government has under consideration proposals by Dr. B. S. Platt, who was appointed by the Medical Research Council to co-ordinate nutrition research in East Africa, for the secondment of an experienced administrative officer for a field nutritional survey in which he would be assisted by his wife, who is a trained anthropologist with experience of nutritional survey work among African women.

All departments of Government concerned with native welfare have continually in view the improvement of the food supply and diet of the African population.

African nutrition is also to the fore among the subjects which are regularly examined by the Standing Medical Research Committee for East Africa.

Training of African Personnel.

152. In other branches of laboratory work the Africans trained by the Senior Pathologist are doing most valuable work. The branch laboratory at Tanga is in charge of one of his pupils and gives great satisfaction.

In all branches of the department's work the imperative need for the systematic training of African assistants becomes more and more obvious.

The limited facilities for teaching, and particularly the restricted amount of time which the medical and nursing staff can spare from attendance on the ever-increasing number of sick people attending the hospitals, make the efficient training of adequate numbers of Africans to take their share of the burden impossible.

The crying need for trained African women as nurses and midwives, so long impossible to meet because of the lack of literate pupils, shows some prospect of partial solution within the next ten years, owing to the eager demand for the education of their daughters now being made by African parents. But the difficulties of securing candidates for an arduous course of training demand that such a course should be made attractive and interesting, and that involves expenditure on a comfortable nurse's home and suitable personnel for training.

Visitors.

153. The visit of Dr. Ernest Muir, who saw most of the large leprosy settlements in the Territory and furnished a valuable report, provided us with useful guidance on future policy in dealing with that disease. There can be no doubt that a medical officer devoting his whole time to the improvement of methods of diagnosis and treatment is most necessary if the best value is to be secured for the present expenditure, which amounts to some £2,700 annually by Government alone.

Dr. F. Hawking, a Senior Research Fellow of the Medical Research Council, has been carrying out research throughout the year into the efficacy of various drugs in the treatment of human trypanosomiasis and into filariasis.

Dr. A. Mozley, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, concluded his research into schistosomiasis and his report is awaited with interest.

The exchange of views between departmental officers of different Territories, so valuable in opening up new lines of approach to common problems, was furthered by the visit of the Deputy Director of the Sleeping Sickness Service of Nigeria, Dr. H. M. O. Lester, who saw the sleeping sickness concentrations and the Tsetse Research Department's operations at Shinyanga; and by the interesting and profitable visit which the Tanganyika Director of Medical Services, Dr. R. R. Scott, was enabled to pay to the French and British West African Colonies and the Sudan and Uganda on his return from leave. This visit was undertaken primarily to study the methods of training Africans in medical subjects in force in the different colonies, and the practical methods adopted for the control of yellow fever.

Lastly, in December came the first visit of the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State, Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien, during which he saw, with the help of aerial transport, scientific and industrial activities in six of the eight provinces of the Territory. His visit provided a stimulus which it is hoped is only the first of others to come, as they go far to remove the feeling of isolation and to make the workers in the field realize that there is real sympathy and understanding of their problems in the Colonial Office.

Colonel Sleeman, Chief Commissioner for the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas, paid a visit to Tanganyika in March and April and in a public lecture at Dar es Salaam urged the importance of creating a first aid organization in the Territory.

He also addressed a meeting of members of the medical and nursing professions, held under the auspices of the British Medical Association at Dar es Salaam, which was very fully attended.

Branches of the St. John Ambulance Association were formed at Mwanza, Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

Several medical practitioners and members of the department have given their services for the teaching of First Aid and Home Nursing; and the Medical School at the Sewa Haji Hospital has been placed at their disposal for the classes.

Valuable publicity for the Association's work was afforded by the Press and by the end of 1938 30 candidates had passed the examination in First Aid.

Health of Prisoners.

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

				<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Daily average number of prisoners during the year.</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000 to average number of prisoners.</i>
1934	...	...	...	50	2,725·10	18·34
1935	...	...	...	67	2,602·30	25·74
1936	...	...	...	55	2,565·50	21·05
1937	...	...	...	54	2,523·40	21·00
1938	...	...	...	54	2,818·30	19·16

Sanitation.

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

Publications.

156. The following medical pamphlets were published by Government and distributed to officials, missions and others to whom they might prove of value:—

(a) *Scurvy* (Medical Pamphlet No. 24). A four-page pamphlet.

(b) *Notes on the Treatment of Tetanus with Anti-Tetanic Serum* (Medical Pamphlet No. 25). A four-page pamphlet.

(c) *Matamu Matatu yekomo Mbali yetu* (Medical Pamphlet No. 26). An eight-page pamphlet in Kishambaa (the language of the people of the Usambara). Translated by H. A. H. Persoun from the Government Pamphlet in Swahili on Venereal Disease and Alcoholism.

(d) *Memorandum on Medical Policy*. (A ten-page pamphlet.)

Copies of the last publication are being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

XVII.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

Land.

157. The land legislation of the Territory and the principles governing land tenure have been described in previous Reports. No further legislation was enacted in 1938.

During the year, 50 holdings of agricultural and pastoral land measuring approximately 62,778 acres were alienated. Surrenders, revocations and expiries of rights of occupancy numbered 61, representing 37,991 acres.

The following tables set out the alienations, surrenders, revocations and expiries in each province:—

Province.	Table I.		Table II.	
	Alienations.		Surrenders, Revocations and Expiries.	
	Holdings.	Acreage.	Holdings.	Acreage.
Lake	1	249	3	1,201
Central	1	20	2	71
Southern	2	3,525	4	2,780
Western	1	1,000	7	1,384
Eastern	9	7,405	19	9,811
Northern	17	17,174	8	7,067
Southern Highlands	8	7,936	6	4,283
Tanga	11	25,469	12	11,394
<i>Totals</i>	50	62,778	61	37,991

158. The system of alienation of land remains unaltered. The largest areas sold in 1938 were in the Tanga and Northern Provinces: in the former case the cause was probably the high price of sisal obtaining in the first months of the year, while in the latter it was due to the re-alienation of several plots in the Lower Nduruma area which had previously been surrendered.

The number of rights of occupancy sold over residential and trading plots was 587, which includes 150 plots sold in connexion with cotton marketing. In comparison with last year the demand for plots of these kinds has decreased a good deal. The following table shows the number sold in each province, and the amount of rent obtained:—

Province.	No. of Plots.	Annual Rent.
		£
Lake	71	507. 2.00
Central	65	459. 8.00
Southern	48	102.18.00
Western	63	220. 9.00
Eastern	109	438.14.00
Northern	85	308.12.00
Southern Highlands	63	579.17.00
Tanga	83	82.17.00
<i>Totals</i>	587	2,699.17.00

In addition, rights of occupancy over 47 plots were sold for miscellaneous purposes, such as factory, mill, sports and club sites, etc.; while 49 rights of occupancy were granted to missions in respect of 14 plots for mission stations and 35 smaller plots for church and school sites.

159. At the fifteenth meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Lord Hailey asked that up-to-date figures of total alienations in the Territory, including freehold alienations by the Germans and subsequent leasehold alienations by the mandatory administration, might be given in his Report. The following tables show approximately the total alienations (of land for agricultural and pastoral purposes only) as at the 31st December, 1938: (A) according to the nationalities of the holders; and (B) according to provinces:—

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>(A)</i>			
	<i>Number of holdings.</i>	<i>Leasehold acres.</i>	<i>Freehold acres.</i>	<i>Total acres.</i>
British (other than British Indian and South African Dutch)	428	506,050	260,675	766,725
British Indian	275	95,343	173,775	269,118
South African Dutch	47	38,483	18,335	56,818
German	557	314,917	155,864	470,781
Greek	223	126,071	77,968	204,039
American	11	18,606	8,660	27,266
Syrian... ..	17	10,518	19,121	29,639
French	2	—	3,746	3,746
Italian... ..	18	6,765	6,395	13,160
Dutch	10	3,969	6,109	10,078
Goan	12	1,994	1,867	3,861
Swiss	16	3,452	56,464	59,916
Dantzigers	6	3,325	2,081	5,406
Danish	3	6,759	—	6,759
Others... ..	48	33,633	40,904	74,537
Missions	396	35,402	56,946	92,348
<i>Totals</i>	<i>2,069</i>	<i>1,205,287</i>	<i>888,910</i>	<i>2,094,197</i>

<i>Province.</i>	<i>(B)</i>			
	<i>Number of holdings.</i>	<i>Leasehold acres.</i>	<i>Freehold acres.</i>	<i>Total acres.</i>
Lake	112	28,061	12,267	40,328
Central	39	4,794	3,283	8,077
Southern	110	52,611	62,367	114,978
Western	79	19,660	2,415	22,075
Eastern	426	223,066	174,207	397,273
Northern	587	318,995	131,392	450,387
Southern Highlands	345	359,210	66,618	425,828
Tanga	371	198,890	436,361	635,251
<i>Totals</i>	<i>2,069</i>	<i>1,205,287</i>	<i>888,910</i>	<i>2,094,197</i>

Surveys.

TRIANGULATION.

160. A base approximately eight miles in length was measured about 40 miles from Kigoma and connected by satisfactory base-extension figures so as to control the geodetic triangulation along the Arc of the 30th Meridian. In addition astrolable observations were made at the base terminals and at three other stations

on the arc triangulation (two of which were in Uganda) to determine latitude and longitude. Further astronomical observations were made at the base terminals in order to determine azimuth.

Observations were completed along the Bukene-Tabora chain of primary triangulation enclosing an area of about 2,000 square miles, the figures were adjusted and provisional co-ordinates computed.

The reconnaissance of a chain of primary triangulation intended to follow the general line of the coast from the neighbourhood of Bagamoyo southwards to Lindi and thence inland via Songea to Mbeya was commenced.

TOPOGRAPHY.

161. Topographic surveys have proceeded in the Uluguru mountain range, in the Mbeya range, and in the Lake province. Progress has been slow, largely owing to the large scale (1/50,000) on which four of the topographers have been working in the very dissected Uluguru area. Field work has been completed over 1,273 square miles on a scale 1/125,000 or 1/100,000, and over 593 square miles on a scale of 1/50,000. One new map sheet at the smaller and two new sheets at the larger scales are ready for reproduction.

A map of the Lake province on a scale of 1/500,000 in four sheets was compiled and printed, and is available to the public.

MAGNETIC SURVEY.

162. Work on this type of survey has been carried out mainly by Licensed Surveyors. Approval has been given during the year to the surveys of estates and other properties covering a total area of about 140,000 acres.

MAP-PRODUCTION.

163. The installation during 1938 of a Deffa offset printing press has resulted in a very great improvement both in the quantity and the quality of the maps produced. It is now possible to turn out maps printed in a number of colours, at a rate three times greater than with the old hand press.

TOPO-HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

164. The ground control of 470 square miles was carried out. This involved the fixing by triangulation methods of about 300 points. The results were submitted to the Aircraft Operating Company, who by the end of the year had produced line maps, covering 130 square miles on a scale of 1/10,000, of the important agricultural country to the south of Meru mountain.

XVIII.—FORESTRY.**Areas.**

165. Additions to reserved forest were small and totalled only 9 square miles, but a further 105 square miles were selected and steps to reserve them in the immediate future have been taken.

The area covered by forest reserve is still low, being less than 1.3 per cent. of the total area of the country, and may be classified as follows:—

	<i>Sq. miles.</i>
Area of Government Forest Reserves	4,068
Area of native communal forests (protected)	107
Area of private forests (protected)... ..	172
<i>Total</i>	4,347

In addition there are known to be areas of forest, worthy of examination and probably of reservation, covering probably nearly 50,000 square miles made up of 48,000 square miles of open savannah forest and 315 square miles of closed canopy high forest. A sum of £120,000 has been set aside by Government, with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, for the examination, selection, and reservation of these unreserved forests during the next ten years.

Reconnaissance and Survey of Forest Resources.

166. Reconnaissance of forest resources was continued and enumerations of valuable Mvule were carried out on public lands adjoining the Rondo Forest Reserve (Lindi district), where nearly 2,000,000 cubic feet of timber were found, and in the Tanga province, where 200,000 cubic feet were found in scattered groups. Exploitation of the latter was advertised at the end of the year and is expected to begin shortly.

Protection and Forest Fires.

167. The heavy rainfall of 1937, which resulted in an unusually thick grass cover in the northern areas, was followed by a poor rainfall in 1938, so that conditions were more conducive to forest fires than they had been for several years past. Many fires broke out but were stopped by departmental firelines and patrols. Other fires, however, occurred in the heath lands above the forests on Meru and Kilimanjaro, where normally vegetation is too wet to burn and where preventive measures are impossible on account of the absence of population.

The efforts of administrative officers in the Meru area and of the native authorities of Kilimanjaro were successful in controlling and finally extinguishing these fires. A total of 490 miles of fireline was maintained and additions of 79 miles were made.

Silviculture.

168. The Silviculturist returned from secondment in 1938 and has concentrated upon the problem of the establishment of Mvule by-artificial means. A study of the natural regeneration of the Piroto mahogany has led to the introduction of a system of canopy manipulation which, it is hoped, will induce regeneration in areas where it is at present absent.

Plantation programmes were continued and the year on the whole proved satisfactory, though frost again did serious damage this year at Shume, whereas it did not recur in the wattle and eucalypt plantations near the Lupa. 472 acres were planted departmentally.

Steady progress in planting was made by native authorities and individual natives, and small woods are becoming a noticeable feature in many districts. Constant propaganda and the free issues of seed by the Department are thus bearing fruit.

Forest Industries.

169. Exports of sawn timber decreased by 12 per cent. to 1,986 tons; imports (chiefly softwoods in which the Territory is lacking) decreased by 12 per cent. to 2,975 tons. The chief need of the sawmilling industry is to discover local woods to take the place of these imported softwoods, but this is rendered difficult by the great diversity of minor species which vary from district to district.

Exports of mangrove bark fell by 39 per cent. to 3,032 tons but exports of poles rose by 40 per cent. to 4,269 score, and export of gums by 44 per cent. to 1,274 tons.

Education.

170. The first two-year course of the experimental school at Arusha for the training of African forest rangers, to which reference was made in paragraph 196 of the Annual Report for 1937, was completed, and the results are so promising that a second course is to be started. It is hoped that the school will become a permanent feature of departmental activity.

XIX.—MINING AND GEOLOGY.

General.

171. During the year there were some minor amendments to the Mining Regulations, 1929, the most important of which were the alteration in the royalty on mica from 5 per cent. of the gross sum realized to a flat rate of ten cents (1.2 pence) per pound, and the exemption from royalty of any mica which realized a gross price of less than one shilling a pound.

A number of inquiries and several applications from small-scale workers for assistance were received by the Mining Loans Board, the establishment of which was described in paragraph 197 of the Annual Report for 1937.

172. Financial conditions remained difficult throughout the year, but in spite of this the value of minerals exported or sold locally, as indicated by provisional figures now available, constitutes a high record for the sixth year in succession.

The quantity and value of minerals exported or sold within the Territory during 1938 and the preceding year were as follows:—

<i>Mineral.</i>	<i>1937.</i>		<i>1938.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Bullion) ...	93,110 ozs., troy	£ 526,338	112,267 ozs., troy	£ 589,135*
Gold) ...	3,234 carats ...	5,071	3,590 carats ...	3,608*
Iron) ...	272 long tons	49,488	368 long tons	50,447*
Copper ore ...	2·33 „	855	3·5 „	689*
Lead (sheet) ...	32·6 „	13,441	21·8 „	6,395*
Waste) ...	40 „	640	14 „	224*
... ..	9,348 „	52,667	9,515 „	†52,543*
Mercury) ...	50·71 „	220	51 „	234*
... ..	43 „	578	—	—
... ..	102 „	310	‡	‡
... ..	—	2,834	—	‡
... ..	—	—	37 „	130*
<i>Total</i> ...		£652,442	<i>Total</i> ...	£703,405

Estimated.

† Provisional.

‡ Not yet ascertained.

Prospecting and mining rights were issued as follows:—

	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
Prospecting Rights issued	884	737*
Exclusive Prospecting Licences :—		
Granted	21	5
Renewed	54	41
Special Exclusive Prospecting Licences :—		
Granted	1	1
Renewed	6	4
Claims registered	821	978
Leases granted	8	11

* Provisional.

173. Titles in the register at the close of the year were:—

LEASES.

	1937.		1938.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Gold (reef)...	15	74,417	15	74,389
„ (alluvial) ...	—	—	2	1,014
„ (reef and alluvial) ...	1	48	4	2,034
Salt...	5	572	8	1,214
Tin ...	1	170	2	271
Diamonds ...	4	74	4	74
Building materials ...	5	42	5	42
Red ochre ...	1	20	1	20
Non-precious minerals ...	—	—	1	100
<i>Totals</i> ...	32	75,343	42	79,158

REGISTERED CLAIMS.

	1937.		1938.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Gold (reef)...	798	15,960	886	18,340
„ (alluvial) ...	171	118	240	168
Salt...	13	520	13	520
Tin ...	267	10,680	376	15,040
Tungsten ...	14	560	17	680
Diamonds ...	38	760	15	300
Mica ...	105	52,500	108	46,244
Building materials ...	56	2,240	51	1,610
Coal ...	17	680	17	680
Phosphates ...	5	200	3	120
Red ochre ...	1	40	1	40
Non-precious minerals ...	—	—	86	3,440
<i>Totals</i> ...	1,485	84,258	1,813	87,182

EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCES.

	1937.		1938.	
	No.	Sq. miles.	No.	Sq. miles.
Gold (reef)...	67	169	50	120
„ (alluvial) ...	3	3	1	1
„ (reef and alluvial) ...	2	4	—	—
Tin ...	—	—	—	—
Diamonds ...	1	1	—	—
Coal ...	1	8	1	8
Limestone ...	1	1	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	75	186	52	129

SPECIAL EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCES.

					1937.		1938.	
					No.	Sq. miles.	No.	Sq. miles.
Gold	...	...	...	5	439	3	207	
Licences	...	...	...	1	113	1	100	
<i>Totals</i> ...					6	552	4	307

Gold.

174. *Lake Province.*—At the Geita Mine, owned by the Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, and situated to the south of Lake Victoria in the Mwanza district, satisfactory development continues. The deepest point yet explored on the Geita series of lodes is at Lone Cone where a Crosscut is reported to have disclosed satisfactory widths and values at a point 950 feet below the crest of the Geita outcrop. The first unit of the Geita mill, with a capacity of 250 tons a day, has been completed and commenced its trials in December. An aerial ropeway nine miles in length is under consideration from Ridge 8 Mine (which will be worked in conjunction with Geita) to the Geita mill, where the ore from that mine will be treated. Prospecting operations have indicated further promising areas. In the Musoma district, Mara Mine, the Territory's chief gold producer, which is owned by South and Central African Gold Mines, Limited, continued to make steady progress. Alterations and enlargements to the reduction plant have brought the nominal capacity of the mill up to 3,000 tons a month. At Buhemba Mine, production was again increased and this property now ranks second on the list of the gold producers of the Territory. At Mrangi Mine, owned by Messrs. R. and F. N. Clark, work on the erection of new plant bringing the nominal capacity of the mill up to 1,000 tons a month hampered production during the first half of the year. At the close of the year the mine was for sale on account of the deaths of its owners. Major A. Russell disposed of his Ikungu Mine to a company floated to take it over under the name of Ikungu Mines, Limited. This company is associated with the Soriano group which has important mining interests in the Philippines and is now turning its attention to East Africa (see also under Southern Highlands Province, below). Other producing mines were Kyabakari (owned by Major G. L. O. Grundy, M.L.C.) and the properties of Mr. Nanak Chand, Mr. J. H. Warwick and a number of smaller-scale producers.

Southern Highlands Province.—The production of lode gold on the Lupa goldfield is rapidly catching up to that from alluvial sources. Alluvial gold is becoming progressively harder to win

and the digger is paying increasing attention to prospecting for and opening up reef occurrences. Saza Mine, so far the most important mine in the area, which was being developed by Saza Reefs (Tanganyika), Limited, a company associated with East African Goldfields, Limited, has passed into the hands of New Saza Mines, Limited, a company associated with the Soriano group mentioned above. The erection of the reduction plant at this mine, which was commenced during 1937, was suspended during the greater part of 1938 while negotiations were in progress for the transfer of the property. During the latter part of the year, work was resumed, and it is anticipated that the plant, which has a nominal capacity of 100 tons a day will come into production early in 1939. The development of reef mining on the Lupa goldfield during 1938 is striking. Whereas at the end of 1937 the number of mills existing or under active construction on the field was 19, this figure has been increased to 30 by the end of 1938. Among the more important are Ntumbi Mine (Messrs. MacHugh and Davis), the Territory's fourth biggest gold producer, the power plant of which has been doubled during the year, Rukwa Mines (Mr. T. H. Bayldon) where a flotation unit is being installed, Tanganyika Minerals, Limited (Menzi's Reef) where a new reduction plant with a nominal capacity of 50 tons a day was put into commission, Chunya Goldfields, Limited, and a number of other producers.

Central Province.—Sekenke Mine, owned by Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Limited, is the chief producer in this area. The main shaft has been deepened to 539 feet and development is in progress at the sixth level at 530 feet from surface. The erection of a new steel headgear and two new sands treatment tanks was completed during the year and a 100 h.p. hoist was put into commission. A few small workers in the same area continued production on a small scale.

Western Province.—Uruwira Goldfields, Limited, continued their prospecting and examination of the Ukonongo goldfield, the Territory's newest mineral field. Underground development is being carried on with promising results. It is probable that this area, which originally gave promise of being a useful alluvial gold producer, may in addition develop into an important copper-gold-silver and silver-lead proposition. There has been a small production of alluvial gold by one or two diggers working outside the ground held by this company under special exclusive prospecting licences.

Eastern Province.—A few small workers continued the production of alluvial gold from the Ruvu river.

The Territory still offers excellent opportunities for energetic prospectors with experience and reasonable capital sufficient to locate and peg reef gold occurrences in all the known gold fields.

Tin.

175. Production has again increased, the exports of tin ore during 1938 being 35·3 per cent. greater than during 1937. The Karagwe chiefdom in the Bukoba district is the Territory's principal producer. Production is chiefly by small workers.

Tungsten.

176. In spite of the high price ruling for this metal, production of the ore remains negligible, the total exports during 1938 amounting only to 3½ tons. The Karagwe chiefdom of the Bukoba district is the only area where this mineral has so far been mined.

Talc.

177. A deposit containing some good quality talc was discovered in the Pare district and is being opened up. There is a local demand for this mineral and trial consignments have already been disposed of with satisfactory results.

Lead.

178. There have been no further shipments of lead ore since the consignment of 43 tons (previously returned as 46½ tons) of galena exported in December, 1937. This ore contained 74·5 per cent. metallic lead, a silver content (for the consignment) of 1,101·32 troy ozs. of silver and 3·355 troy ozs. of gold. Prospecting and development continue (see under "Western Province" in paragraph 174).

Salt.

179. Salt is produced in the coastal areas by the evaporation of sea-water, and inland at the Nyanza Salt Mines at Uvinza in the Kigoma district and Rukwa Salt Mine in the Mbeya district, by the evaporation of water from brine springs. Four thousand, one hundred and forty-six tons of salt were exported during 1938 and five thousand, three hundred and sixty-one tons (as far as can be estimated) were sold locally. The estimated total value was £52,543.

Diamonds.

180. Production has been on a restricted scale in the Mabuki Mine in Kwimba and in the Mwanza district. In the Shinyanga district production was suspended early in the year. The finding of a diamond weighing 35·5 carats which was valued at £568 resulted in a slight renewal of interest in a part of the Mwanza district known to be diamondiferous.

Mica.

181. The exports of both sheet and waste mica have declined though interest has been renewed in the mica deposits of the Mbeya and Rungwe districts. Attempts to find a market for

vermiculite failed, as it has so far proved impossible to export this interesting mineral, which has excellent heat insulating properties when prepared, at a competitive price.

Coal.

182. There have been no developments during the year in connexion with the extensive coal deposits which are known to exist. Government recently made known its willingness to consider applications from reputable companies for permission to prospect for coal in an area of approximately 5,000 square miles at Mkata, which is at present closed to such prospecting. Mkata is on the Central Railway, 151 miles west of Dar es Salaam.

Mining Scholarships.

183. Provision was made by Government for three mining scholarships to be offered during 1938 and three more in 1939. These are open to Tanganyika boys and are tenable for two years at the Bulawayo School of Mines, Southern Rhodesia. They are worth £100 a year. On satisfactory completion of the course a further period of apprenticeship must be served in a mine in Tanganyika before a certificate is issued. The demand for junior assistants in mines is already greater than can be met locally.

Geological Survey.

184. During the year the basis has been laid of a new geological map of the Territory on a scale of 1:1,000,000, and from the more recent field-work portrayed thereon the great central granitic core of the Territory is beginning to become more conspicuous. Since most of the economic mineral deposits owe their origin to the granites and are seldom found very distant from such rock-types, the importance of a detailed examination of this part of the Territory need not be stressed.

Although the mapping of the central granite batholith forms the main task of the Geological Survey, areas outside the granitic core have not been neglected this year nor has it been forgotten that minerals of economic value may yet be found in areas distant from it. Limitations of staff and resources do not permit of the examination of the whole of this vast Territory to be undertaken at one time.

Mapping within three degree-sheets covering portions of the batholith took place this year. In two of them promising metalliferous lodes occur, while in the third examination is proceeding, in spite of discouraging results, for since this region is traversed by the Central Railway it is important to know conclusively whether or not a mineral industry is likely to develop in what is otherwise a poor region.

Field-work in one of the areas has been considerably accelerated by the use of the aeroplane. Experimental flights were made early in the year over an area that had previously been geologically mapped, and the appearance from the air of various important rock-formations was noted, sketched, or photographed by ordinary hand camera. By flying from the known into the unknown terrain much useful general mapping can be accomplished in country that lends itself to this form of surveying. Such country must be relatively treeless, and in this respect many portions of the batholith are suitable for aerial survey.

Mica, notwithstanding the fact that it also owes its origin to granitic magma, is the principal mineral usually found distant from the known granite occurrences in this Territory. This year the principal mica-producing regions lying to the east of Dodoma were examined by one of the staff, and the results of his survey will, it is hoped, be published as a bulletin during 1939.

A large area of country similarly situated in relation to the granites and lying to the north-west of Arusha near the Kenya border, was examined this year in connexion with water supplies. Since this area is largely waterless, no mineral investigation by panning methods could be undertaken: but as no formation that might be regarded as promising was seen, the region can be dismissed as of no potential value to the mineral industry.

Laboratory work was performed at Dodoma throughout the year for the public, for purposes connected with geological research, and for the Mining Loans Board. The number of fire-assays for gold and silver decreased this year, only 145 having been undertaken for the public, and 243 for Government. The reason for the diminution in assays for the public may be explained by the fact that many of the new gold mines are now equipped with their own assay laboratories, and some undertake assaying work for local prospectors and small operators.

The increase in the number of assays done for Government this year was due to the activities of the Mining Loans Board. This body decides whether or not financial assistance should be granted to the owners of small gold reefs for the purpose of buying machinery for the extraction of the gold, and their deliberations are influenced by tests made in the laboratories. From assay results the value of developed ore as security for any loan made can be determined, and by the results of assays on the products obtained from metallurgical extraction tests made on the ore the Board can be assured whether or not the type of machinery the applicant proposes to buy will be suitable.

It is expected that an increasing number of such metallurgical tests will be undertaken in the future, and more metallurgical

plant has therefore been ordered for this purpose and will be installed in the coming year.

Microscopical study of rocks and minerals in the laboratories was continued by the examination both of thin sections and of polished surfaces. In the case of the latter, technique in polishing was improved by the installation of a machine designed and made by the Workshop Foreman.

A full programme of boring was accomplished by the completion of eighteen boreholes, of which twelve were successful, four were failures and two were abandoned for reasons unconnected with the technique of boring. Two others were still in progress at the close of the year.

The three boring machines worked throughout the year in widely separated regions, and while two of them were moved over considerable distances, the third remained within a restricted area in the Lindi region. In one case a move was made from the Lupa Goldfield to Dodoma and then along the Central Railway to boring sites in the Eastern Province. The other move was made from a site near Tanga township to an isolated part of Masailand and then back to the Tanga Province at the close of the year. Such moves naturally reduce the time available for drilling, and increase the total costs to Government. Whenever possible boring is undertaken with as few long moves as possible.

Of the eighteen boreholes completed, three were drilled for Government and fifteen for private hirers, who in every case were sisal producers. Drilling to an aggregate of 4,195 feet was performed during the year.

Difficulties were encountered this year in running-sands. These difficulties can usually be overcome by the use of stouter casing than is carried in stock, but the cost of the stronger type is so much higher than the type usually employed that it is doubtful whether the public would be prepared to pay for it.

Towards the end of the year Government decided to increase the terms under which hiring is done for the public, so as to encourage private boring contractors to operate in the Territory. This will also enable the Government machines to concentrate on general development works in areas as yet unprovided with adequate water-supplies.

XX.—AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY.

AGRICULTURE.

General.

185. The year was a most unfavourable one for the production and disposal of agricultural products. Weather conditions were adverse in many areas and the prices of the main agricultural commodities grown in Tanganyika were generally lower. In the

lake and Western provinces the rains were late and famine conditions prevailed in parts of the Western province. But the diversity of climate in the Territory, to which reference was made in paragraph 207 of the Annual Report for 1937, and the variety of crops which can therefore be grown, were again as in some other years a safeguard against a still more serious failure of agricultural production.

There was a further increase in the production of sisal, over one hundred thousand tons of fibre being exported. Owing to the drought the production of cotton decreased, and the export of groundnuts declined to negligible quantities compared with recent years while grain crops were particularly affected by the adverse weather conditions. The export of coffee was well maintained.

The export of the main agricultural products amounted to 157,825 tons as against 174,894 tons in 1937; the total export value was £2,816,225 compared with £4,167,139 for 1937.

Swarms of migratory locusts (*Locusta migratoria migratorioides*) arrived in the north-western districts of the Territory in October and laid eggs in the Musoma district towards the end of the year. The infestation was not heavy and eggs and hoppers in accessible areas were destroyed by beating and baiting. Crops were not damaged. Pink Bollworm of cotton continued its advance to the south and entered the Mwanza district. It is held that earlier planting and the strict observance of the regulations regarding the uprooting and burning of cotton residues will be sufficient to prevent Pink Bollworm from becoming a serious pest. Hemileia disease and Thrips were troublesome in coffee in the Southern Highlands, where the severity of the outbreak was largely attributed to the exceptionally dry weather conditions. As a result of continued propaganda the native coffee growers in Bukoba are now taking more interest in the eradication of the Stephanodores beetle from their coffee plots.

Marketing.

186. The prices of almost all the main agricultural products remained at a low level throughout the year. The export value of sisal fell by more than half a million pounds, in spite of an increase in tonnage. Coffee values have only slightly recovered. Cotton prices showed no improvement and fell to very low levels during the marketing season: some growers expressed their dissatisfaction at the prices they received, but on the other hand the peasants in a few localized areas in which cotton was grown for the first time expressed their gratitude for the introduction of a crop which they were able to sell for cash. No radical changes were made in the system of marketing cotton and Government prescribed the minimum price which could be paid for native-grown seed-cotton.

The organization and methods of marketing sisal were reviewed during the year, and in accordance with the wishes of the industry legislation was enacted authorizing rules for regulating the registration of export marks and standardizing the grading and packing of the fibre.

The Native Authority produce markets in the Lake province functioned smoothly and are now a well established system.

The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union sold the coffee crop and the other products grown by its members.

The grading control enforced at the port of Bukoba has worked to the satisfaction of the trade and remains the principal means of ensuring the careful collection, preparation and marketing of the crop by the native grower and petty trader and so of establishing a standard product on which it is possible for the exporters to base their future commitments. The fall in coffee prices has been especially severe in the case of *robusta* coffee, which comprises two-thirds of the export from this area.

The Ngoni-Matengo Co-operative Society sold the native-grown fire-cured tobacco grown by its members. A large proportion of the tobacco produced was sold in East Africa.

The Pyrethrum growers in the Southern Highlands province have formed themselves into a Pyrethrum Growers' Association and arrangements have been made for the orderly marketing of this very specialized product.

Agricultural Research and Education.

187. Valuable results for native agriculture are being obtained from experiments carried out on the general agricultural farms. These farms are partly financed by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and although work connected with cotton takes a prominent place in the experimental programmes, the general advancement of native agriculture and the incorporation of mixed farming into a system in which cotton is an important cash crop is the object in view. Selections of improved seed of native crops are tested and multiplied for distribution on all stations. Some promising cotton selections have been isolated and a stage has now been reached when bulk multiplication can be considered.

Research into the agronomic problems of sisal planting is progressing steadily at the Sisal Research Station and a first cutting was taken from seven experiments. Definite results are not yet available, as none of the experiments have been concluded, but it is now possible to see the effects of some of the treatments and estimate their value. A model labour camp was established at the station during the year.

A first crop from some of the earliest planted experiments has been taken on the Coffee Research Station. Records of five years' yield of tentative selections have been completed and trees have been located which fulfil all requirements: field tests of the seedling progeny of these trees are now being commenced. Some 50 experiments in co-operation with estates are in train. Research work connected with *Hemileia* disease, *Antestia* and Leaf miner is being continued. Problems connected with raising the humus content of coffee soils by applying manure, compost and mulches are receiving particular attention.

The Nyakato Agricultural Training Centre in Bukoba is increasing its influence. Applications to enter the institution are now more than can be taken. It has been possible to raise the standard of education provided, and the three-year course now includes a sound general education in addition to a training in simple agricultural practices and theories.

The general agricultural farms have been used, as heretofore, for educational purposes as well as for experiments. The farms serve as demonstration centres of improved agriculture and particularly for inculcating the methods of mixed farming on which the fertility of the land and the prosperity of the people served must ultimately depend.

An agricultural school for instructors was started on the Ukiriguru farm in Mwanza district. Substantial buildings have been erected and the design and layout allows for the needs of future expansion. The course lasts 18 months, approximately half the time being devoted to practical work. Contributions to the expenses of the project were made by the Native Authorities of Mwanza, Kwimba and Musoma. A development of adult education in Mwanza was the initiation of monthly meetings of all the natives residing in a limited area, at which proposals made and advice given by the agricultural staff are discussed. These meetings are used for getting into touch with the people without a background of the official atmosphere.

A new Central Provincial Native Authority School for the Western province which has been erected next to the Mwanhala Agricultural Development Centre will provide an ideal opportunity of keeping the teaching staff and pupils in touch with agricultural work. Eight acres of land have been cleared for a school farm and a herd of cattle installed for demonstrating clean milking and mixed farming.

The presence of tsetse fly at the Kingolwira Settlement in the Morogoro district still prevents the settlers from keeping cattle with safety. Clearing work to reduce the numbers of fly is being continued. The settlers, including nine new entrants,

obtained satisfactory harvests from their crops, the yields from cotton being particularly good. Improved housing is a noticeable feature of the settlement and is one of the first improvements made quite voluntarily by the peasants when they have obtained the necessary funds. A dispensary has been built on the settlement.

There was a small increase in the number of settlers at the Nyamahona Peasant Settlement Centre on the shores of Lake Victoria. The settlement is a valuable demonstration how the land in this uninhabited country can best be utilized to relieve the high pressure of population in the Lake province. No new holdings were taken up at the other settlement centres in the Lake province.

The two centres in the Western province situated at Mwanhala and Tumbi demonstrate the practice of mixed farming principles. The number of settlers at Mwanhala has increased to eighteen, including the two original settlers on the demonstration holdings, and there are now five settlers at Tumbi: the area in which the latter settlement is situated is not attractive and the soils are poor.

Sisal.

188. The growth and production of sisal from year to year is not materially affected by changes in weather conditions. The export of sisal, including ropes and cordage reached the record total of 101,408 tons of an aggregate value of £1,425,452, compared with 91,158 tons valued at £2,096,227 in 1937. A substantial proportion of the increased profits which were earned a few years ago were invested in new plantings, in replanting old sisal and in improving and replacing equipment and machinery, so that the industry has been in a position to maintain production despite very low prices.

The Sisal Industry Ordinance, 1938, consolidates the legislation regarding sisal into a single ordinance and also provides *inter alia* for the registration of plantations and the submission of periodical returns of the areas planted with sisal, of the stocks of sisal fibre on hand or in transit and of labourers employed on plantations.

Industrial research is carried out at Lambeg in Northern Ireland on behalf of the industry. The work is primarily concerned with methods of adapting sisal fibre for use in industrial processes which will expand the market.

Coffee.

189. The exports of coffee amounted to 13,730 tons valued at £385,576 compared with 13,612 tons valued at £429,501 in the previous year. Yields in the Northern province were average but in Bukoba the crop was reduced and in this district the

volume of export was maintained by approximately 1,500 tons held over from the previous year. Restricted rainfall and disease reduced the Southern Highlands crop.

Cotton.

190. The export of cotton amounted to 49,677 bales valued at £380,304, as against 64,499 bales valued at £603,594 in 1937. The rains were late and very sparse in the Lake Province and resulted in a considerably reduced output. In other areas conditions were generally more suitable and the higher yields compensated for the lower prices paid to growers, but in the Moshi district pests and disease caused a considerable reduction in yield.

Tea.

191. In spite of the abnormally dry weather in the Southern Highlands, where the yield per acre was lower than it has been in previous years, there has been a further increase of production on account of the new plantings having come into bearing.

The allocation of 2,900 acres made to the Territory for the five-year period ending 31st March, 1938, has been fully planted, and a further allocation has been given which will assist towards giving tea growers an area nearer the minimum economic unit of acreage.

The total production of made tea amounted to 521,987 lb., of which 315,392 lb. were exported. The respective figures for 1937 were 381,848 lb. and 237,932 lb. The price of Tanganyika tea on the London market was maintained until the last month of the year, when it fell slightly.

The Tea Industry Ordinance, 1938, provides for the establishment of a Tea Board to advise Government on measures to improve the tea industry, and for the imposition of a cess on manufactured tea.

The export quota permitted to the Territory during the year ending 31st March, 1939, was fixed at 92½ per centum of the standard export for the year. "Standard export" is in turn defined as 95 per cent. of the estimated potential production in any one year.

Sugar.

192. The company producing sugar at Arusha Chini in the Moshi district is steadily increasing its production and is also manufacturing refined sugar in larger quantities. The potential output of the company is double its present production. During the year under review 4,955 tons were produced, of which 4,032 tons were exported against 3,742 tons and 3,099 tons respectively in 1937. The sub-quota of 5,100 tons made to this Territory under the international sugar control scheme for the quota year ending 31st August was fully exported.

Tobacco.

193. The production of fire-cured native-grown tobacco in the Songea district increased from 179 tons in 1937 to 385 tons in 1938, and a considerable proportion of it was marketed locally. In Biharamulo 32 tons of the same type of tobacco were cured, and all of it was sold in East Africa.

Turkish tobacco is not a popular crop in the Iringa district and less than a ton of it was grown. On the other hand, both fire-cured and flue-cured Virginian tobacco is being produced in larger quantities.

Oil Seeds.

194. There was a severe fall in the production and export of groundnuts. In 1937, 22,251 tons valued at £257,807 were exported but in 1938 3,579 tons valued at £31,198 were all that was sent out of the country. The rains were very unsatisfactory in the main groundnut growing areas, and as food was inadequate and the price offered provided little inducement to sell the growers consumed the greater portion of a very poor crop.

The manufacture of coconut oil locally is increasing, with the result that the export of copra has declined still further to 4,004 tons, but the exports of coconut oil have increased. The price of copra fell during the year and growers preferred to consume or sell their nuts locally rather than accept the poor prices offered for copra for export.

The export of sesame, an important crop in the Southern province, shows a small increase.

Other Crops and Products.

195. It has now been proved that good quality pyrethrum flowers can be grown in the Southern Highlands where there are large areas of land which are suitable for this crop. Planters have taken full advantage of this and have very considerably extended their plantings.

The export of beeswax was less at 686 tons valued at £55,153. The value of this commodity fell but improved again towards the end of the year.

Non-native planters are now giving more attention to the possibilities of such specialized products as papain, essential oils and derris.

Grains and Foodstuffs.

196. The very unfavourable rains in some districts affected very seriously the growth of grain crops and poor harvests were obtained. In the Western province, where the failure of the groundnut crop aggravated the position, it became necessary to organize famine relief measures. Grain harvests in some other

parts of the Territory were below average, but wherever a sufficiency of cassava had been grown food supplies were adequate.

The food shortage and the failure of the grain crops, which have served to reinforce the propaganda of recent years, have stimulated large numbers of natives in the Western province to adopt the use of manure for increasing production. They have been advised to do so for many years and the farmer who has adopted the advice and manured his lands has this year been an outstanding example and his crops the envy of his neighbours. Up to the present year it has been difficult to find a way of transporting manure from the cattle enclosures to the fields, but this problem has now been overcome by the use of pack oxen which are trained on the agricultural stations.

Efforts to increase the cultivation of more pulses, in order to augment the protein content of native diet, have been continued and are having effect.

The introduction from Kenya of seed of a variety of wheat resistant to local strains of rust disease has enabled this cereal to be grown on a very much larger scale than before in the Arusha district and the Southern Highlands province.

The citrus nurseries at Morogoro have been extended considerably and another nursery has been started in the Tanga province. The nurseries will meet the requirements of the Territory for more fruit trees, the planting of which is being actively encouraged.

Soil Erosion.

197. Increasing interest is being taken by Africans in methods for protecting their lands from spoliation, and more native authorities have made rules to enforce agricultural methods which prevent the erosion of the soil. Besides these, rules are passed to control grazing and to protect watercourses and hill-tops from denudation.

Considerable improvement has been achieved in the mountainous areas of the Northern and Tanga provinces, where practices to prevent erosion are gradually being incorporated into the habitual agricultural methods of the tribes. On the other hand the destruction of forests in the Uluguru and Usagara mountains in the Eastern province and in the more inaccessible parts of the Southern Highlands has caused concern.

Large areas of the Lake province are overcrowded and overstocked—which is the fundamental cause of the soil erosion in this part of the Territory. Experiments to investigate possible methods of using the low-lying heavy lands and *Miombo* bush country for cultivation are being carried out, and the

results obtained so far are very promising. If these lands can be successfully cultivated a big advance will have been made in relieving the present excess of population and in minimizing one important cause of soil erosion.

VETERINARY SCIENCE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Disease Control.

198. *Rinderpest*.—The continued spread southward of rinderpest gave rise to anxiety that infection might be introduced into the countries to the south (there is no rinderpest on the continent of Africa south of the foci in Tanganyika Territory). At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies a conference was summoned at Nairobi in February and was attended by Veterinary representatives from the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa and the three East African territories. There agreement was reached on a plan for a special anti-rinderpest campaign, which was launched in May and closed in November. During this period 97,200 triple vaccinations and 51,800 double inoculations were carried out in the Southern Highlands province and at the close of the year the disease appeared to have been eliminated from cattle in that area, although some infection remained in buffalo.

Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia.—The position in regard to this disease continued to be unsatisfactory. The extension of infection into the North Mara division of the Musoma district which occurred the previous year spread further into the South Mara division and thereby constituted a danger to the vast herds of Sukumaland. Triple vaccination by culture vaccine on a large scale was practised. The disease was also present in the Northern and Tanga provinces.

Anthrax is ubiquitous, but it assumed epizootic proportions in both humans and animals in the Western province during the period under review.

The general position in regard to other diseases remained unaltered.

Mpwapwa Laboratory.

199. *Biological preparations*.—The laboratory produced and issued 72,580 unit doses (40 c.c. each) of anti-rinderpest serum and 141,600 unit doses (10 c.c. each) of anti-rinderpest vaccine. In addition to the above a laboratory field unit was established near Iringa, for the benefit of the Special Anti-Rinderpest Campaign, and produced and issued 139,200 unit doses of anti-rinderpest vaccine.

Morbid specimen examination.—7,517 morbid specimens were examined and reported on by the laboratory staff.

Research.—Intensive research on animal nutrition, pasture management, and soil erosion problems was maintained, whilst animal disease problems of immediate and economic importance received what attention was possible by a very limited staff.

Animal Husbandry.

200. The year was on the whole only a fair one for stock. Rains in many areas were poor. There was, however, a satisfactory output of certified clarified butter in the Central and Western provinces and prices were good.

The quality of the hides and skins of the Territory continued to improve, though complaints of branding and gouging were received. Prices were not high but remained fairly steady, except during the period of international tension in September.

Veterinary Education.—The training of Africans in the elements of anatomy, physiology and diseases of the domesticated animals has had to be abandoned owing to lack of staff.

There are now 14 native Veterinary Assistants in the Department and so far they have acquitted themselves with credit, forming a very valuable aid to the Department both in the field and at the laboratory.

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

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:—

Race.	British born.		Naturalized British.		Others.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
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>Totals ...</i>	<i>27,209</i>	<i>66·3</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>0·4</i>	<i>13,652</i>	<i>33·3</i>

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 1921-31 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, thirteen of over 100,000, fourteen 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 (188,144), 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 subdivisions of major tribes.

203. The following tables 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	} Now Southern Highlands province.
Mwanza ...	620,000	702,300	798,647	} 1,390,609	
Bukoba ...	270,500	320,100	348,036			} Now combined as the Lake province.
Southern ...	491,700	327,400	357,255	543,413	
Mahenge ...	210,300	222,800	197,572	—	} Divided between the Eastern and Southern 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>Totals ...</i>	<i>4,063,300</i>	<i>4,106,890</i>	<i>4,740,706</i>	<i>5,022,640</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.

204. The following tables gives an estimate of the population in the various provinces at the end of 1938:—

Province.	European.		Asiatic.		Native.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Al ...	199	139	1,377	1,048	264,205	283,324	550,292
m ...	1,248	782	7,328	4,913	314,055	326,033	654,359
... ..	544	284	3,018	1,892	719,194	766,612	1,491,544
ern ...	1,205	896	1,542	1,000	189,696	193,750	388,089
ern ...	274	205	966	706	284,800	318,200	605,151
ern Highlands	1,114	669	865	417	243,515	256,508	503,088
... ..	816	495	3,459	2,010	195,200	173,682	375,662
rn ...	301	174	2,028	1,215	319,183	366,843	689,744
Totals ...	5,701	3,644	20,583	13,201	2,529,848	2,684,952	5,257,929

The numbers of the European community of the different nationalities were estimated as follows:—

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British	2,440	1,614	4,054
American	60	54	114
Belgian	24	8	32
Czechoslovak	4	3	7
Cypriot	23	13	36
Danish	28	22	50
French	82	23	105
German	1,858	1,347	3,205
Greek	616	277	893
Hungarian	1	1	2
Italian	115	69	184
Latvian	3	2	5
Luxembourger	3	1	4
Netherlands	158	49	207
Norwegian	12	7	19
Persian	2	1	3
Polish	2	2	4
Portuguese	1	—	1
Roumania	2	1	3
Soviet	1	—	1
Swedish	32	25	57
Swiss	227	122	349
Syrians	6	2	8
Yugoslav	1	1	2
Totals	5,701	3,644	9,345

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

Europeans, Americans and Eurasians...	...	675
Indians and Goans ... ..	...	1,359
Others ... ..	...	163

During the year under review 521 German subjects entered the Territory, of whom 275 were visitors or persons in transit. A decrease of 34 from 1937 figures is shown in the number of Europeans, Americans and Eurasians entering the Territory, and of 11 in the number of Goans, Indians and others.

XXII.—COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways.

206. The Tanganyika railway system, which is of one metre gauge, comprises:—

(1) The Central Railways, 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.

207. There are no extensions under construction, nor are any projected at the present time.

Road Train.

208. The 15-ton Diesel road train was used on famine relief work.

Traffic.

209. The railway receipts for the year amounted to £577,775 as compared with £691,582 for the year 1937.

Coaching traffic decreased by £1,803 and goods traffic by £114,128 as compared with the previous year.

The tonnage of goods carried was 244,047 tons, as compared with 297,996 tons in 1937, a decrease of 53,949 tons.

Revenue and Expenditure.

210. The total receipts of the railways and allied services for the year amounted to £662,556, and the expenditure, including debt charges, to £683,336. There was, therefore, a deficit of £20,780 on revenue working. This deficit has been increased by £3,850, being the amount appropriated from revenue to Capital Account; on the other hand it has been reduced by the sum of £100,000, representing the reversal of the appropriation

made in 1936 and 1937 to the Railway Renewals Fund, which in future is being maintained in the Territorial accounts as a Railway Renewals Reserve. The accounts for the year therefore show a net surplus of £75,370, which reduces the accumulated railways deficit of £175,703, as at 31st December, 1937, to £100,333 at 31st December, 1938.

Electricity.

211. The power stations operated by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, and the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Limited, consist of the hydro-electric power stations on the Pangani and Kikuletwa Rivers and the thermal generation stations at Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma and Mwanza.

The development of the Moshi area is proceeding, and parts of the township supply were in service towards the end of 1938. The source of power is a hydro-electric plant driven by the waters of the Kikuletwa River.

The change-over of supply in Dar es Salaam from direct to alternating current is making progress.

Shipping.

212. 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 Lines).
- Holland Africa Lijn.
- Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.
- Lloyd Triestino.
- Osaka Syosen Kaisya.
- Robin Line (Seas Shipping Company).
- American S. A. Line.
- Bank Line.

Coastal services are maintained by the Tanganyika Railway Marine, the Zanzibar Government, the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, the Shell Company of East Africa, Limited, the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie, the Texas Company and the Holland Africa Line. Three privately owned motor schooners also call at the various ports.

The ports of Mwanza and Bukoba on Lake Victoria are visited regularly by steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Railways Marine service, supplemented by lighters during the produce season.

Steamers.	1937. Cargo Tonnage.					1938. Cargo Tonnage.					
	Nationality.	No.	Inward.	Outward.	Totals.	Per cent.	No.	Inward.	Outward.	Totals.	Per cent.
British	...	571	57,582	110,881	168,463	38.9	526	44,781	94,340	139,121	37.8
German	...	241	39,878	51,910	91,788	21.2	254	25,865	50,444	76,309	20.7
Dutch	...	269	29,507	51,739	81,246	18.7	253	24,461	42,889	67,350	18.3
American	...	85	6,530	26,198	32,728	7.6	93	6,174	32,968	39,142	10.6
Japanese	...	45	22,272	3,919	26,191	6.1	27	15,017	2,480	17,497	4.8
Italian	...	39	304	4,895	5,199	1.0	33	607	3,841	4,448	1.2
French	...	44	412	1,144	1,556	0.4	45	434	381	815	—
Oil ships	...	10	4,140	287	4,427	1.0	6	5,406	1,043	6,449	1.8
Coal ships	...	3	22,040	—	22,040	5.1	4	17,075	400	17,475	4.8
Totals	...	1,307	182,665	250,973	433,638	100.0	1,241	139,820	228,786	368,606	100.0

Wharves and Harbours.

214. 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 for the Railway Administration.

Air Navigation.

215. At the end of the year there were 41 Government aerodromes, five private aerodromes, eight emergency landing grounds in use and seven aerodromes under construction. The aerodrome at Luganga was closed and two new aerodromes were opened at Loliondo and Madaba.

The Empire Air Mail scheme continued to operate bi-weekly throughout the year.

The Government charter service to Mafia was extended to Kilwa on 28th September.

An experimental weekly Government charter service between Dar es Salaam and Dodoma, operated by Wilson Airways, Limited, was initiated in October to connect with the north and south bound services at Dodoma.

The central African service from Nairobi to Lusaka continues to be operated by Wilson Airways Limited and South African Airways in conjunction.

The Coastal service between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam operated bi-weekly throughout the year. For a short period a third service was started, but this did not receive sufficient support and was discontinued.

The Goldfields weekly service continued to operate throughout the year.

Seven hundred and seven charter journeys were undertaken by officials travelling on duty, covering a distance of 121,442 miles—a slight decrease on previous years, due partly to the increased use of regular services.

The total number of miles flown throughout the Territory amounted to about 541,700 miles as against 461,000 in 1937. These were made up as follows:—

	<i>Miles.</i>
Imperial Airways Flying Boats ...	85,900
South African Airways	65,400
Wilson Airways Service... ..	206,800
Wilson Airways Private Charters ...	38,300
Wilson Airways Government Charters	121,400
Government Aircraft	18,900
Private Flying	5,000
<i>Total Mileage</i>	<u>541,700</u>

One flying accident occurred, in which the aircraft was wrecked and the pilot and two passengers were killed.

Three forced landings were made, but no damage or injury was sustained by the aircraft, passengers or crew.

Posts and Telegraphs.

216. Some reduction in the cash revenue of the Tanganyika section of the amalgamated Posts and Telegraphs service took place during the year. This was mainly due to less active business conditions and to the comparatively heavy decrease in telegraph revenue consequent on the introduction of reduced charges on telegrams addressed to Empire Countries.

Finance.—The following statement shows the comparative position between the years 1937 and 1938 in regard to cash revenue and recurrent expenditure:—

	1937.	1938.
	£	£
Cash Revenue	99,477	92,095
Recurrent Expenditure...	95,345	85,781
Excess of cash revenue over recurrent expen- diture	£4,132	6,314

Extraordinary expenditure, provision for which appears under Public Works Estimates, amounted to £1,444 during the year.

The Empire Air Mail Service was further extended to include the India-Malaya and Australia section, Hong Kong, Canada and Newfoundland.

The volume of correspondence dealt with increased by 13 per cent. as compared with 1937.

The number of parcels handled during the year was 79,400, compared with 76,900 in 1937.

There was a slight increase in the number and value of postal orders issued during the year. The number and value of postal orders paid also increased by approximately 11 per cent.

The number of money orders issued increased by 16 per cent. and their value by 11 per cent. Money orders paid showed corresponding increases of 8 per cent. and 7 per cent., respectively.

Telephone traffic continued to increase. The total number of calls handled (including trunk and local calls) showed an increase of approximately 7 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Internal telegraph traffic showed an increase of 3 per cent. over the previous year. The number of overseas telegrams decreased by 14 per cent.

5,730 Inland "greetings" telegrams were dealt with during the year.

Land-line communications throughout the Territory were well maintained and no cases of serious breakdown occurred.

During the year a new trunk line was opened using the old Morogoro—Mikese telegraph wire to duplicate part of the Dar es Salaam—Morogoro wire and thereon to superpose telegraphs. The Tanga—Muhesa trunk was split at Pongwe to give telephone communication to that point.

There was a large demand for new telephone connexions during the year. The Dar es Salaam exchange was extended by 200 lines and some cables were laid to assist in meeting the demand.

The capacity of the switchboard at Tanga was temporarily increased.

In connexion with the Empire Air Mail scheme, the installation of equipment for the transmitting and direction finding stations at Dar es Salaam and Lindi and for the direction finding stations at Moshi, Dodoma and Mbeya was completed during the year.

Roads and Bridges.

217. In the Southern Highlands province a few additional culverts were installed and some embankments increased on the new road which was opened to traffic the previous year from Itigi on the Central Railway. On the Mbeya—Lupa road two new permanent-type bridges were constructed one over the Chipoka River and one at Makongolosi. From Luika to Ngombe (a distance of five miles) improvements were carried out and in Mbeya approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of township roads was metalled and treated with bituminous surfacing. A bridge on the Iringa—Itheme—Nguruhe road was completed.

In the Central province improvements were carried out to the Sekenke—Kinyangiri road.

In the Lake Province the repairs and replacements commenced in the previous year to make good damage caused by adverse weather conditions were continued and completed. Extensive repairs were made to two bridges and a drift in Mwanza township and protection works to prevent erosion of the bank of the river were constructed. Two new reinforced concrete bridges were constructed under contract over the Ndala River on the Mabuki—Shanwa road and over the Sasi River on the Jojiro—Bukwimba road, respectively. In the Bukoba district improvements to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of swamp embankments by stone pitching and surfacing were undertaken on the Bukoba—Tinde road and the ferry over the Murongo River on the Tanganyika—Uganda border was removed to a more suitable site.

In the Eastern province the construction of bridges, drifts and culverts, etc., on the Kilosa—Ifakara road, which was commenced under contract the previous year, and work on the

Morogoro—Turiani road which was almost finished the previous year was completed as was also the 344 ft. reinforced concrete bridge over the Ruaha River on the road from Kilosa to Iringa. A new abutment to the Msimbazi Bridge on the Dar es Salaam—Observation Hill road was completed. A track five miles long was constructed from Observation Hill to join the Dar es Salaam—Bagamoyo road in order to provide a circular route from Dar es Salaam via Observation Hill. Forty-four miles of the Dar es Salaam—Kilwa road were cleared and reformed on a new alignment.

In the Southern province flood damage to the Nyampungu bridge on the Lindi—Songea road was made good, the deck being raised and the bridge lengthened. Approximately two miles of re-surfacing 6 inches thick was also laid on bad stretches on the Lindi-Masasi section of the same road.

In the Tanga province improvements to the Mombo-Moshi road commenced last year were completed by the construction of one 15 feet bridge and six miles of banking, the installation of five culverts and the carrying out of one and a-half miles of re-alignment. A bridge of 20 feet span was constructed on the Tanga—Korogwe road where it traverses the Luengera Swamp and another on the Korogwe Mziha road.

In the Northern province the improvements to the Arusha—Moshi road commenced last year were continued. At the Arusha end of the road 4.8 miles of road were surfaced with decomposed rock and stone to a depth of from six to nine inches and a further five miles towards Moshi were surfaced to a depth of six inches; quantities of surfacing material were quarried and stacked by contract in order to continue the full surfacing intended. Two bridges of a total length of 35 feet were constructed and timber decking on four other bridges was replaced by concrete decking; two culverts were installed.

In addition to the works mentioned above, a number of smaller improvements and extensions to the road system of the country were made.

4,338 miles of main and Grade A district roads were maintained continuously during the year and 310 miles of township and district headquarters roads have been maintained, and improved where possible.

Buildings.

218. In the Eastern province the construction of a training school and hostel for 60 apprentices at Dar es Salaam and a hospital for approximately 135 patients at Morogoro was commenced by contract and nearly completed. Extensions to the Secretariat building in Dar es Salaam, consisting of a new double storey wing and a library and committee room, were commenced and well advanced and, also at Dar es Salaam, a quarter

was built at the wireless station and a wireless building and additional magazines were constructed for the King's African Rifles.

In the Central province 200 feet of the surrounding wall of the prison at Dodoma were rebuilt and the Mental Hospital was extended; at Mpwapwa a small hospital was constructed.

In the Southern Highlands province numerous buildings for the new King's African Rifles detachment at Iringa were erected and extensive roof repairs and improvements to the hospital were carried out.

In the Lake province the Rest House at Mwanza was re-roofed and improved, a drawing office and store were added to the Lands and Mines office and four Government quarters were completely re-roofed.

In the Western province, at Tabora, a science laboratory for the Junior Secondary School was practically completed and at the Native Hospital improvements to drainage including the provision of a new septic tank were carried out.

In the Tanga province the construction of the sisal experimental station at Mlingano was continued by the completion of the store, workshop, garage and the labour camp (except for latrines), and by fixing foundations for machinery in the factory. Further work on the factory was delayed pending the arrival of steelwork. The Governor's Lodge at Lushoto in the Usambaras, which was being constructed by contract, was completed, a new ward was constructed at Tanga Hospital and improvements to Lushoto Hospital were carried out. At Tanga a new classroom with furniture was provided at the School, and a new Native Beer Hall was constructed.

In the Northern province the construction of buildings for the King's African Rifles in the new cantonment for one rifle battalion at Moshi was begun. Thirty-seven semi-permanent buildings comprising officers' quarters, offices, stores, etc., were completed by contract and the construction of quarters, kitchens, latrines, etc., for native ranks was commenced. The last work is being carried out departmentally, labour being provided by the troops.

In addition to the works mentioned above, a number of smaller improvements and extensions to the Government buildings of the Territory were carried out. All buildings were maintained in as good condition as funds permitted.

Water Supply.

219. Increased attention continued to be paid to improving the quality of water supplied, tests and investigations with this in view were carried out, the systematic scouring of mains was continued and a temporary sterilizing plant was installed at Dar es Salaam.

Dar es Salaam.—To cope with the continued growth of consumption, the installation of a booster pump to increase the yield from the source was nearly completed by the end of the year and an additional main pump to deliver 375 gallons per minute, a new elevated tank to hold 75,000 gallons and a sterilizing plant to replace the temporary plant which has been installed, were placed on order from the United Kingdom. A new main was laid to supply the new building estate on the Kingsway.

Mafia.—A new hand-pump was installed and the distribution system was partly relaid and enlarged.

Dodoma.—Repairs and improvements were carried out to the Kikuyu furrow (which leads to the dam) to prevent avoidable loss of water. The supply from the catchment area again proved inadequate owing to low rainfall, and previous sources of supply were again brought into use.

Mbeya.—The extension of the existing distribution system was commenced and 780 feet of 4-inch mains and 500 feet of 3-inch mains were laid.

Chunya.—The installation of the new distribution system consisting of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 6-inch and 4-inch piping was well advanced, the storage tank was erected and the pump and sterilizing house roofed.

Tabora.—350 feet of new main were added to the distribution system in order to serve additional consumers.

Bwiru School.—The supply and distribution systems were reconstructed and the storage tank re-located and increased. Improvements to the windmill pumping unit and the installation of an auxiliary motor-driven unit are in progress.

The maintenance of all supplies was carried out adequately throughout the year and no serious breakdown or interruption to the service occurred in any supply.

Quays, Piers and Seawalls.

220. Work carried out was confined principally to the maintenance of existing structures and sea defences at Dar es Salaam in the Eastern Province, and at Lindi in the Southern Province where a new pier was constructed for use by Imperial Airways.

At Bukoba in the Lake Province 470 tons of rubble were tipped to effect temporary repairs where the breakwater had been breached by storms.

Government Motor Transport.

221. The Government fleet of vehicles was increased during the year by 13 Bedford 30-cwt. lorries, 1 Ford lorry, 1 Morris Ambulance, 1 Bedford 12-cwt. chassis, 2 Chevrolet cars, 1 Ford car and 1 motor cycle. Fifteen motor lorries, 4 box-body cars

and 2 motor cycles were dispensed with as unserviceable, and at the end of the year the fleet consisted of 140 motor vehicles of lorry type, 15 box-body cars and 18 motor cycles, as well as 6 Crossley six-wheeled lorries taken over from the King's African Rifles. Thirty-nine lorries, 8 box-body cars and 8 motor cycles were maintained and operated in Dar es Salaam on general transport, the material conveyed amounting to 82,115 tons and the distance run to 187,507 miles. Thirty-four of the remaining vehicles were employed on public works throughout the Territory and the remainder on transport required for various departments.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

222. *Tanga Main Drainage.*—The work commenced last year was continued and completed in March with the laying of 3,010 feet of 9-inch and 330 feet of 7-inch pipe and the new scheme was brought into operation. Savings were effected on the original estimate which enabled additions to the branch sewers to be undertaken and this was commenced in October, 3,025 feet out of a total of 12,388 feet of 7-inch piping being laid during the year.

APPENDIX I.

List showing the number of Europeans, Asians, and Africans provided for in the Tanganyika Territory Estimates for 1938. (The list does not include temporary posts, 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	—	2
	Housekeeper	1	—	—
IV. Accountant General.	Accountant General	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant and Assistant Treasurers	6	—	—
	Clerks	—	37	3
V. Administrator- General.	Administrator-General	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant Administrator- General	1	—	—
	Assistant Administrators- General	2	—	—
	Clerks	—	11	1
VI. Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture	1	—	—
	Deputy Director of Agri- culture	1	—	—
	Entomologists	2	—	—
	Plant Pathologist	1	—	—
	Senior Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Officers	32	—	—
	Senior Agricultural Assist- ants and Agricultural Assistants	22	—	—
	Chief Clerk and Clerks	1	15	10
	African Instructors	—	—	260*
	Overseers, Agricultural Stations	1	1	4
	Station Foremen	—	—	9
	Industrial Instructor	—	—	1
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	2
	Teachers	—	—	2
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2
VII. Audit.	Auditor	1	—	—
	Deputy Auditor	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant and Assistant Auditors	6	—	—
	Clerks	—	24	—
VIII. Aviation.	Wireless Officers	7	—	—
	Operators and Fitters	—	6	—
	Clerk	—	1	—
IX. Customs.	Comptroller of Customs	1	—	—
	Senior Supervisors and Supervisors of Customs... ..	9	—	—
	Clerks	—	106	19

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>	
X. Education.	Director of Education ...	1	—	—	
	Assistant Director ...	1	—	—	
	Superintendents of Education	24	—	—	
	Assistant Masters... ..	—	2	—	
	Supervisor of Female Education	1	—	—	
	Head Mistresses	3	—	—	
	Junior Teaching Staff ...	7	—	—	
	Senior Industrial Instructors and Industrial Instructors	11	—	36	
	Clerical Instructor ...	1	—	—	
	Office Superintendent ...	1	—	—	
	Clerks	1	7	23	
	Indian Inspector	—	1	—	
	Indian Headmaster and Masters	—	35	—	
	African Teachers	—	—	310	
	Drill Instructors	—	—	5	
	XI. Forests.	Conservator of Forests ...	1	—	—
		Senior Assistant and Assistant Conservators... ..	8	—	—
Foresters		9	—	—	
Forest Guards and Forest Rangers		—	—	169*	
Clerks		—	3	5	
XII. Game.	Game Warden	1	—	—	
	Game Rangers	7	—	—	
	Clerks	—	2	1	
	Game Scouts	—	—	175*	
XIV. Judicial.	Chief Justice	1	—	—	
	Puisne Judges	4	—	—	
	Resident Magistrates ...	7	—	—	
	Registrar	1	—	—	
	Deputy Registrar	1	—	—	
	Clerks and Interpreters ...	—	28	12	
XV. Lands and Mines.	Mining Consultant... ..	1	—	—	
	Director	1	—	—	
	Secretary	1	—	—	
	Accountant... ..	1	—	—	
	Chief Clerk and Clerks ...	7	14	11	
	Land Officer and Assistant Land Officers	6	—	—	
	Chief Inspector of Mines ...	1	—	—	
	Inspector of Mines and Assistant Inspectors ...	8	—	—	
	Beacon Inspectors... ..	4	—	—	
	Tracers and Field Assistants	—	—	10	
	Chief Surveyor, Senior Surveyors, Surveyors and Junior Surveyors ...	15	—	—	
	Chief Draughtsman and Draughtsmen	6	4	—	
	Photographer	1	—	—	
	Photographic Survey Draughtsman	1	—	—	

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
XV. Lands and Mines— <i>contd.</i>	Computers	3	—	—
	Chief Geologist	1	—	—
	Geologists	4	—	—
	Chemist and Petrologist	1	—	—
	Laboratory Assistants and Field Assistants... ..	—	—	5
	Drill Foremen	3	—	—
	Land Assistants	3	—	—
XVI. Legal.	Attorney-General	1	—	—
	Solicitor-General	1	—	—
	Crown Counsel	4	—	—
	Clerks	—	4	—
XVIII. Medical.	Director of Medical Services	1	—	—
	Deputy Director of Medical Services	1	—	—
	Assistant Director of Medical Services	1	—	—
	Secretary	1	—	—
	Senior Medical Officers	7	—	—
	Sleeping Sickness Officer	1	—	—
	Specialists	3	—	—
	Medical Officers	33	—	—
	Senior Dental Surgeon and Dental Surgeon... ..	2	—	—
	Senior Pathologist and Pathologist	2	—	—
	Government Analyst	1	—	—
	Matron and Assistant Matron	2	—	—
	Senior Nursing Sisters and Nursing Sisters	32	—	—
	Senior Health Visitors and Health Visitors	6	—	—
	Secretary Dispenser	1	—	—
	Laboratory Assistant	1	—	—
	Chief Clerk and Clerks	2	21	19
	Pharmacist and Assistant Pharmacists	3	—	—
	Medical Instructor	1	—	—
	Superintendent, Mental Hospital	1	—	—
	Supervisor of Female Patients	1	—	—
	Senior Sanitary Superin- tendent and Sanitary Superintendents... ..	22	—	—
	Agricultural Surveyors	7	—	—
	Dental Mechanic	1	—	—
	Field Officer	1	—	—
	Assistant Surgeon	—	—	—
	Senior Sub-Assistant Sur- geons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons	—	54	—
	Assistant to Government Analyst	—	—	1
	Compounders	—	27	—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>	
XVIII. Medical — <i>contd.</i>	Assistant Nurses	—	12	—	
	Dispensers	—	—	117	
	Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	140	
XIX. Military.	British Officers and N.C.Os.	48	—	—	
	Foreman of Signals	1	—	—	
	Storekeeper	1	—	—	
	African Combatant Ranks	—	—	1,308*	
	Clerks	—	15	17	
XXII. Police.	Commissioner of Police	1	—	—	
	Deputy Commissioner	1	—	—	
	Superintendents	8	—	—	
	Assistant Superintendents and Cadets	22	—	—	
	Chief Inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors	28	—	—	
	Inspector of Weights and Measures... ..	1	—	—	
	Instructors... ..	2	—	—	
	Sub-Inspectors and Assist- ant Sub-Inspectors	—	31	18	
	Clerks	1	27	11	
	Police ranks (N.C.Os. and men)	—	—	1,671	
	Carpenter	—	—	1	
	Armourer	—	1	—	
	XXIII. Posts and Telegraphs.	Regional Director	1	—	—
Senior Postmasters, Post- masters, Junior Post- masters and Postal Clerks and Telegraphists		13	1	—	
Chief Storekeeper		1	—	—	
Telegraph Engineer and Assistant Telegraph Engineers		3	—	—	
Electrical Engineer		1	—	—	
Assistant Workshop Super- intendent		1	—	—	
Divisional and Assistant Engineers		3	—	—	
Sub-Engineers and In- spectors		10	—	—	
Assistant Electrical In- spector		—	1	—	
Wireless Officers		2	—	—	
Telegraph Sub-Inspectors		—	2	—	
Draughtsman		—	1	—	
Telegraph Artisans		—	2	—	
Clerks and Telegraphists		—	62	229	
Linemen and Artisans		—	—	214	
XXIV. Printing and Stationery		Government Printer	1	—	—
		Press Superintendent	1	—	—
		Assistant Superintendents and Junior Assistant Superintendent	5	—	—
		Operators	1	2	—
	Press Engineer	1	—	—	

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>	
XXIV. Printing and Stationery — <i>contd.</i>	Proof Reader and Assistant	1	1	—	
	Clerks	—	6	2	
	Stereotyper... ..	—	1	—	
	Compositors, Pressmen, Binders, etc.	—	—	87	
XXV. Prisons.	Commissioner of Prisons ...	1	—	—	
	Senior Superintendents, Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents	6	—	—	
	First-Class and Second- Class Gaolers	8	—	—	
	Clerks	—	8	11	
	Chief Warders and Warders and Recruits	—	9	502	
	Wardresses	—	—	10	
	Instructors (Prison Indus- tries and Approved School)	—	4	17	
	XXVI. Provincial Administration.	Senior Provincial Commis- sioners and Provincial Commissioners	8	—	—
		Deputy Provincial Com- missioners	6	—	—
Administrative Officers and Cadets		151	—	—	
Financial Assistants ...		2	—	—	
District Foremen		8	—	—	
Clerks		2	83	177	
Tax Clerks and Local Interpreters		—	—	290*	
Market Masters, etc. ...		—	—	35*	
Labour Camp Overseers and Orderlies		—	—	19	
Liwalis, Cadis, Akidas, etc.		—	—	258*	
XXVII. P u b l i c Works and Transport.		Director of Public Works...	1	—	—
		Assistant Director of Public Works	1	—	—
	Water Engineer	1	—	—	
	Executive Engineer ...	1	—	—	
	Road Engineer	1	—	—	
	Divisional and Assistant Engineers	10	—	—	
	Assistant Road Engineers	2	—	—	
	Chief Accountant	1	—	—	
	Assistant Chief Accountant	1	—	—	
	Accountants and Store- keepers	2	—	—	
	Chief Clerk and Clerks ...	1	30	11	
	Architect	1	—	—	
	Quantity Surveyor ...	1	—	—	
	Assistant Architect ...	1	—	—	
	Draughtsman	—	1	—	
	Workshop Superintendent and Assistant Workshop Superintendent	2	—	—	
	Water-Supply Superinten- dent and Assistant Superintendent	2	—	—	

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
XXVII. Public Works and Transport — <i>contd.</i>	Mechanics	2	3	—
	Senior Inspectors and Inspectors of Works ...	19	—	—
	Road Foremen	13	—	—
	Bridge Foreman	1	—	—
	Overseers	—	5	—
	Checkers, Drivers, etc. ...	—	—	40*
XXXIV. Secretariat and Labour Inspectorate.	Chief Secretary	1	—	—
	Financial Secretary ...	1	—	—
	Administrative Secretary	1	—	—
	First Assistant Chief Secretary	1	—	—
	Assistant Chief Secretary...	1	—	—
	Secretaries and Assistant Secretary	8	—	1
	Establishment Officer ...	1	—	—
	Chief Inspector of Labour	1	—	—
	Labour Officers	7	—	—
	Factory Inspector	1	—	—
	Chief Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Superintendent, Registration and Correspondence Branches... ..	1	—	—
	Assistant Superintendents, Registration and Correspondence Branches ...	—	2	—
	Clerks	—	14	5
	Stenographers	2	—	—
XXXVI. Township Authority Dar es Salaam.	Municipal Secretary, Dar es Salaam	1	—	—
	Building Inspectors ...	1	—	2
	Clerks	1	7	10
	Labour Supervisor ...	—	1	—
	Tax Collectors	—	—	5
	Accountant... ..	1	—	—
	Water Meter Readers ...	—	2	1
	Foreman Gardener ...	—	1	—
	Motor Drivers and Fire Brigade Staff	—	—	23
	Roller Driver	—	1	—
	Liwali	—	—	1
	Market Masters and Assistant Market Masters ...	—	1	2
XXXVII. Veterinary.	Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—
	Senior Veterinary Research Officer and Veterinary Research Officers ...	2	—	—
	Senior Veterinary Officers and Veterinary Officers...	12	—	—
	Botanist	1	—	—
	Chemist	1	—	—
	Laboratory Assistant ...	1	—	—
	Chief Clerk and Clerks ...	1	7	5
	Senior Assistant and Assistant Livestock Officers ...	19	—	—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
XXXVII. Veteri- nary— <i>contd.</i>	Pasture Assistant	1	—	—
	Mechanic	—	1	—
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4
	Veterinary Guards and Rinderpest Scouts	—	—	250*
Appendix B. Tsetse Research.	Director of Tsetse Research	1	—	—
	Assistant Director... ..	1	—	—
	Entomologists	4	—	—
	Botanist	1	—	—
	Field Officers	1	—	—
	Field Assistants	1	—	—
	Mechanical Assistant Clerks	1	—	—
Coffee Research Station.	Chief Scientific Officer	1	—	—
	Chemist	1	—	—
	Agricultural Assistant Clerks	1	—	—
	Laboratory Assistants	—	1	2
	Mechanic	—	1	—
	African Assistants and Overseers	—	—	3
	Sleeping Sickness Research	Research Officer	1	—
Assistant... ..		1	—	—
Geological Survey.	Assistant and Field Geolo- gists	4	—	—
	Assistant Chemist	1	—	—
	Draughtsman	1	—	—
	Clerk	—	1	—
	Laboratory Assistant ..	—	—	1
	Headmen and Motor Drivers	—	—	7
Topographical Survey.	Triangulator	1	—	—
	Topographers	13	—	—
	Draughtsman	—	1	—
	Chainmen	—	—	32
Triangulation Survey.	Surveyors	4	—	—
	Chainmen	—	—	25*
Water Boring Scheme.	Engineering Geologist	1	—	—
	Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Drill Foremen	3	—	—
	Motor Driver and Headman	—	—	2
Anti-Malarial Works, Dar es Salaam.	Anti-Malarial Engineer	1	—	—
	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—
	Tracer and Timekeeper	—	—	1
General Recon- naissance of Water Re- sources.	Water Consultant	1	—	—
	African Draughtsman and Field Assistants... ..	—	—	4
	African Driver	—	—	1
Topo-Hydro- graphic Survey and Irrigation Experiments.	Soil Chemist	1	—	—
	Experiment Surveyors	2	—	—
	Assistants	—	—	10
Totals (exclusive of railways) ...		940	758	6,682

**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	5	—	—
	Chief Draughtsmen, Draughtsmen and Tracers	1	2	11
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Clerks	1	14	13
	Timekeepers	—	—	7
	Permanent Way Inspectors (Senior, Junior and Apprentice)	14	7	3
	Inspector of Works, (Senior, Grade I and Grade II)	4	—	—
	Bridge Inspector	1	—	—
	Sub-Permanent Way In- spectors	—	6	50
	Overseers	—	2	—
	Sub-Inspectors of Works	—	—	2
	Conservancy Foremen	—	—	5
	Motor Car Driver	—	—	1
	B. Locomotive.	Chief Mechanical Engineer	1	—
Office Assistant (Technical)		1	—	—
Office Superintendent		1	—	—
Works Manager		1	—	—
Locomotive Running Superintendent		1	—	—
Assistant Locomotive Superintendents		2	—	—
Clerks		2	27	22
Draughtsman		—	1	—
Foremen (Grade I and II)		14	—	—
Boiler Inspector		1	—	—
Locomotive Inspector		1	—	—
Engine Drivers		7	13	25
European Locomotive Artisans and Junior Artisans		10	—	—
D. Traffic	Traffic Manager	1	—	—
	Traffic Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	5	—	—
	Traffic Inspectors	4	—	—
	Clerks	2	14	11
	Station Masters and Assist- ants	6	66	40
	Assistant Goods Agent	—	1	—
	Station, Booking and Goods Clerks	—	26	29
	Assistant Yard Foremen	—	4	—
	Guards	2	25	20

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
E. Management, Accounts, Audit and Stores.	General Manager ...	1	—	—
	Personal Assistant ...	1	—	—
	Chief Accountant ...	1	—	—
	Deputy Chief Accountant	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant Account- ant	1	—	—
	Assistant Accountants ...	2	—	—
	Office Superintendent ...	1	—	—
	Office Assistant	1	—	—
	Clerks	7	59	11
	Travelling Inspectors of Accounts... ..	3	—	—
	Stock Verifiers	1	1	—
	Cashier	1	—	—
	Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Storekeepers	2	—	—
	Senior Sub - Storekeeper, Sub - Storekeepers and Stores Warders	4	13	6
Q. Ports and Har- bours, Lake Steamer Service, Wharves, etc.	Marine Superintendent ...	1	—	—
	Marine Officers	8	—	—
	Marine Engineers	4	—	—
	Dockyard Superintendent	1	—	—
	Artisan	1	—	—
	Wharf Master	1	—	—
Clerks	—	8	6	
	<i>Railway Totals ...</i>	137	289	262
	<i>Totals</i>	1,077	1,047	6,944

APPENDIX II.

Address by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Thirteenth Session of the Legislative Council.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

In addressing you on the opening of a new session of the Legislative Council I would refer first to the changes which have taken place in the composition of the Council during the year that has elapsed since you last assembled for the purpose which brings you here to-day. A year ago my predecessor, Sir Harold MacMichael, delivered in this place the last of his masterly addresses to the Council, and not long afterwards he left Tanganyika to assume his new duties as High Commissioner of Palestine and Trans-Jordan. That the whole of the Territory gratefully acknowledged its indebtedness to him for wise guidance and direction and joined in wishing him unqualified success in the immensely difficult task which he has now assumed—these are facts of which you do not need to be reminded, but which it is fitting that I should mention here to-day. There have been few other changes in the Council. The Chief Secretary, whom I welcome on his return from leave, and the Attorney-General, each of whom in turn administered the Government during a portion of the year, are still with us, I am glad to say, and so is the Financial Secretary whom we all congratulate very cordially on the Honour of Companionship of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George which His Majesty was pleased to confer on him last June. The same Honour was conferred at the New Year on

the General Manager of the Railways, Mr. Robins, whom you will also wish to congratulate. There are two new substantive members of Council, namely Mr. Wakefield, who has in the past sat in this Council as an acting member and has now taken his seat substantively on his appointment to be Director of Agriculture, and Mr. Longland, who has recently assumed duties as Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province. The knowledge and varied experience of each of these officials will, I know, be of great value to the deliberations of the Council. We also welcome two acting members, Dr. Malik, who is no stranger to the Council, and Mr. Stone. They are temporarily taking the places of Mr. Adamjee and the Rev. Canon Gibbons, each of whom has been honoured during the year by His Majesty by being made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. Let me, while on the subject of Honours awarded by His Majesty the King, offer the congratulations of the Council to His Honour the Chief Justice on the Knighthood conferred on him in June, and to Colonel Fowkes who was at the same time made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

I have said something about individual members of the Council, and before I pass on to discuss our situation and the work that lies before us I wish to say a more general word about the part played by members as a whole in the government of this Territory. In the short time that I have been in Tanganyika I have come to the conclusion that both in this Council and outside it the Government needs to derive a fuller measure of benefit from the counsels of its unofficial coadjutors. The existence of this need will hardly be denied, and when we look for the reason I think we shall all agree that it is to be found not in the lack of capacity nor yet in lack of goodwill on either side, but simply in lack of opportunity. A part of the difficulty lies in the great distances, which separate us for all but a few weeks in the year. This is being gradually counteracted as our communications improve; but something more is needed, and I wish honourable members to know that in my judgment one of the most important of the tasks that lie before us is to devise methods whereby the unofficial community may be enabled to make a greater contribution to the good government of this country and to a solution of its problems.

I come now to the two principal matters which, as I said just now, must form the subject of my address to you to-day, namely our present situation and the work that lies before us. Reference to our present situation must necessarily bring to all our minds at the present time the subject which has for long engaged the thoughts of the people of this country, and which more particularly in the last two months has aroused anxiety and apprehension. The maintenance of British rule in Tanganyika Territory has been thought by many to be in jeopardy, and those of us who have no such misgivings realize, nevertheless, that the subject is one on which it would be wrong to keep silence. It is a subject on which it is fitting that this Council should give public expression to the wishes of the inhabitants of the country. It is a subject on which we should ourselves express our confidence and strive to communicate that confidence to others. For at this moment confidence is the most vital and compelling need of every interest in Tanganyika.

Let me turn now to the next most important component of our present situation, the financial position and prospect of the Territory. And here one more reference to the political issue is necessary. The effect of the prevailing uncertainty on our revenue was mentioned by me in this Council a few weeks ago. It remains true to-day that this same cause is having a noticeably retarding effect. On what assumption then are we to prepare our revenue estimates for 1939? To my mind there can be only one answer. We must express in our budget-making, as in our other activities, our conviction that this uncertainty will not endure, and our policy must be to frame our estimates for 1939 on that assumption. On this and on

other essential features of the Territory's financial prospects you will have the fullest explanations from the Financial Secretary, and I do not propose to do more than give you a very general outline of the position. We began this year with an excess of assets over liabilities amounting to £1,037,780. The operations of the year had been expected to reduce this figure by £48,413, account being taken in this calculation of the supplementary programme of Public Works from surplus balances. We must now revise that estimate. By the end of this year, so far as we can now foretell, our excess of assets over liabilities will have been reduced by £178,116, and at the turn of the year will stand at £859,664. Our estimate of revenue for 1939 can be put at a somewhat higher figure than the amount which we now expect to realize in 1938, but the estimate of expenditure, which is being laid before you for your consideration, exceeds that figure, notwithstanding the strict principles of economy on which it has been drawn up, by £113,546, and this is accordingly the sum by which the ordinary operations of 1939 are expected to reduce our surplus balances. Further reduction must be contemplated in consequence of two extraordinary items of expenditure for which we ought to make provision out of surplus balances—namely our contribution to the Makerere Endowment Fund, and the continuance, on a scale far removed from extravagance, of our supplementary programme of Extraordinary Public Works. The contribution to the endowment of Makerere may not fall to be paid in its entirety during the year but it has been thought prudent to make provision for the contingency that it may. The result of these two additions to our estimated deficit on next year's working is to reduce our estimated excess of assets over liabilities as on the 31st of December, 1939, to £602,022.

One general observation I would make. A combination of adverse circumstances has affected the prosperity of the Territory during 1938. We must calculate on a continuance into 1939 of the effect of some, but by no means all, of these adverse circumstances. In this I see no grounds whatever for despondency. The strength of our financial position is being tested. So far it is withstanding the test and unless climate and price levels again conspire to accumulate upon us further unexpected misfortunes in the coming year, it will, I sincerely believe, emerge from it unimpaired. Beyond question gratitude is due to those members of this Council, official and unofficial, who by the exercise of prudence in the past are enabling us to stand our ground to-day.

The finances of the Railways and Ports Services will be fully laid before you and I will only draw your attention to the fact that the same circumstances which have operated against the fulfilment of our expectations as regards general revenue in 1938 have in the case of the Railway converted an anticipated surplus of approximately £36,000 into an estimated deficit of £40,000. The principal cause was the partial failure of rains in the main crop-producing areas, and a very large proportion of the shortfall was due to the failure of the groundnut crop. As was to be expected a decline in imports has followed the decline of exports. Mention must also be made of the fact that in consequence of the delay in the operation of restrictive legislation much revenue has been lost to the Railways through the consignment of goods by the Kenya and Uganda Railways, with its lower rates, to points near the border, and thence by road to places in this Territory. For 1939 it has been decided after giving careful consideration to all known factors that we can without imprudence reckon on a slight improvement. The estimate of railway revenue has been put at the figure of £626,100 compared with the revised estimate for the current year of £586,100, and a net estimated deficit of £10,518 is expected, as compared with the deficit of nearly £40,000 which is forecast in the revised estimates for 1938. Full allowance has been made in these estimates for

the carriage by the Railways of a share of the increased production which we hope for and to which I shall refer later in the course of this address.

Honourable members will be interested to know that from the 1st of January next effect is being given to the recommendation of the Ports Committee that all ports in the Territory should be placed under the control of the General Manager of the Railways as Chief Port Authority. Members will see when the estimates are placed before them that in accordance with another recommendation of the same Committee the revenue and expenditure of the ports has been incorporated in a separate ports budget. The Ports Committee also recommended the appointment of a central advisory committee to provide an organized channel for consultation between the Chief Port Authority and the interests most closely concerned. I am in full agreement with this proposal and intend to give effect to it forthwith.

In regard to trade generally, I need hardly remind you that the interests of traders and merchants and the interests of the Government in its capacity as trustee for the people of this country are identical. We have as our common aim the development of the Territory. Let me draw your attention to one respect in which a greater measure of co-operation is needed if a more rapid advance is to be made towards this objective. In the north-western areas of this country much has been done to remove disabilities which have been the subject of complaint in the past. Railway rates have been equalized with the rates in force over alternative routes, port facilities are being improved, and steps are being taken to prevent the infiltration of merchandise by unauthorized routes. I look now to the commercial community to render active assistance in facilitating trade in these areas and in seeing that our joint interests are not prejudiced by apathy or failure on the part of those concerned to make the fullest use of the facilities afforded by our own railway system.

It has to be recorded that in agriculture the Territory has experienced an extremely unfavourable year. Reduction of yields and output in consequence of drought has been accompanied by a heavy fall in prices. I will not give you the unhappy catalogue of price movements during the past year. I am glad to say that in the case of nearly every product some slight signs of recovery have been discernible in the last few weeks, and that the outlook is somewhat better now than it was in August and September, but it is most unfortunate that the very recent improvement in the price of sisal has not been maintained. Despite the unfavourable conditions the exports of most of our produce have increased, the most noticeable exception being groundnuts. The effect of the drought has been most severely felt in the Western Province where, as honourable members are already aware, it has been necessary to initiate measures for the relief of distress.

It is the present aim of the Government to stimulate peasant production, both by the adoption of improved methods and by encouraging the native agricultural population to greater effort. Full details have been given to honourable members of the manner in which this important matter is being handled, and they are aware of the fact that Government has not lost sight of the necessity of maintaining the balance between peasant and plantation agriculture.

It is fortunate for the Territory and for the individual producer that the planting industries of sisal, coffee, tea, maize and pyrethrum have realized the advantages of forming territorial associations, some with statutory boards, linked in one way or another to similar bodies in other East African territories. For it is only by orderly marketing, improvement of quality, and the standardization of grades, that primary producers can reap the full benefit of their labours.

I trust that the measures which the Sisal Growers' Association have in mind for the further organization of the industry on lines which would

conditions appear to demand, will have the desired effect of promoting the welfare of the industry, which has played such a prominent part in the development of this Territory.

Important developments have recently occurred in connection with the Southern Highlands. Pyrethrum, a product which appears to have a bright future at least for many years to come, has been well proved for the Dabaga and Mufindi areas. During the current season about 25 tons will be harvested, and within two years exports should amount to over 100,000 tons with a potential value of £200,000.

When I last addressed you, I spoke with some apprehension of the locust menace in the Lake District. I am glad to say that no more swarms appear to have entered the Territory. It is still necessary, however, to exercise vigilance, and to continue the precautionary measure of encouraging increased planting of root crops.

In the course of my inspections I have been much impressed both by the outstanding importance of the constant menace of soil erosion and by the energetic steps that are being taken to combat it. I am satisfied that progress is being made in dealing with this immense and complex problem, both by the adoption of directly remedial agricultural practices and by the extension of mixed farming.

In the last few days this Government has been asked by His Majesty's Government to give consideration to the possibility of enabling a limited number of Jewish refugees from Germany who are capable of making their livelihood by agriculture to find a home in this Territory. The matter is one which, however sympathetically we may approach it, will require the most thorough investigation before any commitments are entered into. Steps have already been taken to put in hand certain preliminary investigations, and honourable members may rest assured that they will be fully consulted both now and in the future as these enquiries proceed. I propose to ask for their co-operation in this matter by appointing a Select Committee to deal with the whole question.

Among other proposals which are before the Government for land development mention should be made of the proposal to provide for the expansion of the Chagga, who, as honourable members are aware, are solely in need of additional land. It is hoped that some provision for their requirements can be made by a scheme on the Kingolwira plan. At Kingolwira itself good progress is being made with the general settlement scheme. I may mention incidentally that it is proposed to extend the facilities for giving agricultural employment in this locality to prisoners, and thereby to reduce the numbers for whom accommodation has to be provided in the town jails both of Mwanza and of Dar es Salaam.

A scheme for the reorganization of the Department of Lands and Mines is now under consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is hoped that it will soon be ready for consideration by this Council.

I will very briefly refer in turn to the varied activities of the different branches of this department. In view of the increasing importance of the mining industry in this Territory it is proposed to raise the status of the Chief Inspector of Mines and to alter his title to that of Commissioner of Mines. The steady expansion in mineral production which has been going on since 1931 still continues, and there is every reason to expect that by next year the value of the output will exceed £1,000,000. A satisfactory feature is that the increase is mainly due to increased gold production from reef sources, indicating that the mining industry is tending to acquire a greater degree of permanence.

The branch of the Department which is principally concerned in the scheme of reorganization is the Land Division. The most important part of the proposals involves the establishment of a new division comprising the present Administrator-General's Department, the Land Registry and the Registry of Documents.

There has been a slight falling off in the demand for agricultural land during the year. It is noticeable that of the total area alienated, over one-half was taken up for sisal planting.

The existing scheme of triangulation survey, which is being financed from the Colonial Development Fund, is being completed this year and an application has been made to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for a further grant to enable the major triangulation of the Territory to be completed within the next four years.

The topographical survey has been progressing satisfactorily but is still hampered by shortage of trained topographers. The existing funds are expected to expire at the end of 1939 and application is being made to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for further funds to carry on this important work.

Satisfactory progress continues to be made with the geological mapping of the more important mineral-bearing zones of the Territory under the provisions of the Colonial Development Fund Scheme. It is expected that the present allocation will be sufficient to last until the end of 1940, by which time it is hoped that most of the more urgent geological mapping will have been completed.

Members are aware of the fact that Mr. Grant, Conservator of Forests, has recently retired from the Public Service after 18 years of service in that capacity. I take this opportunity of expressing appreciation of Mr. Grant's long and valuable service. We are all glad, I am sure, to know that it is his intention to settle down in Tanganyika, so that his knowledge and experience will not be lost to the Territory.

As a result of generous assistance from the Colonial Development Fund it will now be possible to undertake certain long-range forestry development. His Majesty's Government have approved, in addition to free grants for the topo-hydrographic survey of Kilimanjaro and Meru and for a reconnaissance of the Territory's water resources, the payment over a five-year period of free grants aggregating over £57,000 towards the £97,000 necessary for the implementing of government's programme of forestry conservation and for the establishment of a Water Executive. It is hardly necessary for me to stress the intimate connection between the improvement of our forestry resources and the conservation of water supplies and the prevention of soil erosion.

The programme of further work arranged is based on recommendations made by Professor Troup, and I take this opportunity to express my whole-hearted agreement with his conclusion that, while there is no occasion for a sudden spectacular expansion in this Territory, there is every reason for adopting a policy of steady development involving some increase of staff and expenditure from the outset. The development now proposed includes *inter alia* further extensive reservation of forests in the Western and Lake provinces, increased plantation work, additional protection measures, silvicultural research, and the preparation of working plans for the exploitation along approved lines of those forest resources of the Territory which have hitherto remained undeveloped.

The efforts of the Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry have been directed principally to the work of rinderpest control. By the end of last year rinderpest had spread southwards as far as the Ruaha river, and was constituting a threat to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. Early in February a meeting of veterinary authorities was called together at Nairobi at the instance of the Secretary of State. It was attended by representatives of the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa as well as those of the Union of South Africa and of other British territories in East and South Africa. As a result of this conference a plan was drawn up for establishing a protected area by triple vaccination of a

large belt south of the infected zone. This special campaign which began in May has recently been concluded and the final report of the Director of Veterinary Services will be made available for honourable members at an early date. The expenditure will be borne partly by Tanganyika and partly by the other countries concerned. It is likely that the broader issue of the complete eradication of rinderpest from Eastern Africa will come under review in the near future and in that event this Government will be prepared to give most careful consideration to any proposals having this end in view.

Further expenditure is also required on the control of other diseases of cattle, particularly contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia and east coast fever. Some anxiety has been caused during the year by the spread of two animal diseases which are communicable to man, namely rabies and anthrax. They are engaging the close attention of the department.

I record with pleasure the great success which has attended the efforts of the Veterinary Department to encourage native production of clarified butter in the Central and Western provinces. There are now seventeen factories in operation and more are to be completed next year.

The progress of the dairying industry and of the industries connected with the raising of beef animals, sheep, pigs and poultry all form a most important part of the economic development of the Territory, and those interested in animal industry may be assured that Government desires every encouragement and assistance to be given to them. In this connection I may say that I have just approved the appointment of a Committee to investigate the present position of the dairying industry in the Northern Province.

I had hoped that it might be possible for this Council to consider before the end of the year a new Diseases of Animals Ordinance in which provision would be made for the declaration of compulsory dipping areas in districts where east coast fever is present. It will be a disappointment to me if this Bill is not before Council at our next session. If this legislation is passed Government hopes that it may be in a position, provided that the financial situation permits, to make advances for the construction of dipping tanks.

In June of this year the Territory, and indeed East Africa as a whole, suffered an immeasurable loss by the tragic death in an aeroplane accident of the Director of Tsetse Research, Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, c.m.g., and of the Botanist of the same department, Mr. B. D. Burt. The brilliant work which had been done by Mr. Swynnerton and by his younger colleague will remain for all time as their memorial. The scheme of research and reclamation which is now being initiated with the generous assistance of the Colonial Development Fund owes its origin to Mr. Swynnerton's knowledge and enthusiasm, and its progress under the guidance of the new Director, Mr. Hornby, will be watched with the greatest interest.

We are to welcome in a few days Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien, the Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His sympathetic support for some of the projects for which we desire assistance from the Colonial Development Fund will be invaluable. We have already received generous help in medical and health works from that source. Among them may be mentioned the anti-malarial works in Dar es Salaam and the trypanosomiasis research at Tinde.

The Territory was visited a few months ago by Dr. E. Muir, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, who inspected leprosy settlements and methods of treatment in several districts and has submitted a valuable report. His recommendations are now receiving the consideration of Government.

The tuberculosis survey carried out by Dr. Wilcocks and described in the able report published earlier in the year has shown the need for active measures to deal with this disease in its early stages. I regret that Dr. Wilcocks has since been obliged to leave the service in consequence of ill-health, and I am sure that we all wish him a complete recovery of health and strength.

The condition of native labour on estates has been the subject of investigation. A medical officer has visited many of the larger estates in the Eastern Province in this connection and is at present visiting the Tanga and Northern provinces. Closer attention is being given to the medical examination of recruited labour and quarantine measures have been introduced against the entry of new cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. The new hospital under construction at Morogoro will provide improved facilities for the labour of this area.

I have been glad to learn of the improvement which has been effected in the medical arrangements of some of the estates and mining areas. Room for further improvement still exists, and it is most necessary for employers of labour to realise the need for ensuring that their labourers consume a good mixed diet: the low output of work which has become customary in many industries can most certainly be improved by the consumption of better food.

The reorganisation of the medical services on a provincial basis has continued in the Lake, Western and Tanga Provinces and arrangements have been made to institute the new system next year in the Northern and Southern Highlands Provinces. This will enable senior medical officers in the provinces to formulate and direct schemes for the co-ordination of all medical activities in the area and to carry out much-needed visits of inspection.

The need for the closest possible touch between medicine and agriculture is fully realised by the departments concerned, and joint efforts are being made to improve the standard of nutrition of the native population, which is so important a factor in the labour supply. A nutrition expert is already at work in East Africa under the auspices of the Medical Research Council and assisted by the Colonial Development Fund.

The training of Africans in all branches of medical work is proceeding steadily. Nine students are now undergoing higher medical training in Uganda and courses for the training of African personnel have been held at the Sewa Hadji Hospital and the medical laboratory. Classes for the medical personnel of the Native Authorities have continued in the medical schools at Mwanza, Tabora and Bukoba, and at Tukuyu and Tanga Hospitals.

The output of work of the medical department, as measured by the number of new patients treated, has doubled since 1926, whereas the ordinary recurrent expenditure of the department has increased by only 10 per cent. in the same period, and is actually 15 per cent. lower than it was in 1928. The problem of providing this department with sufficient funds to maintain its work at the requisite high standard of efficiency is one that continues to cause the Government much concern.

In educational matters great interest attaches to the measures that have been taken during the year to give effect to the principal recommendation of the Commission on Higher Education in East Africa. The scheme for the establishment of a Higher College was examined by an inter-territorial conference held at Kampala in May, and the recommendations of that conference have been generally accepted by all the Governments concerned. Our contribution to the Makerere Higher College is to take the form of a vote of £100,000 towards its endowment fund. The whole cost of the building is being borne by the Government of Uganda, and the work is now on the point of being begun. A short while ago I had the privilege

of attending the ceremony at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester inaugurated the project by cutting the first sod of the foundation trenches, and of hearing the gracious message from His Majesty the King which His Royal Highness then delivered. The establishment of the Higher College at Makerere will have a far-reaching effect on the educational organisation of the East African territories. For us it lays a special emphasis on the need for continued expansion in our primary and secondary school services, if Tanganyika is to derive the full benefit from its contribution to the endowment fund.

For some time a careful study has been made both here and elsewhere of the problem of relating the education of the young to the general advance of the community as a whole, more particularly with a view to improving conditions in village life. Plans to give effect to this important aspect of educational policy have been prepared in accordance with undertakings already given to this Council.

The increasing realisation by the African community of the importance of female education is a matter of considerable satisfaction and, concurrently, the urgency of the need for trained African women teachers is becoming more and more manifest. The formulation of schemes to deal with the education of girls and women will be the immediate task of the Lady Education Officer whose advent to the Territory is expected shortly.

I look forward to hearing during this session of the Council the views of honourable members on various aspects of our educational policy, and I take this opportunity of saying that if, as seems to me not unlikely, the result of present and of past discussions in this Council is to show that valuable work could be done by a committee appointed to consider any or all of the features of that policy, I shall rely on unofficial members to take the fullest possible part in its deliberations.

As regards European education, plans for a much-needed extension of the Arusha school have been completed and the work of construction should be begun at an early date. The scheme will provide accommodation for about 50 additional pupils and it is part of a larger project which aims at providing ultimately for an addition of 200 pupils. The estimates for 1939 also provide for further assistance to the Chunya school which, as I feel sure honourable members will recognise, deserves somewhat special consideration.

As regards Indian education Government is asking honourable members to agree to special expenditure of about £3,000 for additional buildings.

The establishment of Road Boards in accordance with the scheme first propounded in the Stevenson-Scupham report and since approved by the Secretary of State, was intended to take effect from the beginning of next year. But owing to certain difficulties which have arisen in the Northern Province it is now thought desirable to postpone the inauguration of the new system, and to attempt to find a solution of these difficulties, which are mainly concerned with questions of staff, before setting up these Boards in any part of the Territory. The Bill to amend the Highways Ordinance will be presented to Council at its next session, and, I hope that before then, with the help of unofficial members whom I am desirous of consulting on this matter, the difficulties may have been overcome.

It will be observed that the new labour legislation which was to have been brought before the Council at the end of this year does not figure on our order paper. The new Chief Inspector of Labour was appointed in March, and since then he has paid extended visits to all parts of the country in order to make himself acquainted with existing conditions. It is now hoped that the projected labour legislation will be ready for consideration at an early date.

Honourable members will wish to hear what progress has been made with the plans for the establishment of a museum in Dar es Salaam as a memorial to His late Majesty King George V. The amount available, which is approximately £10,000, has been contributed in almost equal shares by public subscription and from Government funds. Designs for the building, which appear to me to be quite admirable, have been prepared by Captain Boys-Hinderer, and accepted by the Executive Committee of the Fund after examination by Mr. W. J. Roberts, Director of Public Works, Southern Rhodesia, who was good enough to visit Dar es Salaam last August for the purpose. The site originally selected on Azania Front has been found to be less suitable than a site in the Botanical Gardens, which has now been accepted. The work of construction will start shortly, and honourable members will find that increased provision has been made in the 1939 estimates for the maintenance of the museum.

Since my arrival in Tanganyika last July I have spent as much time as could be spared from my duties at headquarters in travelling through some of the provinces and familiarising myself with the conditions and needs of the various sections of the people, and there are many matters connected with native life and economy and with the work of the Provincial Administration on which I might enlarge, but I will confine myself to a single observation, with which I may fittingly conclude this address. In every part that I visited I received most welcome evidence of the loyalty of the Chiefs and of the people and of their contentment under British administration. The introduction some 12 years ago of the system of indirect rule is, I believe, gratefully recognised throughout the Territory as a memorable act of sympathy and of wisdom, and I am confident that this act, together with all else that we are striving to do for the good of the people of this country, has bound and will continue to bind them to us by ties which will not easily be dissolved.

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum on the Closing of Land in Tanganyika Territory to Alienation.

1. There are two ways in which land in the territory has been closed by Government to alienation to non-natives—

- (1) as a result of the recommendations of the Land Development Survey which worked from 1928-32; and
- (2) as a result of a proposal by Sir Donald Cameron in 1929 to declare large blocks of the territory to be primarily native areas.

I.—LAND DEVELOPMENT SURVEY.

2. In 1928 a railway to the south-west of the territory was under consideration. It was decided to undertake an intensive agricultural and pastoral survey of the area likely to be served in order to discover what land might be alienated to non-natives if the proposed railway were built.

3. In 1929 it was decided to extend this into an agricultural and pastoral survey of all the land in the territory which appeared suitable and available for settlement by non-natives. This became known as the Land Development Survey under an officer seconded from the Provincial Administration as Land Development Commissioner.

4. By 1932 this survey had completed five reports, the first and second on the Iringa Province, the third and fifth on the Morogoro and Kilosa districts of the Eastern Province, and the fourth on the Mbulu district. While considering land suitable and available for alienation, the survey set aside areas which they advised should be reserved for the use of natives.

5. In 1930 the Governor forwarded the first two reports (those dealing with Iringa Province) to the Secretary of State with a despatch in which he stated that Government agreed with the views expressed by the Survey regarding the amount of land to be reserved for the use of natives, and advised the Secretary of State to decree that no land should be alienated to non-natives contrary to recommendations made in these reports without the express sanction of the Secretary of State in each case. The Secretary of State agreed to this and decreed accordingly.

6. In a subsequent despatch the Governor advised the Secretary of State that mission plots, trading sites, etc., in the lands thus closed to alienation should be exempted from this order provided each plot alienated did not exceed ten acres and that no native rights were involved. The Secretary of State agreed.

7. In 1933 the Governor recommended that the ruling regarding no alienation without Colonial Office sanction should be applied not only to the first and second but to all subsequent reports of the survey. The Secretary of State agreed.

II.—SEPARATION OF NATIVE AREAS.

8. This originated in the conference of senior administrative officers held in October, 1929, which after discussing the question of the separation of European and native administrative areas for the purpose of local government passed the following resolution:—

“ That for the purpose of preserving existing racial homogeneity, Government should examine the question of declaring certain specified areas to be purely native areas, even though it might, in order to give effect to such a policy, be necessary to refuse further alienation of land therein except for trading and plantation purposes.”

9. Plantation purposes were defined as the production of such crops as sisal by properly equipped plantation companies in areas where adequate land was available.

10. Reports from certain Provincial Commissioners were then called for, after which the Governor recommended that in what are now the Lake and Central Provinces and parts of the Southern and Western Provinces, land should not be granted to non-natives for agricultural and pastoral purposes except where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Government that, land being available, the promoters are in command of a sufficient capital to undertake operations on an adequate scale.

11. The Secretary of State found himself “ in cordial agreement ” with these proposals and considered that the policy indicated in the Governor’s despatch should be made known to the general public. He asked that the Government should report to him any cases in which land may be alienated in these provinces, after the Government has satisfied itself that the applicants are in command of sufficient capital to justify their undertaking operations.

12. General Notice 1054 of 1930 was then issued closing these provinces to alienation. In 1931 the Secretary of State modified the ruling referred to in paragraph 12 by agreeing that it would not be necessary for future cases in which alienations of land under ten acres were granted for fruit growing or vegetable gardening to be reported to him.

13. In 1933 it was decided to inform the Provincial Commissioner, Western Province, that applications from persons desirous of settling in Uha would not be entertained except in cases, should any arise, that justified special treatment. Some exemption was made in the case of applications by missions, which must not however be granted more than 25 acres except for “ special and strong reasons.”

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

14. In the two preceding sections, rulings regarding the closing of land to alienation have been sought from the Secretary of State: in the remaining cases land has been so closed by this Government of its own initiative.

15. In 1923, the Governor minuted that he thought "we should give notice that no further land will be alienated in the districts previously closed by the Germans: i.e. Tanga, Usambara, Pangani north of the river, Kilimanjaro, or Meru, and in the Masai Reserve." (No reason for this decision was given in the minute: but from the previous papers it seems clear that it was due to the congestion which had arisen among the natives in those areas.) This was the origin of Government Notice No. 74 of 1923, which closed to alienation for agricultural and pastoral purposes what were then the district of Tanga, the districts of Usambara and Pangani north of Pangani River, the cultivated areas of Moshi and Arusha districts round Kilimanjaro and Meru and in that area reserved for the use of the Masai tribe. It was added that applications for special purposes would be dealt with on their merits—"special purposes" were however not defined, either in the notice or in the minutes.

16. In December, 1926, the Provincial Commissioner, Northern Province, asked for a notice more precisely worded than Government Notice No. 74/23, defining more closely the areas closed to alienation in the Northern Province. His reasons were that a good deal of the time of the administrative officers was wasted in considering and forwarding applications for land that, owing to native congestion, could not possibly be recommended. This was the origin of General Notice No. 157 of 1927, which laid down that no land would in future be alienated in Masailand, or the cultivated areas round Kilimanjaro and Meru, except in the following four areas: (1) Arusha Chini, (2) the southern slopes of Mondul, (3) the northern slopes of Meru, and (4) to the south of the Nduruma settlements.

17. In 1928, owing to further representations by the Provincial Commissioner regarding native congestion, the above notice was modified by closing to alienation a certain area on the southern slopes of Mondul (General Notice No. 949 of 1928).

18. In 1928 it was decided (General Notice No. 325 of 1928) that the Government itself would, in future, select land in areas believed to be suitable for non-native settlement, and put it up to auction. These areas are the Iringa Province and part of the Mbulu district, which have already been examined by the Land Development Survey, and the Songea district and the highlands of Biharamulo, Kibondo and Kasulu which have not been examined. Following representations of native congestion by the Provincial Commissioner, Mahenge, in 1929, certain areas of Mahenge district were added to the above (General Notice No. 847 of 1929). In all these areas it was laid down that individual applications for land would not be entertained.

19. General Notices 436 of 1929, and 502 and 693 of 1930 closed the following areas pending a survey by the Land Development Commissioner—the Uluguru hills, the Ufipa plateau, and the Mbulu district. Of these, the Ufipa plateau has not been so surveyed and does not seem likely to be. In order to assist tsetse reclamation, an infested area in the Mbulu district was opened to alienation in General Notice No. 242 of 1931.

20. In General Notice No. 1164 of 1937 it was notified that, except in very special circumstances, applications for the further alienation of land in the area round Arusha Chini would not be entertained.

Public Notices Closing Land to Alienation.

Government Notice No. 74 of 1923.

ALIENATION OF LAND.

It is hereby notified for general information that it is not intended to alienate further areas of land for agricultural or pastoral purposes in the district of Tanga, in the districts of Usambara and Pangani north of the Pangani river, in the cultivated areas of Moshi and Arusha districts round Kilimanjaro and Meru or in that area which is reserved for the use of the Masai tribe. Applications for land for special purposes will be dealt with on their merits.

Dar es Salaam,
27th March, 1923.

A. E. STACK,
Acting Chief Secretary.

General Notice No. 157 of 1927.

Attention is directed to Government Notice No. 74 of the 27th March, 1923, which notified that it was not intended to alienate further areas of land for agricultural or pastoral purposes in the cultivated areas of Moshi and Arusha round Kilimanjaro and Meru, or in the area reserved for the use of the Masai tribe. In order that there may be no misconception as to the effect of that statement it is hereby notified that no land will be alienated in these areas except in the four localities as under:—

1. Arusha Chini;
2. The southern slopes of Mondul;
3. The northern slopes of Meru;
4. To the south of Nduruma settlements.

Dar es Salaam,
17th February, 1927.

JOHN SCOTT,
Chief Secretary.

General Notice No. 1135.

S.M.P. 10393/237.

The following summary of areas of the Territory in which applications for the alienation of land will not be entertained in future except in special circumstances, or except in the particular neighbourhoods noted, is published for general information:—

Province.	District.	Area closed.	Exception.
Central ...	Kondoa...	The area enclosed by the under-mentioned boundaries:— West—A line running approximately 800 yards west of the Kondoa-Mbugwe road, and parallel to it, from Galai to the Kondoa-Mbulu border. North—The Kondoa-Mbulu border. East—A line running along the foot of the steep escarpment, excluding the easier lower slopes which are suited to native settlement. South—A line running east and west through Galai.	
Tanga ...	Iringa ...	The whole District.	Applications for pastoral leases of not less than 5,000 acres in Ubena.
	Mbeya ...	do.	
	Njombe...	do.	
	Rungwe...	do.	

<i>Province.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Area closed.</i>	<i>Exception.</i>
Northern	Arusha ...	The cultivated area round Meru.	(a) The northern slopes of Meru (b) The southern slopes of Mondul
	Moshi ...	The cultivated area round Kilimanjaro.	The area round Arusha Chini.
	Masai ...	The whole District.	The area south of the Nduruma Settlement.
	Mbulu ...	The area enclosed by the under-mentioned boundaries :— West—The Rift Valley wall. North—A line running east and west from the northern spurs of Mount Ufiome to Major Cooper's farm north of Ndareda. East—The Masai District. South—The District of Kondoa.	
Tanga ...	Pangani...	The whole District.	The area south of the Pangani River.
	Tanga ...	do.	
	Usambara	do.	

Dar es Salaam,
22nd December, 1927.

JOHN SCOTT,
Chief Secretary.

General Notice No. 949 of 1928.

With reference to General Notice No. 1135 of 1927, it is notified for general information that the following area on the southern slopes of Mondul Mountain in the Arusha district of the Northern Province is reserved for native occupation and will not be alienated.

" Commencing at the north-west corner of Farm No. 191, Arusha district, the boundary follows the western boundaries of Farms 191, 190, 187, the northern and western boundaries of Farm 186 and the western boundary of Farm 180 to the Mbulu-Arusha road; thence it follows the said Mbulu-Arusha road in a westerly direction to its junction with the Masai Reserve boundary; thence it follows the Masai Reserve boundary in a westerly direction to Lashaine trigonometrical point; thence it follows the Masai Reserve boundary in a northerly direction to its junction with the boundaries of Rasha-Rasha farms; thence it follows the western and southern boundaries of the Rasha-Rasha farms to the south-eastern corner of the said farms; thence it follows a straight line in an easterly direction to the south-western corner of Farm No. 236; thence it follows the southern boundary of Farm No. 236 to the south-western corner of Farm No. 235; thence it follows the southern and eastern boundaries of Farm No. 235 to its junction with the Mondul forest reserve; thence it follows the said Mondul forest reserve boundary in an easterly direction to the north-eastern corner of the said reserve; thence it follows a straight line in an easterly direction to the northern rim of a crater; thence it follows a straight line to the point of commencement."

Dar es Salaam,
27th September, 1928.

D. J. JARDINE,
Acting Chief Secretary.

General Notice No. 325 of 1928.

In areas believed to be suitable for non-native settlement land will in future be selected by the Government for alienation, if it is available, and put up to auction.

In the above areas individual applications for land will not be entertained, and proceedings will be taken against any persons squatting on the land. The following areas will be treated in this manner:—

- (1) The Iringa Province.
- (2) The Songea district of the Mahenge Province.
- (3) The Mbulu district of the Northern Province lying to the west of the Rift Valley wall.
- (4) The highlands of Biharamulo (Bukoba Province), and Kibondo and Kasulu (Kigoma Province).

In areas other than those mentioned above, all applications for land should be addressed to the Land Officer and not to the District Officer and applicants must not occupy or commence development on the land selected unless and until they have actually purchased the lease at auction. The Government will hold itself free to disallow the bid of any person occupying and developing land in contravention of this instruction.

Dar es Salaam,

11th April, 1928.

JOHN SCOTT,

Chief Secretary.

General Notice No. 847 of 1929.

With reference to General Notice No. 325 of 1928, it is notified for public information that in the following areas of the Mahenge district individual applications for land will not be entertained.

- (a) The area bounded as follows:—

On the north, by the Sanje river; on the west, by the provincial boundary between Iringa and Mahenge Provinces; on the south, by the provincial boundary between Iringa and Mahenge Provinces prolonged in a south-easterly direction until it meets the main road from Kilosa to Ifakara; on the east, by the main road from Kilosa to Ifakara.

- (b) The area bounded as follows:—

On the north, the Mahenge-Mkasu motor road from the crossing of the Sofi river to Mahenge; on the east, the Kilosa-Mahenge motor road from its junction with the Mahenge-Mkasu motor road to Mfaume Mgoa's (B¹¹ 1/300,000 map) thence following the foot of the escarpment until it reaches the native road from Said Ngwega's (B¹⁵ 1/300,000 map) to Sofi; on the south and west, the said native road from Said Ngwega's to the source of the Sofi river, thence the Sofi river to its crossing with the Mkasu-Mahenge road, the point of commencement.

Dar es Salaam,

28th August, 1929.

S. B. B. McELDERRY,

Acting Chief Secretary.

General Notice No. 436 of 1929.

It is hereby notified for general information that it is not intended to alienate further areas of land for agricultural or pastoral purposes in the following area of the Uluguru hills in the Morogoro district, namely:—

The area bounded on the north by the road from Mlali (D5-M13a) via Morogoro to Kiroka (M11b), thence on the east from Kiroka via Mkuyuni (M15b), Matombo (E5-D3c) and Mvuha (D8c) to a point

where it crosses the Mgolemgole River (D12a), thence on the south by a line running in a westerly direction from that point to Mkololo (D9b), and thence on the west by the road from Mkololo via Mgeta (D2a) to Mlali.

Dar es Salaam,
24th April, 1929.

S. B. B. McELDERRY,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Note.—The closing of this area is an interim measure pending an Economic and Agricultural Survey thereof.

General Notice No. 502 of 1930.

It is notified for general information that individual applications for land in the Ufipa plateau (Kigoma Province) will not be entertained pending a survey by the Land Development Commissioner.

Dar es Salaam,
7th May, 1930.

D. J. JARDINE,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

General Notice No. 693 of 1930.

With reference to paragraph 2 (3) of General Notice No. 325 of the 11th April, 1928, it is notified for general information that, pending the report of the survey by the Land Development Commissioner, the whole of the Mbulu district is now closed to applications for land.

Dar es Salaam,
3rd July, 1930.

S. B. B. McELDERRY,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

General Notice No. 1054 of 1930.

S.M.P. 13945/96.

It is notified for general information that in the Central, Lindi, Tabora, Mwanza and Bukoba Provinces land will in future not be alienated to non-natives for agricultural or pastoral purposes unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Government that land being available, the applicants are in command of sufficient capital to undertake operations on an adequate scale, especially in connection with water supplies.

2. This decision has been taken, with the approval of the Secretary of State, on the broad ground that it is not in the interests of the territory that non-natives should occupy land in what are primarily native areas unless there is sound reason for believing that they will assist in the task of promoting the prosperity and general well-being of the community. The presence of Europeans eking out a poor existence in the midst of natives is not desirable, from any point of view, and as they could not become self-supporting from a fiscal point of view, they would naturally become a burden on the general community. Applications from individuals for grants of land for agricultural or pastoral purposes in the provinces named are very seldom received and no such application is now pending.

3. This notification does not apply to land required for trading or mining activities.

The Secretariat,
Dar es Salaam,
30th September, 1930.

D. J. JARDINE,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

General Notice No. 242 of 1931.

With reference to General Notice No. 693 of 3rd July, 1930, it is notified for general information that applications for land will now be considered in the "fly" area which lies between Mbugwe and Babati to the east of the Rift Wall in the Mbulu district of the Northern Province.

Dar es Salaam,
28th February, 1931.

S. B. B. McELDERRY,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

General Notice No. 1164 of 1937.

S.M.P. 16084.

With reference to General Notice No. 1135 of the 22nd December, 1927, it is notified for general information that, except in very special circumstances, applications for the further alienation of land in the area round Arusha Chini will not be entertained.

Dar es Salaam,
18th November, 1937.

G. F. SAYERS,
Deputy Chief Secretary to the Government.

Province	Area (sq. miles)	Population	Revenue (Rs.)	Land Revenue (Rs.)	Other Revenue (Rs.)	Land Revenue as % of Total
Arusha	1,102	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100%
Coast	22,721	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%
Meru	22,721	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%
Mt. Kenya	22,721	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%
North Eastern	22,721	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%
North Western	22,721	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%
Central	22,721	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%
South Eastern	22,721	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%
South Western	22,721	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%
Tanganyika	22,721	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%
Total	110,200	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	100%

APPENDIX IV.

Table showing the external markets for the chief products of the Territory during 1938.

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	£ 1,425,192	25.5	—	1.5	—	0.4	7.7	11.6	2.7	12.6	26.1	9.3	0.3	—	2.3
Coffee	385,576	3.4	—	80.4	—	0.5	0.1	—	0.1	14.0	0.3	—	—	—	1.2
Cotton	380,304	21.8	—	13.0	57.0	—	0.5	—	2.2	—	0.9	—	0.2	3.9	0.5
Hides and skins	202,396	21.6	—	15.2	0.6	0.2	—	—	38.1	8.0	1.1	0.9	3.9	—	10.4
Beeswax	55,153	65.8	0.1	4.4	—	2.6	9.2	4.3	0.3	6.5	2.0	2.3	—	—	2.5
Sesame	53,317	—	16.5	20.2	—	1.5	26.6	—	8.6	8.5	3.8	0.9	—	—	13.4
Copra	32,090	0.9	5.0	54.3	—	—	—	—	23.4	—	4.8	5.2	5.0	—	1.4
Groundnuts	31,198	—	8.1	19.1	—	60.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.2
Barks for tanning	9,465	17.9	—	—	—	—	—	46.2	7.4	9.6	6.4	2.5	1.0	—	9.0

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 V.

Memorandum on Trade with Kenya and Uganda.

Under the Customs Tariff of the 1st 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 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 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, 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 Produce.—In the following table an attempt is made to estimate the quantities and values of Kenya and Uganda products which were imported into Tanganyika for consumption, as distinct from re-export, during the years 1937 and 1938:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
			£	£
Sugar Tons	6,254	6,208	70,173	72,666
Wheat flour... .. Cwt.	61,547	54,227	39,131	38,551
Cigarettes Lb.	154,497	172,524	29,312	30,772
Other meal and flour ... Cwt.	97,947	124,934	28,680	29,476
Maize "	64,800	130,068	18,250	25,636
Tea "	2,894	2,765	17,761	17,941
Aluminium hollow-ware ... Tons	79	70	13,014	10,546
Butter Cwt.	1,584	1,642	8,989	9,453
Pulse "	8,008	29,946	2,974	8,908
Wood and timber C. ft.	52,255	54,357	6,798	8,058
Cement Tons	755	1,183	3,375	5,897
Soap... .. —	—	—	7,804	5,530
Ghee... .. Cwt.	1,021	1,148	4,397	5,162
Other grain "	11,988	16,989	4,919	4,626
Tobacco, unmanufactured... Lb.	58,573	175,812	835	4,503
Bacon and ham Cwt.	608	675	3,972	4,474
Tobacco, manufactured ... Lb.	21,210	28,197	3,614	4,273
Provisions, other —	—	—	6,653	3,889
Ale, beer, etc. Imp. gal.	8,385	11,088	2,742	3,746
Jaggery Cwt.	9,418	9,345	2,938	3,462
Potatoes "	15,851	17,980	3,360	3,172
Oils fats and resins —	—	—	3,683	2,385
Cheese Cwt.	426	441	1,907	2,072
Hats and caps Doz.	3,368	3,508	2,437	2,063
Meat, tinned Cwt.	358	360	2,109	2,018
Disinfectants and insecti- cides "	892	810	789	1,995
Iron and steel manufactures Tons	20	30	763	1,655
Apparel, wearing —	—	—	2,763	1,602
Furniture —	—	—	2,050	1,354
Paper stationery —	—	—	1,239	1,291
Drugs and medicines —	—	—	451	1,075
Rice Cwt.	1,225	1,922	739	795
Methylated spirits Imp. gal.	3,472	3,838	684	733
Coffee Cwt.	292	163	901	620
<i>Totals</i>	—	—	300,206	320,399

The failure of the Tanganyika food crops led to large increases in the imports of maize meal, maize and pulse from the neighbouring territories. There was a further expansion in the demand for Uganda cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, while favourable prices and blending requirements more than trebled the imports of Uganda leaf tobacco for use in the Tanganyika factories.

Consumption of the other main products of Kenya and Uganda was on the whole maintained.

The corresponding quantities and values of the main items of Tanganyika produce estimated to have been consumed in Kenya and Uganda during the years 1937 and 1938 were:—

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>		<i>Value.</i>	
	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
Rice Cwt.	174,271	160,821	£ 89,239	£ 89,316
Ghee "	11,194	12,308	42,012	47,743
Copra Tons	1,739	2,142	21,003	17,408
Tobacco, unmanufactured ... Lb.	453,625	479,135	8,474	17,107
Oil, coconut Tons	390	811	9,533	13,574
Fish, dried and dry-salted ... Cwt.	2,463	5,274	2,721	8,279
Onions "	13,370	16,854	5,752	6,669
Tobacco, manufactured ... Lb.	80,336	50,306	10,654	6,263
Timber, other sort C. ft.	25,000	23,934	5,017	5,018
Wheat Cwt.	2,955	4,956	1,484	2,650
Pulse "	9,940	6,308	3,923	2,418
Other food —	—	—	2,266	2,165
Fruit, fresh —	—	—	1,137	1,494
Soap Cwt.	104	1,100	106	1,278
Leather, dressed "	137	149	1,194	971
Butter and cheese Cwt.	76	153	474	900
Groundnut oil Tons	5	32	190	830
Cattle and sheep for slaughter Nos.	160	1,214	182	702
Cigarettes Lb.	1,624	1,622	657	608
Oil, sesame Tons	34	14	1,250	450
Tea Cwt.	49	54	361	361
Chillies "	122	192	196	334
Millet and Mtama "	2,572	689	642	205
Maize "	20,958	1,052	4,804	178
Sugar, refined "	4,710	200	1,889	155
Maize meal and flour "	5,708	96	1,663	30
<i>Totals</i>	—	—	215,823	227,106

Rice and ghee were again the chief items in the list of supplies to Kenya and Uganda, and the returns show that in each case higher prices were obtained. The increased activities of the Tanganyika oil mills reduced the sales of copra to Mombasa, but supplies of vegetable oils were much greater. The most striking increases were in the supplies of leaf tobacco and dried fish. Exports of wheat increased but those of other grains reflected the shortage of local food supplies. The trade in fresh fruit showed improvement and butter and cheese exports were doubled, while 1,062 more sheep and goats were removed for slaughter across the border.

The totals in the tables above are given with reserve, inasmuch as it is impossible to determine exactly which commodities, and what proportions of them, are retained for consumption in the country of consignment. They also necessarily exclude many small miscellaneous items in both cases. They show, however, a constant and increasing flow of reciprocal trade, with a small balance in favour of Kenya.

The products of the Tanganyika sugar and tea industries are mainly exported overseas, and increasing local demands were met by Kenya and Uganda. The local market for butter, cheese and bacon is of considerable value, and still awaits the attention of local enterprise.

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 organisation of commercial firms, finances, etc., has greatly developed the entrepôt trade of Kenya in the import requirements of Tanganyika. During the year nearly one-fourth 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:—			
Unbleached	Linear yards ...	5,146,401	55,690
	Square yards ...	5,102,335	
Dyed	Linear yards ...	2,810,813	42,349
	Square yards ...	2,580,118	
Coloured	Linear yards ...	1,845,600	32,012
	Square yards ...	1,853,374	
Khanga... ..	Linear yards ...	610,872	13,483
	Square yards ...	761,815	
Printed, other	Linear yards ...	611,516	9,088
	Square yards ...	597,435	
Bleached	Linear yards ...	671,195	9,000
	Square yards ...	622,056	
Machinery	Ton	1,369	124,812
Petrol	Imp. gal. ...	1,809,041	93,580
Kerosene	" "	1,000,215	35,226
Fuel oil	" "	2,134,978	32,287
Wearing apparel, haberdashery and hosiery	Value	—	26,206
Other iron and steel manufactures	Ton	905	25,747
Motor cars	No.	204	20,599
Electrical goods and apparatus	Value	—	20,296
Motor lorries	No.	112	17,337
Cutlery, hardware, instruments and implements	Value	—	16,850
Tyres and tubes	No.	10,976	16,676
Other articles of food and drink	Value	—	15,895
Cotton blankets	No.	188,173	14,200
Lubricating oil	Imp. gal. ...	116,129	12,523
Boots and shoes	Doz. pairs ...	8,587	11,176
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco ...	Lb.	67,905	10,529
Chemicals, dyes and colours	Value	—	10,214
Galvanised corrugated iron sheets	Ton	534	9,528
Jute bags and sacks	Dozen	44,858	9,014
Artificial silk piece goods	Linear yards ...	467,860	8,864
	Square yards ...	412,498	

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit of Quantity.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
			£
Motor car parts and accessories	Value ...	—	8,713
Cotton thread, yarns and manufactures...	" ...	—	7,914
Cement, building...	Ton ...	3,424	7,384
Other textile manufactures	Value ...	—	6,693
Other vehicles and parts	" ...	—	6,677
Drugs and medicines	" ...	—	5,318
Other oils, fats and resin manufactures...	" ...	—	5,047
Whisky, brandy and gin	Prf. gal. ...	1,884	4,431
Paper, cardboard and stationery	Value ...	—	4,210
Earthenware and glassware	" ...	—	4,050
Nails, screws, rivets, etc.	Ton ...	166	3,291
Woollen and silk manufactures	Value ...	—	3,260
Brass, copper and metal manufactures ...	Ton ...	120	3,139
Leather and manufactures thereof	Value ...	—	2,792
Raw materials	" ...	—	2,337
Silk piece goods	Linear yards ...	42,566	} 2,237
	Square yards ...	41,816	
Motor tractors	No. ...	9	2,104
Cycles, not motor	" ...	485	1,667
Ale, beer, stout, etc.	Imp. gal. ...	6,742	1,279
Wheat meal and flour	Cwt. ...	2,000	1,111
Rice	" ...	1,514	1,091
Milk, condensed, etc.	" ...	488	1,035
Motor cycles and tricars	No. ...	37	689
Manufactures of wood and timber	Value ...	—	649
Other grain and pulse	Cwt. ...	1,081	573
Tea	" ...	19	198
Salt	Ton ...	57	185
Sugar	" ...	4	99
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	Value ...	—	52,624
<i>Totals</i>	...	...	<u>£833,978</u>

The volume of trade in imported goods transferred from Tanganyika to Kenya and Uganda is comparatively insignificant, consisting mainly of transfers or returns of urgent or surplus stocks from Dar es Salaam and Tanga to Mombasa.

APPENDIX VI.

Notes on Native Land Tenure.

(Extracts from the reports of administrative officers specially engaged on investigation into land tenure in 1938.)

(1) *Historical note on Nyarubanja Tenure in the Bukoba District.*

Any attempt to deal with the question of nyarubanja must be prefaced by a reference to certain aspects of the lives of the inhabitants of the district, both past and present.

In the first place it is necessary to appreciate the general conditions under which the Haya live. The terrain in Bukoba consists of hills and rolling downs, which are covered with settlements or villages (ekyaro), each consisting of a number of banana plantations, with coffee growing in

the shade. The boundaries of each village and plantation in it are sharply demarcated, and these conditions lent themselves admirably to the workings of *nyarubanja* at the time of its inception.

It should also be understood that the ancestors of the present ruling chiefs (*Bakama*) migrated from Bunyoro in Uganda some two or three hundred years ago, and after disposing of the local rulers, took over the country. These Hinda chiefs ruled as absolute despots, with the power of life and death, and, what is our immediate concern, they were empowered by tribal law to dispose of any land or plantations in their areas, and the fortunate recipient regarded himself as having been given a permanent title to the land so bestowed. In all such cases tribal law called for some acknowledgment to the chief and this usually took the form of a goat or a number of cowry shells. This acknowledgment was and is still known as *Buhaisa* or *Kishembe*. Custom also demanded that the chief should send one of his attendants (*Muhaisa*) to go with the applicant to the village where the latter was to be allocated land. The two of them would then walk round the boundaries of the land, planting a kind of live hedge as they went, and at the conclusion of the proceedings the recipient would give the *Muhaisa* another goat or a number of shells. With the advent of European Government, payment of this nature began to be effected in money.

Reference must also be made to the system of forced labour (*nsika*), which was once in vogue in this district. It was the duty of every able-bodied male to travel to the chief's headquarters, wherever they might be, and there work for the chief without payment for one month every year. The work consisted of clearing plantations, buildings, cutting firewood, herding cattle and the like. In addition, the chief collected tribute regularly in the form of beer, bark-cloth, coffee, bananas and other commodities. Strict check was kept on each individual to ensure that he did not escape his obligations, and when it is remembered that in addition to his month's labour, every citizen had to deliver his tribute in person to the chief or his representative, it will be readily seen that those unfortunates who lived 20 or 30 miles away from headquarters, had but little time left to devote to their own pursuits. So much by way of introduction.

The Haya word for a banana plantation is *Kibanja*, and the word *Nyarubanja* (pl. *Nyambanja*) means "the big plantation." The system was introduced into Bukoba by the invading Hinda chiefs, as soon as they assumed effective control over the indigenous population.

A *nyarubanja* was originally only given by a chief to certain classes of people, viz. :—

- (a) His sons and daughters. His concubines were many and provision had to be made for his numerous offspring in due course, so that they could keep up in society the position to which they were entitled by their birth.
- (b) Successful leaders in the tribal wars.
- (c) Advisers, favourites and others who had deserved well of the chief.

A person would approach the chief and humbly request that he be granted a *nyarubanja*. If the chief agreed, he would specify the number of plantations which should be included in the new holding. He would then depute one of his headmen to accompany the applicant, and these two would proceed to the village selected for the purpose. The headman would then select certain plantations to the total nominated by the chief. These plantations were not chosen at random, but formed one big block of land. The two would then march round the boundaries, greatly to the consternation of the owners, who knew what was in store for them. It should be mentioned here, in parenthesis, the generic term for a *nyarubanja* holder is *mtwazi*, while the tenant is known as a *mtwarwa*.

These two terms are derived from the Haya word *kutwara* (cf. Swahili *Kutwaa*), which means "to take" or "to accept".

After being shown the site of his *nyarubanja* the *mtwazi* would first build a house in his new holding. He would then sally forth with a band of his men and cut down the boundaries demarcating each plantation inside his holding, surrounding the whole with a live fence. He thus, in effect, created one big plantation, in which were contained the huts, bananas and coffee of the previous owners. The latter were now hailed before him and informed that from henceforth their plantations had been given to him, and that two courses were open to them, either—

(a) to migrate and ask the chief for a plantation elsewhere; this request was usually granted, or,

(b) to remain inside the *nyarubanja*, but in this case they would simply become slaves of the *mtwazi*, merely "hewers of wood and drawers of water"; they would lose all rights to the plantation which they had tilled with their own hands, and would be fed when and how the *mtwazi* pleased; from then on they would be known as *watwarwa*.

If any of the previous owners elected to migrate, the *mtwazi* put creatures of his own in their plantations and they were pledged to his personal service. A term of derision once often used to describe these *watwarwa* was "nsuku enkyara" a Luganda expression which means roughly "plantation—women". It is rarely heard now. It was in this way that the future of the superiors of the tribe was ensured.

The description given above refers to strict *nyarubanja*, but there were in existence two variations which are worthy of mention:—

(a) An *mtwazi* could be given a small *nyarubanja* of two or three people, but he would not move into it: he continued to live in his usual place of residence, while the *watwarwa*, whose holdings might be some miles away, were left undisturbed except on certain occasions when their *mtwazi* called on them for beer, bananas, or the execution of free labour.

(b) It has been stated above that every able-bodied male in the chiefdom was bound to perform certain annual services for the chief and also pay tribute to him. When a man became an *mtwarwa*, his tribute and service were automatically transferred from the chief to his *mtwazi*. Large numbers of men, therefore, who lived some distance from the chief's headquarters and who appreciated the amount of time wasted on journeys to and fro, would go before a neighbouring *mtwazi* and ask him to regard them as his *watwarwa*. Not unnaturally an *mtwazi* never refused, and the new slave was happy in the thought that while he had to perform forced labour for somebody, it was easier to work for an immediate neighbour rather than for a man who lived a number of miles away.

A chief himself was entitled by strict tribal law to *nyarubanjias* only in places where his predecessors or their mothers had been buried, or, on occasion, where he or his forbears had planted holdings. Many of them—and one at least still does—regarded the whole of their country as being one vast holding, their own property. There was much to be said for his claim in the old days, but it could not of course be substantiated under the present regime. Such in brief, is the history of the origin of the system.

The Germans began to occupy the Bukoba District effectively about 1890, but they never made any attempt to put an end to this vicious custom or to ameliorate the lot of the *watwarwa*, probably because they did not feel that their position was strong enough to warrant interference. The British established civil government in 1916, and Mr. D. L. Baines was posted to Bukoba as Senior Commissioner, on transfer from Uganda.

His time was fully occupied for the remainder of the war, and for some years afterwards, but in 1922 he gave orders that all dealings in *nyarubanja* should cease forthwith, and that any grants made in the past should be substantiated, if necessary before a native court. He sent his agents round those chiefdoms, six in number, in the District in which the system of *nyarubanja* existed, with instructions to write registers on which should be recorded the names of all *watwazi* and *watwarwa*. All concerned were required to attend in person before a native court, and orders were given that the case of any *mtwarwa* who refused to admit his status should be investigated and settled by the court. Relevant entries were subsequently made on the new registers, which have ever since been regarded as irrefutable evidence in any *nyarubanja* case. A count has revealed on these old registers the names of 2,139 *watwazi* and 9,605 *watwarwa*.

Unfortunately Mr. Baines' instructions were not strictly carried out in some chiefdoms. Many *watwarwa* were written on without their knowledge, and in some cases a man who had never been granted a *nyarubanja* wrote on the names of his neighbours, unknown to the latter. This situation caused considerable dissatisfaction in 1929 and subsequent years, as will be seen later. In addition, any native who happened to have squatters on his land at the time was allowed to write them on as *nyarubanja* tenants.

In 1926, Sir Donald Cameron issued his well known instructions in regard to the commutation of tribute and service, and this measure of course involved the abolition of forced labour (*nsika*) performed by *watwarwa* for their *watwazi*. The latter now realized that changing conditions had robbed them of the free services of their tenants, and requested that Government should recognize their title to the land on which their holdings were situated, but the terms of the Land Ordinance precluded the grant of this concession. The matter was discussed for some three years, and eventually in 1929 Government agreed that the Bukoba Chiefs should be allowed to pass rules under Section 15 of the Native Authority Ordinance, under which:—

(a) *Watwazi* should pay a "peppercorn" rent, in recognition of Government's title to the land—this rent to be graduated according to the number of holdings held by an *mtwazi*. The rate fixed was Shs.5/- per annum for 1-9 holdings, Shs.10/- per annum for 10-19 holdings, Shs.15/- for 20-29 holdings and Shs.20/- per annum for more than 29 holdings. It was arranged that this rent should be collected by the Native Authorities on behalf of Government who would then remit half the rents collected to the Native Treasury. This system is still in force.

(b) The *mtwazi* should be allowed to harvest a certain number of bunches of bananas every year in every *mtwarwa's* holding, together with the crop of one coffee tree in every fifty, with a maximum of five trees, which should be specially chosen and marked. Provision was also made for the collection by *watwazi* of the produce of bark-cloth trees, where such existed.

These rules, which received the Governor's sanction and which are still in force, dealt with a number of other matters, such as inheritance and reversion.

During the last ten years, therefore, the lot of the *watwarwa* has improved considerably. They are no longer slaves, and the only evidence that their holdings are not their own property is the annual collection by *watwazi* of rent in kind, which is carefully regulated by law.

(2) *Village communal tenure vs. individualization in Sukumaland.*

Before considering the various indirect or educational measures designed to improve land utilization, it is necessary to consider the type of rural economy it is desired to establish.

The choice lies between a system based on the village group of occupier-cultivators, and one which embodies the main features of the proprietary systems of Europe and elsewhere.

As we have seen, the essence of the former consists of individual land rights limited usually to the period of effective occupation, controlled as regards rights of transfer, restricted in relation to succession and collectively forming the village unit of occupancy. The essence of proprietary systems, on the other hand, is an individual right in land, which is not limited by conditions of effective occupation and which the right holder is free to encumber or alienate.

(1) *Individualization* of land rights is sometimes said to be a prerequisite to progress. It is supposed that without the assurance that the individual will be entitled to sell and thereby obtain compensation for improvements, he will not be willing to make improvements. As with house property, so with land. When an individual takes up a farm the thought of moving does not occur to him, and the compensation for such improvements as he may make is the increase in the products of the land which he will enjoy. Then if something happens which would ordinarily cause him to move, the improved house and manured fields will act as some deterrent, thus discouraging unnecessary and uneconomic movement. In cases of land shortage, however, the move, being economically sound, will be made in spite of the loss of improvements, which will be more than outweighed by better conditions in his new home. Thus, since rights of sale encourage uneconomic movement, individualization would tend to delay the adoption of a settled agriculture.

The positions of landlord and tenant, though not inevitable results of individualization in countries where large areas of uninhabited land exist, might however arise. Should this occur, the experience of India shows that the natural corollaries are rack-renting, insecurity of tenure, agricultural debt and eventually even a landless class, which with survey, registration and the like require a volume of complicated legislation avoided under the Sukuma system. A local illustration is afforded by the difficulties which have arisen consequent upon the grant of quasi-freehold rights in the Buganda Mailo lands following the agreement of 1900.

The authority of the Native Administrations is largely based on the chief's land rights which are delegated to the village headman. It follows therefore that in many areas individualization would undermine that authority which is one of the foundations of social organization, and the basis of our Administration.

The concentration of arable holdings is obviously desirable and this process, which will naturally follow the adoption of improved methods and the spread of a cash economy, by mutual redistribution, would be greatly hampered if land were to acquire an exchange value. In many parts of Europe, for example, scattered holdings are still the rule rather than the exception.

The formal creation of individual title might not only be premature in existing economic conditions, but also it might impugn the validity of customary tenures.

Finally there are areas where the creation of individual title is likely to arouse African fears that their land is to be used as a basis for taxation. This difficulty, the seriousness of which is indicated by experience in both India and Palestine, will be mentioned again in discussing the desirability of training Africans to do simple surveying.

(2) *Sukuma land tenure* does not involve insecurity for the cultivator. It will have been seen that in Sukuma and Zinza there is in practice no disturbance of occupation. Insecurity is, indeed, an incident much more common to the relations of landlord and tenant than to the prevailing system.

The land tenure of the village which exists to-day presents no difficulties in the way of concentrating holdings. Those few who have taken to the plough are examples of the case with which a compact holding is obtained. At present fragmentation (in the European sense) cannot occur, though the custom of lending land gives field distribution the appearance of fragmentation. Consequently both water supply and social services can be organized at a cheaper rate where no immutable individual rights exist of such a character as to hinder at every turn.

In the middle of the nineteenth century when Maine's Ancient Law was written, it was axiomatic that individualization of land holding was the goal towards which civilization was moving. The same view could not pass unchallenged to-day. There is, indeed, no reason to suppose that the social and land organization evolved in Africa is inferior, in its own environment, to its European counterpart. The absence of litigation concerning land in such densely populated areas as Busmao or Bukumbi where village tenure exists (and shifting cultivation including a bush fallow has long since disappeared), compares favourably with the difficulties experienced in areas where individualization has begun. As Miss Perham has pointed out, "It might prove unfortunate if British African Governments, following the French example, should succeed in pressing their peasantry towards full economic individualism at the very time when this conception was being modified in Europe."

Existing village tenure not only avoids the dangers which flow from the unrestricted rights of encumbering or transferring land, but it is also susceptible to modification to meet the needs of changing economic conditions. It does not prevent the eventual development of a proprietary régime, whereas individual ownership once established can only be controlled or modified at the risk of serious social and economic dislocation. Monetary rents, following the adoption of individual ownership and the spread of a cash economy, show little elasticity in periods of falling prices. A comparison of the history of the recent depression here and in India where in the United Provinces, for example, rents had to be drastically reduced by State intervention, indicates that there are many advantages in the Sukuma system which permits the peasant to benefit from high prices while remaining relatively uninjured by a falling market.

In Tanganyika, as in Nigeria, the Crown retains the ultimate proprietary right over all lands, so that eventually the process of individualisation could be accelerated by direct State action, were such a step proved necessary.

Finally, as Lord Hailey has said, it must be noted that the advantages held to be inherent in individualisation are not necessarily to be obtained only by vesting rights in the individual. There are some types of land occupation, such for example as those which occur in sparsely populated areas, growing annual crops, which may make the family group the most suitable economic unit in cultivation. In such areas as Sukuma, however, the village group, being the smallest immovable unit in relation to land, and containing an indigenous co-operating organisation, is clearly the optimum stock on which to graft improved methods of husbandry.

(3) *Conclusion.*—A static agriculture is necessary to the preservation of soil fertility, and security of tenure is necessary to a balanced husbandry, but it would be a grave mistake to suppose that individual ownership is a *sine qua non* without which security of tenure cannot exist. In fact, the existing system gives greater security than is usually co-existent with a proprietary régime. Thus our main endeavours should be concentrated upon improving agriculture, leaving the evolution of customary tenures to respond to this stimulus. As has been shown, they are capable of modification, and with the possible exception of areas growing perennial

crops, there is no reason to suppose that individualisation is necessary or desirable within measurable time. These facts lead us to conclude that in present circumstances any action likely to produce a process of individualisation should be avoided on an extensive scale, though, in a modified form, it may be inevitable in limited experimental centres. Consequently we recommend that no individual sales of immovable property amongst Africans should be recognised; further, in Sukuma, the general instruction regarding rights of sale in house property should be rescinded and customary law should regulate the matter, at least for the present. This principle should also cover the ownership of trees. The ruling of the Federation of Nyanza Chiefs that trees, as well as other immovable property, must be considered as village estate, is recommended for consideration elsewhere.

Sir George Campbell's summing up on this point in relation to the Punjab is equally applicable here.

"... by the indigenous system . . . the Government is enabled at once to deal with the body of the cultivators, and to acknowledge and enlarge their rights, to the satisfaction of the people and the advantage of the Administration. It can do this without incurring the much more serious evils and drawbacks which have always been found to attend the attempt of a great foreign Government to deal separately with each petty holder."

APPENDIX VII.

Statistics of the 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 made during the year.

Tables showing the numbers of persons registered as Medical Practitioners and Dentists on 1st January, 1939.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

	<i>British Qualifications.</i>			<i>Qualifications not registrable in British Register.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
	<i>Government Service.</i>	<i>Private or Missionary.</i>	<i>Not resident.</i>	<i>Private or Missionary.</i>	
British	47*	19	14*	—	80
British Indian ...	4	4	6	—	14
Goan	—	7	3	—	10
German	—	3	—	31*†	34
Swiss	—	—	—	3	3
United States ...	—	—	1	5	6
Greek	—	—	—	5	2
Hungarian	—	—	—	2	2
<i>Totals</i>	51*	33	24*	43*†	151*

DENTISTS.

—	British Qualifications.			Foreign Qualifications.	Totals.
	Government Service.	Private or Missionary.	Not resident.	Private or Missionary.	
British	3*	—	5*	1	9
German	—	—	—	7*†	7
Japanese	—	—	—	1†§	1
Greek	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Totals</i>	3*	—	5	10	18**

* Three Medical Officers hold dental qualifications in addition and appear in both lists.

† Three not resident. * Twenty-Seven not resident. † Two not resident.

‡ Registered in Foreign List of British Dentists Register.

§ Not resident.

** Eight not resident.

Table showing the number of persons whose names were added to, or removed from the Register during the year 1938.

—	Added.		Totals.	Removed.		Totals.
	Medical.	Dental.		Medical.	Dental.	
British	8	—	8	5	—	5
British Indian...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Goan	1	—	1	—	—	—
German... ..	5	2	7	1	—	1
Swiss	2	—	2	—	—	—
United States ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Greek	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hollander	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hungarian	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	19	3	22	6	1	7

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, 51 are in Government Service, and eight are privately employed by commercial undertakings or charities.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statistical Summary for Tanganyika Territory.

Year.	Area.	Population.			Trade.		
		Native.	Non-Native.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total volume.
	<i>Sq. m.</i>						
1934 ...	360,000	5,022,640	41,020	5,063,660	2,343,185	2,856,589	5,199,774
1935 ...	360,000	5,096,178	41,902	5,138,080	2,989,600	3,723,688	6,713,288
1936 ...	360,000	5,105,705	41,181	5,146,886	3,356,660	4,805,958	8,162,818
1937 ...	360,000	5,140,388	41,901	5,182,289	3,924,095	5,311,464	9,235,559
1938 ...	360,000	5,214,800	43,129	5,257,929	3,448,575	4,050,734	7,449,309

Year.	Public Debt.	Revenue.	Ordinary expenditure on			
			Native Administrations.	Agriculture.	Public Health.	Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934...	8,717,031	1,720,285	139,627	70,375	187,776	125,739
1935...	8,717,031	1,973,863	146,611	64,554	193,930	113,515
1936...	8,715,876	2,153,542	150,822	62,523	185,737	150,448
1937...	8,741,466	2,261,806	153,615	62,199	201,280	143,393
1938...	8,741,466	2,107,900	154,000	64,467	206,886	147,580

APPENDIX IX.
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, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or The Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
<i>Departmental Annual Reports.</i>			
Agriculture	5s.	4d.	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, or the Government Printer Dar es Salaam.
Audit	1s.	1d.		do.
Education	3s.	3d.	do.
Financial	5s.	4d.	do.
Forestry	1s.	1d.	do.
Game Preservation ...	1s. 6d.	1d.	do.
Geological Survey ...	1s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Judicial	1s.	1d.	do.
Lands and Mines	4s.	3d.	do.
Medical and Sanitary, including Laboratory ...	4s.	3d.	do.
Mines	1s.	1d.	do.
Native Administration ...	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Police	1s.	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs ...	1s.	1d.	do.
Prisons	1s.	1d.	do.
Public Works	2s.	2d.	do.
Survey	1s. 6d.	1d.	do.
Trade	4s. 6d.	5d.	do.
Veterinary	5s.	5d.	do.
<i>Departmental Publications.</i>			
<i>Agricultural :</i>			
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.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>	
<i>Departmental Publications</i>				
—cont.				
<i>Agricultural—cont.</i>				
Pamphlet No. 12—Memorandum on Locust Destruction	6d.	1d.	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, or the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.	
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Pamphlet—Tobacco Culture	6d.	1d.		do.
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Pamphlet No. 15—The Objects and Scope of the Coffee Research and Experimental Station	6d.	1d.		do.
Pamphlet No. 16—The Sisal Experimental Station Report, 1936	6d.	1d.		do.
Pamphlet No. 17—Reports from the General Experimental Farms, 1936	6d.	1d.		do.
Pamphlet No. 18—Flue-Cured Tobacco ...	6d.	1d.		do.
Pamphlet No. 19—Third Annual Report of the Coffee Research and Experimental Station, Lyamungu, Moshi, 1936	3s	3d.		do.
<i>Geological :</i>				
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 Chief Geologist, Dodoma.	
Short Paper No. 5—Water Supplies along the Cattle Route from Kondoa - Irangi to Handeni	2s.	1d.		do.
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<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
<i>Departmental Publications</i> —cont.			
<i>Geological:—cont.</i>			
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Short Paper No. 19— Geology of the Country around Mpwapwa ...	4s.	3d.	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>
<i>Departmental Publications</i>			
—cont.			
<i>Geological:—cont.</i>			
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Short Paper No. 22— Outline of the Geology of the Urwira Mineral Field	} 2s. 6d.	2d.	} Crown Agents, Gov- ernment Printer or Chief Geologist, Dodoma.
<i>Pamphlets:</i>			
1. Notes on the Sampling and Testing of Mineral Deposits, 4 pp. (Roneoscript), 1933	Gratis		
2. Advice to Intending Reef Prospectors ...	do.		
3. Mining Publicity Pamphlet (Revised)	Shs. 1.00	Shs. 0.15	do.
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7. The Microscope as an aid in the Metal- lurgical Testing of Gold Ores	0.50	0.10	do.
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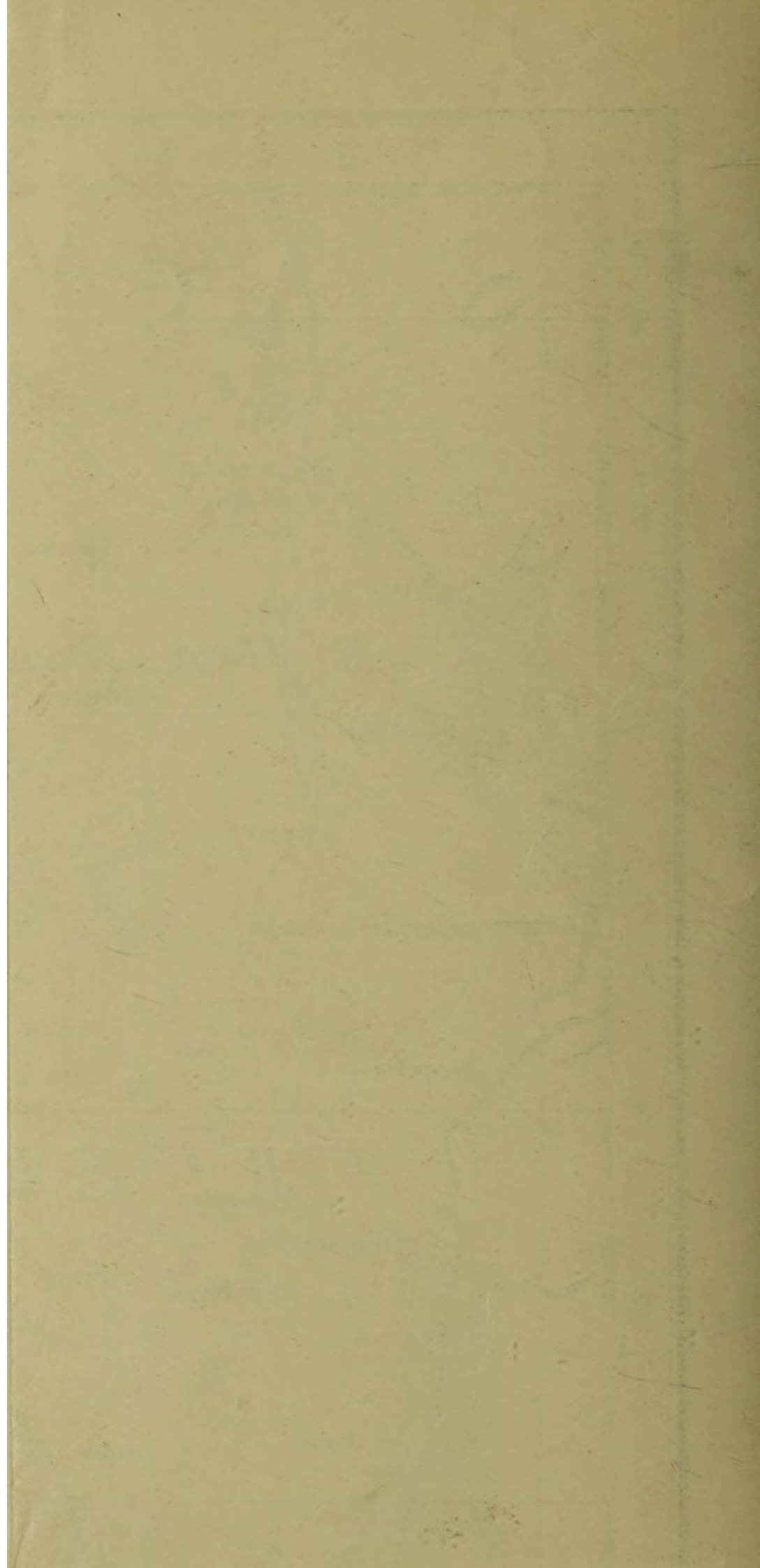
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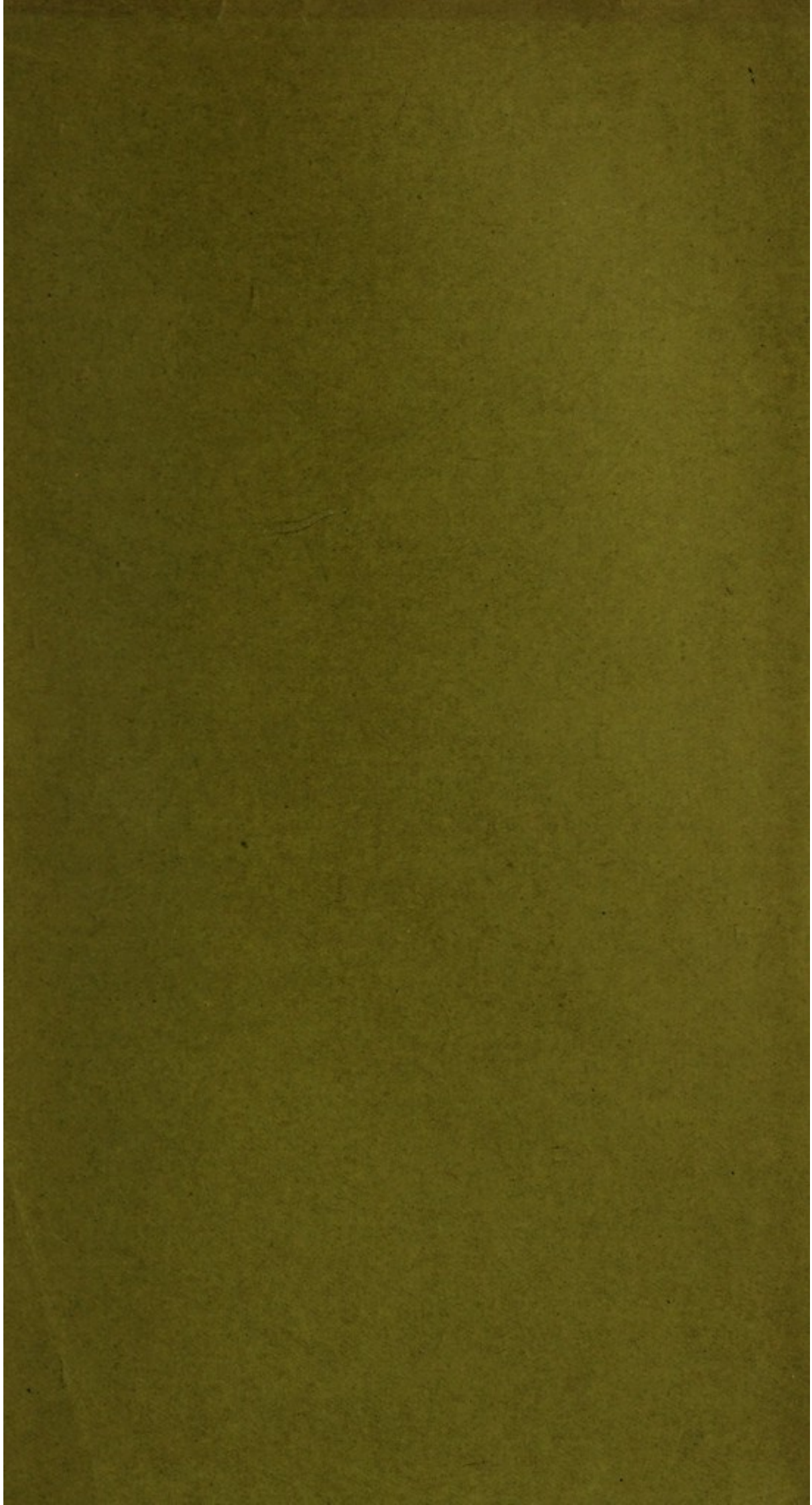
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