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REPORT

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of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
General Assembly of the United Nations
on the Administration of

Tanganyika

for the Year 1948



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82. Conservation of Natural Resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

83. Land Tenure among the Indigenous Inhabitants

The basic principles underlying the evolution of the indigenous system of land tenure were general throughout most of eastern Africa. There was no shortage of land and it could be abandoned when it began to show signs of failing productivity. It was the productive effort of the individual, his wives or his servants which gave value to the land. It was not regarded in the light of a personally negotiable instrument; it was occupied by and belonged to the clan or tribe of which the cultivator was a member. It was to his own advantage not to do anything to jeopardise social life or structure since, provided the solidarity of the clan or tribe was preserved so that it was able to defend itself and its lands, he enjoyed security of tenure as long as he behaved himself and kept his land under cultivation.

There were many customs governing the grant of cultivation and other rights over land but as these had not the force or stability of written law they were fairly easily susceptible to modification by the passage of time and the force of circumstances. From the days of the Arab incursions up to the present time alien forces have exerted and continue to exert their modifying influence on the attitude of the indigenous inhabitants to the question of land tenure. The Arab influence was most strongly exerted in the coastal areas where plantations were carved out of the tribal lands and cultivated by slave labour. This was the beginning of a process which, with the introduction of the Mohammedan religion and laws of inheritance and culminating in the German system of administration through alien Akidas, effectively broke up any form of tribal cohesion and supplanted those indigenous authorities who would have been interested in retaining tribal laws and customs in relation to land tenure. The result is that in the coastal belt the general view in regard to land usage has become highly individualistic. The planting of trees, particularly coconut palms, has led to large numbers of claims to private ownership and land near the towns has often been leased or sold to non-indigenous persons. The Arabs married wives from the local tribes and their descendants inherited their lands. The abolition of slavery found many of these descendants, often indistinguishable in appearance from the local indigenous peoples, in possession of considerable areas of land which they could no longer cultivate and leasing and sub-leasing on various terms took place. The idea of private ownership has therefore become widespread. It is not uniformly held all along the coast but in the Tanga area, for example, it would be unusual to find a piece of cleared land to which there is no claimant. Uncleared land is recognised as public land.

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

of charter or scheduled aircraft operating for hire or reward to obtain a licence for each specific purpose from the East African Air Transport Authority. No licence is required in respect of recognised air services flying across the territory without landing or landing only for non-traffic purposes.

Several of the main road systems provide direct communication with neighbouring territories :

KenyaVia Tanga and Moa to Mombasa. Via Arusha and Namanga to Nairobi. Via Moshi and Taveta to Voi.
UgandaVia Bukoba and Kyaka to Masaka.
Northern RhodesiaVia Dodoma—Iringa—Mbeya—Tunduma to Abercorn and Broken Hill.
NyasalandVia Dodoma—Iringa—Mbeya—Tunduma to Blantyre.

No special legislation applies to the use of these road communications, apart from the normal Customs and Immigration Regulations and the Highways and Traffic Ordinances, which are of general application.

PUBLIC WORKS

116. General Programme of Works

DURING THE YEAR under review the building activities of the Public Works Department have continued to be largely concerned with the provision of housing accommodation for Government servants. Work was begun on over 100 European, a number of Asian and over 300 African type houses, and of these a large proportion were completed before the end of the year. Mention has been made elsewhere in this report of most of the major public works undertakings. The principal public buildings in hand included the Agricultural Research Station at Ukiriguru, the new prison at Dodoma, and new quarters for 250 police at Dar-es-Salaam. The African Girls' School at Machame was almost completed by the end of the year, improvements and extensions were carried out at the schools at Arusha and Mbeya, and a start was made on the African Girls' School at Mbeya. Plans for the following new buildings were prepared in the course of the year :

Legislative Council Chamber, Dar es Salaam.

Post Offices, Arusha and Shinyanga.

Telephone Exchange, Dar es Salaam.

Geological Office, Dodoma.

Coffee Sub-station, Bukoba.

Prison, Shinyanga (building work started).

Maternity Wing, European Hospital, Dar es Salaam.

Group Hospital (600 beds), Dar es Salaam.

Teachers' Training Centre, Mpwapwa.

Junior School, Dar es Salaam.

Administrative Block and Princess Elizabeth Workshops at Kibongoto
Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

No major road construction work was undertaken during the year but the Consulting Engineers completed their survey for the new Namanga-Arusha-

Moshi-Taveta road, and the survey of the Dar es Salaam-Tanga road was well advanced.

Major extensions of the mains of the water supply schemes at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Moshi and Arusha were carried out and other extensions were in progress up to the limit of available materials to meet the rapid expansion occasioned by building development in these towns. Extensions of the headworks of these and other waterworks to cope with increasing consumption were undertaken and new schemes, the materials for which were placed on order, were drawn up for Tukuyu, Lushoto, Shinyanga, Kilosa and Singida. Work on the new purification plant at Dar es Salaam was begun after most of the material had been received. The Consulting Engineers undertook the investigation of new sources of supply for Dar es Salaam and Mikindani.

Preliminary data were obtained for the preparation of construction drawings and contract documents in connection with the sewerage scheme for Dar es Salaam, which is being undertaken by Consultant Engineers.

The dismantling of war-time aircraft hangars and their re-erection for food storage at key transportation points was carried out by the Public Works Department.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

(GENERAL)

117. Social Welfare Agencies

IN RURAL AREAS the indigenous tribal organisation is primarily responsible for the social welfare of the people. When necessary, welfare measures are given legal sanction by their promulgation as orders under the Native Authority Ordinance. The tribal organisation provides a system of social security for the individual based on the social responsibility of the clan or family for its members. In normal conditions this well-established and well-understood system operates effectively, but when calamity, such as famine or disease, endangers the security not only of the individual but of the whole community, assistance from outside the tribal organisation becomes necessary. In such circumstances the central Administration must assume full responsibility, working through the tribal machinery.

In the promotion of social welfare in its wider implications all those departments of Government which, with the co-operation of voluntary agencies and native authorities, are concerned with such services as public health and education must be regarded as organisations which participate in the administration and enforcement of social welfare measures. In its more limited aspect the promotion of social welfare is the concern of a governmental Social Welfare Organisation specially created for this purpose.

The present staff of this organisation consists of a Social Welfare Organiser, a Welfare Officer (European), two Assistant Welfare Officers (African) and a Librarian. There is provision for a Probation Officer, two more Welfare Officers, a Woman Welfare Officer, and more Assistant Welfare Officers, but these vacancies had not been filled by the end of the year. Four Assistant Welfare Officers are undergoing training in the United Kingdom and during the year an Administrative Officer was seconded for special duty as Welfare Officer in Dar es Salaam. The financial provision for the organisation made in the estimates for 1948 was £8,350.

Thirty-one Community Welfare Centres are conducted under the aegis of the Social Welfare Organisation. Twenty-three of these centres have been paid for