

Mr. F. DIXEY. 50 9355

ISSUED BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE

S.280

# REPORT

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



# Tanganyika

for the Year 1949

*Best Sum  
& Minerals*

*No 9, 51, 52, 57, 77/72*

*8384, 182, 197, 205*

*19/11/50*

*Library*



*F.D.  
10/8*

LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1950

PRICE 8s. 0d. NET

Colonial No. 261

# CONTENTS

		<i>Page</i>			<i>Page</i>
A.	BRIEF INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION	1		SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT—	
				<i>contd.</i>	
B.	STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS			Social Security and Welfare	150
	Status of the Territory	15		Housing and Town Planning	151
	Status of the Inhabitants	17		Penal Organisation	157
C.	INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS	17	H.	EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT	
D.	INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY; MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER	26		General	163
E.	POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT			Schools and Curriculum	168
	General Administration	27		Pupils	173
	Judicial Organisation	36		Teachers	174
F.	ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT			Adult and Community Education	176
	General	42	I.	PUBLICATIONS	181
	Public Finance, Money and Banking	56	J.	RESEARCH	181
	Taxation	61	K.	SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	186
	Commerce and Trade	63	L.	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	187
	Monopolies	69			
	Land and Natural Resources	70		<i>Appendices</i>	
	Forests and Mines	82	I	POPULATION	190
	Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	84	II	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT	192
	Industry	91	III	JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION	210
	Investments	93	IV	PUBLIC FINANCE	219
	Transport and Communications	93	V	TAXATION	224
	Public Works	98	VI	TRADE	227
G.	SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT		VII	ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS	249
	General	100	VIII	HOUSING	250
	Social Conditions	103	IX	PRODUCTION	251
	Standards of Living	107		(A) Agriculture	251
	Status of Women	108		(B) Mines	252
	Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	111		(C) Industries	253
	Labour Conditions and Regulations	117		(D) Fisheries	254
	Co-operative Organisations	131	X	LABOUR	255
	Public Health	133	XI	COST OF LIVING	264
	Sanitation	144	XII	PUBLIC HEALTH	265
	Drugs	147	XIII	EDUCATION	277
	Alcohol and Spirits	148		between 276 and	
	Population	150			

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

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

Two important projects considered in the above categories were :

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

As regards alienated land, water rights are expressly excluded from rights of occupancy. Natural water supplies are controlled and rights over them are at present granted by statutory Water Boards established under the Natural Water Supply Regulation Ordinance. A new Water Ordinance, to replace the existing legislation, was passed in 1948 but has not yet been brought into operation.

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

Reference has already been made to land, reclamation in connection with development plans in several parts of the Territory, under which a considerable resettlement of population will take place in newly opened-up country. The expression "reclamation" used in regard to land has, in the minds of most of the inhabitants of Tanganyika, one particular significance—the eradication of the tsetse fly. During the past twenty years large areas of country have been cleared to provide new land for the settlement of population or the grazing of stock or as barriers against the advance of the tsetse. The work is carried out by the Tsetse Survey and Reclamation Department, with advice and assistance when necessary from the inter-territorial Tsetse Reclamation Service.

In the disposition of new lands made available for settlement due regard is paid to local laws and customs governing land usage. These vary in matters of detail in different parts of the territory but the existing systems of land tenure among the indigenous peoples have developed from basic principles which were general throughout most of eastern Africa. There was no shortage of land and it could be abandoned when it began to show signs of 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the Mbulu District of the Northern Province, where the land available to a people dependent on a mixed agricultural economy has become more and more restricted by the advance of the tsetse fly, relief measures are provided under the Mbulu Development Scheme to which reference has already been made in this report.

In the Lake Province there is population pressure on the land in Sukumaland and in parts of the Musoma and North Mara districts. It has been caused by an increase in population, both human and stock—the result of the cessation of tribal warfare and advances in preventive and curative medicine for both man and beast—and wasteful use of land and impoverishment of the soil by unsatisfactory methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. The remedial measures are the opening up of new areas, at present fly-infested and uninhabited, by bush-clearing and the provision of water supplies, and the use of the new lands for controlled settlement to relieve the pressure on the areas at present over-populated and to permit of their rehabilitation by the introduction of better farming methods.

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

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

In the Central Province further progress was made during the year on the measures being taken to relieve population pressure in parts of the Singida, Kondo and Mpwapwa districts. Tribal lands infested with or threatened by tsetse fly are being reclaimed and developed to attract settlement from badly eroded or infertile areas.

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

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

Pressure in the Rungwe district of the Southern Highlands Province results from causes similar to those affecting the Uluguru mountain area—a rapidly increasing population living in a circumscribed area. Some relief has been provided during recent years by a voluntary movement of population into the neighbouring Mbeya district but the Rungwe Smallholders Scheme for the establishment of ideal peasant holdings has been accepted by the Development Commission. The Nyakyusa peasants despite their overcrowding of their ancestral lands still endeavour to practise a shifting cultivation, thereby lending confusion to the congestion. If the scheme can anchor them to their plantations and at the same time prevent any loss of fertility, it will effect great relief.

In the Tanga Province there is pressure in the Western Usumbara Mountains, aggravated by excessive alienation of land by the former German administration. In this area good progress has been made with the rehabilitation scheme for the Mlalo basin. A recent census showed a net population increase of 25 persons per thousand over the area of the Mlalo basin during an interval of one year. During the year under review, nine farms previously alienated to non-Africans reverted to the possession of the Native Authorities for African use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

### General

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