

# REPORT

ON

# TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

FOR THE YEAR 1921.

(For previous Report, see [Cmd. 1428].)

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*Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.*

*July, 1922.*

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# REPORT ON TANGANYIKA TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1921.

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## Geographical and Historical Note.

1. The Tanganyika Territory consists of that portion of the former Colony of German East Africa which, under Article 23, Part 1, 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 Territory extends from the Umba River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south, the coast line being about 500 miles in length, and includes the adjacent islands. The northern boundary runs approximately north-west to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of southern latitude with the eastern shore (Mohuru Point). The boundary on the west starts at a point where the frontier between the Uganda Protectorate and ex-German East Africa cuts the River Mavumba, and follows roughly the eastern boundary of the former districts of Ruanda and Urundi to Lake Tanganyika. The western boundary then follows the middle of Lake Tanganyika to its southern end at Kasanga (formerly Bismarckburg), whence it goes south-east to the northern end of Lake Nyasa. Rather less than half-way down the lake the boundary turns east and joins the Rovuma River, whose course it follows to the sea. The total area is about 365,000 square miles.

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

The seat of Government is Dar-es-Salaam (population 15,000), which lies along the northern and north-western shores in an almost land-locked harbour, about 3 miles long. The chief buildings are solid and roomy. The second town in importance is Tanga, 136 miles north of Dar-es-Salaam and 80 miles distant from Mombasa. Other seaports are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa and Lindi. The most important inland town is Tabora, which has a population of 25,000, and is situated at the junction of the main caravan routes from the coast to Tanganyika and from Victoria Nyanza to Nyasa. Other inland towns are, in the north, Moshi and Arusha; in the central area, Morogoro, Kilosa and Dodoma; and in the south, Iringa, Mahenge, and Songea. On the great lakes the chief towns are Mwanza and Bukoba, on Victoria Nyanza; Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway, Ujiji and Kasanga, on Tanganyika; and Mwaya, on Nyasa.

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

Portions of the great lakes of Central Africa are included in the territory, viz.: the southern portion of Lake Victoria, the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika, and the northern and north-eastern shores of Lake Nyasa. There are four smaller lakes and numerous rivers.

3. The territory was visited in 1884 by Dr. Karl Peters, who made twelve treaties with native chiefs, and in the following year the German Government established a Protectorate. This arrangement was recognised by the British Government in 1886.

Soon after the outbreak of the Great War in August, 1914, hostilities between British and German forces took place on the northern frontier of German East Africa. Early in 1916 Lieut.-General J. C. Smuts attacked and defeated the German forces at the foot of Kilimanjaro, and occupied Moshi on March 13th of that year. By the end of 1916 all the country north of the Central Railway was effectively occupied by His Majesty's Forces or by Belgian troops, and a provisional Civil Administration was established in that area on January 1st, 1917. In November, 1917, the Germans were driven across the Rovuma River into Portuguese East Africa, and in March, 1918, the jurisdiction of the Administrator was extended to include the greater part of German East Africa. After the surrender of Major-General von Lettow-Vorbeck, upon receipt of the news of the Armistice, the military forces were withdrawn, leaving only a garrison of the King's African Rifles, and a Royal Commission was issued in January, 1919, appointing an Administrator. The Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920, which was read and proclaimed in Dar-es-Salaam on September 25th, 1920, constituted the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council.

In December, 1920, draft mandates for "German East Africa" were submitted to the Council of the League of Nations in favour of Great Britain and Belgium. The draft mandate for the part to be assigned to Great Britain laid down conditions directed against slavery, forced labour (except for essential public works and services), abuses in connection with the arms traffic and the trade in spirits, the recruiting of labour, transfer of native lands (except between natives) without the consent of the authorities, and usury. It is provided that nationals of States, members of the League of Nations, are to have complete commercial equality.

#### **General Observations.**

4. The attitude of the natives throughout the year has remained most satisfactory. There have been no disturbances with the exception of a cattle-raiding expedition by the Purko Masai of Kenya Colony upon a border tribe who inhabit the Musoma sub-district of Mwanza. The raiders were beaten off before the intervention of the military was necessary.

5. In March the district of Ujiji and those parts of the districts of Ufipa and Bukoba which had been under the temporary administration of the Belgians since their occupation were handed over to the British authorities, and the country settled down without incident under the change of Government. The delimitation of the Anglo-Belgian boundary on the border of Ruanda and Urundi will be commenced shortly.

6. Regular travelling by District Officers, often into parts previously unvisited by the British, sympathetic consideration of grievances and a patient hearing of tribal cases have evoked a spirit of confidence and friendliness on the part of the native. The increasing tendency to build better villages and to choose for these accessible sites near the roads is proof that greater security is generally recognised. Political Officers have reported that the shyness and suspicion with which the European was regarded in the more remote districts is quickly vanishing, and that the furtive peeping and panic-stricken dash for the bush, which formerly preceded the appearance of a Government party, has given place to a friendly and confident reception.

7. The continuation of the German system of employing Akidas, paid native officials, has been fairly successful in the administration of the coastal districts. Here the tribes lack tribal organization and the Akida is generally connected with the people by descent. In up-country districts where tribal cohesion is greater and where the Akida is often an alien, the policy has been to control the people through their own chieftains, replacing the Akida when possible by a headman of the people's choice. Several petty Sultans who broke away from their paramount chiefs during the War and established themselves as independent rulers have been deposed. A "Native Authority Ordinance" to define and regulate the power of Native Chiefs and Headmen was promulgated during the year.

8. Native grievances were in the main economic. The high cost of imported articles, scarcity of cash and lack of employment are complaints for which the only remedy is the revival of trade, but the native is unable to follow the effects of trade depression and is apt to blame the Government for present-day prices.

9. The disposal of ex-enemy property afforded the Government an opportunity of removing the hardship inflicted on natives, particularly in the northern parts of the Territory, by the excessive alienation of land to German settlers without consideration of tribal interests. The following extract from a German Agricultural Report in 1913 conveys some impression of the result of the German policy in that year.

"In view of the big increase in population which is to be hoped for in the future, the land will not be sufficient even if the natives can be taught cultivation and manuring. Many localities are settled and cultivated to such an extent that the natives have to make a journey of from four to six hours to obtain the necessary firewood and building wood. From an economical point of view alone such circumstances are most regrettable."

The Government arranged to acquire certain plantations in the northern and other districts for restoration to the natives, and, although the original programme had to be somewhat curtailed for financial reasons, the natives will benefit considerably by the acquisition, which secures to them additional land for agriculture, grazing and watering of cattle.

10. The increasing boldness of dangerous wild animals which exacted a heavy toll on human life and played havoc with many native gardens caused no little concern in certain districts. Natives were assisted to defend themselves and their property by being supplied with powder for muzzle-loading guns and by the offer of rewards.

11. The delegation to native Courts of the hearing of civil actions and of petty criminal cases has proved satisfactory and is appreciated, but any extension of their judicial powers would be premature, as a high standard of honesty and efficiency is difficult to secure. As it is, strict supervision has to be maintained. Cases must be judged in open Court before the Headman and a number of elders elected by the people, and the jurisdiction of the Courts, as well as their power of punishment, is restricted in criminal trials. Punishment is generally by fine, and penalties involving a heavy fine or imprisonment in a Government prison are reported to a District Officer for confirmation before the sentence is carried out. The defendant has the right of appeal to a magistrate, frivolous appeals being discouraged by saddling the appellant with the expenses of the witnesses. As a rule, natives appear satisfied with the justice meted out by their own Courts, and appeals are infrequent. In some districts codes of tribal law have been compiled by magistrates and will form a valuable record for their successors.

### Population.

12. A census was taken in April of all classes of persons in the Territory.

The following are comparative tables of the European and Asiatic population, the year 1913 being that in which the last census was taken by the former administration :—

#### *Europeans—*

Males			1913.		1921.
Adults	...	...	3,536		1,483
Children	...	...	374		229
			<hr/>	3,910	<hr/>
					1,712
Females—					
Adults	...	...	1,075		521
Children	...	...	351		214
			<hr/>	1,426	<hr/>
					735
			<hr/>	5,336	<hr/>
					2,447

Of the total, 1,598 were British subjects, the remainder being of American, Belgian, French, Greek, Italian, Dutch, Polish and Czechoslovak nationality. The decrease in the European population since

1912 is due to the repatriation of the Germans. With the disposal of the ex-enemy plantations, the European population will increase.

*Asiatics—*

Indian—	1913.	1921.
British ... ..	8,784	9,411
Other (Goans) ... ..	656	798
Arabs, Baluchis, &c. ... ..	4,101	4,782
	<u>13,541</u>	<u>14,991</u>

Of the Indian population, 2,798 live in Dar-es-Salaam, 1,300 in Tanga, and 783 and 757 at Mwanza and Tabora respectively. The majority of Goans live in Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga, where they are mostly employed in the Government offices and in commercial concerns. Nearly two-thirds of the Arab population are resident on the coast, Ujiji, Tabora and Mwanza taking the bulk of the remainder.

13. Comparative figures of the native population are given in the following table by districts :—

District—	Population, 1921 Census.	German, 1913 Census.
Arusha ... ..	97,700	84,200
Bagamoyo ... ..	57,100	72,800
Bukoba ... ..	320,100	270,500
Dar-es-Salaam ... ..	149,100	161,500
Dodoma ... ..	270,900	299,400
Iringa ... ..	104,800	90,000
Kilwa ... ..	84,000	96,200
Kondoa-Irangi ... ..	196,700	218,300
Lindi ... ..	243,400	395,500
Mahenge ... ..	74,600	120,000
Morogoro ... ..	174,300	158,400
Moshi ... ..	158,200	118,300
Mwanza ... ..	702,300	620,000
Pangani ... ..	74,900	98,500
Rufiji ... ..	83,200	89,100
Rungwe ... ..	237,200	195,800
Songea ... ..	148,200	90,300
Tabora ... ..	502,100	437,500
Tanga ... ..	86,700	108,400
Ufipa ... ..	93,600	81,700
Ujiji ... ..	139,500	240,000
Usambara ... ..	107,400	98,600
Total ... ..	<u>4,107,000</u>	<u>4,145,000</u>

14. While the total native population of the Territory is almost exactly the same as in 1913, a comparison of the totals for the various districts shows that the populations of all the inland districts except Dodoma, Kondoa-Irangi, Mahenge and Ujiji, have increased, some of them very considerably, and that the populations of all the coast districts have decreased (Lindi, for example, shows a decrease of 38 per cent.). The decrease in the case of Dodoma and Kondoa-Irangi is explained by the fact that in these districts great numbers died

during the famine in 1919. Venereal disease increased greatly during the War in the coastal districts, with a resultant fall in the birth-rate and an increase in infant mortality. This had a greater effect among the tribes of the coast districts, whose manners and morals are more lax than those of the more primitive tribes of the interior.

15. The Sukuma (one of the groups that form the great Nyamwezi tribe), who inhabit the districts of Tabora and Mwanza, are the most numerous of all tribes in the Territory. They number 668,000. They are followed at a long interval by the true Nyamwezi with 267,000. The Heya from Bukoba number 175,000, the Chaga of Kilimanjaro and the Nyaturu of Dodoma each 128,000, whilst the Nyakyusa from Rungwe, the Ha from Ujiji, and the Zaramo from the Dar-es-Salaam district each have a population of over 100,000. All these tribes are of Bantu origin.

The Hamitic tribes number 90,000 souls, and include the Mbulu and Masai. They are pastoral people and live in the northern area, S.W. of Kilimanjaro.

The Ngoni, who are of Zulu origin, and number 45,000, live principally in the Songea district.

16. Compulsory registration of births and deaths applies only in the case of persons of European or American origin.

The vast amount of clerical work which would be thrown upon Political Officers and the difficulty of ensuring compliance with the provisions of the law render the application of the Registration of Births and Deaths Ordinance to Africans premature at present. No figures relating to vital statistics of Africans under these heads are available, but information regarding infantile mortality which was collected by District Officers in the Moshi and Ufipa districts is not without interest. Statistics in the former area were collected from 34 chiefs of the Chaga tribe. These 34 chiefs had between them 285 women, who had borne 707 children in all, or 2.45 children per woman. But of these 707 children only 405 survived the period of weaning, which is more prolonged among African tribes than among Europeans, and may be reckoned as between 18 months and 2 years. These statistics show an infant mortality of about 30 per cent. The Chaga are a flourishing tribe and have not been affected by pestilence or famine, and as the District Political Officer observes, their children had a better chance of survival than those of less wealthy and less fortunately situated parents.

Figures from the Kirando area of Ufipa showed even more disastrous results, the children surviving at the end of 10 years being calculated at only 47 per cent. of those born.

The following causes were advanced by the local authorities for the high rate of infant mortality:—the prevalence of syphilis among the parents; small-pox, the malnutrition of infants, and chill and pneumonia resulting from the exposure of young children who are left on the ground in the plantations when the mothers are working.

17. A Marriage Ordinance was enacted in April to provide for the solemnization of Christian marriages in the Territory. Formerly



persons wishing to be married had to proceed to Zanzibar or Kenya. Certain modifications in the principal Ordinance were made in an amending Ordinance to facilitate procedure regarding the marriage of native Christians.

### Immigration and Emigration.

19. During the year permits to enter the Territory were given to 6,278 persons. These figures show a total increase of 1,960 over the previous year. Out of these 6,278, 1,523 were Europeans and Americans, 867 were British Indians and Goans, and 3,888 were Africans, Cingalese, natives of the Seychelles and China, &c.

The great majority of these immigrants were visitors or temporary residents and of the number given above certificates to reside permanently were required only by 214 Europeans and Americans, 218 Indians and Goans and 272 others. Europeans, both official and non-official, proceed at intervals to England or some other temperate climate for the purpose of recuperating health, but there is no emigration in the proper sense.

### Slavery.

19. The history and status of slavery in German East Africa were dealt with on pages 39 to 40 of the Report for 1920 [Cmd. 1428]. The conditions existing in each part of the Territory have since been examined in detail and much new and useful information has been obtained.

The reports of the District Officers show that the figures accepted by the Germans in 1913 relating to the number of slaves in the Territory were of doubtful accuracy and further that the estimate appears to have been framed upon a total misinterpretation of the status of slavery. For example, in the district of Ujiji, formerly the greatest slavery depot in Central Africa, which was credited by the Germans with no less than 20,000 slaves, it was discovered that slavery is now practically non-existent. The Tusi rulers of Uha, who long since invaded that country from the north, speak of the whole of the subject race, the Ha or Waha, as "Wahutu," i.e., slaves, although their existence is now free in everything but name. Similarly in the districts of Songea and Iringa, where some 15,000 natives were recorded as under the ownership of pagan masters, former war captives have been absorbed into the tribes on terms of quality and are not even spoken of as "slaves." While slavery can be said to be non-existent among the pagan tribes of the interior, domestic servitude is still prevalent in the coastal belt possibly owing to long association with Zanzibar and to Islamic tradition, but deaths and the opportunities afforded to natives by the War to sever their connection with unpopular masters have materially reduced the figures presented to the German Government in 1913.

The non-committal but unfriendly attitude of the Germans towards this institution prepared the Arab and Swahili master for its eventual

abolition. With the occupation of the Territory by the British, whose dealings with the problem in Africa are well known, the early disappearance of slavery was accepted as a foregone conclusion, and it was generally felt that, with the conquest of the country by the British, slavery automatically ceased. The Indian penal code, which makes the detention of a person against his will as a slave a punishable offence, was applied to the Territory in 1920. Separate legislation to provide for the abolition of the status of slavery was, however, thought desirable, and is now in course of preparation.

### Labour.

20. Compulsory labour for private enterprise is not permitted. The compulsory recruitment of labour, under strict conditions, for service of a public nature in the Territory is allowed by the terms of the draft mandate, but no necessity for it has yet arisen. In certain districts where cash is not readily obtainable for local produce, and where the transport of surplus grain to distant markets to obtain the monetary equivalent would mean an inadequate return to the grower, natives may commute their tax for a period of labour on the roads and on necessary works of advantage to the community, but compulsory labour in lieu of tax has been instituted only sparingly and as a last resource in the case of recalcitrant natives who are suspected of habitually avoiding their liabilities to the State. In no case is labour substituted for taxation if the tax is forthcoming in cash, produce, or live-stock.

21. No recruitment of labour for private individuals outside the Territory is permitted, and its recruitment for employment on the public works of adjoining Territories is being permitted only for such period as the local supply in the Tanganyika Territory exceeds the demand.

During the year, 200 labourers volunteered for employment on the Zanzibar Harbour works.

Stringent conditions to safeguard the welfare of the workers are laid down on the following lines :—

- (1) The labour must be voluntary and the terms of the contract must be read over and explained to the labourer by an Administrative Officer who must satisfy himself that the terms are understood and accepted.
- (2) Any extension beyond the terms of six months engagement is subject to the consent of the Governor of the Tanganyika Territory, and an undertaking is required that the neighbouring Government shall repatriate all natives at the expiry of the contract.
- (3) Provision is made for an adequate wage and for a liberal diet.
- (4) Housing accommodation, cooking pots, and blankets where necessary, must be furnished, and also free medical attendance and hospital accommodation.

- (5) Free transport, full rations and half-pay must be provided to and from the place of engagement at the beginning and expiry of employment.
- (6) Labourers may be accompanied by their wives who will be given free transport and half rations. Women will not be allowed to work.
- (7) All candidates for employment must be passed as physically fit.

In short, it may be said that every possible care is taken to ensure that labourers receive just and considerate treatment, and that no person is recruited except of his own free will.

22. Within the Territory, the Administration does not participate in recruiting labour for any kind of enterprise other than for its own works and services. Recruiting of labourers from one district for work in another is subject to supervision and control. The recruiter must first satisfy the Administrative Officer of the district in which he proposes to work of his *bona fides* and must report to the District Officer of the district in which he wishes to recruit. Precautions similar to those described above are taken before the labourers recruited are permitted to leave their districts.

23. There is little need to embody in local legislation the principles which a study of labour conditions in civilised countries has framed for the regulation of employment, and which relate more to industrial than to agricultural enterprise. Whereas the European labourer is faced with the struggle for existence, the African native is protected by economic conditions. Each tribesman is entitled to a share of the communal land, forest and grazing, and obtains, without difficulty, sustenance for himself and his family. Work is regarded primarily as a means of purchasing the luxuries which acquaintance with civilisation makes desirable and not as a means of actual livelihood. The native labourer works for only a portion of the year, if at all, and can, and does, move from employment where conditions do not suit him, whether for climatic or disciplinary reasons, to a more congenial occupation. The views of the International Labour Conference express the fundamental principles on which any labour-controlling legislation will be enacted, due regard being paid to native habits, customs and prejudices. Legislation in supersession of the German law for the regulation of relations between master and servant is being considered. Hitherto the small demand for labour for private enterprise has not made it necessary to introduce such legislation, and, as a temporary measure, the old German law is being followed, but in view of the disposal, and the prospective regeneration, of ex-enemy estates, with the ensuing demand for labour, the time has nearly arrived when the conditions under which it shall work should be formulated.

24. Wages vary greatly throughout the Territory, and are at their highest in the towns and along the coastal belt where the cost of living is

greater and where contact with European civilisation and with Mohammedanism encourages a standard of comfort to which the unsophisticated native has not aspired. The monthly wage of the unskilled labourer on the coast is from 8 to 15 fl., whereas in the remote districts as little as 4 to 6 fl. is asked. Towards the end of the year a reduction was effected in the wage of unskilled labour in the coastal and planting districts and was accepted without complaint.

Skilled and semi-skilled labour is cheap in comparison to European labour, but supervision is necessary and the quality and quantity of the work produced falls far short of the European standard.

### Religious and Moral.

25. There is complete liberty of conscience and religion throughout the Territory and there are no restrictions on religious worship and instruction, in accordance with the terms of the draft mandate.

26. The following British missions were working in the Territory at the end of the year :—The Church Missionary Society, the Universities Mission to Central Africa, The Church of Scotland, the London Missionary Society (Congregational), and the Livingstonia Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland. Roman Catholic Missions are represented by the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, the White Fathers, the Capucin Fathers, the Swiss Benedictine Fathers and the Fathers of the Consolation.

Other Missionary bodies are the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Moravian Missions and the Seventh Day Adventists. The most friendly relations exist between the District Officers and the various missionary bodies.

27. In the coast districts Mohammedanism is paramount, but it is spreading in the Unyamwezi country round Tabora and Mwanza as well as in Uzigua, Usagara and Usambara. It is noteworthy that an Arab teacher arrived in Tabora from Baghdad for the purpose of instructing the faithful.

It is doubtful, however, whether the up-country follower is attracted by the religious aspect so much as by the social importance which Islam gives. The adoption of a Mohammedan name in place of his more homely patronymic, and the perfunctory observance of the more important rites are social necessities to the bush-dweller who visits the coasts or towns, but these outward signs of spiritual regeneration are often discarded when the convert returns to his family or when fasting takes the place of feasting.

28. Missionaries belonging to Christian societies or to societies in Communion with the Church of Rome, which are recognised by His Majesty's Government and are not of ex-enemy nationality or origin, are admitted without restriction to the Territory.

Members of Missionary bodies not so recognised are required to take out a permit authorising them to carry on their vocation. Ex-enemy societies and their members are not yet admitted to the Territory.

29. Native customs are not subject to interference provided that they are not repugnant to civilised ideals of humanity and morality. Ignorance and superstition are responsible for the existence of wide-spread witchcraft. A curious example of the effects of groundless superstition is reported from the Mwanza district where a Sultan, unanimously elected to succeed his father in this office, has become most unpopular and has lost his authority through having failed to live up to his father's reputation as a rainmaker. In many cases the use of magic is innocuous and forms the principal ingredient in the medicines of native doctors who find a ready sale for their charms and philtres among the simpletons. Sorcery or "black magic" on the other hand is a baneful influence which hampers the course of justice and administration, and it is likely that steps will have to be taken to make the practice of this kind of witchcraft a legal offence, as is the case in nearly all countries inhabited by the Bantu. But the remedy against witchcraft and its allied evils lies in education both religious and moral. The District Political Officer, Bukoba, reports that, while witch doctors are still consulted in illness and family affairs, they are losing their hold over the younger generation. He attributes the wane of their power to the spread of Christianity among the Sultans and Chiefs and to the influence of the native Courts. It must be observed, however, that the natives of Bukoba have profited by long association with Uganda and are intelligent above the average.

30. A practice which caused no little concern to the tribal authorities of some districts was the prevalence of sexual intercourse between the young men and girls of immature age. To this evil they attributed the increase of barrenness and the consequent loss of man power to the tribe.

An Ordinance was therefore enacted to make it a punishable offence for a man to have knowledge of a girl under the age of 12 years whether in wedlock or not.

#### **Public Health and Medical.**

31. European medical officers are stationed in all the larger centres, while Indian sub-assistant surgeons or compounders are posted to the smaller stations. Medical assistance is as a rule provided at most Mission Stations.

There are well equipped hospitals to which English Nursing Sisters are attached at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga and Tabora for the European and Indian population. There are native hospitals in nearly every Government centre of any importance, some being substantial stone or brick buildings while others are constructed of wattle and daub.

Natives readily avail themselves of the free attendance provided at Government hospitals and there is no doubt that they show increasing appreciation of the skill of European doctors and medicines. Altogether nearly 12,000 natives were treated as in-patients in Government hospitals during the year, and 100,500 were treated as out-patients.

32. The Territory has been free from serious epidemics. Influenza in a mild form was widespread, but its course was restricted to towns

and to districts bordering the main caravan routes. No cases were reported from the more remote areas.

Plague broke out in the Shirati sub-district of Mwanza, where the outbreak was restricted and was quickly under control, and in the Singida sub-district of Dodoma, where it is endemic.

In the latter area a disease suspiciously resembling plague had been reported between 1918 and 1920, but smears taken from time to time from both living and dead during that period produced negative result on examination. In April, 1921, however, the matter was established beyond doubt and preventive measures were at once initiated. Inoculation, inspection of travellers and a campaign against rats, of which over 800,000 were killed in three months, proved effective and no cases were reported during the last quarter of the year. 149 deaths from plague took place in the area. Small-pox occurred in the districts of Tanga, Lindi, Rungwe and Songea. Over 138,000 vaccinations were carried out in the course of the year.

33. The indifferent results previously obtained from imported vaccine lymph prompted the experiment of manufacturing lymph locally, and in January a number of native cattle were purchased for the laboratory. 173,500 doses of lymph were produced, of which 33,500 were sent to Zanzibar, the rest being used in the Territory. Not only were the results from the local product more successful than those obtained from the imported article, but the cost of the latter, which was £700 in the previous year, was saved and a profit of £300 made by the disposal of cattle when useless for the laboratory and by the sale of vaccine to Zanzibar.

34. Thirty-nine leper camps are maintained in 20 districts under the supervision of Administrative Officers or, in some cases, of the Missions. Drugs, dressings, clothing and blankets were supplied by the medical department to the guards and dressers for distribution to the lepers, who are, as far as possible, periodically visited by a medical officer. A number of the camps are self-supporting, each inhabitant maintaining his own plantation, and food had only to be provided by Government to those lepers who were old or maimed.

35. Prostitution is mainly confined to the larger townships where it is common. It is difficult to see what steps can be taken to control this evil so long as the African has less regard for the marriage tie than the European, is more incontinent, and practices sexual intercourse at an early age. All that can be done is to check the spread of venereal disease with which prostitution is associated. Although it is conjectured that this disease has been widely disseminated owing to the War, there is no actual knowledge of its progress or evidence of its spread. At present the towns are the hot-beds of disease, and it is there that the efforts of the medical department are concentrated.

Natives are realising the value of treatment, but it is difficult to ensure their continued attendance at hospitals until they are cured.

36. The sanitation of the various townships continued to be as satisfactory as far as funds permitted, but considerable capital

expenditure will be required on the water supply and sewage disposal system in the capital and in a few of the larger towns.

### **Military and Police.**

37. No fortresses or naval bases have been established or maintained in the Territory. Three battalions of the King's African Rifles were stationed in the Territory and consisted of four companies each, the total establishment numbering 2,304 natives (combatants) with 79 European officers and non-commissioned officers. The cost of the military during the year 1921 was £266,000.

The King's African Rifles is a native force, armed with rifles, Lewis, Stokes, and machine guns, and officered by British officers and non-commissioned officers seconded from the Regular Army for the purpose. The forms of discipline and instruction of the regiment in Tanganyika Territory are similar to those laid down for the other battalions stationed in adjoining Dependencies.

Arrangements were made for the reduction of the garrison, early in 1922, by three companies, involving the disbandment of 579 native ranks and the demobilisation or return of 19 European officers, together with a corresponding saving in expenditure.

The military organisation of the Territory differs from that of neighbouring British possessions in that native troops recruited locally are not available for service outside Tanganyika.

38. The police force of the Territory in which is incorporated the prisons service, consisted of 1,705 African ranks, 14 Asiatic sub-inspectors, and 71 European officers and non-commissioned officers. The African prisons staff consisted of 372 native ranks. The total cost of the police and prisons service was £126,200.

39. The police force is armed and, in addition to ordinary police duties connected with the prevention and detection of crime, is charged with the guarding of public offices and treasuries, the escort of caravans carrying specie, &c., while detachments act as garrisons at the out-stations.

Branches of the force performed the work of water police, of criminal investigation, and of the supervision of immigration.

40. The Report for 1920 mentioned that efforts were being made to reorganise the police force and to correct the misconception which the native policeman had formed of his duties under the teaching of the former Government. To eliminate the spirit of licence which was regarded as an askari's privilege, it was necessary to rid the force of a number of ex-German police recruited by the British authorities at the end of the War in default of better material. To this end a training depot was started at Morogoro where recruits undergo a six months' course of tuition in police work; 393 recruits passed through the depot during the year.

It is gratifying to report that Administrative Officers without exception comment most favourably on the manners and morale of the

force, and the Commissioner of Police states that the conduct of its members has shown great improvement over the previous year.

Where extortion or licence has been brought to light severe punishment followed by dismissal has been inflicted.

### Crime.

41. The repatriation to their homes in adjoining territories of a number of natives who were left destitute and stranded in the towns after the War was reflected in a noticeable decrease in crime, more especially theft. The cases of cognisable crime reported to the police during the year amounted to 2,737 as against 3,882 cases in the previous year. 44 persons were convicted on capital charges and of these 29 were executed.

Cases of theft decreased from 1,695 to 1,178, and of thefts of stock from 123 to 47. Generally it may be said that the population is very law-abiding, and the more serious crimes are either the result of the inevitable quarrels and assaults which arise in a native community or are the work of the sophisticated natives of the towns.

### Financial.

42. Both revenue and expenditure showed a considerable increase during the financial year ending 31st March, 1921, but this was largely a "paper" increase due to the conversion of the 1s. 4d. rupee into the 2s. florin. Taxation expressed in rupees became payable in florins so that the sterling figures show an increase of fifty per cent.

43. The revenue is mainly derived from Customs' Duties, Hut and Poll tax and trade taxation. The Customs' Tariff for the period up to 31st March, 1921, imposed an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. on imports generally with the exception of spirits, on which there was a specific charge of 15 fl. per gallon of 50 degrees of alcohol at 15 degrees Centigrade. Export duties were levied on ivory (15 per cent.), hides and skins (10 per cent.) and live-stock at various rates. The Customs' Duties were raised in August, 1921, to the scale referred to in paragraph 49 in conformity with a similar increase in the adjoining Dependencies of Kenya and Uganda.

Hut tax is assessed at 3 fl. per annum per hut in the country districts and at a varying rate of 6, 9 or 12 fl. in township areas according to the size of the hut. In the Bukoba district the tax is 4 fl. 50 c.

Able-bodied males who are not liable for Hut tax pay a Poll tax of 3 fl. per annum. Exemptions from Hut and Poll tax are granted to certain classes of native Government servants and to the aged and enfeebled. The tax is collected generally through the agency of the Sultans or Akidas who receive a percentage on the amount collected. As a check on speculation and bribery Administrative Officers were enjoined closely to supervise the work of collection.

Trade tax is assessed on the basis of 4 per cent. of the net profits or where these cannot be ascertained, at 1½ per cent. on the turnover, but this tax is difficult to assess especially in the case of the small Indian shopkeepers who keep no proper books of account. Taxation from



these and other sources is at present regulated by the German laws, but legislation had been prepared by the end of 1921 to re-organize the system. There were no important changes in taxation during the year.

44. The appended statement shows the total revenue and expenditure under the various heads to 31st March, 1921 :—

REVENUE.					During the year 1919-1920.	During the year 1920-1921.
					£	£
I.	Customs	...	...	...	140,709	188,200
II.	Port and Marine	...	...	...	15,375	30,666
III.	Licences, Taxes, &c.	...	...	...	308,887	442,268
IV.	Fees of Court or Office, &c.	...	...	...	41,216	71,644
V.	Post and Telegraphs	...	...	...	15,573	27,970
VI.	Railways	...	...	...	103,778	156,377
VII.	Revenue from Government Property	...	...	...	11,601	18,901
VIII.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	31,958	10,818
	Total	...	...	...	669,097	946,844
EXPENDITURE.					During the year 1919-1920.	During the year 1920-1921.
					£	£
I.	His Honour the Administrator (H.E. the Governor, 1920-1921)	...	...	...	7,432	11,989
II.	Secretariat	...	...	...	6,857	12,879
III.	Printing Office	...	...	...	3,895	13,606
IV.	District Administration	...	...	...	107,014	167,294
V.	Treasury	...	...	...	6,716	13,028
VI.	Customs	...	...	...	9,865	22,995
VII.	Port and Marine	...	...	...	80,493	62,044
VIII.	Audit Department	...	...	...	1,462	8,697
IX.	Legal Department	...	...	...	2,556	13,338
X.	Police and Prisons	...	...	...	59,565	108,751
XI.	Medical and Sanitation	...	...	...	48,807	90,787
XII.	Veterinary	...	...	...	14,566	19,886
XIII.	Education	...	...	...	174	3,106
XIV.	Transport	...	...	...	2,665	6,569
XV.	Military (King's African Rifles)	...	...	...	—	123,783
XVI.	Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	44,379	33,692
XVII.	Post and Telegraphs	...	...	...	29,721	69,982
XVIII.	Railways	...	...	...	278,591	398,967
XIX.	Agricultural Department	...	...	...	2,176	6,127
XX.	Forestry Department	...	...	...	525	4,934
XXI.	Game Department	...	...	...	242	3,234
XXII.	Public Works Department	...	...	...	14,295	38,102
XXIII.	Land, Survey and Mines Department	...	...	...	—	4,199
XXIV.	Public Works Recurrent	...	...	...	37,063	86,610
XXV.	Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	...	15,095	41,419
XXVI.	Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary	...	...	...	1,411	2,762
XXVII.	War Expenses	...	...	...	14,461	20,574
	Total	...	...	...	£790,026	£1,389,354

The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1921, was £219,215.

The public debt amounted to £14,000, this being the sum allocated during the year from loan funds for the construction of an electric light and power station in Dar-es-Salaam.

### Currency.

45. Indian currency was demonetised in June, 1921, and redemption by Government took place up to the 22nd July, 1921, but this period was extended until the 22nd December, 1921, in the case of natives.

Under the Metallic Currency Ordinance, 1921, provision was made for the adoption of the East Africa shilling as the standard coin of the territory. The new currency had not arrived at the time the Ordinance was enacted and pending its receipt the German rupee which is valued at two shillings, and its subsidiary coinage, circulated in the Territory.

### Annual Progress of Trade, Agriculture, and Industries.

46. The state of trade has been considerably worse than in 1920, and the general impression is that it will become still worse, which fear is confirmed by trade returns for the last quarter of the financial year, 1921-22. Reports from the bazaars indicate that the world-wide depression in trade is increased in this territory by the financial situation brought about by the change of currency and fluctuating rates of exchange.

Export trade is hampered by the inactivity of the European produce markets owing to the fact that heavy stocks which they hold require to be reduced before fresh produce is required. There has been no local demand therefore for hides for a long time, while grain, cotton, copra, ground-nuts and sisal command a poor price. The tapping and export of rubber, for which there is no demand, has not been resumed and the cost of production is such that it does not allow local rubber to be placed on the European market on favourable terms with rubber from the Malay States, &c.

### Trade.

47. The value of the trade of the territory during 1921 was as follows:—

	£
Imports (exclusive of bullion and specie) ... ..	1,426,125
Exports ... ..	1,246,870

The value of the transit trade to the Belgian Congo was £142,764.

The comparative values of the principal items of import for 1920 and 1921 are as follows:—

	1920. Florins.	1921. Florins.
Cotton Piece-Goods ... ..	811,552	587,908
Foodstuffs ... ..	208,006	129,157
Building Materials (including cement and galvanised iron sheets) ...	51,011	36,714

	1920.	1921.
	Florins.	Florins.
Kerosene and Motor Spirits ... ..	62,649	49,069
Cigarettes ... ..	48,877	15,990
Coal ... ..	16,369	25,419
Spirits ... ..	37,034	35,603
Tobacco ... ..	46,040	26,645
Wines and Beer ... ..	19,822	16,586
Machinery ... ..	13,626	37,930
Sundry Iron and Steel Manufactures	14,553	34,218

The value of the direct import trade at the various ports was as follows :—

	1920.	1921.	Percentage.
	Florins.	Florins.	
Dar-es-Salaam ... ..	907,464	875,790	61·4
Tanga ... ..	300,398	242,411	17·0
Mwanza ... ..	182,643	61,163	4·3
Bukoba ... ..	68,646	52,660	3·7
Lindi ... ..	144,909	81,379	5·7
Other Ports ... ..	130,671	112,722	7·9
	1,734,731	1,426,125	100·0

NOTE.—The marked decrease in the imports at Mwanza was mainly due to the failure of the market for hides and skins, which curtailed the purchasing power of the native.

The comparative tonnage and value of the principal items of export for 1920 and 1921 was as follows :—

Main Articles.	1920.		1921.	
	Tons.	Florins.	Tons.	Florins.
Sisal ... ..	16,663	5,718,872	7,923	2,381,714
Cotton ... ..	968	1,645,653	1,096	1,186,199
Hides ... ..	2,248	2,012,172	250	116,328
Skins ... ..	218	486,476	106	116,202
Copra ... ..	4,404	1,453,553	4,514	1,003,182
Coffee ... ..	2,143	1,368,678	3,827	1,383,966
Ground-nuts ... ..	3,237	785,222	8,448	1,414,753
Ghee ... ..	752	667,489	630	317,928
Grain ... ..	18,569	2,531,716	19,449	1,831,443
Beeswax ... ..	262	281,300	183	114,087
Sim-Sim ... ..	856	262,986	1,385	288,630
Total ... ..	50,320	17,214,117	47,811	10,154,432

As compared with 1920 the value of the import trade decreased by £308,000 and the value of the export trade by £784,000. There was a considerable decrease in the value of cotton piece-goods and foodstuffs mainly due to the decline in the value of the rupee which affected the value of imports from India, either direct or through Kenya and

Zanzibar. The decreased purchasing power of the native affected the import of cigarettes and tobacco.

All exports suffered in value from declining market prices. The fall in the amount of sisal hemp exported is due to the fact that producers were holding stocks towards the end of the year as the market had fallen, and that certain leases were not renewed owing to the impending sales of the ex-enemy plantations. The exports in 1920, moreover, reflect an accumulation of stocks from 1919.

The continued stagnation in Home and Continental markets brought the trade in hides to a standstill. This has been severely felt by the natives whose purchasing power in some districts depends on the sale of hides and skins. The export of ground-nuts increased rapidly, due to the cultivation of the crop over large areas and to the favourable rains, although there was a fall of 30 per cent. in the market price. The forthcoming crop should exceed the record of 8,960 tons shown in the German statistics of 1913. There was an increase in direct shipments to France of this crop, and Holland and Germany shared a portion of the direct exports. A similar remark applies to the sim-sim crop. The bulk of the trade is with the United Kingdom and British Possessions, which supplied the total imports, with the exception of £42,000, and took 72 per cent. of the domestic exports.

48. The Customs tariff was raised in August, 1921, and the following rates were enforced :—

- (1) On distilled liquors purified so as to be potable and perfumed spirits (other than drugs and medicines imported for *bona-fide* medical purposes) per gallon at 50 degrees of the Guy Lussac Alcoholometer at a temperature of 15 degrees Centigrade Fls. 15, the duty to be augmented proportionately for each degree above 50 degrees and diminished proportionately for each degree below 50 degrees.
- (2) On beers, wines, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, playing cards, gramophones, piano players, records for gramophones and piano players, pianos, jewellery, perfumes, silk, *ad valorem*, 30 per cent.
3. On rice, wheat, flour, wheat meal and sugar, *ad valorem*, 15 per cent.
- (4) On building materials (excluding timber), chemicals, surgical and scientific instruments, kerosene oil, petrol, liquid fuel, soap, paint, turpentine, photographs, engravings, pictures, *ad valorem*, 10 per cent.
- (5) On all other articles not particularly enumerated or not particularly exempted : *ad valorem* 20 per cent.

The customs tariff affords equal treatment to all nations as regards imports and exports. Under a convention between Great Britain and Belgium, certain facilities have been afforded to Belgian traffic in transit to or from the Belgian Congo and the provinces of Ruanda and Urundi and all transit dues have been waived.

49. Wines and beer to the value of £16,586 and spirits, including brandy, whisky, gin, liqueurs and rum, to the value of £35,603 were imported. Of these, spirits to the value of £33,776 were imported from the United Kingdom and British Possessions, the remainder coming from France, Belgium, Holland, Portuguese Possessions, and Italy.

The value of wines and beer imported shows a decrease of over £3,000 and of spirits a decrease of £1,400 on the previous year.

The importation of immature spirits, other than gin, geneva, hollands and liqueurs, is prohibited, as is also the import of trade spirits of every kind and certain distilled beverages such as absinthe.

The sale and production of liquor, other than native liquors, is controlled by the Liquor Regulations of 1919, which prohibit, *inter alia*, the sale of intoxicating liquor to natives.

50. The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited under the Imports and Exports Restriction Ordinance, except in the case of sporting guns, rifles and revolvers, which may be imported under licence, and only if the licensing officer is satisfied that they are imported solely for the legitimate personal use of the owner.

The German laws as to the registration and possession of firearms are still in force. The sale or transfer to, or possession by, natives of breech-loading guns, pistols, revolvers, and firearms with rifle barrels, is prohibited except by special sanction of the Governor, which in practice is only granted in the case of shot-guns. Permission to possess these has been granted to responsible native chieftains, but only very sparingly. 64 pistols and revolvers, 219 sporting guns or rifles, and cartridges or rounds of ammunition to the number of 147,389, were imported during the year. Legislation to give effect to the provisions of the Convention for the control of the arms traffic signed at St. Germain-en-Laye is in course of preparation.

51. The importation, production and consumption of dangerous drugs is controlled by the Opium Proclamation of 1920 and the Drugs and Poisons Proclamation of 1920.

### Agriculture.

52. The Department of Agriculture was established on a proper footing by the appointment of several additional officers.

The experimental stations of the German Government at Mpanganya on the Rufiji River, and at Morogoro and Tabora, were re-opened, the station at Mpanganya being devoted to the production of improved cotton seed, while on the other plantations experiments were made in crops suitable for native cultivation. The experimental farm of Myombo was leased for cotton growing during the year. The Amani Institute was well cared for pending the consideration of the question of centralising agricultural research at the Institute, for the benefit of all the East African Dependencies.

European planters, whose plantations and farms are for the most part in the northern area, devote their activities principally to coffee,

sisal and cotton. Coffee and sisal are of excellent quality but suffered from the slump in prices in the world's markets. Cotton is unlikely to survive for long as a non-native industry.

Efforts were made to revive the production of cotton by natives and 150 tons of seed were distributed, but the crop proved disappointing in quantity and quality and is unlikely to exceed 3,000 bales. Late planting and insect pests were the principal causes of failure. A representative was sent out by the Empire Cotton Growing Committee to investigate the potentialities of the Territory as a cotton-producing country.

A marked feature of native agriculture was the growing popularity of the ground-nut crop, which appears eminently suited to conditions prevailing in a large part of the Territory, and advances were made to natives for the purchase of seed.

Eleven thousand tons of rice were produced, and there was a fair export to Zanzibar: a successful beginning of an export trade to South Africa was made, but in the remote southern districts in which the crop does well there was a large surplus of unsaleable rice owing to the difficulties of transporting it to market.

The output and the price of copra fell below the average and this industry needs considerable attention both in the method of cultivation and in the preparation of the product which, at present, leave much to be desired.

Wheat is grown in the Rungwe district, where it is the staple food of the inhabitants, but there is no export trade owing to the prohibitive cost of transport.

The remoteness from markets of much good agricultural country and the absence of transport facilities present a barrier to production, and investigation is being made into the possibility of increasing the value of crops and lessening their bulk by partial manufacture on the spot.

Foundations were laid during the year for the control of insect pests which multiplied during the War, and a system for the quarantining of seed and the erection of fumigating chambers was instituted. Legislation for this purpose was enacted towards the end of the year.

### **Livestock and Veterinary.**

53. The Mpapua Laboratory was extended and equipped and the apparatus installed. An area was deforested and brought under the plough in order to provide fodder for the serum cattle during the dry season.

Testing of cattle from different areas, with a view to ascertaining their suitability for the production of rinderpest serum, was undertaken, and productive work will begin in the near future.

Numerous outbreaks of rinderpest occurred, more particularly in the area north of the Central Railway, and caused some anxiety, but the outbreaks were kept under control and over 80,000 animals were inoculated.

Pleuro-pneumonia was still in evidence among the Masai herds west of Kilimanjaro, but the disease did not spread, and, as the cattle

located in the quarantine area are on the increase, the success of the preventive measures seems assured.

The unrestricted movement of animals during the War was largely responsible for the introduction of East Coast fever into clean districts, but compulsory dipping eliminated this disease in Dar-es-Salaam, where 1,000 animals pass through the dipping tanks weekly. Dipping tanks are now used on trade routes in the interior.

There is every indication that the tsetse fly belts are spreading in certain districts, and the matter is under investigation by the Veterinary and Game Departments.

An animal census was taken during the year, and an increase is shown in the number of cattle since the livestock census compiled by the Germans in 1914. A decrease in the number of sheep and goats is attributable to a too liberal estimate on the part of the Germans and to the ravages of war and disease. The total number of cattle in the Territory was found to be 3,147,442, and of sheep and goats 3,405,103.

### Forestry.

54. The Forest Department was established at the end of 1920, and much time during the year under review was necessarily devoted to a general forestal survey. Legislation was enacted to provide for the protection and management of forests. All the forest lands demarcated by the Germans as State Forests were proclaimed Forest Reserves, the area, including that which is awaiting proclamation, totalling 4,183 square miles.

Extensive cleaning operations were necessary owing to the neglect caused by the War.

Investigations have revealed the presence in large quantities of valuable timber, principally "Pencil Cedar," "Yellow Woods," and representatives of the Genera *Ocotea*, *Lovoa*, *Chlorophora*, *Royena*, *Baiaekia*, *Parinarium*, etc., for which common trade names do not exist. West African Mahogany (*Khaya Senegalensis*) is found in several parts of the country, growing to a giant size, while mangroves of excellent quality cover large areas on the littoral north of Tanga and in the Rufiji Delta.

Exploitation and development of forests has been retarded by adverse trade conditions, but a beginning was made by the grant of a concession to exploit the Rau forest in the Kilimanjaro area, and tenders were invited for the lease of the mangrove forests.

No actual re-forestation was completed, but six forest nurseries were established and stocked.

### Mining.

55. The Mining Ordinance came into operation in June, 1921, since when prospecting, which had hitherto been prohibited, became active. 395 claims of varying sizes were registered for prospecting for gold, diamonds, silver, copper, asbestos, mica, molybdenum, coal, salt and soda deposits. Mining was not started on claims pending

their conversion into mining leases. Under the Mining Laws any person may apply for a prospecting licence, and equality as regards mining rights is secured.

Sole prospecting licences were granted in four localities over an area of 950 square miles for the examination of economic coal. On two concessions boring was actually in progress at the end of the year. There are indications of the presence of mineral oils in the Territory, but prospecting for oil is not permitted pending the enactment of legislation for this purpose.

Government geologists made an examination of certain areas during the year, principally for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of coal.

### **Fisheries.**

56. The sea fisheries are conducted almost entirely by natives of the Territory. Lines, nets and traps are the usual means employed, the apparatus being of native workmanship and often of a somewhat primitive nature. The catch is entirely for local consumption, but small quantities of fish are crudely cured and traded with settlements at some distance from the sea.

### **Manufactures.**

57. There are no manufactures in the Territory on a commercial scale, except the Nyanza (Gottorp) salt mines, which are now worked by the Railway. From this source considerable quantities of salt are supplied to the Congo and to adjoining districts. A much smaller salt factory is maintained by the Administration in the south-western area to assist in providing employment for natives and to meet a large local demand for salt, which is exported to the northernmost districts of Northern Rhodesia.

In all other cases small industrial establishments exist only to fulfil local needs in the way of ice, soda-water, soap, etc., the produce of the country being exported in a raw state. Of the purely native industries may be mentioned butter or ghee making, dhow building, and the collection of beeswax and gum copal. The dracaena, or "ukindu," grass is utilised for plaiting, and, as it fetches a good price in Europe in its dried state, might with some enterprise be worked on a commercial basis. A curious business exists in the Lindi district under Chinese supervision, namely, the collection of the *bêche-de-mer*, or sea-slug. There is a small pearling industry at Mikindani.

### **Land.**

58. The systems of land tenure prevailing in the Territory are described on pages 69 to 72 of the Report for 1920.

The German laws, which are also summarised in the same report, have not yet been superseded by local enactments, but the introduction of land legislation is under consideration.



An Ordinance to provide for the registration of titles was also in the course of preparation at the end of the year; pending its introduction titles and transfers are registered under the Registration of Documents Ordinance, 1920.

Transfers of land from natives to non-natives are not permitted except with the sanction of the Governor, and such transactions as have been allowed relate only to individual small holdings on the coast belonging to Arabs and Swahilis. No alienation of land communally owned by natives has been permitted.

As regards the right to acquire and hold land, no distinctions are made on the ground of nationality, except in the case of ex-enemy aliens.

### Enemy Property.

59. The supervision, control and liquidation of ex-enemy property was proceeded with during the year. The terms and procedure relative to the liquidation of the real estates were provided for in the Liquidation Ordinance of 1921.

60. The disposal of ex-enemy immovable properties commenced on 2nd May, 1921, and continued at intervals during the year, eight auction sales in all taking place up to the end of December. Trade conditions generally reacted unfavourably upon the sales, but a noticeable improvement took place towards the end of the year. A system of deferred payments spread over five years tended to stimulate competition.

The number of properties sold by December 31st was 179, with a total area of 69,325 hectares. £598,752 was obtained from the sale of these properties.

Every effort was made to make the plantations productive until they were sold.

The staff of Inspectors of Plantations remained at full strength and these officers were continually on tour. Supervision is being continued in the case of properties purchasable by instalments until such time as the purchaser's financial interest in them is sufficient to relieve the Custodian of future anxiety.

A number of properties in Dar-es-Salaam were acquired by the Government for the housing of officials and for public offices. As competition by Government at public auction would have presented difficulties, legislation was enacted to acquire the properties for Government and to provide for their subsequent valuation by the High Court.

61. Two officials of the former German Government arrived in the Territory in April, 1921, in order to disclose the whereabouts of certain records which had been hidden before the German evacuation of the Territory and to take back with them documents relating to wills, and births, death, and marriage certificates, and other records of a personal or financial nature.

Many valuable documents were discovered, the most important

of which were the "Grundbuch" and Land Register of Dar-es-Salaam and the Mining Registers for the whole Territory. Various possessions of former German residents were also found and were despatched to their owners in Germany. The delegates expressed their approval of the manner in which ex-enemy interests were being cared for.

### **Banks.**

62. Banking interests are represented by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., which acts as bankers to the Government and has eight branches in the Territory, the National Bank of India, Ltd., the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and the Banque du Congo Belge, each with two branches.

The branches of the National Bank of South Africa at Tabora, Lindi and Mwanza were closed during the year.

No Savings Bank has yet been established in the Territory.

### **Legislation,**

63. The substitution for the German law of local legislation based on similar enactments in adjoining British Dependencies has been proceeded with, and a number of important Ordinances have been passed during the year. Reference is made in other parts of this report to Ordinances specially concerning various Departments. In addition to these, there should be mentioned :—

The "Prisons Ordinance," which makes provision for the management of prisons in the Territory. The "Administrator-General Ordinance," which laid down the duties of this officer who was appointed during the early part of the year.

The "Trade Marks Ordinance," to make provision for the registration of Trade Marks.

The "Game Preservation Ordinance."

The "Metallic Currency Ordinance," which was to come into operation at the New Year, and provided for the adoption of the East African shilling as the standard coin of the Territory.

### **Education.**

64. As was stated in the Report for 1920, some little time must elapse before education attains the standard which it had reached under the German Administration at the outbreak of war. The Education Department in common with other branches of Government, has been handicapped by financial stringency, and the provision for European staff was curtailed. But lack of means and shortage of staff, although in themselves a hindrance, have not constituted the main drawback to speedy re-organisation. So far as education of natives is concerned, the position of the European is that of legislator and guide. He is responsible for the framing of the syllabus, the

direction of studies, and the frequent inspections which are necessary, but the application of his principles devolves on the native teacher. The closing of schools during the War, with the consequent dispersal of pupils and teachers, necessitated a temporary cessation of the educational organization. Native teachers have in many cases taken to some other employment, or, if they have returned, have partly forgotten their previous training and have little or no knowledge of English. No real improvement can, therefore, be expected until the older teachers have undergone a course of instruction or until new teachers have been trained, and these are not readily forthcoming. The education of the class from which they are generally recruited, namely, the more efficient scholars who have undergone a primary course, was broken off in the War, and the schools have not yet been re-opened for a sufficient period to justify selection from the present pupils. A training class for the older teachers was started in Dar-es-Salaam, and new recruits will be added to it as soon as opportunity permits. Notwithstanding these difficulties, considerable progress was made in the districts, and 50 Government schools, with an attendance of 3,800, were re-opened by the end of 1921, an increase over the previous year of nearly 30 schools. All education in Government schools is free. Pupils go through a three-year elementary course, at the end of which they should be proficient in reading, writing and simple arithmetic, and have some knowledge of geography, especially in relation to Africa and to the Territory, and also of hygiene. Instruction in the elementary course is given in Swahili. Attached to most schools is a plantation where some instruction in husbandry is afforded. Seeds have been distributed by the Agricultural Department with a view to improving established crops, and ploughing has been introduced at one school. Primary courses of three years are open in Dar-es-Salaam and Bukoba to pupils who have completed the elementary course and elect to attend. At the end of the primary course, at which instruction in English is given, the pupil should be fitted to take up a clerical post. An alternative course, under which the student is apprenticed to a trade, such as carpentry and tailoring, has been arranged and will shortly be available to candidates. The primary school in Dar-es-Salaam is under the supervision of a European headmaster. Inspections of most of the district schools were made by the Director of Education in the course of the year. Although the European staff of the Department at the end of the year consisted of only two officers, Administrative Officers took a keen interest in the elementary schools in their districts, and to some extent took the place of District Education Officers. In the south of the Territory a small beginning was made in two schools to revive and improve the native weaving industry. Experiments were made with modern hand looms, but progress must depend upon the production of a finer yarn. It is early yet to be optimistic of success, but the industry has possibilities. Instruction in pottery is being given at one school.

65. Certain instruction is also given by other Departments to native employees. A beginning was made by the Medical Department to train Native Sanitary Inspectors. The Veterinary Department

provided instruction in stock management, inoculation and diagnosis of cattle disease for over 50 native quarantine guards. Mention is made elsewhere of the telegraphist schools in Dar-es-Salaam for the training of native operators and line-men.

66. Great importance is attached to agricultural instruction, with a view to stimulating production by the native. European Agricultural Officers, with some native subordinates, have been appointed to the more important districts, and their endeavours will be directed towards teaching the native less wasteful methods of husbandry, the production of crops which can be sold for cash, and the elimination of plant pests and diseases.

67. A Committee was appointed during the year to consider the formation of an African Civil Service. The Government is anxious to offer the natives inducements and facilities to rise above menial posts and to fill appointments which are at present occupied by Asiatics.

Progress must be gradual, and not every tribe is equally advanced or equally gifted, but the training initiated by the Departments mentioned is a step towards the end in view.

68. There are no facilities for the education of Europeans, with the exception of a school for the children of Dutch settlers in Arusha under the control of a local committee. The Government contributes a subsidy of £100 a year to this school, at which some 40 children attend.

69. No grants are made towards mission schools, but mission work in the Territory is rapidly recovering, and a number of schools which were in existence at the outbreak of war have been reopened.

Mission schools are open to Government inspection, and the acquiescence of the villagers has to be obtained before a new school may be opened in their midst.

### Climate.

70. Generally speaking, the rainfall is low for a tropical country, and in some years there are great droughts. There are three types of climate:—(1) The Indian or trade-wind type, which prevails over the greater part. It has one rainy season, from December to April. The hottest period is in November. (2) The monsoon type, prevailing in the N.E. There are two rainy seasons, the heavier being from March to May and the lesser in November. The hottest month is February. (3) The equatorial type, prevailing in the N.W. It has two warmer and two cooler seasons, the warmer being October and February-March (*i.e.*, when the sun is above the Equator), and the cooler July and November-December. The rainy season is October-May (Nyanza) or November-April (Tanganyika). The average yearly temperature in the coast region is 78 deg. Fahr. The S.W. area is constantly subject to earthquakes, and slight seismic disturbances were felt in this part of the Territory throughout the year.

The Territory as a whole is unsuited to European settlement, except in certain areas. On the slopes of Mounts Kilimanjaro and Meru, in Usambara, on the Ufipa plateau, and in the highlands of the south-western area a European family could live in health for a continuous period without the necessity for frequent changes to a healthy climate.

Very few district stations possess instruments for recording meteorological conditions, and there is a regrettable lapse in records after 1913. Towards the end of the year rain-gauges and thermometers were supplied to 50 stations, and arrangements were made to distribute a further number among mission stations.

### Communications.

71. *Railways.*—Three one-metre gauge single-line railways form the system known as the Tanganyika Railways, particulars of which are given in the Report for 1920.

In March the Central Railway between Tabora and Kigoma, a distance of 403 kilometres, was taken over from the Belgians. Considerable repairs were necessary to the rolling-stock and to the road-bed of this portion of the line, which was the most recently constructed section of the Central Railway, and which throughout most of its length appears unlikely to be productive, as the country bordering the line is covered with dense bush and infested with tsetse fly.

The tram-line between Lindi and Masasi was reopened during the latter half of the year for two-thirds of its length as far as Ndanda, a distance of 44 miles. The traffic is seasonal, and it is only proposed to keep the line open from May to November—the period following the harvest. The track and rolling-stock had fallen into disrepair since the War and required to be overhauled.

The Tengeni-Sigi Railway, which serves the Amani Institute and a few farms in that area, was kept open, but the Sigi Saw Mills were closed in October, as it was found that economical working depended upon the production of timber in excess of railway requirements, and for this there was no market at the time.

72. During the year the railway took over the management of the Nyanza (Gottorp) Salt Mines in the Kigoma district. Considerable repairs to the plant were needed, and the works were closed for two months on this account. Salt has been produced in large quantities, but, in consequence of the large stocks accumulated, some little time must elapse before the demand becomes normal.

73. No capital expenditure was made on large works, and, apart from private sidings, no extensions were undertaken during the year.

74. Rates for local produce were reduced in the last quarter, and a similar concession was extended to local produce from the Congo in the hope of encouraging traffic from that direction, but an adverse exchange and the uncertainty of shipping at the terminal port somewhat discouraged Congo traders, who had already chosen their transport routes and are loth to change their arrangements.

75. The following figures are given for the years 1920 and 1921 :—

	1920.	1921.
	£	£
Expenditure ... ..	274,977	345,155
Gross earnings ... ..	106,419	157,393
Net loss ... ..	168,558	188,907

The total number of passengers carried was 214,506 as against 249,508 for the previous year : the tonnage carried was increased to 44,901 tons from 31,317 tons in 1920.

The staff of the railway consists of 117 Europeans, 610 Asiatics and 5,635 African labourers and artisans.

Colonel F. D. Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E., who was appointed East African Railway Commissioner, visited the Territory during the year and submitted a report on the railways, which has been published.

76. *Shipping*.—The following steamship lines called at the various ports in the Territory, although services were irregular :—

Union-Castle Steamship Company, Limited.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Clan, Ellerman, Harrison Line.

Natal Line.

Messageries Maritimes.

Transportes Maritimos do Estado.

Scandinavia East Africa Line.

Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers.

Rotterdam Netherland Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Thesen Steamship Company, Limited.

East Indian Steam Navigation Company.

Zanzibar Government Steamers.

Marittima Italiana.

The Government s.s. " Lord Milner " was laid up during the latter half of the year for repairs.

In the following list the number of steamers other than coastal, but including steamers on Lake Tanganyika, which entered and cleared at ports in the Territory during the year 1921 is given :—

Nationality—	No.	Net Registered Tonnage.
British ... ..	474	847,177
Dutch ... ..	20	62,314
Portuguese ... ..	8	30,296
French ... ..	8	28,630
Italian ... ..	12	31,968
Russian ... ..	6	18,762
Belgian ... ..	103	17,029
Norwegian ... ..	4	1,880
Monaco ... ..	6	2,628
Total ... ..	<u>641</u>	<u>1,040,684</u>

### Ports and Harbours.

77. The following places were declared to be ports of the Territory under the Ports Ordinance :—Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Pangani, Mikindani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa and Kigoma.

Salvage operations were conducted under the supervision of Captain J. Ingles, R.N., in order to remove the s.s. "Koenig" and the floating dock which had been sunk by the Germans in an endeavour to block the narrow channel leading into the harbour. The attempt to block the channel had not been entirely successful, but the sunken vessel and dock obstructed the fairway and constituted a possible danger to navigation. The salvage operations were conducted with complete success. The small steamship "Moewe," which was sunk in a creek adjacent to the harbour, was also salvaged.

The rebuilding of the Ulenge lighthouse at Tanga, which was destroyed during the War, was commenced, and a number of buoys and beacons were replaced along the coast.

Legislation was enacted during the year under the Ports Ordinance to provide for the control of shipping and the safety of the ports, and under the Native Vessels Ordinance to register and regulate native shipping.

#### **Dockyard.**

78. The Dar-es-Salaam dockyard was engaged during the year in boat-building, repairs and reconstruction work, both for Government and for private enterprise.

#### **Roads.**

79. The road between Kilosa and Iringa, a distance of 154 miles, was completed by the Public Works Department, and access to a fertile district hitherto hampered by lack of communication was thus provided.

Some 2,900 miles of road are capable of carrying motor traffic in the dry season, but as these roads are mostly unmetalled, progress in the rains and for some time after is impossible for all but light vehicles. Repairs to bridges were effected where necessary, and the roads in Dar-es-Salaam were reconstructed and concrete pavements laid in the main street.

#### **Posts and Telegraphs.**

80. The year has shown continuous progress in this Department.

The parcel post service was extended to South Africa, India, Zanzibar and Nyasaland.

The institution of an international money order service is under consideration. The exchange conditions delayed the issue of postal orders, but arrangements were made to open this service to the public on 1st January, 1922. The payment of postal orders was in force from August.

The total length of the telegraph system by pole route is 3,435 miles and the wire mileage is 5,694, including railway telegraph and telephone lines, which are maintained by the post office.

As regards telegrams, the inland rate was revised, the former rate of 12 words for Fls. 1.50 being reduced to 10 words for Fl. 1.

An "urgent service" at triple rates was initiated and was extensively used: special rates are allowed for press telegrams. The

rates for Sunday telegrams were doubled, but scarcity of traffic made Sunday attendance necessary at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga and Lindi only.

Dar-es-Salaam is connected by cable with Zanzibar, both offices being under the control of the Eastern Telegraph Company. By arrangement with the company considerable reductions in cable rates to the United Kingdom were effected.

A telephone service was opened to the public in Dar-es-Salaam in January, and the system in Tanga was extended to the public shortly afterwards.

81. Efforts have been made to train the African to postal and telegraphic work, and the telegraph school in Dar-es-Salaam was reorganised under the direction of a European postmaster. The Postmaster-General reports that the African telegraphist, properly trained, will be able to perform duties with a skill hardly inferior to the European. But the language difficulty, which does not affect telegraphy, is always likely to prevent the native telephone operator from becoming really proficient.

#### **Aerodromes.**

82. The aerodromes at Tabora and Mwanza were maintained during the year, but no aeroplanes were flown in the Territory.

#### **Public Works.**

83. The repair of buildings, roads and bridges, which suffered from neglect and in some cases from actual damage by shell fire during the War, involved considerable work to the Public Works Department throughout the year. The work performed was mainly of a reconstructive rather than of a creative character, but mention may be made of certain new works of importance which were carried out in addition to the lengthy programme of repairs. An electric power station for the capital, to replace the existing defective building, was completed, and engines and boilers, with surface-condensing plant, were installed. A travelling crane, pumps, switchboard, motor-booster and battery connection were erected, and five miles of feeder cable were laid to the principal areas in the town. The capacity of the new plant is 450 kilowatts.

Work was continued on the new Government House. This is being built on the foundations of the German Governor's palace which was bombarded and destroyed by shell-fire during the War. The main block was almost completed during the year.

The pipe-borne water-supply which was installed during the military occupation of Dar-es-Salaam was maintained and extended, but demands on the supply have increased greatly, and the installation is insufficient to meet them, although engines and pumps have worked to their utmost capacity.

Harbour protection work was carried out in Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi. At the latter port the old pier also was repaired.