

E. AFRICA
GERMAN E. AFRICA
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 MAR 25 1914

Foreign Office
 1914
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 Last previous Paper.
 36
 14270/13

German East Africa, 1912-13.

Sends memorandum from Berlin based on report issued by German Co. giving account of progress of the country during 1912-13.

Pr. G. Fuller.

Appropriation of funds

Put by ?

*W. J. R.
 26/III/14*

(Continued from a letter)

Mar 27. 3. 14

Mar 27. 3. 14

£180,000 Imperial subsidy for military purposes in 1912.

Mar 28. 3. 14.

Mar 31. 3. 14

Next subsequent Paper.
 37
 14270/13

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 11527/14

The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.

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REC'D
REC'D 20 MAR 14
REC'D 25 MAR 14

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for *the*
Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary
of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned
paper, for perusal and return.

Original returned
25/3/14.

Foreign Office,

Mar. 20, 1914.

Reference to previous letter:

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

Memorandum from
H.M. Ambassador at Berlin.

German Protectorates in 1912-13.
(Extract - German East Africa)

Based on report issued
by the Imperial Colonial
Office)

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Population. . The white population, which had amounted to 4,856 in the previous year, rose to 5836, consisting of 3536 men, 1075 women and 725 children. Although the total increase amounted to only 470, the number of Germans increased by 528. There were 164 births and 123 deaths.

According to the census there were 114 half-breeds and 656 Goanese.

A census of the entire native population has not yet taken place, but the estimated number of 7,645,000 is more reliable than the figures given in previous reports. In addition there are about 14,900 non-indigenous coloured persons, consisting for the most part of Indians and Arabs.

Public Health. In the administration hospitals, 70,327 patients were treated, of whom 5,261 were Europeans, as against 4,727 in the previous year. The increase was partly due to the growth of the white population, and partly to the spread of malaria, which was caused by the abnormally heavy rain. There were also a number of cases of blackwater fever, dysentery, typhus and neurasthenia among the white population.

There were no serious epidemics among the native population; the increase in the number of natives treated in the hospitals is due to their greater appreciation of European treatment. Efforts continue

continue to be made to suppress sleeping sickness and there was a decrease in the number of cases reported. The principal other diseases among the natives were worms, leprosy and malaria. In addition to the quinine treatment of malaria, efforts were made to combat the mosquitoes by means of improvements in drainage, etc.

Production, etc. The statistics of recent years show that, while the native production is advancing satisfactorily, it is gradually becoming of considerably less comparative importance than the production of the European plantations. The increases and decreases in the total production during 1912 are shown to a certain extent by the following amounts which represent the values of the principal exports in 1911 and 1912.

	1911. Marks.	1912. Marks.
Sisal	4,532,249	7,359,219
Plantation Rubber	3,610,000	7,240,244
Wild Rubber	1,058,301	1,119,006
Skins and Hides	3,035,183	4,067,350
Cotton	1,331,818	2,110,236
Coffee	1,266,034	1,903,368
Copra	1,844,971	1,563,042
Ground Nuts	489,738	1,273,066
Wax	816,916	829,057
Sesame	403,829	523,719
Rice	120,368	201,167
Sorghum	20,700	150,000
Copal	107,395	119,718

With

With regard to the production of the natives the following observations may be made. Great quantities of sorghum and maize are grown, almost all of which is consumed by the natives. Of the latter product 735 tons were exported as against 103 tons in the previous year. The quantity of rice exported conveys no idea of the production of this article, as the greater part grown is consumed in the Protectorate, while on the other hand large quantities are imported from India. The decrease in the export of copra, which has taken place in the last two years, is said to be due principally to the fact that great quantities of coconuts have been retained for the purpose of increasing the plantations. There was again a considerable increase in the cotton export, which may be explained by the satisfactory harvest and the efforts which the authorities continue to make to interest the natives in this article. The cultivation of coffee by the natives made particularly great advances in the Bukoba district, the exports from this district increasing from M. 442,201 in 1911 to M. 749,079 in 1912.

In spite of a renewed outbreak of cattle plague, a considerable increase in the livestock kept by the natives is recorded; this is however to a certain extent explained by the more exact census. The figures for the two years were as follows:-

C.O. 533 / 149
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 11-19-2011 BY 60322 UCBAW

	1911	1912
Cattle	2,060,490	3,950,250
Sheep and Goats	4,930,560	6,398,000
Donkeys	8,901	22,091
Pigs	313	497

The distribution of cattle in the protectorate is shown by a map between pages 88 and 89 of the Statistical Part of the Report.

The export trade in skins and hides is almost entirely in the hands of the natives.

The development of the means of communication has had a favourable effect on the European plantations. In spite of the threatened rubber crisis, the export of plantation rubber considerably increased in quantity and was more than doubled in value. There was an increase in the land under agaves, and, as will be seen from the above figures, the advance in exports was considerable. In the European plantations the amount of land used for coffee-growing increased from 2,904 hectares to 4,803 hectares, but there was a decrease in the quantity produced.

The government of German East Africa is making efforts to improve the agricultural conditions of the protectorate, and there are eight state institutions which conduct experiments and render assistance to planters.

There was little advance in European cattle-breeding; there were 43,617 head of cattle,

41,647 goats and sheep and 202 horses in European hands.

Numerous veterinary institutions exist for combating diseases among livestock. The spread of cattle plague and the distribution of the tsetse fly in the various districts are shown by a map between pages 88 and 89 of the Statistical Part of the Report.

Another map shows the distribution of forest reserves, the total extent of which amounted to 484,417 hectares at the beginning of the year under review, and 742,108 hectares at the end of the year.

In the districts where plantations are formed, game is naturally disappearing. Efforts are being made for the protection of game by placing restrictions on the number of animals that may be shot and by the creation of game reserves, the extent of which on March 31st 1913 is shown by the map between pages 112 and 113 of the Statistical Part of the Report. As a result of the regulations for the protection of game, there was a decrease of M.124,000 in the export of ivory.

The mining industry of the protectorate still remains unimportant. There was a considerable decrease in the output of gold. On the other hand the export of mica increased from 348,286 Marks in 1911 to 481,507 Marks in 1912. According to the provisional returns, about 1850 tons of salt were produced.

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Trade. In the last five years there has been a regular development in the trade of the protectorate as will be seen from the following figures:-

	Imports Marks	Exports Marks	Total Marks.
1908	25,786,771	10,873,856	36,660,627
1909	33,941,707	13,119,481	47,061,188
1910	38,658,777	20,806,394	59,464,171
1911	45,891,642	22,437,760	68,329,402
1912	50,309,164	31,418,382	81,727,546

The total imports in 1912 include M. 10,893,200 for railway construction materials and money, so that the purely commercial imports amounted to M.39,415,800 (as against 34,761,200 M. for, 1911). The principal imports were textile goods and clothing, which amounted to 16,508,349 M. as compared with 14,022,956 M. in 1911.

Railways. On July 1st, 1912, the Tanganyika Railway was opened as far as Tabora, at a distance of 848 kilometres from the coast, and on February 21, 1913, the first section beyond Tabora was given over to traffic. The reconstruction of the first section of this railway (Daresselem to Morogoro) made satisfactory progress.

Preparatory

* At the moment of writing (February 1914) the Tanganyika Railway has reached the Lake at Kigoma, although the final section has not yet been given over to traffic.

Preparatory work was conducted for the continuation of the Usambara Railway beyond Moschi. The total receipts from this railway amounted to 872,000 rupees in 1912-13 as against 716,430 rupees in the preceding year.

Finances. The following figures show the more important items of revenue for the years 1911 and 1912, those for the latter year being provisional:

	1911 Marks	1912 Marks	Increase Marks
Head, house and hut tax ...	4,273,364	5,096,173	822,819
Industrial tax	745,823	1,043,237	297,414
Inheritance tax	50,343	62,561	12,218
Salt excise	92,205	126,866	34,661
Customs, etc.	4,364,943	5,304,825	919,882

Of the head, house and hut tax about 98% is contributed by the natives. The export taxes are also paid principally by the natives as there is no tax on the products of the European plantations; the import duties likewise fall principally on the negro population, which buys large quantities of textile goods; while all articles required for plantations are exempt from import duty.

The Imperial subsidy for the purposes of the military authorities, which amounted to M. 3,543,000 in 1911, is estimated at M. 3,618,000 for 1912. The amount of M. 17,033,000 is included in the extraordinary estimates for 1912 for receipts from

the Protectorates Loan, as compared with M.17,488,000 actually received from this source in 1911.

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