



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Twenty-sixth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Tuesday, 7 June 1960,
at 3.10 p.m.

NEW YORK

C O N T E N T S

| | |
|---|------|
| | Page |
| <i>Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration (concluded):</i> | |
| (i) <i>Annual Report of the Administering Authority for the year 1959;</i> | |
| (ii) <i>Petitions and communications raising general questions;</i> | |
| (iii) <i>Date of independence of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration: report of the Administering Authority on the implementation of recommendations of the Trusteeship Council (General Assembly resolution 1418 (XIV));</i> | |
| (iv) <i>Report of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration</i> | |
| <i>General debate (concluded)</i> | 353 |
| <i>Consideration of draft resolution</i> | 355 |
| <i>Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (Trusteeship Council resolution 36 (III) and General Assembly resolution 754 (VIII)) (concluded)</i> | 355 |
| <i>Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika (continued):</i> | |
| (i) <i>Annual reports of the Administering Authority for the years 1958 and 1959;</i> | |
| (ii) <i>Petitions and communications raising general questions;</i> | |
| (iii) <i>Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960</i> | |
| <i>Questions concerning the Trust Territory and replies of the representative and special representative of the Administering Authority (continued)</i> | 356 |

- Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration (concluded):**
- (i) Annual report of the Administering Authority for the year 1959 (T/L.973);
 - (ii) Petitions and communications raising general questions (T/PET.11/L.61-73; T/COM.11/L.332-346, 348-351, 354-360);
 - (iii) Date of independence of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration: report of the Administering Authority on the implementation of recommendations of the Trusteeship Council (General Assembly resolution 1418 (XIV)) (T/1534, T/1537, T/L.981);
 - (iv) Report of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration (T/1516)

[Agenda items 3 (g), 4, 15 and 19]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Baradi (Philippines), representative of a State member of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, and Mr. Fettarappa-Sandri, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory, took places at the Council table.

GENERAL DEBATE (concluded)

1. Mr. BARADI (Philippines), Chairman of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, said that the members of the Advisory Council deeply appreciated the words of encomium addressed to them by the members of the Council, the Administering Authority and the Somali Minister for Industry and Commerce.

2. At the beginning of the trusteeship period the relations between the Advisory Council and the Administering Authority had left something to be desired but the situation had improved rapidly and it could now be said that the Advisory Council and the Administering Authority had jointly contributed to the smooth working of the Trusteeship Agreement and the successful fulfilment of its objectives. On the whole, the recommendations made by the Trusteeship Council in the interest of the Somali people had been carried out and the hopes that had been entertained of seeing Somaliland emerge as an independent and sovereign State were about to be fulfilled.

3. Mr. PLAJA (Italy) thanked the members of the Council for the co-operation they had given the Administering Authority, sometimes in the form of constructive criticism, which was the yeast of any democratic form of discussion. He appreciated the

*Resumed from the 1101st meeting.

President: Mr. Girolamo VITELLI (Italy).

Present:

The representatives of the following States: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, China, France, India, Italy, New Zealand, Paraguay, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

tributes paid to the Administering Authority for its work in Somaliland during the ten years of trusteeship. Credit was due in the first place to the Somali people and leaders, who had realized the magnitude of the task to be performed and had seconded the efforts of the Administering Authority. His Government was keenly appreciative of the recognition that all but one of the members of the Council had shown of its success in leading Somaliland to independence and endowing it with a democratic system.

4. The Italian Government thanked all those which had assisted it in bringing its task to a successful conclusion, including the United Nations Advisory Council and the specialized agencies. It hoped that increasing assistance would be offered to the independent Somalia through the specialized agencies, the United Nations technical assistance programmes and the Special Fund so as to enable the new State to meet its needs.

5. At the current session the Trusteeship Council had shown particular interest in two questions: the completion of the process of the transfer of powers and Somalia's economic prospects.

6. According to the most recent information, the Somali Constituent Assembly had almost completed its work with respect to the adoption of the text of the Constitution, which the provisional Head of State would promulgate provisionally on 1 July pending the results of the referendum.

7. Unfortunately, contrary to the hopes of the Administering Authority and the Somali authorities and to the wishes expressed by a number of delegations, and despite the enlargement of the Political Committee and of the Constituent Assembly, the opposition parties had declined to participate in the work of the Constituent Assembly. Nevertheless it was to be hoped that in the climate of democracy prevailing in Somaliland the opposition parties would find numerous further opportunities to participate actively and constructively in the political life of the country. The fact that, after having requested a hearing from the Trusteeship Council,^{1/} the opposition parties had failed to come and voice their opinions on internal problems seemed to show that they were aware of the fact that henceforward any disagreement should be expressed in their own country, in accordance with the democratic principles provided for in the Constitution.

8. With regard to the transfer of powers, the advancement of the date of independence had placed a great strain on the Administration and the Somali Government and Parliament and it was therefore only natural that a few measures relating to minor points had yet to be adopted. One of those questions was that of the Currency Circulation Agency (Somal-cassa). The Administering Authority was most desirous and hopeful of settling such outstanding matters to the satisfaction of the Somalis before the date of independence.

9. He could add nothing to the explanations given at the 1097th meeting by the Chairman of the Advisory Council on the subject of the Somali National Army and the reasons, apart from that of the country's security, which justified the desire of the Somalis to have an army, like any other sovereign State:

namely that it would help to strengthen the national consciousness and contribute to the moral and physical education of the people.

10. The law on Somali citizenship had been promulgated and was now in force.

11. In the economic sphere there was no doubt that the new State would have to cope with numerous and serious difficulties, but the Somali people and Government had shown increasing ability during the past year to deal with the complexities of their economy and with the narrow limits of their resources. Furthermore, the understanding voiced by all the delegations on the Trusteeship Council had shown the Somali Government that it could rely on international solidarity. In addition to the definite offers made by Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the United Arab Republic, assistance would certainly be forthcoming from other sources and especially from the United Nations through the technical assistance programmes, the Special Fund and the specialized agencies. In this respect, the report recently published by the Secretary-General on plans for assistance to newly independent countries (E/3387) was particularly encouraging.

12. He wished to assure the USSR delegation that Somalia's independence would be in no way endangered or diminished by the long-term economic agreements. The new State would be entirely free to decide its own economic future. As the European Common Market offered considerable advantages to Somalia, the Administering Authority had felt in duty bound to make the opportunity for association available to it, but the final decision would rest with the sovereign and independent Somali State.

13. The long association between Italy and the Somali people was drawing to a close. A new future was unfolding for sovereign Somalia, proud of its independence; to the people, Parliament and Government of Somalia went the warmest wishes of Italy for progress, prosperity and peace.

14. Hajji FARAH ALI OMAR (Italy), Minister of Industry and Commerce in the Somali Government, thanked the members of the Council for the moving words they had addressed to the Somali Government and people, who were now on the threshold of independence. He would like to assure them that the Somali people would never forget the work done by the United Nations during the ten years of the trusteeship régime to enable Somalia to accede to independence; they were proud of that independence and would guard it as a priceless possession which they had long sought.

15. The Somali Government and people knew that independence brought with it heavy responsibilities. They looked to the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the assistance which would enable them to carry out those responsibilities and to find an early solution to the problems which would confront the new State. They were grateful to Italy, the United States, the United Kingdom and the United Arab Republic for the offers of assistance which the representatives of those countries had confirmed at the Council's current session.

16. One of the most serious political problems which the new State would face was that of the frontier with Ethiopia, which was of the greatest importance

^{1/} See T/1537.

for the Somali people and which, after nearly ten years, was still unsolved despite the good will shown by Somaliland and the Italian Government.

17. The documentation submitted to the Trusteeship Council was evidence of the magnitude of the work accomplished during the period of trusteeship. The fact that Somaliland had been able to attain independence in such a short period of time was due to the diligent assistance, the advice and the tireless efforts of the Administering Authority, for which the Somali Government and people were profoundly grateful. They were likewise keenly appreciative of the work of the United Nations Advisory Council, which had unremittingly applied itself to the solution of Somaliland's problems.

18. Doubt had been expressed in the Council concerning the need for the new State to establish a national army: he felt that it was incumbent upon him to emphasize that that was being done in response to the legitimate wish of the Somali people as unanimously expressed by the Legislative Assembly and that the establishment of the army was necessary to fill a void in the organization of the independent Somali State.

19. He thanked the members of the Council who had extended their good wishes on the subject of the union of Somalia with the present British Somaliland Protectorate. The Somali people considered that union no less important than their independence and the new State which would come into existence on 1 July would be the expression of the unanimous will of the Somali people.

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION (T/L.981)

20. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to consider draft resolution T/L.981.

21. Mr. JHA (India), introducing the draft resolution sponsored by his delegation together with those of Belgium, Burma, New Zealand, Paraguay and the United States of America, said that it set forth the essence of the statements made in the Council and embodied the congratulations, expressions of thanks and best wishes which the occasion of Somaliland's accession to independence called for.

22. Mr. SOLANO LOPEZ (Paraguay), Mr. SEARS (United States of America), Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium), U TIN MAUNG (Burma) and Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand) paid tributes to the Administering Authority, the Advisory Council, the specialized agencies and the Somali people, thanks to whose efforts Somaliland had been able, in a period of ten years, to accede to independence.

Draft resolution T/L.981 was adopted unanimously.

23. Mr. EL-ZAYAT (United Arab Republic) appreciated the flattering words about his country that were contained in the draft resolution. In voting in favour of the resolution his delegation had been confident that although Somaliland and responsibility for defence and foreign affairs had yet to be transferred to the Somali Government, that transfer would be effected in good time.

24. Mr. BARADI (Philippines), Chairman of the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland, said that his delegation appreciated the reference made in the resolution to his country's membership

of the Advisory Council. The Philippines followed a policy of supporting the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories to independence and wished to establish very close ties of co-operation with the newly independent States.

25. The PRESIDENT asked Hajji Farah Ali Omar to convey to the Somali people the Council's best wishes for their success.

Mr. Baradi (Philippines), representative of a State member of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, and Mr. Fettarappa-Sandri, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory, withdrew.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (Trusteeship Council resolution 36 (III) and General Assembly resolution 754 (VIII)) (T/1533) (*concluded*)*

[Agenda item 10]

26. Mr. KATZIN (Acting Head of the Office of Public Information) said that he should make it clear at the outset that a distinction must be drawn between the dissemination of official documents, which was not a function of the Office of Public Information, and the dissemination in the Trust Territories of information on the United Nations, which was carried out by the Office of Public Information in consultation with the Administering Authorities.

27. As a practical matter the Office of Public Information preferred, in view of the high rate of illiteracy still existing in the Trust Territories and the inadequacy of communications, to use its limited resources primarily for the medium of information which would enable it to reach the widest public, namely radio. In 1959 all the Trust Territories had received the regular and special broadcasts of the United Nations radio services. Thus they had access to the same programmes as did Member States. He gave details of the programmes broadcast to the Trust Territories in French, English, Italian, Swahili and Samoan, which included live broadcasts during sessions of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council and recorded programmes.

28. The distribution of publications prepared by the Office of Public Information was carried out in the following manner. As soon as a publication was issued the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories received a copy and indicated on an order form the addresses to which it was to be sent. The Office of Public Information sent copies to the non-governmental organizations in the Trust Territories, the list of which was regularly revised and approved by the Administering Authorities. From 1 January to 31 December 1959 some 26,000 copies of thirty-eight publications of the Office of Public Information, including four filmstrips, had been shipped direct from United Nations Headquarters to the Trust Territories.

29. The Information Centres in London, Paris, Sydney and Cairo sent out publications of the Office

*Resumed from the 1099th meeting.

of Public Information on request. The report from the Paris Information Centre showed, among other things, that the requests for material were becoming more and more precise; in general, the people concerned knew exactly what they wanted and they themselves gave the names of the publications in question. The London Information Centre regularly sent out to Tanganyika, for example, weekly newsletters and United Nations press releases and supplied official pamphlets and documents on request. The number of requests had increased over the past year. In 1959 the Cairo Centre had sent 2,310 copies of publications in Arabic and 425 copies in English to Somaliland under Italian administration.

30. Since 1949 depository libraries for United Nations documents had been established in Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, New Guinea and Western Samoa. In 1959 the Office of Public Information had initiated a pilot project to test the value of supplying teachers, institutions and unions with sets of basic United Nations documents.

31. Replying to an observation the representative of India had made, he said that it would be difficult to publish United Nations documents in all the dialects spoken in the Territories, where, moreover, the rate of illiteracy was still high. Radio broadcasts were overcoming that difficulty.

32. The pamphlet A Sacred Trust, of which the USSR representative had spoken, had been prepared in 1953 by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Trusteeship. Several revised editions had been issued since then. Forty-five thousand copies of the pamphlet had been published in English. In addition, the Information Centres had published about 3,000 copies in each of the following languages: Danish, Swedish, Burmese, Bengali and Urdu. An entirely new pamphlet on the evolution of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories was to be issued before the end of the year.

33. He assured the members of the Council that the Office of Public Information was fully aware of certain past inadequacies. It was subject to limitations of a practical nature and had also to satisfy the demands of developing areas which were not within the competence of the Trusteeship Council.

34. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he was glad to hear that the pamphlet A Sacred Trust, which had rightly been subjected to strong criticism, was to be replaced. His delegation hoped that the quality of radio programmes broadcast to the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as of all publications would be considerably improved.

35. In general, it would be advisable for the directors of the Office of Public Information to exercise tighter control over publications. In view of the funds available, it would certainly be possible to produce the desired film on Africa.

36. It should be noted that the main responsibility for the dissemination of information on the United Nations rested upon the Administering Authorities. The report before the Council (T/1533) showed that no progress had been made in that respect, and the Administering Authorities should, therefore, take the necessary steps to comply with General Assembly resolution 754 (VIII).

37. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should take note of the Secretary-General's report (T/1533). In accordance with the usual procedure, a brief summary of the debate on the item would appear in the Council's report to the General Assembly.

It was so decided.

The meeting was suspended at 4.25 p.m. and resumed at 4.45 p.m.

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika (continued):

- (i) Annual reports of the Administering Authority for the years 1958 and 1959 (T/1489, T/1525, T/1529);
- (ii) Petitions and communications raising general questions (T/PET.2/L.13; T/COM.2/L.54-56);
- (iii) Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960 (T/1532 and Add.1)

[Agenda items 3 (b) and 5 (b)]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke and Mr. Chant, special representatives of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, took places at the Council table.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY AND REPLIES OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AND SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY (continued)

Political advancement (continued)

38. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) asked whether there had been any perceptible change in African public opinion in Tanganyika with regard to the great diversity of customary rules governing the appointment of Native Authorities and indigenous chiefs. He wondered whether the traditional communities were in favour of making institutions more democratic and of electing the Native Authorities. If so, what action was being taken to comply with their wishes?

39. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that, with regard to the official functions exercised by the chiefs in the administration of rural areas, there was certainly a tendency towards democratization and nearly all members of the rural local government authorities would probably be elected in the near future. In many of those authorities, a majority of elected members was already sitting with a minority of traditional members. He did not think, however, that there was any move to democratize the position of the chief as the spiritual head of the tribe.

40. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) wondered whether there was not a conflict between the traditional and modern functions of the customary authorities and whether such a conflict was not detrimental to the communities concerned.

41. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the functions of the rural local government authorities, which nearly always had a community aspect, would in fact impinge on the traditional functions of the Native Authorities and the chiefs. In view of the increasing complexity of local government problems, the Administration had realized for many years past that certain changes would have to be made in the system.

42. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation fully supported the demands of the basic political party of Tanganyika, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), as regards the immediate attainment of independence by the Territory. He was happy that their demands were an evidence of the fact that in pressing for the speediest attainment of independence by Tanganyika the Soviet delegation had been correct. At the same time he was disappointed at the absence, both in the Administering Authority's reports for 1958^{2/} and 1959^{3/} and in the opening statements (1100th meeting), of specific plans for the political development of the Territory during the final period prior to independence. Fortunately, the difficulties resulting from long foreign domination were not preventing the Tanganyika political leaders from demanding immediate independence and the Soviet Union delegation unreservedly supported their demands. He asked whether the Administering Authority was willing to consider the forthcoming elections as a plebiscite, as TANU had requested.

43. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) stated that the Administering Authority had interpreted TANU's request as meaning that it wished to secure a mandate from the electorate to press for independence without any further elections at whatever time and in whatever manner it thought fit in consultation with the Administering Authority. That was why the Administering Authority was awaiting the views which the elected Tanganyika leaders might express after the elections and saw no reason for making any change in the plans for the forthcoming elections. The elections would give the electorate an opportunity of indicating whether it supported the views of TANU. He strongly doubted whether TANU itself wished to change the plans for the elections.

44. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that the key issue in the elections of 1958 and 1959 had been the establishment of a responsible Government. Since TANU had won those elections, negotiations had been held with it and a responsible Government would be established very shortly.

45. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted with regret that the Administering Authority was not prepared to change its plans in order to meet the wishes of the leading political party in the Territory. He deemed it necessary for the Trusteeship Council to express its attitude regarding the proposals of TANU, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

46. He then asked whether, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1413 (XIV), consultations had taken place between the Administering Authority and the representatives of the inhabitants on the subject of time-tables and targets for the

attainment of immediate independence for Tanganyika, as requested by TANU.

47. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) replied that, under the terms of that resolution, it was to the General Assembly and not to the Trusteeship Council that the Administering Authority had been requested to submit certain information. It would be advisable to await the results of the forthcoming elections before considering the matter of consultations with representatives of the inhabitants.

48. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked whether the Administering Authority had attempted to ascertain whether TANU wished Tanganyika to accede to independence in 1960 or in 1961. If the Administering Authority had not done so, it should be invited to get into touch with the Government of Tanganyika and to inform the Trusteeship Council as soon as possible of the decision taken by the National Executive Committee of TANU during the past few weeks.

49. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Executive Committee of TANU, which had met only very recently, had not addressed any official communication to the Government of Tanganyika.

50. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked whether the formation of the next Government, which would be considered responsible, would directly precede independence or whether, as the special representative had implied at the 1102nd meeting, the Administering Authority contemplated a number of intermediate stages before independence.

51. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that at least one intermediate stage was contemplated—a stage, referred to in the report (T/1532 and Add.1) of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960; at that stage the Governor and the official ministers could withdraw from the Council of Ministers. The matter of independence had not yet been raised either by Mr. Nyerere, the President of TANU, or by the elected ministers who were members of TANU. The conclusion could be drawn that the arrangements which had been announced were acceptable to the people. As soon as the new ministers took office, they would probably submit their proposals for the future to the authorities.

52. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that the representative of the Administering Authority, in his opening statement, had repeatedly said that, after it had become independent, Tanganyika would receive assistance within the Commonwealth. He inquired whether there had been consultations with the Government of Tanganyika and the political parties about the possibility of Tanganyika becoming a member of the Commonwealth.

53. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that the Commonwealth was a free association of nations, and the decision regarding membership rested with the people of the country concerned and with all the existing members of the Commonwealth. He was aware that when he referred to the forms of assistance which would be afforded to Tanganyika within the Commonwealth he had been making the assumption that the country would become a member. He pointed out that in a speech in the Legislative Council

^{2/} Tanganyika under United Kingdom Administration: Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations for the year 1958, Colonial No. 342 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1959). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1489).

^{3/} Tanganyika under United Kingdom Administration: Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations for the year 1959, Parts I and II, Colonial No. 346 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1960). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1529).

Mr. Nyerere had expressed the hope that Tanganyika would become a member of the Commonwealth.

54. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked if the assistance mentioned by the representative of the Administering Authority would be provided only if Tanganyika became a member of the Commonwealth.

55. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that the United Kingdom gave various forms of assistance to countries other than members of the Commonwealth, but the members of the Commonwealth had agreed among themselves on measures of mutual assistance to solve certain problems of economic, social and cultural development.

56. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), recalling that TANU had agreed to the establishment of reserved seats only as a transitional measure, inquired whether it had accepted the terms of reference laid down for the Post-Elections Committee^{4/} by the Administering Authority.

57. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said he could only say that, before the Post-Elections Committee had been set up, TANU had made it clear that it favoured universal suffrage. It could not, therefore, have accepted the third term of reference. He knew of no statement made by TANU which could have been interpreted as implying disapproval of the other terms of reference.

58. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked whether TANU's decision concerning the reserved seats had been taken before or after the terms of reference of the Post-Elections Committee had been fixed.

59. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Committee's terms of reference had been published long before the selection of its members, and that eight or nine members and associates of TANU had agreed to serve on the Committee despite their opposition to the third term of reference. The only positive act taken by TANU with respect to the reserved seats had been the delivery of a memorandum to the Committee.

60. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked if the Administering Authority had consulted the Tanganyika political leaders in drawing up the terms of reference of the Post-Elections Committee. The Administering Authority was now referring to that Committee's recommendations, but the Committee's freedom in making those recommendations had been restricted by its terms of reference.

61. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that there had been no consultations. However, as a result of statements made both inside the Legislative Council and outside, the Government had been aware of the various trends of opinion on the four matters dealt with in the terms of reference.

62. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that, at a Press conference held during the first six months of 1959, Mr. Nyerere had proposed that the future Legislative Council should have eighty-two members, of whom seventy-nine would be elected and only three nominated. He asked why

the Administering Authority had restricted the number of elected members to seventy-one and had provided that the Governor might nominate an unspecified number of other members.

63. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the Administering Authority had not in any way fixed the number of members of the Legislative Council in advance. The figure of seventy-one had been arrived at as a matter of administrative convenience. There were fifty-eight districts in Tanganyika but only fifty constituencies because it was administratively convenient to group some districts together.

64. Under its second term of reference, the Post-Elections Committee had recommended that the three seats hitherto reserved to represent special interests (the Arab minority, labour and business) should not be filled. But the Administering Authority had felt that, in view of the speed of political and constitutional developments in Tanganyika, it might be wise to nominate a few members to the Council, probably between six and ten, to give it the benefit of their special experience.

65. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wished to know if persons who were not Africans would be among the candidates for the so-called open seats.

66. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that the list of candidates nominated by TANU for those seats was composed solely of Africans.

67. In reply to a further question from Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) indicated that decisions of the Legislative Council on important questions would be taken by a simple majority.

68. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that, for the reasons set out in paragraph 90 of the Visiting Mission's report, the Administering Authority had retained the restricted suffrage in the Territory and refused to meet the wishes of TANU, the Asian Association and other organizations and the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council concerning the introduction of universal suffrage. He asked when the Administering Authority planned to introduce universal suffrage.

69. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) did not believe—and he had the impression that the Visiting Mission took the same view—that the withholding of universal suffrage could delay the political development of the Territory. The Administering Authority was establishing a responsible Government in Tanganyika, and it would be for the elected representatives to form their own views on the problem of universal suffrage.

70. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) was sure that the representative of the Administering Authority was aware of the demands of the Tanganyika political leaders concerning universal suffrage. He reminded the Council of the Visiting Mission's view, as set out in paragraph 93 of its report, that the results of the elections would have been more satisfactory if the franchise had been broader. He wished to know how many African women were at present on the electoral roll.

^{4/} See Report of the Post Elections Committee, 1959 (Dar es Salaam, Government Printer, 1959), p. 1.

71. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that he would try to secure that information before the conclusion of the discussion on Tanganyika.

72. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) felt that it was not consistent with democratic principles to assign to ethnic minorities a number of seats corresponding to the weight of their interests rather than to their numerical strength. He asked how

many Europeans or Asians lived in the various constituencies which had been accorded reserved seats.

73. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that those figures were given in appendix D of the report of the Post-Elections Committee.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.