

UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL



PROVISIONAL

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ENGLISH

Twenty-third Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 30 January 1959, at 3 p.m.

Temporary President:

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT

(Belgium)

President:

Mr. DORSINVILLE

(Haiti)

1. Adoption of the agenda [1]
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials [2]
3. Election of the President and of the Vice-President [3]
4. Organization of the work of the twenty-third session
5. Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika:
 - (a) Annual report of the Administering Authority for the year 1957 [4a]

Note:

The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.942 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

OPENING OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I declare open the twenty-third session of the Trusteeship Council.

AGENDA ITEM 1

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (T/1422 and Add.1 and Corr.1)

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The members of the Council have received the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session established in accordance with rule 9 of our rules of procedure and the practice of the Council relating to the distribution of reports between the summer and winter sessions.

Among the reports listed in item 4 of the provisional document (T/1422), there are two of them, those relating to Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration, and these have not yet been circulated to the members of the Council.

As regards the consideration of the annual report on Ruanda-Urundi, the Administering Authority has already informally advised the members of the Council that it hopes that the examination of the annual report on Ruanda-Urundi will be postponed until the twenty-fourth session.

I call on the representative of Belgium in order that she may substantiate this request.

Miss TENZER (Belgium) (interpretation from French): My Government would wish, if the members of the Council do not object, that the examination of the report of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi be postponed until May for personnel reasons. As the representatives in this Council probably know, the special representative who usually comes here on behalf of Ruanda-Urundi, Mr. Leroy, has been appointed to another post.

For these reasons, the Belgian Government would very much prefer that the report on Ruanda-Urundi be examined at the next session when a new special representative will have been appointed.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): As the members of the Council know, during the course of the first part of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, one of the petitioners called attention to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Inasmuch as, for purely arbitrary reasons, the intervention of this petitioner was not made until the examination of the report of the Trusteeship Council was already finished, the disquieting information communicated by this petitioner was not studied in detail by the General Assembly. That is why the General Assembly, in a special resolution, drew the attention of the Trusteeship Council to the statements of the petitioner which he made to the Fourth Committee, and it expressed the hope that the situation in Ruanda-Urundi would be considered at the twenty-third session of the Trusteeship Council.

Since the General Assembly adopted that resolution, many very important events have taken place in a Territory immediately adjacent to the Trust Territory, events which naturally increase our concern further for the indigenous population of Ruanda-Urundi.

Miss TENZER (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I wish to speak on a point of order. I think that this is not the place to refer to a Territory which is not within the purview of the Trusteeship Council.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The remarks of the representative of Belgium will be recorded.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I was merely speaking of those Territories -- not of the specific Territory of Ruanda-Urundi -- which are definitely included in the agenda of the Council, having just heard the request of the representative of Belgium that consideration of the situation in that Territory should be postponed. That is why I wish to explain my arguments in connexion with this request. Therefore, I submit that the point made by the representative of Belgium was not well taken.

The events which have taken place near the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi increase our concern for the security and welfare of the population of the Trust Territory inasmuch as this Trust Territory, as we know, is linked by an Administrative Union with the neighbouring Territory and is under the administration of the same Administration which is responsible for the tragic events referred to. In these circumstances, in the view of the Soviet delegation, the Trusteeship Council is obliged, without delay and very carefully, to acquaint itself with the situation in the Trust Territory in order to take emergency measures so as not to allow for similar action against the population of the Trust Territory. In this connexion the Soviet delegation cannot agree to postponement of the consideration of the situation in Ruanda-Urundi until our next session.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): Before settling this matter, which has been referred to by the representative of Belgium and by the representative of the Soviet Union in his statement, I should like to inform the Soviet Union delegation that the Trusteeship Council has on its agenda only the consideration of problems relating to Trust Territories, and any reference to situations existing beyond these Territories do not fall within the framework of the activities of the Council.

(The Temporary President)

Are there any other objections to the proposal of the representative of Belgium that consideration of the report on Ruanda-Urundi be postponed until our next session?

Mr. JHA (India): I merely wish to ask a question. I should like to know how the proposal of the representative of Belgium is consistent with rule 72 of our rules of procedure and article 16 of the Trusteeship Agreement. I should like to have some elucidation on that point because, as far as we can see, these provisions make it mandatory for us to consider the reports from the Trust Territories. May I be enlightened on this point?

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): Rule 72, which I have before me, refers only to the right of the Council to decide as to the time when it shall consider each report. The request made by the representative of Belgium does have a precedent; it has happened several times in the past. For special reasons connected with specific circumstances in which several delegations found themselves, it was decided to postpone to a later date consideration of any report concerning a certain Trust Territory.

Mr. EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic): I have followed with interest the request submitted to this Council by the representative of Belgium and the points raised by the representatives of the Soviet Union and India. In view of the importance of these questions and their significance as interpreted before the Council, my delegation believes that this question should be given full consideration. In this connexion I wish to make one or two reservations.

Should the majority of the members of the Council agree to the request of the representative of Belgium, this should not be considered as a precedent for the future action of the Trusteeship Council. The representative of India has pointed to rule 72 of our rules of procedure and the problem to which it gives rise and there is no need for me to repeat what he has observed so clearly in this connexion.

My second reservation relates to a request which, I hope, will be accepted by the Administering Authority, namely, that should we decide to postpone consideration of conditions in the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, the Administering Authority will furnish us with a supplementary report covering the period which will lapse between this session and the next.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT(interpretation from French): Regarding the statement made by the representative of the United Arab Republic, I should like to repeat that the Council is perfectly free to adopt its own procedure. We have no precedent of which we need be frightened. Whenever the consideration of a report was postponed in the past, it was as the result of a decision taken by the Council in consideration of the special circumstances in which a delegation or Administering Authority found itself.

With reference to the additional information referred to by the representative of the United Arab Republic, I believe that I am quite correct in stating that the presence of a special representative does give rise to the submission by him of supplementary information covering the period between the submission of the report and the time at which the discussion is held.

Mr. JHA (India): It is certainly not our intention to insist upon a discussion of this item if the Administering Authority is not ready for it because of certain difficulties which have been pointed out. However, it seems to us that the best course would not be to delete the item from the agenda but to keep it on the agenda. If when the time comes for its consideration the Government of Belgium is not able to appoint a substitute special representative, we may then postpone the item to another session. This report has been before the Council for some time, and we feel that it would not be a good precedent to delete it from the agenda.

The President has referred to the question of precedent. While I am new to the Council, I cannot say anything about that, but I can say that even if there is a precedent, there is no reason why we should follow it if it is a bad precedent. A precedent should always be a correct one. If for any reason we cannot consider this matter, naturally it should be postponed to the next session.

THE TEMPORARY PRESIDENT(interpretation from French): Obviously it is the Council itself that will decide this question. The Belgian delegation has proposed that, for the reasons which it has given, the Council should defer consideration of this item to the following session.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I only wish to state that in the President's remarks he did not correctly interpret my first statement. The purpose of my first statement was not to agree to the postponement of the consideration of conditions in Ruanda-Urundi. I clearly understand that the Belgian Government is not able to send a special representative who would be in a position to reply to our questions and to explain the situation in the Territory. I realize, of course, that this is an impediment to the work of the Council. However, I think that the proposal of the representative of India is very reasonable and I am prepared to interpret my own statement in that way. I shall therefore support the interpretation given by the representative of India, namely that our agenda item relating to Ruanda-Urundi should be considered whenever the Administering Authority is able to send a special representative to the Council.

Miss TENZER (Belgium)(interpretation from French): I am sorry that this matter which I have raised has not been better understood. I thought that after the gentlemen's agreement which we seemed to have reached at an unofficial meeting of all the members of the Council, the position of my Government had been understood. I am afraid that it would not be very useful to accept the suggestion made by the representative of India because I do not believe that my Government will be in a position between now and the end of the present session of the Council to designate a special representative.

I should like to ask that the proposal which I made at the opening of this discussion be put to the vote.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The situation is quite clear. The representative of Belgium has formally moved that this item be deferred to the following session. It is for the Council to settle the question one way or the other.

Mr. JHA (India): I understand that the President now intends to put the Belgian proposal to the vote as a motion before the Council. In that case, I would suggest that my proposal, which has been supported by the representative

of the Soviet Union, should be taken as an amendment to the Belgian proposal and that it therefore should be voted upon first. I mention this because the President made no reference to the specific proposition that I put before the Council.

Mr. CASTON (United Kingdom): I should like to add something to the remarks which have already been made on this subject before either the proposal of the representative of Belgium or the amendment suggested by the representative of India is put to the vote.

I think that to reject the proposal of the representative of Belgium at this stage would be an act of discourtesy in the light of what we all here know of the steps which the representative of Belgium took to inform us of this situation in good time before this opening meeting of the Council and the impression which undoubtedly the representative of Belgium must have received at the informal meeting which was held and at which were present all except, I think, one of the members of the Council.

We all have to make our dispositions as delegations to the meetings of the Council. All of us who represent Administering Authorities here try to make our dispositions in a manner which will enable the Trusteeship Council to consider our annual reports in the light of as much knowledge of the situation in the Territory as is possible. This means that we try to arrange things so that we can bring here when our annual reports are discussed special representatives who are fully equipped to enlighten the Council as to recent developments in the Territories concerned. The Belgian delegation discovered quite early that this would be difficult. The staffing changes in its own Government service were of a nature which we all understood and all have to cope with from time to time.

(Mr. Caston, United Kingdom)

There are two ways for the Belgian delegation to deal with this problem. They could come here with a special representative who perhaps had not had full opportunity to become acquainted with recent developments in the Territory, or they could ask for the discussion of Ruanda-Urundi to be postponed until the next session. The Belgian delegation came to us as members of the Council and consulted us on this point and they received from all of us with the exception of the representative of the Soviet Union, who reserved his position, at this informal meeting, an indication that we as members of the Council would prefer them to adopt the latter course. A tentative time-table was drawn up for this meeting of the Council on the basis that there would be no discussion of Ruanda-Urundi at the present session. I think that we should honour this undertaking. If informal undertakings of this kind are to be sought and they are not honoured, the affairs of the Council are going to be thrown into great confusion, and I do not think that we should do this.

There are two other factors that I should like to point out, Mr. President. You have forbore from pointing to one of them: that is, that you yourself are going to be away from New York and the service of the Council as a member of the Visiting Mission during the next two or three months. You will, I hope, be back when the affairs of the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi are discussed, if they are postponed until the next session of the Council. My delegation would like to have the advantage of your presence here to give your further advice on the situation in the Territory.

The other factor is this. If we do discuss Ruanda-Urundi at this session of the Council, it cannot be until the end of March at the very earliest. If we discuss Ruanda-Urundi at the beginning of the next session of the Council, which was the understanding that we all reached at the informal meeting that we had, it will be towards the end of May. The difference is about six weeks. I do not think that we should lightly upset the arrangements which the Belgian delegation has made internally and in good faith, just for the sake of those six weeks.

Mr. WALKER (Australia): I should like to say first a personal word of welcome to our distinguished Indian colleague, Ambassador Jha, who has taken his seat in the Council this afternoon. We look forward to a very close association with him. I only regret that, in speaking myself for the first time after his taking his seat, it should be to oppose an amendment which he has brought forward to a procedural motion before the Council.

The Council divides its work each year into two sessions, and the dominating consideration in our arrangement of our agenda as between these sessions is purely and simply to further the objects of the United Nations and of the Trusteeship System. It is our purpose in the course of these two sessions to review each of the Territories in the light of the annual reports and to prepare our report to the General Assembly.

In this particular case we have had a request from the representative of Belgium that the question of the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi be deferred until the next session of the Council, which, of course, still leaves abundant time to complete our examination and to incorporate the results of that examination in our report to the next regular session of the General Assembly later this year. This request is made to us on the grounds that the respected special representative who for many years has assisted the Council in its consideration of this Territory has been transferred to other functions and his successor has not yet taken up his duties.

Undoubtedly our examination in this Council of developments in this Territory will be weakened and less effective if we do not have at our disposal the assistance of the special representative who has been able to make a detailed study of the problems coming before us. So on purely practical grounds it seems to me that the proposal is a sensible and reasonable one. It was discussed informally among delegations. There was every indication that it would be adopted in the Council, and I agree that as a matter of courtesy we should proceed along those lines.

Mr. President, there is the further fact, which is public knowledge, that you yourself, as the leader of the Belgian delegation, will be going shortly on the Visiting Mission to the Pacific Islands Territories. This is common knowledge because this Council has appointed you as a member of that Visiting Mission, and

(Mr. Walker, Australia)

we know that you are to leave very shortly. I cannot see any reason at all why the discussion of this Territory should not be deferred until the summer session of the Council, which, as I say, affords ample time to complete our examination and to include the results thereof in our report to the General Assembly.

Mr. JHA (India): Mr. President, I must apologize for asking you to notice me time and again. I have heard with interest what the representatives of the United Kingdom and of Australia have said, and I shall begin by thanking my Australian colleague for his kind words.

Two points have been raised on which I thought I should like to clarify our position, since it appeared to me that there had been some misunderstanding of the remarks I had made.

The first point was that it would be a sort of act of discourtesy to the Belgian delegation to press for the continuance of this item on the agenda. I should like to make it clear that nothing was further from our thoughts than to be discourteous to the Belgian delegation.

Secondly, it has been mentioned that there was a gentleman's agreement before the meeting at some time and it was agreed that the question of Ruanda-Urundi could be deleted from the agenda, but I should like to say that from the inquiries that I have made, my delegation does not appear to have been consulted about this matter beforehand. However, I do not make a grievance of that. If it is a fact that all members of the Council or nearly all members of the Council had beforehand in informal talks agreed to a certain course of action, my delegation would not like to press this point of view. We would be the last to cause any embarrassment to our colleagues who may have committed themselves rightly or wrongly to a course of action. If that is the generality of views, I should not like to press my amendment. I should like to make sure, though, that we have committed ourselves to this beforehand.

However, having said this, I think I should make the position of my delegation clear. As I see rule 72, this is a rather mandatory rule, and I do not think that any gentleman's agreement can detract from that rule or from the provisions or article 16 of the Agreement, which more or less go with it. The correct course

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in the future would be that we do not delete items from the agenda, that we keep items on the agenda as required to be put on the agenda under the relevant rules of the Trusteeship Council, but in the course of our examination, if there are practical reasons which can be taken up before that item comes before the Council, it would certainly be open to us as a body for practical reasons to postpone its consideration to another session. We feel rather strongly about it, although this time, as I have said, if the members of the Council have already agreed to this informally, I do not wish to press my amendment. But it will not be possible for us to accede to a procedure of this kind in future, and we should like to make our position clear that we do not regard this matter as any kind of precedent. With these observations, I will not press my amendment to the vote.

Mr. de CAMARET (France) (interpretation from French): I do not have much to add to the arguments put forward by Ambassador Walker and our colleague from the United Kingdom -- points which seemed to have been adopted in part by the representative of India. These arguments are based on two points. I think they are sufficient to support the proposal made by the Belgian representative. I should like to apologize to the representatives of Australia and the United Kingdom, but there is one point which they did not mention and which is very important, and that is that the Belgian delegation is not requesting anything new. They are not trying to create a precedent. I believe and I think that Mr. Protitch or the Secretary of the Council can correct me if I am wrong, that in the past we had a good number of precedents -- moreover, the French delegation took advantage of it two years ago. There are a number of precedents where the question of the examination of a territory was deferred to a following session. The Secretariat could tell us a bit about this.

Therefore, I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the important point that the Belgian delegation is not requesting anything unusual. It has been done in the past.

I do not think the Belgian delegation has any intention of dodging or avoiding the examination of the situation in Ruanda-Urundi. They merely want us to benefit from the experience of the Special Representative; moreover, I should like to pay a tribute to the abilities of Mr. Leroy -- and this will permit us to work at the next session, during June, as we have done in the past.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Several times, already, mention was made here of the informal gentlemen's agreement or the informal caucuses which took place in the office of the Assistant Secretary-General. I should like to remind the members of the Council that the conversations which have been referred to were completely informal. Furthermore, it was clearly stated by Mr. Protitch that no decision had been taken or could be taken at this informal gathering, and that the purpose of the representatives being there was to hear the views of the various delegations, and nothing more; no formal decision could be taken. That is why I would suggest that any reference to the conversations that were held in the

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office of the Secretary-General are completely out of place, all the more so since we are now approving the agenda. It is only here in the Council that one can take this or that decision. The Soviet delegation has stated the views which prompted it when it voiced its disapproval of the request of the representative of Belgium. I think that each of us can take into account the various points that were raised by the delegations that have spoken in the debate, and act accordingly when the sense of the Council is taken.

Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand): There is just one point I should like to mention in this connexion which I do not think has been mentioned by any other delegation. Our French colleague has referred to the question of precedents. Earlier our colleague from India, to whom I should like to address a word of welcome on behalf of my delegation, seemed to have some doubts as to whether these precedents were good ones. I should like to point out, as I assume he already knows, that there is quite ample legal justification for them under rule 106 of the Trusteeship Council's rules which enables the Trusteeship Council when it is in session to suspend any rule of procedure by its own decision.

Miss TENZER (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I am taking the floor merely in order to explain to my colleague from the Soviet Union what I said earlier. I never said that a formal decision had been taken in the course of the informal talks to which we were invited to attend by the Assistant Secretary-General. No formal decision could be taken at such an informal get-together. I spoke of a gentlemen's agreement.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I will now put to the vote the Belgian proposal, namely, that the consideration of the report on Ruanda-Urundi be deferred until the next session of the Council.

The proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): Continuing the consideration of our provisional agenda, I should like to point out in this connexion that two items should be added to the provisional agenda of this session. First of all, the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire is pursuing its work and it will submit a report at its twenty-third session, that is to say, at this session. I request the Chairman of the Committee on the Questionnaire, Ambassador Dorsinville, to submit the motion which he has informally made.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I have the honour of requesting the insertion of a new item on the agenda of this twenty-third session of the Trusteeship Council. The Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire met in January of this year and pursued its work. The Committee has revised the Questionnaire as far as the Territory of Nauru is concerned. The report will be circulated within a few days and the members of the Council will be able to acquaint themselves with it. As far as we are concerned, there is some urgency for the Trusteeship Council being seized officially with this report. That is why we would like to request you to submit the insertion of this new item to the Council.

Mr. WALKER (Australia): I would just like to express the hope, and I am sure the expectation, that the Trusteeship Council would not wish to consider and to pronounce on the Questionnaire in relation to Nauru until the Administering Authority has had an opportunity of examining the proposed Questionnaire and of commenting on it.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I think we can interpret the proposal made by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire that with reference to the item on the agenda that no resolution or decision whatsoever be taken until the Australian delegation is fully in a position to make its comments on this matter. But I do not think that this is a major obstacle, because in keeping with the proposal which has just been made, this point, namely the consideration of the sixth interim report of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire, is on the agenda. I call on Ambassador Dorsinville, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): In requesting the inclusion of this additional item in the agenda, it was in my mind, as Chairman of this Sub-Committee, to have a chance officially to present its sixth interim report. It was not the intention of the Sub-Committee to have the Trusteeship Council consider this report immediately because we know full well that the Administering Authority must become familiar with it and present its comments in due time. Therefore, it is up to the Council to decide when the report will be studied, depending upon the observations which may be made by the Administering Authority. This has been done in the past.

I do not feel that there will be any difficulty concerning the inscription of this item of the agenda.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): If there are no remarks concerning the suggestion to include in the agenda the sixth interim report of the Sub-Committee on the questionnaire, I will assume that it has been adopted by the Council.

The item was included in the agenda.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): As we know, the General Assembly postponed the consideration of the situation in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons because a number of delegations wished first to study the conclusions of the Visiting Mission. In this connexion, the General Assembly instructed the Trusteeship Council to take up as early as possible the reports of the Visiting Mission and to forward them with its own conclusions to the General Assembly. It goes without saying that the General Assembly, in recommending to the Council that it consider the reports as early as possible, showed concern with regard to the fact that the delegations should have the opportunity to study in time not only the reports of the Visiting Mission but also the recommendations of the Council.

However, I should like to call attention to the volume of the report of the Visiting Mission, a mere perusal of which will require quite considerable time. What will be the position of delegations in the General Assembly if the Council did not try to give sufficient time not only for the study of the documents but also for the receiving of instructions from their respective Governments? In view of this, the Soviet delegation would like to ask you,

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Mr. President, and also the Council whether it would not be better to put the question of the Cameroons first at this session so as to complete it as soon as possible and thus give delegations the documentation they require.

Mr. de CAMARET (France) (interpretation from French): I share fully the anxiety expressed by the representative of the USSR. I understand it very well because I represent the administration of a Government which has been called upon to furnish information concerning the report, which, I might add, is a thick document and which was turned over to us recently. I do not think it has been fully published as yet and it will be forwarded to the Cameroons authorities.

Together with the Soviet delegation, the French delegation is somewhat embarrassed to give information on a report which is about to come out in a matter of hours. This report must be sent to the authorities in the Cameroons, who must comment on it. If, by Monday, we are called upon to give our position upon the report -- today is Friday -- obviously no observations on this matter can be obtained from my Government or the local authorities. Therefore, I should like to express my reservations concerning any decision taken by the Council with reference to any last-minute changes in our agenda.

I should like to add that my delegation desires to fulfil its commitments to the Trusteeship Council or to the Cameroons, and we will be ready, able and willing to enter into a discussion to be held on 8 or 9 February concerning the report of the Visiting Mission which went to the Cameroons.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT: (interpretation from French): We come now to the second additional item proposed for inclusion in our agenda. You will recall that the General Assembly at its thirteenth session adopted resolution 1272 concerning the control and limitation of documentation. Paragraph 5 of this resolution reads as follows:

"Draws the attention of all organs and subsidiary bodies in particular to the recommendations contained in paragraph 27 (e) of the Committee's report, requesting those organs and bodies to include in the agenda of their next session the question of the control and limitation of their documentation;"

(The Temporary President)

Although this provision of the resolution is not in the form of a specific recommendation of the Assembly, we may assume that members of the Council will agree to include this question in the agenda of this session in keeping with the wishes expressed by the General Assembly. Therefore, I am presenting the proposal for this purpose. If there are no objections, I shall assume that it has been included.

The item was included in the agenda.

Mr. LOZANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Mr. President, the question which I presented to you and the Council has remained unanswered. I do not know how you propose to proceed with the consideration of the question of the Cameroons. In the preliminary agenda, it is not in the first place. Perhaps we could agree on what steps the Council could take in order to consider the question of the Cameroons first.

The explanations given by the representative of France have further increased my anxiety. If the representative of France requires much time in order to go into the question of the Cameroons, for which his Government is responsible, how much time will delegations who come to the extended session of the General Assembly require? If the representative of France, by his explanation, wanted to suggest that this item should be deferred even more than it already has been, I am afraid that he is going to make the task of the General Assembly even more complex. I think that we should explore some other solution in order to make the work of the coming session of the General Assembly easier.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to ask the representative of the USSR whether the purpose of his comments was to propose a change in the order in which the reports will be considered? I should like to remind him that both the report on the Cameroons and other items are already on our agenda. Does the Soviet representative formally propose consideration of the report on the Cameroons on a priority basis before any other item of the agenda? Is that the point of his remarks?

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): As far as I understand the situation, we are now considering the adoption of the agenda. This includes also the order of consideration of the items on the agenda. It is with the latter that I am concerned -- in what order will the items of which we have just approved or will approve be considered? Because of the concern shown by the General Assembly, my delegation submits that the Council should explore the possibility of taking up the Cameroons before any other Territory, bearing in mind that in twenty days the General Assembly will convene a session which has been called explicitly to consider the situation in the Cameroons.

Mr. de CAMARET (France) (interpretation from French): I should like to assure the representative of the Soviet Union at this time that we have no trouble in understanding the situation in the Cameroons. We have been meeting here for years and I have never found any lack of understanding on the part of the Soviet delegation concerning the problems which confront the French Administration in the Cameroons or in Togoland. But I do understand the concern of the Soviet delegation with reference to the position of these items in the agenda.

In the past, if I remember correctly, we considered the items of the agenda in the order in which they appeared on the provisional agenda. Obviously, the representative of the Soviet Union is justified in being disturbed because the question of the future of the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under French administration and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration is No. 17 on the provisional agenda, and it will be a long time before we reach item 17. Therefore, I believe that the concern of the representative of the Soviet Union is justified and I share that concern.

However, I should like to reassure him on one point. My delegation is quite prepared to attend the discussions on the French Cameroons to be held, I believe, on 8, 9 or 10 February, in time for the Council to consider the interesting report of the Visiting Mission to the Cameroons, which is a very substantial document to be published within a few hours. My delegation feels that the Council may need a few days -- say, from 10 to 14 February -- to consider the conclusions of the Visiting Mission; and then we would need five or six days for the Secretariat to draft the conclusions of the Trusteeship Council for submission to the General Assembly.

I trust that I have allayed all the fears of the representative of the Soviet Union. We are here to fulfil all our commitments; we will be here when the Council considers the Cameroons. We understand the concern of the Soviet representative about considering the future of the Cameroons on 17 February and agree that the date for consideration should be advanced.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): This discussion does not affect the adoption of the agenda. We have already considered the items which required comment; the substance of our agenda has already been presented and the discussion is closed.

The agenda was adopted.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): With reference to the order of the items of the agenda, the members of the Council received, on 17 December, the provisional agenda and timetable. All members of the Council are free to make proposals, counter-proposals, and suggestions with reference to the timetable which was proposed by the Secretariat on the basis of lengthy experience and knowledge of the documents to be considered by the Council. I need not elaborate on this point at present.

Today's meeting has as its purpose the adoption of the agenda. This has been done.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republic) (interpretation from Russian): I have learned something new today about the procedures of organs of the United Nations. Anyone who has been in this Organization for a year knows that the question of the order of consideration of items is an important one and does not fall within the competence of the Secretariat which prepares the provisional agenda and alternatives. The question of the order of consideration of items falls within the exclusive competence of the organ approving the agenda.

I felt it necessary to tell the Council what my delegation feels about this question because my interpretation of it was quite different.

Turning to the question of the urgency of the consideration of the future of the Cameroons, the Soviet delegation expected the Administering Authority to co-operate with the Council and the General Assembly since the General Assembly was concerned that delegations receive the necessary documentation in good time. It was to be expected, therefore, that delegations would take note of the General Assembly's concern and do their best to satisfy it. Unfortunately, it does not appear, at least on the part of one delegation, that there is any willingness to make such an effort at this stage, since it was stated here by

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

the representative of one of the Administering Authorities that it was not able to begin the discussion of the question of the Cameroons and was not able to bring to the Council a special representative to help us in our discussion. I do not think we can take a vote on the matter now. However, even though we do not press for a vote, my delegation deems it necessary to state that it cannot share the responsibility if there is a delay in submitting documentation to the General Assembly. I should like this to be included in the record.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The statement made by the representative of the Soviet Union will be included in the summary record.

I should like to refer to a point of procedure. Obviously it is not for the Secretariat to determine our timetable. All that the Secretariat does is draw up a provisional agenda for the consideration of the members of the Council, and, as I pointed out a short time ago, it is for the Council itself to decide in what order to consider the various items on the agenda so as to perform best the duties which are assigned to it.

Mr. de CAMARET (France) (interpretation from French): I should like to speak of Togoland -- I am not speaking of the Cameroons. Consideration of the future of Togoland under French administration (General Assembly resolution 1253 (XIII) appears under item 9 of our agenda; it also appears under item 4. I would never wish to challenge a decision taken by the Council with regard to Togoland and I am convinced that neither the President nor any member of the Council would question the intentions of my delegation and of the Administering Authority concerning that Territory. It nevertheless seems to me that consideration of the future of Togoland based on a 1957 report is somewhat out of date. The political events which occurred in Togoland under French administration up to that date are well known to members of the Council, while the information on this Territory submitted by the Visiting Mission in 1957, that is, two years ago, seems to be outdated.

General Assembly resolution 1253 (XIII) notes that Togoland shall attain independence in 1960. I repeat that, as in the case of the Cameroons, we shall fulfil our commitments, but I think consideration of the report concerning Togoland in 1957 would be somewhat out of date.

AGENDA ITEM 2

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON CREDENTIALS

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to point out that the Secretary-General does not as yet have the credentials of all the members of the Trusteeship Council. As soon as he has received them, he will make a report to the Council in pursuance of rule 14 of the rules of procedure.

AGENDA ITEM 3

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): In accordance with rule 41 of the rules of procedure, we shall now elect the President and Vice-President. We shall have a secret ballot and I would ask members to vote for a person and not a country. I should like to remind members that the first vote relates only to the election of the President.

Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand): On a point of order. Is this ballot for the Presidency only?

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): Yes.
A vote was taken by secret ballot.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The result of the ballot is as follows: fourteen votes have been cast, of which thirteen are valid and one invalid. The thirteen valid votes have been recorded in favour of Mr. Dorsinville of Haiti. I declare Mr. Dorsinville elected as President of the Trusteeship Council.

On behalf of the Council I should like to congratulate Mr. Dorsinville upon his election and for the mark of confidence which his colleagues have shown him, to which I should like to add my own name. I invite him to take his place in the Chair.

Mr. Dorsinville took the Chair.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like first to thank very warmly the members of the Council for the great honour they have conferred on me in electing me to the Chair. I regard this honour essentially as a tribute by the Council to my country because of the great interest it has always shown in the International Trusteeship System. Having followed very closely the considerable progress achieved in the Trust Territories during the past five years, I am very aware of the honour done me in electing me to preside over the work of the Council in 1959, a year of vital importance for many Trust Territories.

The General Assembly has already noted in its resolution 1274 (XIII) that, thanks to the measures already taken or which will be taken by certain Administering Authorities in consultation with the United Nations and the populations of the Territories concerned, it is envisaged that five Trust Territories, namely, the two Cameroons, Togoland, under French administration, Somaliland and Western Samoa, will achieve in 1960 the goal of the Trusteeship System.

(The President)

It is incumbent upon us to take important decisions in 1959 so that these Territories may pass from the Trusteeship System to a status of autonomy or independence, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the populations concerned, without delay and without friction. Hence, at this session, one of the most important questions -- if not the most important -- is the consideration of the reports of the Visiting Mission to the Cameroons, reports which are essentially concerned with the future of these two Territories. During this session, two missions of the Council will visit the Trust Territories of the Pacific. One of them has received the specific mandate of considering to what extent the objectives of the Trusteeship System have been attained by Western Samoa and what remains to be done in order to attain them.

At the summer session we shall have to take important decisions on these Territories, basing ourselves on the reports of the Visiting Missions. At the same session we shall have the results of the elections to be held in Somaliland; we shall also have to consider, at the request of the General Assembly, the prospects of economic assistance that can be granted to that Territory after 1960.

(The President)

As regards Togoland under French administration, the decision taken by the General Assembly during its thirteenth session calls for no specific action on the part of this Council, but you will realize, gentlemen, that I have personal reasons for rejoicing in this decision.

During the Council's consideration of the important issues I have mentioned and throughout its consideration of the situation in those Territories which are to remain under the Trusteeship System for a time, I will strive to perform my duties in the most impartial spirit. In doing so I shall have before me the excellent example of those who have presided over past sessions of the Council, and particularly of the outgoing President, Mr. Claeys Bouuaert. On my own behalf, and on behalf of the Council, I wish to express appreciation of the outstanding ability he displayed in the role of President of this Council.

I realize that I can rely upon the friendly co-operation of all members of the Council in accomplishing the important tasks that confront us.

Before proceeding to the next item on the agenda I should like to point out that there have been certain changes in the membership of the Council since our last session. We are happy to see that, as a result of their re-election by the General Assembly, the delegations of Burma and of the United Arab Republic are represented here. On the other hand, we regret the absence of the delegation of Guatemala, Guatemala being no longer a member of this Council. We are convinced, however, that the delegation of Paraguay, which replaces that of Guatemala, will make a valuable contribution to our work. As a representative of a Latin American State I am particularly glad to welcome the representative of a sister nation, Ambassador Montero de Vargas of Paraguay.

Ambassador Lall, who represented India on this Council and made a very fruitful contribution to our work in past years, has been called to other duties and will no longer be with us as a member of the Council. He will, however, participate in our work as Chairman of the Visiting Mission to Western Samoa, and we hope to see him here in that capacity when the report of the Visiting Mission is presented.

I extend a warm welcome to the new representative of India, Ambassador Jha, who replaces Mr. Lall as his country's permanent representative.

In accordance with rule 41, the election of the Vice-President -- as well as that of the President -- must be by secret ballot, there being no oral nominations. Votes must be for an individual, not for a State.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): Of the fourteen ballots cast, one was invalid. All thirteen of the valid ballots were cast in favour of Mr. Vitelli. Mr. Vitelli has therefore been elected Vice-President of the Trusteeship Council.

I wish to extend, on behalf of the Council, my congratulations to Mr. Vitelli on his election. I am convinced that he will continue to display the same devotion to our work that has been evident in past sessions. I invite Mr. Vitelli to come forward and take his seat as Vice-President of the Trusteeship Council.

Mr. VITELLI (Italy), Vice-President: Mr. President, may I first of all thank you very warmly for the very kind words you have just addressed to me, and may I reciprocate by extending my heartiest congratulations to you. I think the Council has made a most worthy choice, and I wish you well in the performance of your duties in 1959.

May I also thank the members of this Council for their kindness and consideration towards me, in electing me to the Vice-Presidency. I shall, of course, try to serve to the best of my ability in this post.

Finally, may I also take this opportunity to welcome among us, first the representative of India, and then the new member of the Council, the representative of Paraguay.

Mr. MONTERO de VARGAS (Paraguay) (interpretation from Spanish):

Mr. President, I had not intended to speak but, since the President was good enough to refer to me and to my country, I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to express my pleasure upon your election as President. We are all familiar with you because you are a spokesman for Latin America, your skill and your ability has led you to hold other important posts, such as Commissioner, and therefore we Paraguayans and myself, in particular, because I represent this country, are very pleased about your election as President of the Council.

Thank you very much, Mr. President, for the fine welcome you have given us.

Moreover, we should like to congratulate Ambassador Vitelli upon his election as Vice-President of the Council and we are sure that he will do honour to the illustrious name of Italy and to all of the men who have preceded him.

Mr. President, Paraguay is ready and willing to co-operate in so far as we can in all of the Council's work.

Mr. EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic): Mr. President, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to extend to you on behalf of my delegation our warmest congratulations and our gratification at your election to such a high office of such an important organ of the United Nations. Mr. President, your competence, ability and experience are well known to all of us here. These high qualities which you bring to this office, I am sure, will be of great help to the Council in discharging its responsibilities.

May I thank you, Mr. President, for the kind words you expressed on the re-election of my country to the Trusteeship Council.

May I also extend our sincere congratulations to Ambassador Vitelli upon his election as Vice-President. I am sure, Mr. President, that you will find in his experience and wisdom a very helpful counsel and that he will be of assistance to the Council in the discharge of its responsibilities.

U THANT (Burma): Mr. President, on behalf of my delegation, let me offer you our warmest congratulations on your election as President of this Council. Your election, it seems to us, symbolizes a theme. In the great continent of Africa, our dark-skinned brothers are struggling for their national

(U Thant, Burma)

emancipation and we are witnessing in that continent a very great upsurge of nationalism and freedom. I think that it is the view of my delegation, Mr. President, that your election is a happy augury for the future of the people of Africa and, besides, your long experience in this Trusteeship Council and your obvious dedication to the principles of the United Nations Charter will certainly stand you in very good stead in the discharge of your duties.

My delegation also wishes to extend our hearty congratulations to Mr. Vitelli for his election to the exalted post of Vice-President. Italy also has a very rich experience of colonial administration and my delegation is confident that our new Vice-President will be able to discharge his responsibilities with tact, efficiency and fairness.

Mr. JHA (India): May I join with our other colleagues in the Council to offer you, Mr. President, our warm felicitations on your election as President for 1959. My delegation has been associated with the Trusteeship Council for many many years and we hold the work that you have done, the contribution that you have made, in the very highest regard. The year, 1959, during which you will preside over our deliberations will be a difficult year, an important year, and we feel sure that there could be no worthier choice for the Presidency.

We should also like to felicitate Mr. Vitelli on his election as Vice-President of the Council.

I should like to thank you, sir, and the Vice-President, and some of the other members of the Council who have welcomed me personally on this, my first appearance, before the Council. As you know, our Government attaches the greatest importance to the Trusteeship Council, and the work that it has been doing -- quietly, but unostentatiously -- and the achievements it has already to its credit have evoked a great deal of admiration in my country. We consider that this is one of the organs of the United Nations which has justified the faith of large numbers of people throughout the world, especially in the continents of Asia and Africa and, so far as I am concerned, personally I would participate in the deliberations of this Council, keeping in view its importance as well as the contributions that were made by my illustrious predecessors in the past.

Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand): Mr. President, the New Zealand delegation would like to take this opportunity of congratulating you on your election to the Presidency of the Council. Your very distinguished record in this Council is well known and your election is a fitting tribute to that record. We hope that you will have a very co-operative session and we, for our part -- as I am sure will all members of the Council -- will extend our utmost co-operation to you.

I should also like to add my sincere congratulations to the Vice-President on his election.

Mr. WALKER (Australia): Mr. President, I should just like to take this opportunity very cordially to add the congratulations of the Australian delegation. It gives me personally very great pleasure to see you assume the Presidential Chair knowing, as I do, the very great services that you have rendered to this Council and to the United Nations in the past and how fortunate we are to have your assistance in this important office.

I should like to extend our congratulations and best wishes also to our new Vice-President. The arrangement of the alphabet places us near the Vice-President and it is particularly pleasant to find the representative of Italy, through this happy accident, seated beside Australia, in the important office that he now fills.

I should also like to say a word of welcome to our new colleague from Paraguay. Of all the countries of Latin America, perhaps Paraguay is the one with which Australia in the past has been most intimately related because, although Australia has been a country of immigration, there was a period in the nineties when a number of Australians set out to make a new home in Paraguay and that is an additional reason to the many other reasons why we are happy to welcome among us a distinguished representative of Latin America as a member of the Council.

Mr. SYLVAIN (Haiti) (interpretation from French): If my delegation -- for reasons of discretion which the Council will readily understand, since it is one of our colleagues who is involved -- abstains from joining in the paeans of praise that have been extended to Mr. Dorsinville, I cannot fail to express the gratitude and pride of my delegation. I shall not stress Mr. Dorsinville's merits: his sense of duty, his awareness of responsibility, his moderation and the qualities of his good judgement, his loyalty to the principles and rules of our Charter, are all well known to those members of the Council with whom he has been associated during the last six years or so.

(Mr. Sylvain, Haiti)

In conclusion, I should like to assure the Council, as a token of gratitude on the part of my delegation, that we will continue to contribute fully to the Council's work. I should like also to extend to our distinguished Vice-President, Mr. Vitelli, my delegation's warmest congratulations, and I should like to extend to the delegation of Paraguay our warmest welcome.

Mr. LOBAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to join in the congratulations which have been extended to you, Mr. President, on the occasion of your election to the Presidency of this Council. May I also congratulate Mr. Vitelli on his election as Vice-President of the Council. We warmly congratulate also the distinguished representative of Burma and the representative of the United Arab Republic on their re-election to this Council, and the representative of Paraguay on that country's election to the Council.

May we take advantage of this occasion to welcome the distinguished representative of India, Mr. Jha, as the new representative of his country to this Council.

Mr. CASTON (United Kingdom): I should like to say how happy I am that it has, almost by chance, fallen to me personally to express the very great pleasure of my delegation at the fact that it has proved possible for the Trusteeship Council to elect you, Mr. President, to this high post for the forthcoming year. We count ourselves extremely fortunate that the Council is able, in this way, to make use of your very great experience in the trusteeship system. The United Nations will add still more to the heavy debt which it already owes you for the many services which you have given to it in the past. We look forward to a fruitful year under your Presidency.

I know, Mr. President, that Sir Andrew Cohen would have liked to have been here to extend to you his personal congratulations on your election. He has asked me to do so on his behalf. He has also asked me to associate him with the warm welcome which my delegation extends to our new and distinguished colleagues on the Council, Mr. Jha of India and Mr. Montero de Vargas of Paraguay.

Finally, we both wish to extend our warmest congratulations to Mr. Vitelli on his election as Vice-President, an election which completes a most distinguished team.

Sir Andrew has also asked me to say that he is at present in London for discussions concerning the future of the Cameroons, discussions which we all hope will enable the United Kingdom delegation to meet the very understandable anxiety of the Council to hear our views, as well as those of the other Administering Authority concerned -- an anxiety which has been so eloquently expressed this afternoon by the distinguished representative of the Soviet Union. Sir Andrew hopes to be here for the opening of the general debate on Tanganyika.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): Mr. President, I have already had the privilege of saying so many complimentary things about you in the past that it may become tiresome. However, I am glad you are our new President. When the history of this Council is written, it will be quite obvious that no man has served in more important capacities or has done more useful work for the evolution of Africa than you. It is quite fitting that you should now be President of the Council, and if you have the skill, which I believe you will show, to prevent us from getting into parliamentary tangles, when your term is completed I hope to be able to express my thanks to you again.

With regard to Mr. Vitelli, I am happy to see him sitting as our Vice-President. He has come from three or four years in my home city of Boston and I cannot believe he will enjoy New York as much as he enjoyed Boston, but I hope his next few years will be very pleasant.

I welcome our new colleague from India, Mr. Jha. In the past, the Indian delegation has given prodigious service to this Council and I am sure it will do so in future. I look forward to working with Mr. Jha and with his delegation.

It is a pleasure to see the representative of Paraguay among us, and I hope that he, too, will enjoy this phase of the Trusteeship Council which will be exceedingly interesting.

Mr. KIANG (China): Mr. President, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, I wish to congratulate you upon your election to this high office. I also wish to express my delegation's congratulations to the Vice-President upon his election.

Mr. de CAMARET (France)(interpretation from French): Mr. President, you have spent quite some time in France and you know, therefore, the sentiments which unite our countries. This esteem and confidence goes back over two centuries. Let me say quite humbly, Mr. President, that in France when we speak of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Council, your name is particularly associated with its work. You have received a great many bouquets, one of which came from Africa and was one of the finest.

I should like to say that my delegation is very happy to see you as President of the Council. You spoke of the importance of the work of the Council for next year and my delegation, as you know, will have co-operated with you in the birth of two new States. While I am speaking of States and tasks, I should like to point out that we, as a Latin country, wish to extend our congratulations to the new Latin American member of the Council.

Miss TENZER (Belgium)(interpretation from French): After all that has been said so eloquently by my colleagues, I can add only a few words. I am myself a newcomer to the Council and I know of your qualities only by reputation. But what I have heard makes me welcome very warmly your election to the Presidency. I should like also to take this occasion to congratulate Mr. Vitelli, our Vice-President, and to tell him how glad my delegation is to welcome him as Vice-President of the Council. I should like to take this occasion also to thank you, Mr. President, for the kind words which you expressed about the Council's outgoing President, my compatriot, Mr. Claeys-Bouuaert.

AGENDA ITEM 4

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): There are two questions concerning petitions which must be settled right away. We have a request for a hearing from Mr. George Houser, who would like to make a statement in support of his written petition, T/PET.2/220. This request is contained in document

(The President)

T/1424. This request was received too short a time before the opening of the session to allow for the application of paragraph 2 of rule 80 of the rules of procedure. The Council will therefore have to take a decision.

Mr. CASTON (United Kingdom): This is the second occasion, in successive sessions of the Trusteeship Council, that we have had to consider an application for an oral hearing before us coming from a person who is not an inhabitant of a Trust Territory. On both occasions -- last summer, and again now -- the application has come from a United States citizen who happens to be a resident of New York City. When Mr. Norman Thomas's application for a hearing was discussed last summer, my delegation pointed out that, in our opinion, the grant of a hearing to a person who was not a resident of a Trust Territory raised certain questions of principle which it was important for the Council to consider.

I shall not now return to the arguments which we used on that occasion; but I think I am right in saying that the discussion ended with a general consensus of opinion in the Council that each application for the privilege of addressing us in person must be considered very carefully on its individual merits. Where, perhaps, there were differences of emphasis between my delegation and some others, our opinion was that the Council should proceed with especially great caution in considering whether to grant this privilege to a petitioner who is not an inhabitant of a Trust Territory. There is, of course, no question whatever that such a person has as good a right as anyone else to submit a petition. That is not the point in question: the only question is whether he should be given the privilege of presenting it in person here in New York. In every case, we must consider whether the granting of an oral hearing will add something to our knowledge of the questions raised in the petition concerned. In general, we think this is much less likely to be so when the petitioner is not himself a resident of the Trust Territory concerned.

It is with these considerations in mind that my delegation has been considering Mr. Houser's application for an oral hearing. He asks to appear in order to take up the question of his exclusion from visiting the Trust Territory of Tanganyika. This is also, as the President has pointed out, the subject of a written petition previously submitted by him, which is on our agenda for this session. He is, therefore, applying for permission to make an oral presentation in respect of a previously submitted written petition. Such a presentation is explicitly provided for in the first sentence of paragraph 1 of rule 80 of our rules of procedure. If we decide to grant Mr. Houser a hearing, therefore, that hearing will be governed by the second sentence of paragraph 1 of rule 80, which reads:

"Oral presentations shall be confined to the subject-matter of the petition as stated in writing by the petitioners."

(Mr. Caston, United Kingdom)

Now, the subject matter of Mr. Houser's petition is the specific one of the decision of the Tanganyika Government to declare him a prohibited immigrant in the Trust Territory. This is a decision which affects the petitioner personally and directly; and my delegation feels that it would not, therefore, be right for us to raise any objection if the Council feels that our work would be facilitated by the grant of a hearing to him. This is on the understanding that, in accordance with rule 80, his oral presentation would be confined to the question of the refusal of his entry into the Trust Territory.

I should not like it to be thought that this attitude on the part of my delegation to the granting of a hearing to Mr. Houser had any implications at all with regard to our attitude towards the substance of his petition. We have already communicated our observations on Mr. Houser's petition; they were circulated on 6 May 1958 as document T/OBS.2/43. It is most unlikely that we shall be able to add anything to these observations in the light of anything that Mr. Hauser might say, or to enter into any discussion of the reasons for his exclusion from the Territory. I have certainly no wish to enter into the substance of the matter now. But I felt it necessary to say this in order that there should be no question of the fact that we do not object to a hearing of Mr. Hauser being misunderstood, either by him or by our colleagues in the Council.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): I have listened carefully to what the representative of the United Kingdom has just said, and I think all his points were well taken. The United States delegation recognizes that the Charter provides for only certain types of petitions, and one of the things that the Administering Authorities have the right to do is to exclude anybody who they think has no proper business in their Territories. That is in the Charter; they can exclude whom they wish, and they do not need to make any explanations about it.

The past record of the United States delegation on the question of petitioners has been a very broad one. We voted in favour of having Mr. Norman Thomas come here last year to make a long and very hard argument against matters which we thought concerned our national security. In the case of Mr. Houser, if it comes to a vote, we shall vote for his appearance here, if he so chooses, for an oral hearing. He represents a very well known American organization which is vitally interested in African affairs; there are a great many distinguished and well known Americans who

are supporting that organization. The only reason that I have spoken is that it may well be that, in the course of Mr. Houser's experiences in Africa, he has been the subject of misunderstanding, and if anything can be done to clear up that misunderstanding I think it is all to the good.

Mr. KELLY (Australia): On 19 June 1958, it was my privilege to state the attitude of the Australian delegation towards the entertaining of oral petitions in this Council. I may be permitted to recall that I then said that every request by a petitioner for an oral hearing with respect to his petition was one that the Council should determine on its merits, taking into account, among the many relevant considerations, the substance of the petition, the expediency of hearing the petitioner, the attitude of the Administering Authority, the domicile and nationality of the petitioner, the relation of the petitioner to the Trust Territory and its inhabitants, the existence of the Committee on Petitions, and the order of the Council's business.

To that I should like to add that this petitioner, who is now seeking an oral petition, is one who has already submitted a petition which is under consideration in the Standing Committee on Petitions. ~~To that extent, then, having regard to the order of the Council's business, my delegation does not feel disposed to say that the granting of this request for an oral hearing in this Council is a matter of priority.~~

We have, however, listened very carefully to the observations made by the representative of the Administering Authority concerned, and we have noted, in particular, certain limitations which he has adumbrated with respect to the hearing of any oral petition made by Mr. Houser.

(Mr. Kelly, Australia)

Some of the observations of the representative of the United Kingdom seem to me to have a direct bearing on the final sentence of the letter sent by Mr. Houser which will be found in document T/1424.

The petitioner expresses the opinion that discussion in the Trusteeship Council may be facilitated if he is permitted to make a brief presentation of the work of the American Committee on Africa as it relates to Tanganyika. That sentence leads me to observe that there are in existence, not only in the United States, but throughout the world, very many thousands of reputable and scholarly organizations all of whom have a certain interest in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika; and I am therefore led to demur when the representative of the United States points to the distinguished role of the American Committee on Africa as constituting in itself a reason for enabling this petitioner, if he is granted an oral hearing, to make a presentation of the work of that Committee to this Council. To create a precedent in this matter would indefinitely disrupt the order of the Council's business. It would be to create a precedent which we would have to extend to any other organization claiming a certain interest in Tanganyika.

The rejection of Mr. Houser's request for admission to the Trust Territory of Tanganyika does not in itself involve any judgement on the work of the American Committee on Africa, and therefore I would regard any discussion of the work of that Committee as irrelevant to the subject of the petition. On the understanding that the request for an oral hearing by this petitioner is related strictly to the complaint set out in the opening paragraph of the letter, I should definitely, in any event, not be disposed to vote against this oral hearing. But in not voting against the oral hearing -- should such a vote be insisted on by anybody -- I should like to make it quite clear that I believe it would be inexpedient for this Council to listen to any dissertation upon the work, the objectives and the motives of the American Committee on Africa.

The President (interpretation from French): As there are no further comments on this matter, we shall now vote on the proposal to grant an oral hearing to Mr. Houser.

The proposal was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council has just decided to grant Mr. Houser an oral hearing.

AGENDA ITEM 4a

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA:

- (a) ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR 1957 (T/1405 and 1428; T/L.890)

Mr. CASTON (United Kingdom): My only function at this moment is the entirely superfluous one of introducing to you the Special Representative for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, the Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr. John Fletcher-Cooke.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, Special Representative for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika under British administration, took a place at the Trusteeship Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We all know Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, Special Representative for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika. He has participated frequently in our work, and it is a pleasure for me to welcome him again.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): May I first offer you my congratulations, and those of the Government of Tanganyika, Mr. President, on your election as President of the Council. We in Tanganyika have warm recollections of your visit there as Chairman of the Visiting Mission which last visited that Trust Territory.

A number of copies of my remarks are in process of being circulated, and the recipients will note that there are a number of additions which have been made by way of slips affixed to the basic text. I hasten to say that these do not signify any change of mind, but merely that matters happen so quickly in Tanganyika nowadays that facts and figures which were up to date a few weeks ago have had to be corrected -- some of them even during the few days during which I have been here in New York.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, Special
representative)

I must also apologize for the length of this opening statement, but I have attempted to include in it all relevant information covering 1958 and the first month of 1959, in the hope -- and I hope it will not be a vain hope -- that this will perhaps limit the questioning. I have given a great deal of information in this statement and it may well be that a number of questions which might otherwise have had to be asked will now find answers in this statement.

Before I give the Council my review of events in Tanganyika during 1958, members may be interested to know that earlier this month I had the honour of representing the Government of Tanganyika at the first session of the ~~Economic Commission for Africa~~ which met in Addis Ababa. I have no doubt that the proceedings of that Conference will be brought to the notice of the Council in due course and I need only say on this occasion that I hope that Tanganyika will derive some benefit from the programme of work which was unanimously approved by the Commission.

The year 1958 has been one of considerable progress in Tanganyika in almost all fields. There are, however -- as I shall indicate later -- some clouds on the horizon. One of the most disturbing features of the Tanganyika scene at the close of the year was the financial situation, to which I shall refer in greater detail later in this statement.

I propose to start with an indication of political and constitutional developments. As this Council is aware, elections to the representative side of the Legislative Council were held in September last in five of the ten constituencies. These elections passed off smoothly and no difficulties occurred. The total number of registered voters in these five constituencies was just over 28,000; but there is good reason to believe that large numbers of persons of all races who were in fact qualified to register did not do so, and this accounts for the comparatively small number of electors.

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In the event, there was a very large poll and nearly 80 per cent of those registered cast their votes. Another noteworthy feature of these elections was the very small number of spoilt ballot papers. Indeed, less than 1,500 papers were spoiled, which is an indication of the measure of success which attended the efforts of the Government and of the political parties to explain the voting procedure to the electorate.

Three candidates, one African and two Europeans, were returned unopposed. Of the remaining twelve successful candidates, the four Africans, including Mr. Nyerere, were all members of the Tanganyika African National Union and the eight non-Africans were all formally supported by the Tanganyika African National Union before the elections were held. Mr. Nyerere was subsequently elected as Chairman of the newly formed Tanganyika Elected Members Organisation.

The newly elected members took their seats at the October meeting of the Legislative Council which was addressed by the new Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull. During the course of his address, the Governor made the following remarks:

"In terms of population the Africans are and always will be an overwhelming majority in Tanganyika and, as the country progresses, it is right and proper, as indeed it is natural and inevitable, that African participation both in the legislature and in the executive should steadily increase. It is not intended, and never has been intended, that parity should be a permanent feature of the Tanganyika scene. On the other hand, it is intended, and always has been intended, that the fact that when self-government is eventually attained both the Legislature and the Government are likely to be predominantly African should in no way affect the security of the rights and interests of those minority communities who have made their homes in Tanganyika. I am glad to note that the responsible leaders of major political parties in the Territory are in complete agreement on this important matter; and that there is therefore a good prospect that in due course there will exist in Tanganyika a government to which Her Majesty's Government will be able to devolve their trust as being a government under which responsible people of all races would feel secure."

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These remarks were warmly welcomed throughout the Territory and this was reflected in the speeches made in the Legislative Council in the debate which followed. These speeches are, of course, reported verbatim in the Hansard, a copy of which is available in the United Nations Library. It will therefore suffice if I quote one statement from Mr. Nyerere's speech in this debate:

"This statement we have been waiting for for a long time because it has implications, because once you have made this statement you remove the fears of the Africans; you throw a responsibility to them, and it is important that the Africans should feel that responsibility and take the necessary responsible attitude that is expected of them and which cannot be expected of them unless the position is made clear by the Government of the country... I recommend this statement to all sections of the community in this country. It means a great deal for our future."

Prior to this meeting of the Legislative Council, the Governor had announced on 20 August of last year that he had decided to advance the date of the second "round" of elections from September to February 1959. And within a few days from now -- on 9 February to be exact -- those elections will be held. Preliminary arrangements had been made for some 350 polling stations to enable all those who had registered in these five constituencies to cast their votes. In this second "round" of the elections the number of registered voters totals just over 30,000 and once again African voters are in a substantial majority over the Europeans and Asians combined in all constituencies except Dar es Salaam, where the Asians are in an over-all majority. But most of these planned polling stations will not now be required because only three of the fifteen seats are being contested.

The Council will be interested to learn that in Dar es Salaam there is one unopposed candidate standing for the African seat. There are two contestants for the European seat and two for the Asian seat. One European and one Asian have been formally endorsed by TANU as the candidates for whom TANU supporters should vote.

In the Southern Province the European and African candidates are unopposed; and there are two candidates for the Asian seat, of whom one is being supported by TANU.

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In the Central Province, in South East Lake and West Lake Constituencies the nine candidates, three of each race, are all standing unopposed.

In brief, there will only be elections for three out of the fifteen seats -- that is, for one European and two Asian seats.

The next meeting of the Legislative Council will be held in March by which time of course all the members representing constituencies will have been elected. The Governor proposes to address the Council on 17 March. During the same month the composition and terms of reference of the Post Elections Committee, to which I have referred on a number of previous occasions in this Council, will be announced. There is therefore ample evidence that Tanganyika is making rapid but orderly progress in the constitutional field. It is, however, to be hoped that the responsible attitude which has hitherto been adopted by the political leaders at the centre will permeate to their supporters in the Provinces.

Unfortunately this has not been the case in recent months. Some political speakers in the Provinces have been most irresponsible in their statements. In the Districts of Geita, Mwanza and Kwimba, in the Lake Province, their utterances have led to unrest and a most regrettable defiance of law and order. The Governor, in a recent speech, found it necessary to tell his listeners that although there were a large number of responsible men in all walks of life who were anxious to go forward in a regular and orderly manner, there were others in Tanganyika who, through ignorance, ill-will or personal ambition, were hindering development in every form by a defiance of authority. This defiance has generally taken the form of organized disobedience of natural resources rules and regulations made by Native Authorities and attempts to interfere with the due processes of the law either by attempting to rescue persons from lawful custody or by mob demonstrations outside the courts. Mr. Nyerere himself, in addressing a meeting, and indeed a number of meetings, recently, admonished his audience on somewhat similar lines.

The situation in these areas has now improved; the people on the whole are again showing a proper respect for law and order and are co-operating with the Government for their own benefit and welfare.

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Another important change in the Legislative Council took place at the very end of last year. The Speaker, Sir Barclay Nihill, who had previously been President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, announced his intention for personal reasons of relinquishing his appointment as Speaker at the end of the year. The Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. A.Y.A. Karimjee to be Speaker with effect from 1 January 1959. Mr. Karimjee has been a member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council since August 1959 and has been Deputy Speaker for the past five years. He has also been a member of the Dar es Salaam Municipal Council since 1949 and has held the office of Mayor on four occasions, the last being in 1957. He is the eldest son of Sir Yusufali Karimjee Jivanjee and the family first came to East Africa in 1825. Mr. Karimjee's appointment has been very warmly welcomed by all sections of the population of Tanganyika.

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Public interest in the deliberations of the Legislative Council has increased considerably during 1958. This may be ascribed not only to the introduction of elections to the representative side, but also to the steps which the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation have taken to publicize the Council's debates.

There are no live broadcasts of Legislative Council debates and it is not contemplated that there will be, but the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation did broadcast "live" the Governor's address to the Council at its meeting on 14 October 1958, and in addition a Swahili summary of the Governor's speech, interspersed with passages from the address, spoken in Swahili by His Excellency himself, was also broadcast.

In addition, proceedings of the Legislative Council are fully reported in the local news broadcasts, both in English and Swahili, and summaries of the day's events are broadcast in both English and Swahili by independent observers. In addition, discussions in both English and Swahili by members of the Legislative Council covering the topics discussed in the Council have been broadcast at the conclusion of the Council's meetings.

It may be convenient here to refer to some important developments in the field of public relations generally.

There has been steady progress during 1958 in this field. In particular, a special issue of the pamphlet What's the Answer was prepared on the United Nations and was widely distributed in English and Swahili. In addition, a considerable amount of material received from the United Nations was distributed throughout the Territory. Particular attention was drawn by the Department of Public Relations to the tenth anniversary of Human Rights Day on 10 December last.

A suggestion was made in this Council when Tanganyika was last under discussion that further publicity should be given to the activities of the East African High Commission in Tanganyika. This has been done in a variety of ways, including the distribution of another special issue of What's the Answer in both English and Swahili. There were six provincial Public Relations Officers at work during 1958.

~~With effect from 1 February 1958, an independent company -- Tanganyika National Newspapers, Ltd. -- was formed to publish and distribute three Swahili newspapers which had previously been published by the Department of Public Relations.~~ Mwangaza, which is a daily publication, Baragumu, which is a

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weekly publication, and Mambo Leo, which is a monthly magazine -- all these have been published and distributed during the past year. Doubts have arisen, however, as to whether there is a sufficient market for a daily Swahili newspaper, bearing in mind that by the time it reaches the provinces the news is largely out of date. The company has therefore decided to discontinue publication of the daily newspaper with effect from 1 January 1959 and to concentrate its efforts on expanding and improving the weekly paper and the monthly magazine.

Although the Government provided the original capital to launch this company, the company itself is completely independent of the Government and is controlled by four trustees, two of whom are Africans.

In the field of broadcasting a new Director with considerable experience of broadcasting in the United Kingdom and in Nigeria arrived in May. Transmissions have increased from forty-three to sixty-five and three quarter hours per week and further increases are planned for 1959.

Two new transmitters have been ordered to enable three programmes to be broadcast in place of the single existing programme.

I turn now to the financial situation of the Territory which is not, unfortunately, as satisfactory as it might be, if it is to sustain the inevitable increase in expenditure which political and constitutional developments carry with them.

The year 1957-58 closed with a small surplus of £137,000. But this was only achieved by curtailing expenditure to £1 million less than was provided for in the approved estimates. Moreover, the actual expenditure, which amounted to £18,697,000, was really £300,000 more, inasmuch as it contained a credit of £300,000 from a run-down, which cannot be repeated, of Public Works Department Stores. The true picture, therefore, is that there was a small deficit rather than a small surplus.

Turning now to the current financial year, 1958-59, the estimates provide for an expenditure of £20,975,000 and a revenue of £19,787,000. If these figures are adhered to there will be a deficit of some £1,200,000. This possible deficit would very nearly eliminate the general revenue balance and is greater than could be contemplated in the absence of any expectation of a rapid improvement in the revenue. It has therefore been decided -- and indeed

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undertakings to this effect have been given in the Legislative Council -- that everything possible should be done, by means of leaving vacancies unfilled and otherwise, to keep the expenditure figure below the approved estimates.

On the basis of the latest actual figures available, and of revised estimates, the expenditure figure for the current year is likely to be just over £20 million, with a revenue of some £19 million. It is this potential deficit of £1 million that is causing us some anxiety.

Looking now to the year 1959-60 for which estimates are now in course of preparation, the position is even less satisfactory. We may expect a lower revenue from income tax for two reasons. In the first place, the virtual completion of collection of arrears which has been taken into account in the 1958-59 figures cannot be repeated in 1959-60. Secondly, there is evidence of lower profits and this will inevitably mean a decline in income tax receipts.

There is also likely to be a ~~diminution in the returns from customs revenue~~. The fall in oil seed prices, the severe fall in cotton prices, the expected severe fall in coffee prices and the probable reduction of capital expenditure in both public and private sectors suggests that there will be a decrease rather than an increase in the customs revenue figures.

The conclusion is therefore inescapable that the economy of the Territory is unlikely to be able to support expenditure in 1959-60 at any higher level than in 1958-59, and it may well be at a lower level.

It is hardly necessary for me to indicate to this Council that such a situation, unless there is an unexpected and very marked improvement in our revenue, must inevitably lead to a cutting back of the social and other services which the Territory so badly needs.

This brief outline of the state of the Territory's finances can, perhaps, best be understood against the background of the Territory's balance of trade position. The following comparative figures of imports and exports during 1957 and 1958 will indicate in broad outlines the present balance of trade position.

I must make it clear that all the figures which I shall give relate to the period 1 January to 30 September in each of the two years 1957 and 1958. The figures for the last quarter of 1958 are not yet available. I should also make it clear that these figures relate to trade between Tanganyika and countries

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outside East Africa. Figures relating to the trade between Tanganyika and the two other East African Territories are not yet available.

The figures for the first nine months of 1958 show that there were appreciable increases by volume in the exports from Tanganyika to countries outside East Africa of the following products -- compared with similar figures for 1957 -- namely: sisal, coffee, cotton, diamonds, lead ore, meat and meat preparations, gold and tea. The exports of oil seeds, nuts and kernels, however, showed a decrease on the 1957 figures.

But, as a result of the fall in world prices, the increase in the value of Tanganyika's exports was comparatively small. The figure for the first nine months of 1958 was £27 million odd, as against a comparable figure of just over £26 million in 1957.

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As regards imports, the comparative figures for 1957 and 1958 -- covering the first nine months of the year in each case -- show a very marked decline. There were substantial decreases in the imports into Tanganyika of the following goods: cotton fabrics -- that is, piece goods -- rayon piece goods; metals and metal manufactures; industrial, commercial and electrical machinery; clothing and footwear; and there were small decreases in the imports of buses, trucks, lorries, vans and chassis, and rubber tyres and tubes. Indeed, the only items which showed a substantial increase were aviation and motor spirit; kerosene, gas, diesel and other fuel oils, while there was a small increase in passenger road vehicles and chassis, excluding buses.

To sum up, the value of imports during the first nine months of 1957 was £25,586,698, while the corresponding figure for 1958 had dropped by £4 million to £21,503,226.

To put this another way, the visible balance of trade for the first nine months of 1957 -- after re-exports valued at £1,185,000 had been added to the export figures -- showed an excess, in terms of value, of exports over imports of £1,601,000; while for the comparable period in 1958, and after re-exports of £1,515,000 had been taken into account, the figure was £7,901,000.

In a developing territory, such as Tanganyika, it would be more encouraging if the visible balance of trade was against Tanganyika, as without an unfavourable visible balance of trade there can hardly be those substantial imports of capital goods which are so greatly needed for development at the present time.

It may be convenient here to mention briefly a number of other important matters which have a bearing on the financial position. Arrangements were made during 1958 for the International Bank to send a mission of experts to survey the Territory's economy. It was hoped that this survey would begin in 1958. Due to difficulties in obtaining the services of the experts needed for this work it has been found necessary to postpone the beginning of the survey until about May of this year. The Chief Economist to the Mission is, however, expected to pay a preliminary visit to the Territory in the very near future.

At the last meeting of this Council, reference was made to the Report on the National Income of Tanganyika, 1952-54 by Professor Peacock and Mr. Dosser, which was published early last year. This first systematic survey of the

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Territory's national income is being continued by the Tanganyika Unit of the East African Statistical Department, whose report covering the years 1954-57 should be published early this year.

The Territory's statistical resources are not yet adequate to the task of collecting reliable information covering all sectors of the economy, and a considerable degree of imputation is necessary, particularly as regards the subsistence sector. It would therefore be a mistake to attempt to draw any hard and fast conclusions -- especially by way of comparisons -- from what must be, in the nature of things, little more than preliminary studies.

While the figures at present available suggest that the per capita gross domestic product is of the order of £18-£20, which might seem at first blush to be rather low, the studies indicate that the national income -- or more correctly the gross domestic product -- has risen by between 10 per cent and 15 per cent between 1954 and 1957. This is an encouraging indication of the growth of the Territory's economy, particularly when account is taken of the depressed commodity prices which have been ruling in the world's markets during the last two or three years.

Members of this Council have exhibited, in the past, an interest in figures relating to the Territory's balance of payments, and have asked that such figures should be published in a convenient form. The East African Statistical Department has published a report of a survey into the East African balance of payments. Unfortunately, it has not yet been found possible for this very useful survey to be prepared on a territorial basis, owing to the fact that, at present, internal and external flows of investment are only recorded on an East African basis. Further consideration is being given to this problem, and it is hoped that the advice of the International Bank Mission will be of some assistance in this matter.

In September 1958 the Tanganyika Government issued its second local loan -- the first having been issued in 1957 -- for £1 million, of which £350,000 was placed beforehand. The loan was issued at a time when money was "tight", and it is therefore encouraging that the loan was, in fact, over-subscribed. The proceeds of the loan are to be devoted to the financing of development works -- including roads, rural water supplies, township developments, and government buildings.

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I turn now to consider developments in the field of education. During the academic year 1958/59 there were 218 students from Tanganyika at Makerere; indeed, there were twenty-one additional places which could have been filled if suitably qualified candidates had been forthcoming. I should mention here that there will be fewer students from Tanganyika at Makerere in 1959/60 than there were in 1958/59. The total is expected to drop to just over 200. There is, however, a very good reason for this, namely, that in 1959 a start is being made in providing facilities for Higher School Certificate courses at three African schools in Tanganyika. This means that Africans who would hitherto have had to go to Makerere to take their Higher School Certificates will now be able to take them in Tanganyika. As a result of this, the facilities at Makerere can be more fully devoted to providing proper post secondary education than they have been hitherto.

In addition to the 218 students at Makerere, there were thirty-three students from Tanganyika at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi. Over and above these, there were nearly 200 African students from Tanganyika taking higher education courses outside East Africa. Some of these were undertaking their higher studies with the assistance of scholarships provided by Members of the United Nations. During 1957/58, applications for scholarships were made by Tanganyika Africans to the Governments of Ethiopia, Burma, the Philippines, Turkey, and a number of other countries.

During 1958 there were 1,769 teachers in training at Teacher Training Centres in Tanganyika. In addition, large numbers of students had embarked on courses of technical and vocational training within the Territory. There were eighty-seven at the Dar es Salaam Technical Institute, 173 at the Moshi College of Commerce -- of whom fifty-three were full time -- and 720 at the Trade Schools at Ifunda and Moshi. In addition, over 700 students were taking courses in agriculture, handwork, domestic science and home craft at various other centres of instruction.

It is also worthy of note that in 1957 -- which is the last year for which these particular figures are available -- no fewer than 149 African candidates from Secondary Schools obtained School Certificates, out of 150 entering for the examination. This is indeed a remarkable measure of success.

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Against this imposing record of progress in the educational field, it is regrettable to find that there are still large numbers of unfilled places in the existing territorial education system. For example, in 1958 there were over 14,000 unfilled places in Standard I of the Primary Schools, and there were more than 91,000 unfilled places in Standards II, III and IV of the same schools. There were over 5,000 unfilled places in Middle Schools. This reluctance to make use of existing education facilities seems rather strange in the light of persistent demands for increased education facilities; and it is to these demands that I would now like to turn.

Almost every speech by an African politician in Tanganyika contains demands for increased education facilities; and the Government is fully aware of the importance of expanding these facilities. It may, however, be appropriate if I put these demands in perspective by giving members of this Council some figures which I have caused to be prepared.

To deal first with primary education. The number of African children of primary school age is estimated at about 850,000. Of these, some 367,000 are at present attending Primary Schools. The additional annually recurrent expenditure to provide facilities for the remaining 483,000 would amount to nearly £3 million.

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The number of African children of middle school age is also about 850,000. Of these, some 35,000 are at present attending middle schools. To provide middle school facilities for the remaining 815,000 would require additional annually recurrent expenditure of over £24 million.

As regards secondary schools, if provision were to be made for 15 per cent of the 850,000 children of middle school age to proceed to secondary schools, 122,200 additional secondary school places would have to be provided. This would involve an additional annually recurrent cost of over £14.5 million a year. Thus, the additional recurrent cost of providing primary and middle school places for all African children, together with secondary schools for 15 per cent of those leaving the middle schools, would amount to well over £41 million a year. And this figure takes no account of the initial cost of training additional teachers required to staff such schools which would amount to some £5 million. On top of this, the capital cost of providing such schools, and the teacher-training schools to produce the teachers, would be no less than £40 million. The total bill for this operation would thus be £40 million capital and £46 million recurrent expenditure.

Against the background of a total annual budget of some £20 million to cover all the services of government, it is abundantly clear that, however much we may sympathize with this demand for additional educational facilities, progress towards the ultimate objective must inevitably be slow. The Government of Tanganyika, as financial and other resources permit, will, however, press on with the expansion of educational facilities to the fullest extent.

At the last meeting of this Council, reference was made to the desirability of pressing on with integrated education. I am glad to be able to inform this Council that the Government of Tanganyika decided towards the end of last year to set up a committee, fully representative of all interests, to examine this problem. As I have already informed this Council on a number of occasions, education is already fully integrated at the post secondary level, that is to say, at Makerere, the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, and at the Tanganyika Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam. The problem of integrating the three racial systems of education at lower levels is the problem which is now being tackled. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows: first, "To review the organization and financing of the existing educational provision

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for the various races in Tanganyika, and" secondly, "to consider how, within the financial provision envisaged in the existing development plans for education, the present systems may best be integrated in the interests of all the peoples of the Territory so as to lead to the development of a single system of education for the Territory, and to make recommendations regarding the nature and timing of the steps to be taken in order to bring about this development."

This Committee held its first meeting a few weeks ago. I feel sure that this action by the Government of Tanganyika, which is fully in line with the Council's resolution on this subject, will meet with the approval of all representatives.

Before concluding my remarks about education in Tanganyika, I should make mention of two other matters. The first is the Conference which was convened in Dar es Salaam in November of last year to discuss problems of Muslim education. This Conference was attended by thirty-five delegates from twelve countries and included representatives from many parts of Africa as well as Aden and Pakistan. The Conference decided to set up a working party to consider proposals for the establishment in Zanzibar of a Muslim institute for the teaching of religion, history and Arabic to Muslim students from East Africa and Nyasaland.

The second is the Working Party on Higher Education which visited Tanganyika from the United Kingdom between 27 July and 4 August 1958. The terms of reference of this Working Party will be found in the Summary Report of Main Events in Tanganyika during 1958, which has now been distributed as a Trusteeship Council document to representatives. The report of the Working Party is at present being considered by Government.

When I addressed this Council last February, I indicated in some detail the various courses of instruction and training which are available in Tanganyika, and I have just given some further figures about these.

The Council will, I feel sure, wish to be made aware of the very rapid progress that is being made in filling senior posts in the civil service by local candidates. As recently as 1954, when the unification of the civil service was carried out on the basis of the Lidbury report, the Government of Tanganyika staff list contained the names of only five African officers. The current edition of the same list contains the names of 238 local officers of whom 181 are Africans. As regards the administrative service, the appointment of the first

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African District Commissioner has recently been announced. There are also two substantive African District Officers, two African Cadets receiving training overseas, and two Africans serving in a training grade with a view to appointment as Cadets. In addition, there are six African Assistant District Officers, who are acting as District Officers, with a view to their substantive promotion to that rank, and there are now thirty-eight substantive African Assistant District Officers. Twelve African District Officers and Assistant District Officers now have magisterial powers.

In order to encourage local candidates to come forward for higher posts in the civil service, a book entitled "Appointments at the Senior Levels in the Civil Service" was published in October, 1958, and gives a useful and detailed guide to the many opportunities open to local candidates in the Tanganyika civil service.

In his speech to the Legislative Council in October, 1958, the Governor said:

"I attach the greatest importance ... to the training of local people to occupy senior posts not only in the civil service, but also in commerce and in industry. I intend to pursue this policy as rapidly as our educational and training resources allow. ... I do not hesitate to emphasize what was so often said by my predecessor, that there are no limits to the fields which can be entered, or to the level which can be reached in the civil service by local candidates who have the necessary qualifications, the strength of character and the personal aptitude --and above all that scrupulous trustworthiness that must be the hallmark of the civil servant."

It will be recalled that this Council has in the past urged the Government of Tanganyika to consider the possibility of appointing a Tanganyika African as one of its three representatives in the East African Industrial Council. I am glad to be able to inform this Council that in September, 1958, Mr. Andrea Shangarai, Secretary of the Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union, was appointed a Tanganyika representative on the East African Industrial Council.

It may be convenient to mention here that during 1958 the East African Industrial Council decided to grant licences for the establishment of two textile factories in Dar es Salaam. The licensees are now engaged in preparing plans for the establishment of these factories and consultations with the Government are proceeding.

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I should like now to refer to a number of other matters in which members of this Council have exhibited particular interest during recent discussions on Tanganyika. I will deal first with the question of land.

In June, 1958, the Government of Tanganyika published, as Government Paper No. 6 of 1958, its proposals for a land tenure policy in relation to land held in customary tenure in rural areas. These proposals are, briefly, that in rural areas where land is already held in stable individual holdings and in which there is a general desire for individual ownership, individual Africans shall be able to convert their unwritten customary titles into registered freehold titles.

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Special Representative)

I must make it clear that these proposals, which have not yet been debated in Legislative Council, have not yet been formally adopted as Government policy. They should be regarded as preliminary proposals designed to secure a reaction from the African population. The Territorial Convention of Chiefs has welcomed these proposals in principle, and discussion on them with Africans has continued since the paper was published in order that the proposals may be fully understood throughout the Territory. In accordance with expectations, the proposals have met with different receptions in various localities. They have been welcomed in those areas where there are perennial crops and where there is a pressure of population on the land. In some of the more backward areas, however, the view has been expressed that the people are not yet ready for the adoption of such a change in respect of their land. It is impossible at this stage to give an indication of African opinion generally which has not yet been formulated. But there are indications that some African politicians would prefer the grant of leasehold titles for individual holdings rather than freehold titles. In any event, it is the Government's intention to take fully into account the wishes of the African population as expressed through their representatives before proceeding with the proposals for individual land tenure for Africans.

I turn now to the question of land alienation. Members of this Council will recall that I dealt with this subject at some length during our meeting last March. The main feature of land alienation in 1958 has been that the net increase in alienated land has been the lowest since 1948. In brief, sixty-one new alienations, covering 119,000 acres, were made, while thirty-six alienations covering 63,110 acres were surrendered or revoked during the year. The net increase in holdings was therefore twenty-five, covering 55,911 acres.

Of these sixty-one alienations, fifteen were re-grants. In this context, a re-grant means a renewal of a right of occupancy on its expiry. Nine of these alienations were minor extensions and two replaced a single large right of occupancy which was surrendered. Of the new grants, six were to Africans and two to public or semi-public bodies, namely, the Chief and Tribal Council of the Wachangga and the Geita District Council for African settlement.

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Special Representative)

I feel sure that the Council will agree that these figures indicate the Government's observation of its policy, which has been endorsed by the Trusteeship Council, namely, to exercise the greatest care in alienating land.

There has been continuing progress in the mining field in Tanganyika during the past year. The Western Rift Exploration Company Ltd. has continued during the year with its examination of about 35,000 square miles in the southwestern part of the Territory, but no significant discovery has as yet been announced by the Company.

On the other hand, the new Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. has discovered an interesting deposit of phosphate in the Northern Province. If this deposit proves large and easily workable, it will become an important addition to the economy of Tanganyika.

The BP Shell Exploration Company has reached a depth of over 12,000 feet at its deep test well for oil at Mandawa in the Kilwa District. Although no oil has as yet been found, the results of this boring have proved of such geological interest that the Company is likely to continue its search for oil in Tanganyika. The pilot mill of the Mbeya Exploration Company, which started operations in October 1957, produced several hundred tons of partial pyrochlore concentrates, which were sent to Holland for further treatment and concentration research.

Perhaps the most important development in the mining field has been the acquisition by the Government of Tanganyika of a half share in Williamson Diamonds, Ltd. After the death of Dr. Williamson early in 1958, the mine passed into the hands of his heirs and towards the end of June the heirs offered to sell the mine to De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. The Government of Tanganyika entered into negotiations with the heirs, and as a result the shares in the Company are now equally divided between the Government and De Beers. The Board of Management consists of four Government directors, one of whom is an African, Mr. D.P.K. Makwaia, who has resigned his appointment as Assistant Minister, and four directors appointed by De Beers. As a result of an agreement between the Government and De Beers, the Government is satisfied that the mine will continue to be operated in the best interests of the Territory. During the debate in the Legislative Council in October last, these arrangements were unanimously approved by all members.

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Special Representative)

The new management has already increased African wages and has improved conditions of service. In addition, the management has under consideration proposals for training Africans for higher posts. A programme for proving the reserves of diamondiferous ground is in hand.

The Government of Tanganyika cannot expect to derive any considerable revenue from the mine by way of dividends on its shares until it has paid off the loan which it received from De Beers to enable it to purchase 50 per cent of the shares. It should, however, continue to receive considerable sums by way of royalties and income tax, and in due course, when the loan is paid off, substantial sums should accrue by way of dividend as well.

I turn now to give the Council some information about developments in the labour field. On 31 December 1958 a total of thirty trade unions - an increase of 5, compared with 1957 -- including 284 branches, were formally registered in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1956. These unions have an estimated membership of 46,488. Unfortunately, the trade union leaders as yet lack experience and their enthusiasm is not matched by their ability either to organize or to guide their members. During 1958, a large number of strikes occurred against the wishes of the unions and contrary to union policy. Too often the trade union leaders have found themselves incapable of exercising much influence over their members once a local agitator has succeeded in raising some imagined grievances. In a number of cases the causes of the strikes were never clearly established and, indeed, were often unknown even to the strikers themselves. It is to be hoped, however, that these are only teething troubles and with proper guidance the trade union leaders and the trade union movement will, in due course, contribute usefully to the development of the Territory.

In accordance with assurances which had previously been given in the Legislative Council, a review of the Trades Unions Ordinance, which came into force in February 1957 together with comprehensive subsidiary legislation, has recently been undertaken following its first full year of operation. A draft amending bill has been prepared which envisages the relaxation of certain provisions of the Trades Unions Ordinance and which takes into account representations by organizations of employers and workers concerning certain sections of the existing legislation. The Bill also seeks to make certain other amendments of an administrative nature which are considered desirable in the light of experience gained.

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Special Representative)

During the drafting stages, the amending bill was referred to the Labour Advisory Board when the various clauses were examined in detail by representatives of employers and employees. It is hoped that the Bill will soon be published for consideration in the Legislative Council.

The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance, 1950, provided machinery for the investigation and settlement of labour disputes, and the right to strike is recognized by the relevant provisions of the Trades Unions Ordinance. In addition to prescribing the procedure to be followed in the settlement of trade disputes, this legislation has hitherto prescribed a class of fifteen "Essential Services" in which restrictions were placed upon the rights of employees to strike or employers to lock out their workers in certain defined circumstances.

At the December meeting of the Legislative Council, legislation was passed which reduced the existing list of fifteen essential services to seven. The list of essential services now consists of water services, electricity services, health, hospital and sanitary services, fire services, air traffic control and civil aviation telecommunications, meteorological services of the East African Meteorological Department and transport services necessary to any of the foregoing services.

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Special Representative)

I turn now to another important development in the labour field, namely, the development of joint consultation. By the end of December 1958, there were 188 formally constituted joint consultative committees in being -- apart from the Central Joint Council of the Sisal Industry, to which I shall refer later -- and it was estimated that some 130,000 workers were represented therein.

The Joint Industrial Councils established in respect of the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga have continued to operate during 1958. In February, following the reporting of a trade dispute, negotiations at a full meeting of the Dar es Salaam Joint Industrial Council resulted in a comprehensive agreement being negotiated, which was subsequently endorsed by the Labour Commissioner, thus assuming the force of an award under the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance.

In March 1958, the inaugural meeting of the Dar es Salaam Industrial Relations Advisory Council was convened. This body was established to provide a recognized means of consultation between organizations of workers and employers in Dar es Salaam on all matters affecting their joint and several interests.

Perhaps the most significant development during the year was the establishment of the Central Joint Council of the Sisal Industry, the inaugural meeting of which was held in Tanga on 26 June last. The constitution provides for the establishment of joint consultative machinery throughout the whole structure of the sisal industry -- one of the largest in the Territory -- through the medium of regional and area consultative councils with estate committees at the lowest level. Three officials of the recently formed Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers Union sit on the workers' side of the Central Joint Council. At the last meeting of the Central Joint Council new rates of pay affecting some 130,000 workers were approved. The 1958 figures of labour enumeration showed that there were 430,000 African male employees in the Territory.

It was announced in the Legislative Council in October last that the Government of Tanganyika had decided to invite a suitably qualified person to conduct an inquiry into wage-fixing machinery in the Territory. Professor D.T. Jack has been selected for the task, and he recently paid a preliminary visit to the Territory. He hopes to return to Tanganyika in March for a six weeks' stay. Professor Jack's inquiry will include consideration of the legislation under which Minimum Wages Boards are appointed.

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Special Representative)

Another inquiry is to take place into the terms and conditions of work in the ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Lindi and Mtwana. It was recently announced that representatives of port employers and employees had agreed to a Government proposal that such an inquiry should be held, and Sir Ian Parkin, formerly General Manager of the National Dock Labour Board in the United Kingdom, will start his investigations in Tanganyika in April.

In the field of local government, there have been a number of developments, particularly as regards urban local government. In addition to the Dar es Salaam Municipal Council there are now ten town councils, Tabora Town Council having been established in July 1958. All these urban local authorities are functioning satisfactorily. Successful elections have already been held in the Town Councils of Arusha, Morogoro, Dodoma, Lindi, Mwanza and Tanga; and preliminary arrangements are in hand for elections to the Dar es Salaam Council and the Moshi Town Council during the current year. Indeed, elections would have been held to the Dar es Salaam Council early this year, but they had to be postponed when the Territorial elections were brought forward from September to February.

Although it is the Government's intention to continue its efforts to accelerate the pace of development of urban local government, the financial situation, to which I have referred, makes this difficult since the establishment of statutory local authorities in towns results in increased demands on the Territory's financial resources. It is not considered advisable to establish such local government authorities unless they have adequate financial resources, and some of these resources must inevitably derive from grants by the Central Government.

In the field of rural local government, members of this Council will recall the discussions here last March about the establishment of District Councils. The implementation of this policy during 1958 has met with a mixed reception in different parts of the Territory. Of the nine District Councils established on 1 March 1958, five have settled down and the reports of their work are distinctly encouraging. These five are Mafia, Mtwara, Tunduru, Masasi and Nzega. In addition, the previously formed Local Council at Newala is continuing to operate satisfactorily.

The remaining four District Councils have been less successful. Of these, two -- Pangani and Kondoa -- have defaulted in the exercise of their functions, and as a temporary measure the Minister for Local Government and Administration has, by

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order under the Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957, transferred the functions of these Councils to the District Commissioners.

In two other districts, namely, Geita and Manyoni, there has been considerable African opposition to the Councils, largely on the grounds of their non-racial character, but despite this opposition the Councils are continuing to function.

In his address to the Legislative Council on 14 October last, the Governor made the following remarks:

"In the rural parts of the Territory there has obviously been misunderstanding about District Councils and particularly about their composition. An essential pre-requisite to their formation was acceptance of the principle that membership was not necessarily confined to members of any one race; and that any resident of the area, whatever the community to which he belonged, would be eligible to serve on such a council. This principle is not, however, a bar to the establishment of what may, in fact, be a purely African District Council, and in districts in which non-African interests are so limited that the setting up of a purely African District Council would not be inconsistent with accepted local government principles the Government is ready to examine whether such a Council should not be established. On the other hand, in areas where non-African interests are substantial, the proper and orderly development of local government would be stultified by the exclusion of non-African representation; in such districts any alternative to District Councils would involve an undesirable diminution in the range of local government responsibility or some redistribution of responsibility which would inevitably be wasteful of men and money.

"District Councils are a form of local government; they are not a projection of Central Government. If they are to be successful in training local people to accept important local responsibilities, they must have the full confidence and support of the population of the district. If that confidence and support is lacking, then it would be better not to introduce any modern form of local government machinery. I am sure that it is desirable for local people to accustom themselves to the exercise of administrative and financial responsibility in local matters, but there can be no question of compelling them so to do. So let me repeat that neither District Councils nor

any other new local government bodies will be established in any areas unless it is the general wish of the local people that this should be done."

In accordance with the Governor's assurances, referred to above, an investigation has been undertaken at Geita by a senior and experienced administrative officer and his recommendations are now being examined. This investigation embraced a review of the whole local government structure in that district, and has been carried out in consultation with the authorities of the people and with the people themselves.

Referring to this examination in a debate in the Legislative Council in October last, the Minister for Local Government and Administration said:

"When the examination... has progressed to an adequate point and proper consideration is then applied, not only by Government, but, first of all, by the local people at all levels... if the result is to crystallise upon a form of local government which is markedly different and markedly better than the form we have now, then certainly Government will do its best to put that form into operation and rescind the one we have now."

At the last meeting of this Council, attention was focused on the value of developing councils at a lower level than the District.

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Considerable work has already been done on the establishment of such councils on parish, township and divisional levels, and it is part of the Government's policy to ensure that these councils -- where they have already been established -- are adequately supervised and encouraged. Where they have not yet been established, steps are being taken to establish them. It may well be that amongst their other functions, these lower-level councils will serve a useful purpose as electoral colleges to councils at the district level, whether these latter are district councils established under the Local Government Ordinance or ... some other form of rural local government.

I have referred in this Council in the past to the South East Lake County Council and have indicated that this has not proved to be a success, as it has been found to be too remote from the people. Arrangements are therefore in hand for the dissolution of this county council with effect from 1 December 1959. Although this Council has served a useful purpose, experience of its working indicates that it is not a satisfactory form of rural local government in Tanganyika. No steps will be taken as regards the form of rural local government to replace it until there has been full consultation with all concerned.

Members of this Council may be interested in the recent progress of the Chiefs Convention. It will be recalled that in May 1957 the first meeting of representative chiefs from all over Tanganyika took place. On that occasion the chiefs adopted a formal constitution for further meetings of what is now known as the Chiefs Convention. This body has met three times during 1958, in January, June and December. It must be remembered that the chiefs scheduled under the African Chiefs Ordinance No. 349 and that the degree of authority exercised by members of this large group varies widely, as indeed do the capacities and standards of education of the chiefs themselves. Against this background it is encouraging that the convention is becoming a very workmanlike body. The constitution allows for two representative chiefs from each province, with an extra one from the large Lake Province, and in addition all those chiefs who are members of the Executive and Legislative Councils are also members. Depending on the numbers in the latter categories, which of course vary from time to time, this gives a total membership of about twenty-seven. The Chiefs Convention has proved itself to be a most useful advisory body to which the Government has

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already referred a number of important matters of policy. In addition, of course, a large number of matters of practical administration fall to be considered by the convention.

During the latter part of 1958 four representatives of the Chiefs Convention -- four Ministers -- formed a working party to consider proposals for the establishment of some form of Territorial Council. As will be recalled, it was the chiefs themselves, at the meeting of their convention held in May 1957, who urged the Government to consider the possibility of establishing a Territorial Council. Preliminary proposals based on the deliberations of this working party were considered by the chiefs at their recent meeting in December of last year.

Members of this Council have always exhibited great interest in the provision of credit for Africans. I should like to make reference to one or two matters having a bearing on this problem. We have in Tanganyika on the Statute Book the Credit to Natives (Restriction) Ordinance which, as its name implies, imposes certain restrictions on the granting of credit to Africans. For some time past it has seemed to the Government of Tanganyika that this was a somewhat anachronistic piece of legislation in present-day conditions, and in June 1957 a Bill to repeal this Ordinance was introduced into the Legislative Council. It was, however, withdrawn by the Government before the second reading stage was reached, as a result of representations -- I might say strong representations -- which were made by African members of the Council who urged that consideration of this proposal should be deferred to permit of further consultations with native authorities and with Africans generally. Members of this Council will no doubt recall that the proposal to repeal this Ordinance originated from the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Land and Population of East Africa that legal restrictions on the granting of credit to Africans should be reviewed, since it appeared that lack of credit facilities had some effect in curtailing economic development. As the proposals to remove these restrictions -- which are in fact also safeguards -- has caused some uneasiness among Africans, it has been decided, as indicated above, further to test African opinion in this matter. As so often happens in cases of this kind -- indeed I have just referred to an example in the case of the land tenure policy -- these further inquiries have indicated that the

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reaction of African public opinion varies according to the degree of local advancement and sophistication from wholehearted approval of the proposal to repeal to complete opposition to any such suggestion. The law therefore still stands on the Statute Book, but it is to be hoped that after the second round of the elections African opinion will crystallize more clearly in this matter.

It may be of interest to record here that while inquiries were being made as regards the reactions of African public opinion to the proposal to repeal the Ordinance, consideration was given to the possible need for controlling the activities of money-lenders in Tanganyika by legislation on the lines of that in force elsewhere. The results of this further inquiry have confirmed the statements which I and my predecessors have made to this Council, namely, that usury is virtually unknown in Tanganyika and that no legislative action is called for.

References have been made in previous discussions in the Council to the various sources of credit available to Africans. In addition to the commercial banks, building societies and co-operative societies, there are four main sources of credit available to Africans. The first source, namely, the Land Bank, is available to members of all races, including Africans, but the facilities offered by the other three, namely, the Local Development Loan Fund, the African Productivity Loan Fund and the Urban Housing Loan Fund, are restricted to Africans. The activities of the Land Bank continue to increase; the number of loans current on 31 December 1958 was 536, as against 397 on the same date in 1957. There has also been a substantial increase in the number of loans issued by the Local Development Loan Fund and the African Productivity Loan Fund. The total number of loans outstanding on 31 December 1958 was 591, as against 495 on the same date in 1957. It is perhaps worth observing that the terms of reference of the Local Development Loan Fund have recently been widened to cover commercial projects, but no application for this type of loan has as yet been received.

There has also been a substantial increase in the number of loans issued for urban housing. On 31 December 1957 the number of loans current was 137, but by 31 December 1958 this figure had more than doubled to 290. At the present time these loans are extremely popular and the number of good applications exceed the funds that can be made available for this purpose.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, Special
Representative)

I turn now to the third development in the natural resources field during 1958. There has been considerable progress during the past year in the Rufiji Basin survey scheme. I shall not worry members of this Council with a detailed account of all the progress that has been made, but it may be worth recording some of the major developments. Three potential dam sites and reservoir areas have been surveyed and a survey of 2,000 acres has been made in the Ifakara area as a possible extension to the Lumemo trial farm. In addition, the survey and demarcation of 5,000 acres for a pilot irrigation scheme adjacent to the Rejewa trial farm has been completed. A number of maps of areas in the Rufiji Basin have also been compiled.

Sixty-five hydrological and meteorological stations have been established to date in the Rufiji Basin covering some 68,000 square miles. Considerable work has been carried out in a geological survey of the upper Killombero Valley, while intensive soil surveys have been undertaken in the same valley as well as in the Bohoro Flats.

Perhaps the most important step forward has been the establishment of a pilot irrigation scheme in the vicinity of Rumjwa. This area lies in the Mbeya district of the Southern Highlands province. The scheme has been planned to extend to 5,000 acres in due course and represents the first large-scale irrigation scheme in Tanganyika. It is the outcome of two and a half years' intensive study of the Rufiji Basin by eleven experts of FAO working in conjunction with the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation. Once again, I wish to express the Government of Tanganyika's great appreciation of the valuable services given by these FAO experts. The scheme contemplates the establishment of a number of farms which will ultimately be taken over by African tenant-farmers. Although this scheme is only in its initial stages, it is obviously of considerable importance.

At the last meeting of this Council members expressed considerable interest in a number of schemes designed to increase African productivity throughout the Territory. As I then indicated, the greater part of the cost of these schemes is being financed by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

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Special Representative)

In accordance with this programme, work has continued during the year on such schemes as the development of stock routes, the Mbarali pilot irrigation schemes -- which forms part of the scheme for developing the Rufiji Basin to which I have just referred -- a variety of schemes to encourage African production of cash crops, a plan to increase the productivity of the Territory's forests, the establishing of veterinary disease and investigation centres, schemes to reduce damage done to crops by elephant and other game, and a number of water development and irrigation schemes.

When Tanganyika was last discussed by this Council, particular interest was exhibited in the problem of tsetse clearing, and it is indeed a matter of regret to me that the representative of India, Ambassador Lall, is no longer here to conduct our discussions about tsetse clearing. During 1958 bush clearing schemes employing established methods of discriminative and selective clearing have been pushed forward in many parts of the Territory. In particular two important schemes are under way in the Lake Province which will clear the tsetse fly from 500 square miles in North-eastern Sukumaland and 400 square miles in the Karagwe district. The areas being reclaimed will be suitable for cattle and cash crops and there is, among the people in the over-populated areas adjacent to the areas being cleared, a desire to occupy the reclaimed land as soon as possible. The cost of these schemes is being met in part from a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and in part by the local authorities.

In many of the areas in which clearing of the tsetse infested bush is being pursued increasing use is being made of paid labour to replace communal turn-outs wherever there is a preference among the local people for this method. But in many areas clearing camps will form part of the annual cycle of the life of the community.

Experiments are proceeding in the use of both hand spraying and aerial spraying techniques according to conditions prevailing in the area being cleared.

Once again there has been marked progress in the field of co-operative development. The number of registered co-operative societies has risen from the 1957 figure of 474 to a total of 542 comprising a membership of some 332,000.

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Special Representative)

There are now six consumer societies, two having been added to the four to which I referred when I last addressed this Council. In addition, a further two probationary consumer societies were formed during the year and four more applications for registration of consumer societies are under consideration.

Among the latest developments in this field are the formation of a small building society and the entry of two societies into the marketing of fish and dairy products. A second co-operative cotton ginnery came into operation during 1958.

There has been an increase in building activity by co-operative societies during 1958, more particularly a coffee curing works, the majority shareholding of which is owned by the Bukoba Native Cooperative Union, which has concluded an agreement with the Government to supply electricity to Bukoba Township from its power station at the works.

Before leaving the subject of developments in the field of natural resources, I should like to refer to the present position as regards the growing and refining of sugar in Tanganyika. At the present time there are three factories producing manufactured sugar, that is sugar other than jaggery, in Tanganyika. The production of these three factories was estimated at 27,000 tons in 1958 and is expected to reach 35,000 tons during the current year, with an ultimate production of some 45,000 tons per annum. The consumption of manufactured sugar in Tanganyika was nearly 38,000 tons in 1956, 41,000 in 1957, and the estimated figure for 1958 is of the order of 43,000 tons.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held in December last, the Government tabled a Paper on sugar policy (Government Paper No. 9 of 1958) which was accepted by the Legislative Council. In brief, it is the Government's policy that sugar should be produced in Tanganyika to the fullest extent to which it can be marketed at prices representing reasonable remuneration to efficient producers and that consumers should have available to them all the sugar they want and are able to buy at the lowest prices consistent with this same criterion.

Now, it would seem likely that production from the three existing factories to which I have already referred is unlikely to meet the Territory's requirements of manufactured sugar if the present rising trend in consumption continues.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,
Special Representative)

Three additional sugar production projects are, however, known to be under consideration and the full development of the factories now in existence and contemplated might well increase production not only beyond the requirements of Tanganyika but also in excess of East African requirements generally and the East African export quota, which is at present limited to a potential figure of 10,000 tons per annum for East Africa as a whole.

In view of the complexity of this subject and the desirability of obtaining expert advice, the Government has secured the services of an expert from the United Kingdom who has, in fact, just arrived in the Territory. The expert will be asked to submit proposals for the orderly development and expansion of the sugar industry in Tanganyika and this will, of course, involve legislation. Against this background, the Government's policy was stated in the Paper referred to above as follows:

"It is clear that unrestricted investment at the present time or in the near future could result in serious over-production and it is therefore desirable to dispose as far as possible of any uncertainty which might arise regarding future opportunities for sugar production in the Territory. In any legislation that may be enacted, the legitimate interests of the three manufacturers of sugar (other than jaggery) actually in production on the date of issue of this Paper will be safeguarded. To the extent that there may be room for further sugar production in Tanganyika, consideration will first be given to applications from the three concerns which have already informed the Minister for Natural Resources that they contemplate undertaking the manufacture of sugar and preference will be given to applications that are supported by firm plans with evidence of command of competent management and the requisite capital."

Members of this Council will no doubt appreciate that one of the three concerns referred to in this Government Paper is the Tanganyika Sugar Company, of which I gave this Council an account last February. The present position is, therefore, that when the expert has submitted his recommendations, appropriate legislation for the control of sugar manufacture will be drafted. Until this legislation has been enacted applications for licences from the Tanganyika Sugar Company -- and from the other two concerns which are contemplating the manufacture of sugar -- cannot be entertained.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,
Special Representative)

It seems unlikely that the proposed legislation will be ready for consideration in the Legislative Council until September 1959, but if by any chance it is ready before the end of the Budget Session in June/July it will, of course, be taken then.

Members of this Council may be interested in the position reached as regards the Serengeti National Park. It will be recalled that in October 1957 the recommendations of a Committee of Enquiry were published and that these recommendations were accepted by the Government, with certain modifications. The Government's policy in this matter was endorsed by the Legislative Council in June 1958. Briefly, it has been decided that a new national park will be set up in the Serengeti Plains, mainly to the west of the existing park but including a substantial area of the present park, where the clash between the interests of wild life and human beings can be eliminated by the compensation and resettlement of the small number of people living in that area. At the same time it has been decided to establish a special conservation unit to conserve the natural resources of the famous Ngorongoro Highlands which include the Ngorongoro Crater itself. It has been decided that the Ngorongoro Highlands must be excluded from the new national park as the Government has taken the view that human interests must predominate in this particular area. Legislation is in the course of preparation to cover the establishment of both the new park and the conservation unit.

It is, however, to be regretted that the present financial state of the Territory is likely to mean that the development of this scheme as a whole will not be proceeded with as rapidly as is desirable. It is indeed to be hoped that funds will be forthcoming from outside Tanganyika for the proper establishment and progressive development of the new national park from which so many visitors to Tanganyika have derived so much pleasure.

I turn now to give the Council an indication of developments in the medical field. There are now seventy-six Government hospitals or dispensaries with beds in Tanganyika.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,
Special Representative)

The new Government hospital, Geita, was opened during 1958 and the buildings for new hospitals at Sumbawanga and Maswa were completed. In addition to these Government hospitals there are thirty-six mission hospitals with resident medical practitioners, and also a number of hospitals maintained by sisal estates and other industrial concerns.

There are now eight African doctors in Government service; three more who have qualified at Makerere are serving their internships. In addition, twenty-one students from Tanganyika are now studying medicine at Makerere.

If there is no wastage of serving officers and if all those now studying qualify in due time there will by 1964 be a total of thirty-two African doctors in the Government service. This will mean that two out of nine medical officers in the total establishment of medical practitioners of all races in non-super scale posts, which at present stands at 147, will be filled by Africans within five years.

References have been made in the past in this Council to the incidence of tuberculosis. The Southern Province tuberculosis control scheme which was initiated in 1957 is now well established. A number of Government and mission hospitals are co-operating in this project under the general direction of a Government tuberculosis officer whose help and guidance is proving to be of great assistance to all the medical staff taking part in this scheme.

The various centres which maintain tuberculosis beds throughout the Territory also operate out-patients' schemes, to a greater or lesser degree, and during 1958 there was some expansion of this aspect of anti-tuberculosis work, although the acceptance of out-patients is carefully restricted to patients where it is possible to exercise proper supervision and control over follow-up treatment.

During 1958 the new tuberculosis section of the Benedictine Hospital at Paramiho was opened and progress was made in the construction of the new tuberculosis hospital at Mbeya which is being undertaken by the American Baptist Mission.

A successful mass inoculation scheme -- the largest ever undertaken in East Africa -- was completed at the end of 1958 when more than 32,000 children were inoculated against tuberculosis in the Kilimanjaro area.

During 1958 poliomyelitis vaccination was made available to all persons under the age of thirty-four.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,
Special Representative)

During the year accommodation for interns, nursing sisters and other lay staff was completed at the Princess Margaret Hospital, Dar es Salaam, and work was started on the medical centre, health education section and ancillary hospital units.

In 1958 the first ten of the rural medical centres envisaged in the Development Plan were opened. Buildings have been provided by local authorities, trained staff by Government and much of the equipment by UNICEF. Here I should like to express the Government's appreciation of the considerable help it has received from UNICEF.

During the last discussion on Tanganyika suggestions were made that the Government should pay particular attention to the improvement of communications in the southern part of the Territory. I am glad, therefore, to be able to inform this Council that considerable progress has been made in this respect.

A twenty-four-mile extension of the Southern Province railway from Chilungulu to Masasi, which was only authorized in April, was completed by the end of September, and was open to traffic in October in time to carry the season's export crops.

In addition, approval was given in October for the construction of a new branch line taking off from near Kilosa, on the central line, to Mikumi, a point on the Morogoro/Iringa road. This branch line is regarded as the first step towards a railway into the Kilombero Valley and eventually into the Southern Highlands Province.

As regards roads, the Porotos diversion in the Southern Highlands Province was opened in September. This new road, thirty-one-miles long, cuts two hours off the time taken by heavy lorries to travel between Iringa and Mbeya.

An additional twenty miles of bitumen are being laid between Morogoro and Iringa now that the bitumenization of the Dar es Salaam/Morogoro road has been completed.

In the Southern Province itself a programme of bridging on the Mtwara/Songea road has been pushed ahead and permanent bridging on the Songea/Njombe road has been put in hand, together with other improvements.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,
Special Representative)

In addition to the progress made in the southern part of the Territory, steady work has been done in other parts. In the Lake Province, for example, the Biharamulo/Mwanza road is about three quarters complete and is expected to be opened in April of this year. The Berega section of the East/West trunk road will also be ready by then, giving all-weather road connexions between Dodoma and Dar es Salaam.

An additional port facility was added with the completion in Dar es Salaam during the year of a new oil jetty to accommodate ocean-going tankers.

As regards public buildings in Dar es Salaam, the new High Court building was opened by the Lord High Chancellor in May 1958, and a new central telephone exchange was opened in November. This will have, eventually, a capacity of 10,000 lines.

This record of progress and development in all fields in 1958 is one which augurs well for the future of the largest of the Trust Territories. Continued progress on these lines is, however, dependent on two factors in particular: first, that the finances of the Territory will prove to be sufficiently buoyant to sustain the inevitable increases in expenditure to which developments in the various fields referred to, and particularly in the constitutional field, will inevitably give rise; secondly, that the great mass of African opinion will heed the warnings recently given, which have been reinforced by their own responsible leaders, to obey the laws. Despite the setbacks which occurred in both these fields during 1958 there is no reason why the picture of Tanganyika's progress due to be given to this Council in 1960 should not be even more encouraging than that which I have been able to give on this occasion.

I do apologize for the length of this statement, but possibly members of the Council may find the answers to a number of questions which they might otherwise have had to ask.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.

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Trusteeship Council
23rd Session, 1st Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1450
30 January 1959

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

FEB 2 1959

The twenty-third session of the Trusteeship Council was declared open today at 3:10 p.m. by ALFRED CLAEYS-BOUUAERT (Belgium), President of the Council's last session, who acted as temporary President.

The first item of business was the adoption of the agenda. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the provisional agenda (Doc.T/1422 and Add.1), which listed 19 items for consideration during the current session.

With respect to the examination of annual reports on trust territories, listed under item 4 of the provisional agenda, the PRESIDENT stated that the reports on Togoland and on the French Cameroons had not yet been circulated to Council members. As for the report on Ruanda-Urundi, he said that Belgium, the administering authority, had already informally advised members that it hoped that examination of this report would be postponed to the Council's next session in May.

Miss MARTHE TENZER (Belgium), confirming the remarks of the President, said that the special representative of the administering authority for Ruanda-Urundi, Mr. Leroy, had been appointed to another post. For that reason, she said, her government would prefer to have the examination of the report made at the Council's next session when a new special representative would have been appointed.

IVAN I. LOBANOV (USSR), objecting to the request of the Belgian representative, said the examination of the situation in Ruanda-Urundi should not be postponed in view of the "extraordinary events" which had occurred in a territory adjacent to Ruanda-Urundi.

On a point of order, Miss TENZER (Belgium) said the reference to matters not affecting the trust territory was not within the purview of the Council.

Continuing, Mr. LOBANOV (USSR) said the events he had referred to in the territory adjoining Ruanda-Urundi had increased "our concern" for the "security and welfare" of the population of Ruanda-Urundi. An administrative union existed between the territories, and he felt that the Council was obliged "without delay" to acquaint itself with conditions in Ruanda-Urundi and take "emergency action" in order to avoid a similar situation in that territory.

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The PRESIDENT said the Council could only discuss problems affecting trust territories. Any reference to the affairs of other territories was not within the purview of the Council.

A procedural discussion on the Belgian request then followed.

Reservations to the Belgian request were expressed by CHANDRA S. JHA (India) and ABDULLAH EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic).

G.K. CASTON (United Kingdom), Dr. E. RONALD WALKER (Australia) and MICHEL DE CAMARET (France) supported the request.

Mr. JHA (India) then suggested that the report on Ruanda-Urundi be kept on the agenda. If Belgium had not appointed a new special representative at the time the Council was due to examine the report, he said, it could then decide to postpone the matter until the next session.

Mr. LOBANOV (USSR) supported the Indian suggestion.

Miss TENZER (Belgium) said her government's position had been agreed upon at an informal meeting of Council members. In any case, she did not believe that a new special representative could be designated between now and the end of the current session. She asked for a vote on her request.

After further discussion, Mr. JHA (India) said he would not press his suggestion. All he wished to see, he said, was that the rules of procedure were strictly applied. There was no thought of any discourtesy to Belgium.

The Council then voted on the Belgian request to postpone examination of the report on Ruanda-Urundi until the next session.

It was approved by a vote of 10 to one (USSR), with 3 abstentions (United Arab Republic, India, Burma).

The Council then resumed consideration of its agenda for the present session.

The provisional agenda was adopted with the inclusion of two new items: a report of the Subcommittee on the Questionnaire containing a proposed special questionnaire for Nauru, and an item on control and limitation of documentation. (The questionnaire serves as the basis for the preparation of annual reports on trust territories by the administering authorities.)

During the discussion of the agenda, Mr. LOBANOV (USSR) held that the question of the future of the two Cameroons (French and British) should be considered early in the session in view of the fact that the necessary documentation must be submitted in time for consideration by the General Assembly, which will resume its thirteenth session on 20 February.

Mr. DE CAMARET (France) pointed out that, although the item was listed in the agenda as item 17, his delegation was prepared to consider it about 9 February, as planned.

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Trusteeship Council
23rd Session, 1st Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1452
30 January 1959

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

Following the adoption of the agenda, Mr. DE CAMARET (France) made some observations concerning the examination of the annual report on French Togoland. France, he said, would fulfil its commitments; however, he felt that the examination of the 1957 report on the territory would be outdated, particularly in view of the recent decision of the General Assembly concerning the independence of Togoland in 1960.

The next item concerned the report of the Secretary-General on the credentials of the members attending the session.

The PRESIDENT said he had been informed that the Secretary-General had not yet received the credentials of all members. As soon as they had been received, the Secretary-General would submit a report in accordance with Rule 14 of the rules of procedure.

The Council then proceeded to the election of a new President, by secret ballot.

Max H. Dorsinville (Haiti) was elected President. Of the 14 votes cast, 13 were for Mr. Dorsinville's election, and one vote was invalid.

Next the Council proceeded to the election of the Vice-President.

Girolamo Vitelli (Italy) was elected to that post. Thirteen votes were cast for his election, and one vote was invalid.

Tributes were then paid to Mr. Dorsinville and Mr. Vitelli on their election. Words of welcome were extended to Burma and the United Arab Republic on their re-election by the General Assembly last year for another term on the Council, and to Paraguay, a new member on the Council replacing Guatemala.

The Council next considered the organization of its work for the present session.

The PRESIDENT drew attention to a petition (Doc. T/1424) received from George M. Houser, Executive Director of the American Committee of Africa, New York. In his petition, Mr. Houser requests the Council to grant him an oral hearing concerning the question of his exclusion from visiting the trust territory of Tanganyika.

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Mr. CASTON (United Kingdom), while not objecting to the request, expressed reservations of principle, particularly with regard to the granting of oral hearings to non-residents of trust territories.

Reservations were also expressed by KEVIN T. KELLY (Australia) who felt that the subject of the petitioner's statement before the Council should be limited to the question of his exclusion from visiting Tanganyika, as stated in his written petition.

Mr. Houser's request for an oral hearing was approved by a vote of 7 in favor to none against, with 7 abstentions (Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, Paraguay, United Kingdom).

The Council then began examination of conditions in British-administered Tanganyika and heard an opening statement by JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, the United Kingdom's special representative for Tanganyika.

Declaring that 1958 had been a year of "considerable progress in Tanganyika in almost all fields," the special representative said there were, however, some "disturbing" features, especially the financial situation.

Describing first the political and constitutional developments, Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE recalled that elections to the representative side of the Legislative Council were held in September in five of the ten constituencies. There had been no difficulties, he said, but it seemed that large numbers of persons of all races who had been qualified to register did not do so and this accounted for the comparatively small number of electors. He added that the "very small number" of spoiled ballot papers was an indication of the efforts made by the government and the political parties to explain the voting procedure to the electorate.

The special representative then drew attention to a statement made by the new Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, which, he said, had been warmly welcomed throughout the territory. In his address the Governor had declared "that African participation both in the legislature and in the executive should steadily increase." He had also emphasized that "the fact that when self-government is eventually attained both the legislature and the government are likely to be predominantly African should in no way affect the security of the rights and interests of those minority communities which have made their homes in Tanganyika."

The Governor's statement, said the special representative, had been recommended by Mr. Nyerere, Chairman of the newly-formed Tanganyika Elected Members' Organization, "to all sections of the community."

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TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 3

Continuing, Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE, special representative for Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration, told the Council that "the second round" of the elections would be held 9 February. Once again, he noted, African voters were in a substantial majority over the Europeans and Asians combined in all five constituencies except Dar es Salaam where the Asians were in an over-all majority.

Only three of the 15 seats were being contested and the elections would be for one European and two Asian seats, he said.

The special representative said that the principal political leaders had adopted a responsible attitude but this was not so in the provinces where some political speakers had provoked "unrest and a most regrettable defiance of law and order." The situation, he added, "has now improved."

Noting that the number of radio broadcasts and publications had increased during the last year, Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE observed that "a considerable amount of material received from the United Nations" had been distributed throughout the territory.

The special representative then turned to the financial situation. He said that the current financial year, 1958/59, was likely to close with a deficit of one million pounds and that the estimated position for the year 1959/60 was even less satisfactory. Some of the contributing factors were a likely reduction in returns from customs revenue due to the fall in oil seed prices, the severe drop in the cotton prices, the expected severe fall in coffee prices and the probable reduction of capital expenditure. Unless there was an unexpected and marked improvement, there must inevitably be "a cutting back of the social and other services which the territory so badly needs," he declared.

Describing developments in education, he said that in 1959 Africans would be able to take their higher school certificates in Tanganyika instead of outside the territory. He said there were still large numbers of unfilled places in the existing territorial education system in spite of persistent demands for increased education facilities.

He said that the number of African children of primary school age was estimated at about 850,000. Of these some 367,000 were at present attending

(more)

primary schools. The number of African children of middle school age was also about 850,000. Of these, some 35,000 were attending such schools.

The special representative estimated that £ 40 million of capital expenditure and £ 46 million for recurrent expenditures would be required to provide primary and middle schools for all African children and secondary schools for 15 per cent of those leaving middle schools. Against the background of a total annual budget of some £ 20 million to cover all the services of government, he said, "it is abundantly clear that, however much we may sympathize with this demand for additional education facilities, progress toward the ultimate objective must inevitably be slow."

He then explained that at the post secondary level education was integrated and that a newly-established committee was now considering the problem of integrating the three racial systems of education at lower levels.

The Council adjourned at 6:40 p.m. until 11 a.m., Monday, 2 February, when, besides various miscellaneous items, it will begin the questioning of the special representative on conditions in Tanganyika.

(END OF TAKE 3 AND OF PRESS RELEASE TR/1450.)