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Twenty-third Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Monday, 2 February 1959, at 2.30 p.m.

President:

Mr. DORSINVILLE

(Haiti)

1. Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika:
  - (a) Annual report of the Administering Authority for the year 1957 (T/1405, 1425, 1428 and 1429; T/L.890) [4a]
  - (b) Petitions raising general questions (T/PET.2/L.10/Add.1 and L.11) [5]
2. Composition of subsidiary organs:
  - (a) Standing Committee on Administrative Unions
  - (b) Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories (continued)

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.944 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

## AGENDA ITEMS 4a AND 5

## EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA:

- (a) ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR 1957  
(T/1405, 1425, 1428 and 1429; T/L.890)
- (b) PETITIONS RAISING GENERAL QUESTIONS (T/PET.2/L.10/Add.1 and L.11)

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.

Political advancement (continued)

Mr. YANG (China): With regard to the answers given to me before lunch by the special representative, I should like to say that when I posed these questions I was not interested in matters of a semantic nature. Rather I was interested in the contents which these words or expressions tried to indicate. In posing my questions, I can assure the special representative, I was quite alive to the very interesting exchange between the representative of the United States on the one hand and the special representative and Sir Andrew Cohen on the other when the matter was considered last year.

I have one minor question relating to the preceding one about this gentleman, Mr. Zuberi-Mtemvu, who was, according to Mr. Japhet, the TANU representative in the Northern Province, popularly dubbed "Kinyonga" and who was able to poll only fifty-three votes in the 1958 elections. Could the special representative tell me if Mr. Mtemvu's African National Congress still exists and, if so, whether Mr. Mtemvu is still its leader? The special representative has already touched upon this matter, but I would be very appreciative if he could throw some light on the point I just raised.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As far as I am aware, the Tanganyika African National Congress held an annual meeting, I think, in December, or it may have been in November, at which, according to reports, something of the order of twenty-people were present, during which meeting Mr. Zuberi-Mtemvu was re-elected president. I am not aware of any other activities of the Tanganyika

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African National Congress beyond the fact that they indicated that they did not propose to put up any candidates for the second round of the elections.

Mr. YANG (CHINA): Last year, before the September elections were held, secret talks were reported to have been in progress between the UTF and TANU leaders on a possible merger. This was indeed interesting news. Could the special representative kindly tell the Council if there was truth in this report? Would he say that these talks were rather of the nature of pre-election bargaining than sincere efforts to iron out the differences existing between the two parties and to bring about "a successful marriage" as "the only possible way to achieve responsible and successful self-government in Tanganyika"?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I am aware, because it was so announced in the Press, that there were pre-election talks between the representatives of TANU and UTF which were purported to be secret. I was not present and I know no more than the substance of the talks other than appeared in various Press statements, one of which the representative of China has quoted from. I cannot, therefore, indicate to this Council what the objectives of the talks were. I can only say that they did not appear to have any fruitful result.

Mr. YANG (China): I appreciate the remarks made by the special representative.

My next question relates to the second part of the elections to be held on 9 February of this year. The special representative told the Council last Friday that of the fifteen seats only three -- that is, one European and two Asian -- are being contested. Could the special representative tell the Council: first, why, out of the fifteen seats, only three are being contested? I ask this question because at the 1958 elections the candidates consisted of fourteen Africans, twenty-two Asians and eight Europeans. Secondly, are all African candidates members of TANU? Thirdly, how many of the European and Asian candidates are members of or will receive support from the UTF? Fourthly, are these European or Asian candidates who will seek support from TANU or to whom TANU will give support?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The present position as regards the second round of the elections is that there will only be three contested seats. To take first the single European contested seat -- which is the seat in Dar es Salaam -- one European candidate has been formally endorsed, that is, supported by TANU, and he is being opposed by a European candidate who is standing as an independent. The European candidate who is standing as an independent has a long record of public service in Tanganyika. He has been mayor of Dar es Salaam. Until Mr. Nyerere was elected as Chairman of the Representative Members Association, he, Mr. Tyrell, held that elected office on the representative side of the Legislative Council.

Similarly, as regards the Asian seat in Dar es Salaam, there is a contest here between one Asian candidate, who is supported by the Asian Association and TANU, and another Asian candidate who is standing as an independent.

In the southern province, the only other province in which there is a contested election, one Asian candidate has TANU support and the other Asian candidate is standing as an independent.

In respect of all the seats in which members have been returned unopposed, all the Africans are members of TANU and all the Europeans and Asians -- although as the representative of China will appreciate, they cannot be members of TANU because membership at present is restricted to Africans -- have nevertheless received the endorsement and support of TANU.

As regards the only outstanding point in his question, the position of UTP, none of the Asian or European candidates are members of UTP, though one of the Europeans was previously a member but resigned some time ago.

Mr. YANG (China): I appreciate the lengthy replies given to me by the special representative. I was not suggesting that any of these European or Asian candidates were members of TANU; I was asking whether any of these candidates are members of UTP or whether they will receive support from that party.

As regards the forthcoming elections, the special representative also told the Council, in his opening statement, that:

"... 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." (T/PV.942, p. 67)

(Mr. Yang, China)

Could the special representative kindly explain what accounts for this Asian majority in Dar es Salaam. I have before me the population figures by provinces. I am quoting the figures from a list circulated to members of this Council during the twentieth session in 1957. For Dar es Salaam the following is indicated: Europeans, 4,478; Asians, 27,441; Africans, 100,000; Arabs, 2,545; others, 915. Therefore, I am somewhat puzzled at this Asian over-all majority. Would the special representative say that this was due to the apathy on the part of the potential African voters in Dar es Salaam?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I think it was on the last occasion when this Council was discussing Tanganyika that I indicated that for the first round of elections the number of those who had registered in the first five constituencies was considerably less than the best estimate which the Government had been able to make of the potential electorate for those five constituencies. Admittedly, any figures are a guess because in view of the qualitative franchise with three alternative qualifications, it is impossible to be certain to what extent the three alternative qualifications may overlap. By that I mean somebody who is both an office-holder and has the education qualification and income qualification.

However, the best estimate which was made for the first five constituencies was of the order of 70,000 to 75,000, of whom, as is known, some 28,000 only registered. As regards the second round of the elections which includes Dar es Salaam, again the estimated figure of potential electors was of the order of 75,000. But in this case only some 30,000 have in fact registered.

Although there is no official breakdown by races of the figures -- because it is in fact a common and not a communal role -- I myself have studied the figures and I do know that the lack of candidates coming forward to register as voters is applicable to all communities, not to any single one. I can only suggest, in specific reply to the question asked by the representative of China, either that the Asians have registered in larger numbers -- that is to say, that a greater

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proportion of the Asian voters, that is, persons qualified to register, have in fact registered -- or possibly that in fact there are more qualified Asians in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. YANG (China): I thank the special representative for his reply to the question I just put to him. My next question relates to the Constitutional Committee which I understand will soon be set up after the next round of elections to be held in February of this year. I would be grateful to the special representative if he could tell the Council anything about the time of the establishment of that Committee, its composition and its terms of reference. These are some of the matters with which many members of the Council are greatly concerned. I would be most appreciative if the special representative could comment on the three points which I have just raised.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As regards the time of appointment, it is the Governor's intention, during the month of March, to announce both the terms of reference and the composition of the so-called post-elections Committee.



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Special Representative)

As to the composition, it has already been indicated on previous occasions in this Council, by reference to statements made by the Governor's predecessor and by the Governor himself, that the Committee will be primarily a committee of the Legislative Council, with the Governor having reserved to himself the right to add one or more persons not being members of the Legislative Council, who may be able to make a particular contribution to the work of this Committee. I am not in a position -- for the very good reason that the decisions have not yet been taken -- to indicate to this Council the exact composition of this Committee, and indeed it would be quite inappropriate for the Governor to decide upon the composition of the Committee until after the second round of the elections.

Finally, as regards the terms of reference, general indications have been given in the past as to the sort of matters which might be included in the terms of reference of this Committee; but here, again, no final decisions have as yet been made, although an announcement will be made during the month of March.

Mr. YANG (China): My next question relates to the District Councils. The Special Representative, in his opening statement, referred to opposition to least four of these District Councils. I understand that, in one case, an investigation is being conducted by a senior administrative officer, and I was given to understand that should the result of that investigation crystallize upon a form of local government which is markedly different from and markedly better than the present form, then the Government would do its best to put that form into operation and to rescind the present one. I should like to know from the Special Representative if such a decision would affect the whole structure of the District Councils in other areas. Would it have any bearing on the whole operation of the District Councils?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As I indicated in my opening remarks, the present position is that there are nine District Councils plus the similar body which is the Local Council at Newala, and that five of these have been operating satisfactorily and without any particular difficulties. Of the remaining four, two have in fact had to be put into commission because they did not perform their statutory functions; and the other two, although still meeting and performing their statutory functions, have been operating in an atmosphere where

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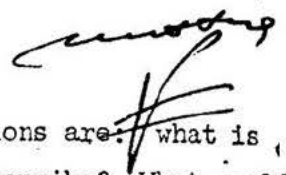
there has been considerable opposition to them. The most acute of these cases was perhaps the one at Geita, as a result of which the Government appointed the senior administrative officer whose recommendations are now being examined, and I have little doubt that the conclusions reached in his examination of the situation in Geita will be borne in mind by the Government should there appear to be good cause for varying the form of rural local government in any other area.

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Mr. YANG (China): My last question relates to decentralization, a point which was dealt with at our previous session and, I suppose, also during the twenty-first session. Mr. Lall made reference to it, and the Special Representative, in his final statement, also referred to it in connexion with certain other points raised on that subject. I do not find any new information concerning this matter and, upon reading the verbatim record of last year, I was under the impression that the Special Representative might give the Council some further information in this regard. Perhaps he could throw some light on the matter of decentralization. I do not need to refer him to what has been done by Mr. Hudson. He is quite aware of the work done by Mr. Hudson, but I would appreciate some further information on this point.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): During the past year a considerable amount of time has been devoted to a study of the matters to which the representative of China has referred, and to which I myself referred when last this Council was considering Tanganyika.

There are perhaps two elements in this: one, administrative decentralization, and, two, the possibility of setting up, as it were, decentralized councils -- that is, councils at perhaps the provincial level. In view of the present tempo of constitutional development at the centre, the Government has not reached any conclusion that it would be desirable, at this stage at any rate, to pursue the possibility of setting up provincial councils. I would not wish that to be understood as meaning that it has taken any decision not to pursue that course of action, but it has been put into cold storage for the time being. Meanwhile, however, administrative instructions have been given which, it is hoped, will lead to a decentralization of administrative authority from Dar es Salaam to the provinces in terms of departments and provincial commissioners, etc. I hope that that answers the question of the representative of China.



  
Mr. SEARS (United States of America): My next questions are: what is the approximate proportion of Moslems in the population of Tanganyika? What could the special representative tell us about the attitude of the Africans in Tanganyika as to the question of the voting of women in the elections?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As regards the first part of the question, the estimated figure of the Moslem African population in Tanganyika is of the order of 2 million to 2.5 million out of an African population of some eight and three quarter millions. That is a figure which might well have to be taken with some reserve, in the sense that when questions are asked for census purposes people sometimes answer that particular question rather more loosely than they do some of the other more precise ones in terms of date of birth and place of birth, and so on. But, however, some 2 million to 2.5 million people have proclaimed themselves to be Moslems in the African census.

As regards the second part of the question, women are of course entitled to vote on equal terms with men in these elections for the Legislature. So far as I am aware, there has been no suggestion on the part of the African Moslems, or indeed of any other Moslems in the Territory, that they should not exercise their rights.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): After the next, second round of elections has been completed a week from today -- shortly thereafter -- you will have this post-election committee, at which time the question of possible constitutional reforms will be discussed. Then I assume that shortly thereafter the question of constitutional reforms will be debated both in London and in Tanganyika. My question is this: how soon, if this is pursued diligently, can new constitutional reforms be put on the statute books?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): It would be impossible for me to foreshadow the exact tempo at which these developments may take place, but I can give the Council certain factual information. I have already indicated that it is the Governor's intention during the month of March to announce the

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composition and terms of reference of this committee. I have also indicated that it is primarily a committee of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council itself has a fairly heavy programme of work during the second half of the month of March, and much of its time will no doubt be taken up with debating the address which the Governor proposes to make to the Legislature on 17 March. The Council will then recess for a short while and will then have to meet again to take up its business before it embarks upon the budget session. The budget is likely to be presented toward the end of April and, in accordance with past experience, the debate on the budget is likely to take up most of the months of May and June. I regard it as unlikely, therefore, that the committee will be able to do more than have perhaps one or two formal meetings before about the first of July mainly because all its members are likely to be occupied with ordinary Legislative Council business.

As to how long it will take once the committee has formally convened and met, it would be impossible for me to predict, partly because this depends on its terms of reference, the particular problems which are referred to it. It may well be that in agreement with the members of the representative side of the Legislature, some of the constitutional problems which are facing Tanganyika at the present time may form the subject of direct discussion between the Government and the elected members and might not be specifically referred to the committee at all. I may add this: however smoothly the discussions of the committee or indeed any constitutional discussions may proceed, there follows thereafter consideration by the Secretary of State in London and after that the putting into proper constitutional form, in terms of constitutional documents, orders in council and other legislative instruments, of the conclusions finally decided upon. All that must inevitably take a measure of time.

*W. G. A. G.*  
Mr. SEARS (United States of America): What I was trying to elicit was whether it would not be possible for the parity system to be dropped and possibly a situation involving universal suffrage put into operation before the end of the legal term of the present Legislative Council. However, I will not press that question.

(Mr. Sears, United States)

My next question is as follows: what is the permanent European settler population of Tanganyika today?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The best estimate in terms of those who are permanently in Tanganyika because they have land of their own or businesses of their own is of the order of 4,000 to 5,000, which would include all members of the family, men, women and children.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): That is an interesting figure. I cannot calculate it immediately, but it seems to me that the permanent white settler population of Tanganyika does not differ greatly in numbers from the settler population in Nigeria, which would more or less put the future political progress of Tanganyika closer to that which is taking place in Nigeria today. I am not asking for any comment from the special representative. I am just thinking out loud while I have the floor.

Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand): It seems rather ungrateful to ask Mr. Cooke further questions after his marathon opening statement, but there are one or two small matters of detail on which I should like further information.

The special representative has said that the number of persons who registered for the elections in September amounted to about 28,500. This figure was rather less than 50 per cent of the estimated number of persons who would be entitled to register. Could the special representative tell me if he knows of any reasons that the Government knows of for this rather small and perhaps disappointing number of people who actually registered? Also while on that subject, could the special representative give me more exact estimates -- I know he cannot give exact figures -- more detailed estimates of the number of Africans, Asians and Europeans among the 28,500 people who did vote?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I find it difficult to speculate as to why those who were qualified to register as voters did not in fact do so. It certainly was not because they were not made aware of their rights in this matter. A considerable publicity campaign was entered into for the first round of the elections, and indeed for the first round of the elections there was a period of, I think, approximately six or nine months during which people were able to register. Thus there was ample time for all those who wished to register to do so, and they were fully made aware of their rights.

One must bear in mind two points: first, that these were the first elections to the Legislature in Tanganyika, and I would suppose that if and when the time comes to revise the electoral roll, even if the same qualifications were maintained as at present that in fact there would be more voters because public interest in the elections has been increased by the elections themselves and that will naturally carry over to the future.

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Secondly, a large number of people of all races -- and I think it is important to underline this -- although I cannot give the actual figures, I do know that a considerable number of Europeans and Asians who were qualified to register as voters, did not do so. I would not attempt to say why they did not do so, but I know that they did not do so. Any hanging back from registration was by no means confined to the African population only.

As regards the other question, it has not been the practice of the Government of Tanganyika, as we have a common roll, to define too closely the proportion of registered electors of each community because they are regarded for this purpose as Tanganyikans. I can, however, indicate that in both rounds of the elections, that is from the 28,000 in the first round and the 30,000 in the second round, the number of African electors was over two thirds of the total in each case.

Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand): In his opening statement, the special representative referred to irresponsible political speakers who had caused certain difficulties in the course of the election. Can the special representative tell me whether these speakers belonged to any particular political party, and if so, which party?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I would say that the majority of those people belonged to the Tanganyika African National Union. There might have been a few local politicians who were not specific members of the party, but I would suspect that most of those covered in this statement were in fact members of the party. I would hasten to add that on a number of occasions -- indeed on more occasions than I have perhaps mentioned in my opening statement --- both by speeches and in written newsletters and so on, the President of TANU, Mr. Nyerere, has admonished his followers in this matter and has drawn their attention to the undesirable results likely to flow from a perpetuation of such utterances, from which he has in many cases dissociated himself.



*Mr. Nyerere*  
Mr. ELMONDS (New Zealand): It is a source of some gratification to my delegation to find that Mr. Nyerere appears to be the leader of the elected members, and the elected members in general and Mr. Nyerere in particular are co-operating so wholeheartedly with the Government. Could the special representative tell me whether the question of finding a place for Mr. Nyerere on the Executive Council has been considered, or is this one of the matters which, perhaps entailing some constitutional amendments, would be taken into the general question of constitutional reform which will be studied by the post election committee?

Mr. FLETCHER-COCKE (Special Representative): I am sure that this Council will not expect me to anticipate the remarks which the Governor is likely to make to the Legislative Council on 17 March. But I have no doubt that the question of associating elected unofficial members of the Legislature with the Executive branch of government will be one of the matters with which he will deal.

*Mr. Nyerere*  
Mr. ELMONDS (New Zealand): I noticed in press reports that soon after the election in Tanganyika there was held in the Trust Territory a Pan-African Conference and that certain members of TANU became members of a caretakers committee which was set up by the Conference. Did the idea of this Pan-African freedom movement play any part in the elections in Tanganyika, and was there great interest in or support of the movement among the voters themselves?

Mr. FLETCHER-COCKE (Special Representative): I would not say that there was any specific connexion between the election results and the holding of this meeting, except in so far as they both reflect an increase of political consciousness in Tanganyika, as indeed in perhaps other parts of Africa. More specifically, the Pan-African freedom movement for East and Central Africa is not a Tanganyika movement as such, although Mr. Nyerere has had a great deal to do with its organization and initiation. In fact, the Secretariat which emerged from this movement has been established in Dar es Salaam. But it is,

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of course, a movement which is not open to individuals as members but which is open to political parties as members. That is to say, TANU itself is a member of this movement, and other political parties in other neighbouring territories are also eligible for membership. Some of them have applied to become associated with this movement as members.

Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand): The special representative has told us of the useful work which has been done by the Chiefs Convention. Perhaps this again is anticipating the results of future constitutional deliberations, but can the special representative inform the Council whether there has been any suggestion that this Convention should be established on a more formal basis, and also what are the relations between the Convention and the Legislative Council? Does the Legislative Council feel that there is a duplication of effort by the Chiefs Convention, or does it feel that the Convention supplements the work of the Legislature?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I shall deal first with the Convention itself. At the moment, the Convention has no statutory status. It is the result of the initiative taken by the chiefs themselves who, starting in May 1957, drew up a constitution for the Chiefs Convention, which has had the full support and encouragement of the Government. The Government has taken the opportunity of referring to this Convention a number of important matters of policy, in which it knows that the chiefs and Africans generally are more specifically concerned.

To give but two examples: two of the major matters which have been referred by the Government are (1) the land policy, that is the possibility of individual freehold tenure for Africans, which was referred, as I think I indicated in my opening statement, to the Chiefs Convention, and also (2) possible amendments to the homicide bill, that is those provisions of the penal code which deal with capital punishment. One or two other matters of that nature have been referred to the Chiefs Convention. The Government has taken the chiefs' views into consideration in formulating policy.

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Special Representative)

The second stage in all this is the relationship between the Legislature, the Legislative Council, and the Chiefs Convention. I need only refer to the fact that in June or July 1958 a resolution was unanimously passed by the Legislature calling upon the Government -- and of course the Government supported it and voted with it -- to take some special steps to emphasize and underline the position of the chiefs.

As a result of that, and I now come to the third stage in this argument -- and I mentioned this in my opening statement -- in recent months a working party has been at work composed of four representatives of the Chiefs Council and four ministers, of whom I was one, meeting together to discuss in what way the chiefs could best be associated formally in the constitution of Tanganyika.

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Certain proposals were worked out by that working party and were remitted to the December meeting of the Chiefs' Convention, which took place just as I was leaving Tanganyika. I know that they were well received by the chiefs. The position now is that, having received the endorsement originally, certainly in terms of principle, of the Legislative Council by the passage of this resolution and now the endorsement of the chiefs in terms of the proposal put to them, the way would seem to be clear for carrying this a stage further. I have no doubt that, during the constitutional discussions that will take place in the coming months, this will be in one form or another, an important part of those discussions.

Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand): I should like to thank the special representative for the very full answer he gave to my question. I have just one final question.

Last year the Council took note of the possibility, with regard to the civil service, that the number of Government employees who would be receiving in-service and pre-service training in 1958 would increase considerably, perhaps to 4,000 persons. Could the special representative tell us whether that goal has been achieved?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I cannot, of course, be specific that some 4,000 have in fact taken these courses, but there were certainly provision and places for some 4,000, and I see somewhere in the 1957 report -- which was, of course, actually drafted after I last addressed this Council -- that the figure of 4,000 was referred to again. I therefore have little doubt that a figure of that order of government servants in Tanganyika did receive in-service training during the year 1958.

Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand): I should like to thank the special representative very much.

U THANT (Burma): First of all, let me welcome Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, the special representative, to this Council. I understand that Mr. Fletcher-Cooke has in previous sessions of the Council discharged his duties with efficiency, ~~competence~~ and a good deal of patience, and I am sure he will continue to give the same co-operation.

*Exhibit  
FV 944*  
The first question relates to the registration of voters. It is stated that the registration of voters entitled to vote in the September 1958 elections was closed on 31 December 1957. For how many months were the voters allowed to register -- five months or six months? Could the special representative give the breakdown of the registered voters in figures, constituency by constituency, and also the percentage of the women voters who had registered for the September 1958 elections?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): To take the various parts of the question, I cannot remember now whether the rolls were open from 1 July or 1 August, but they were certainly open from 1 August until 31 December 1957, that is to say, for either five or six months. As regards the numbers registered and the breakdown by provinces, the total, of course, is 28,526, and the figures are as follows: Tanga Province, 7,044; Western Province, 5,912; Northern Province, 5,658; Southern Highlands Province, 5,283; Eastern Province, 4,629.

I regret that I cannot give the representative the number of women who registered as voters, though, of course, those figures are in a sense public because the voters rolls are all published with the names of those who have voted. I doubt whether anybody has in fact gone through them to count up the number of women who did register, but the figures are available in that sense if they are required. I do not think that compilation has in fact ever been made.

U THANT (Burma): The special representative in his opening statement has stated:

"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."

(T/PV.942, page 63-65)

Could the special representative kindly give reasons why it was so?



Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I take it that the reasons the representative of Burma is asking me are the reasons why so many people whom the Government has every reason to believe were qualified to register did not in fact register. I take it that that is the question, and not what are the reasons -- though I could give those -- as to why we believe that considerably more than did in fact register were qualified to register. However, taking the first question, it is very difficult to give any reasons except those that I have already given, namely, that these were the first elections for the central legislature in Tanganyika. There was a certain amount of apathy. A lot of people, although they had five or six months notice, no doubt left it too late and did not register. I can think of no other reasons. Every single person who was qualified to vote certainly must have been aware that the rolls were open. There was, as I say, a considerable publicity campaign. I cannot indicate why more did not register who could have done so.

U THANT (Burma): The special representative in his opening statement has stated that nearly 80 per cent of the registered voters cast their votes in the September 1958 elections. Could the special representative give us a forecast of the percentage of registered voters who would actually go to the polls in the second round of the elections which are scheduled to take place on 9 February, that is, a week from today?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As I have indicated, there will only be three contested seats, and in two of the constituencies the seats are being contested by Asians and the third seat by Europeans. It is quite obvious that the attraction of what you might call a general election, with candidates contesting each seat in a constituency, would in my view be likely to attract more voters to the poll than one where there is only a very limited contest. I would therefore expect the poll to be somewhat less than the former 80 per cent. I might, on the other hand, be quite wrong, because in the Western Province during the first round of the elections there was only one contested seat, which was an Asian seat, the African and the European having been returned unopposed, and there was on that occasion a similar high poll of the order of 80 per cent of the registered voters of all races, even though there was only one seat being contested. I think it is purely a matter of speculation as to the numbers that will turn out.

U THANT (Burma): My next question relates to political organizations.

The 1957 report states on page 19, paragraph 95, "Of the 1,771 societies registered by the end of 1957, 117 had political objects." If we refer to the 1956 report, we find that of the 1,518 societies registered by the end of 1956, only 87 had political objects. A compilation of the total number of societies registered in 1956 and 1957 shows that there has been an increase of 253 societies, and that there has also been a corresponding increase of 30 societies which had political objects. This indeed is a good sign for the Territory. An increase could be interpreted to mean that the people in the Territory are much more interested in elections.

I should like to ask the special representative the following: How many of these societies, which had political objects, had contested the September 1958 elections? Has he any information on how many societies are likely to contest this month's elections?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I should first indicate to the representative of Burma that the provincial and district branches of the two main political parties which would be covered by these figures, that is to say, TANU and UTP, are registered separately. In other words, they each register as a society if they wish to open a new branch in a particular area, which, of course, accounts in part for the increase.

Broadly speaking, however, there are really only four main bodies which take an active part in political life in Tanganyika. The first is, of course, TANU. TANU put up candidates, as I have indicated, except for the three unopposed seats, in all the contested seats in the September 1958 elections, either members of TANU or TANU-endorsed candidates.

During the same elections the United Tanganyika Party put up a number of candidates. I cannot recall how many off-hand, but the figure could no doubt be found -- but none of them were successful. Also in the September 1958 elections, as I have indicated, the Tanganyika African National Congress put up one candidate who was very soundly defeated, and lost his deposit, having polled only 53 votes.

The fourth political body, the Asian Association, has now virtually associated itself in terms of political candidates with TANU. And I think it is true to say that the Asian Association nominates the Asian candidate, and they have in fact nominated only candidates who have received TANU's endorsement. In other words, they are working closely, hand in hand, in that way.

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Now, as regards the forthcoming elections, as I have indicated, apart from TANU no other political party is participating in the election as a party. All the unopposed candidates are TANU-endorsed, though a number of the Asians have in fact been nominated by the Asian Association. The only candidates who are standing in opposition to TANU candidates are independents. There are no United Tanganyika Party candidates in the second round of the elections, and no Tanganyika African National Congress candidates.

U THANT (Burma): The September 1958 elections have been held with results now made known to us by the special representative. As the Council well knows, the present constitutional arrangement whereby each constituency is represented by one member of the three main racial communities, and whereby each voter is under statutory obligation to cast three votes, except in the case of uncontested seats, was the subject of debate in the Council during the last session, and severe criticism in the Territory. This novel system has been put to the test. The results of its application are known to us but not quite in detail. The special representative said that less than 1,500 voting papers were spoilt or invalid. I wonder whether the special representative will be in a position to furnish us with the following information. What are the causes of the invalidity of the votes? Perhaps the special representative may have disposed of this question before I came this afternoon. Number two, what are the reasons for or causes of the prevalence of uncontested seats? Perhaps this question or a similar question might have been disposed of earlier. Number three, during the September 1958 elections, how many candidates were disqualified? Number four, could the special representative tell me whether he knew of any complaints made by registered voters that they did not know the candidates for whom they were to cast their votes?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As regards the first question, the figure of some 1,500 spoilt papers includes to my own personal knowledge, because I was involved in these elections, some 400 or 500 which were in fact spoilt by an error on the part of the polling officer who, under the law,

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was required to make a stamp on both sides of the paper, and he made it only on one side. It did not, of course, affect the validity of the election in any way because the candidates who were successful got in by very substantial majorities running into thousands. But I give this as an indication that there was no, as it were, deliberate attempt by the electors to protest in any way against the electoral arrangements. The number of ballot papers spoilt, and as far as I know they were all spoilt inadvertently, by electors is therefore, in fact, of the order of about 1,000, because 500 were spoilt because of technical errors by the polling officers -- the presiding officers. The manner in which they were spoilt, for example, was that despite strict instructions the voter wrote his own name on the paper, although every voter when he came into the polling station was asked whether he understood the polling rules, namely, that he had to put three crosses on the paper, no more and no less. But in some cases, despite that, they would put their own names on the paper, which, of course, made the ballot invalid.

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In other cases, they would in fact write the name of the candidate which was already printed on the form, whereas the rules provide that they are merely to make a cross. I can safely assure the representative and the Council that none of the spoilt ballot papers were spoilt deliberately or in any way as a sense of protest. They were all spoilt inadvertently.

Secondly, there was the question, "What is the reason for the large number of uncontested seats?" I can only give my own opinion. It is that the results of the first election, which showed such a complete sweep by TANU and TANU endorsed candidates, was of such a kind that the other political parties reached the conclusion that it was not worth contesting the election because the result was likely to be exactly the same. There is one proviso to that, perhaps, and it relates to the Dar es Salaam constituency where the candidate, who was not formally endorsed by TANU, has a long record of public service and no doubt considers that his chances are sufficiently good to make it worth his while to enter the contest. But broadly speaking the reason is that the majority of public opinion in Tanganyika regards the over-all result of the second round of elections as a foregone conclusion.

As regards the third question, if I understood the representative correctly, he said, "How many candidates were disqualified?" So far as I am aware, no candidates were disqualified. One or two -- I have mentioned one and I think that perhaps there were one or two others -- in fact lost their deposits. But no candidate who presented himself as a candidate was disqualified from standing as a candidate. And nobody who was elected was subsequently disqualified. They all took their seats. So far as I am aware, there were no complaints by registered voters that they did not know the candidates for whom they were voting. The political party which in fact won the election took a great deal of trouble to ensure that their supporters were fully acquainted with the electoral procedure and with the names of the candidates for whom they should vote.

U THANT (Burma): The special representative, in his opening statement yesterday said:

"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." (T/PV.942, p. 71)



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We are also informed that the Government provided the original capital to launch this company. Could the special representative kindly tell us what the term "original capital" means? Is it the intention of the Administering Authority to transfer this capital to private control and management by some measures like the sale of shares? Or is it the intention of the Administering Authority to hold on to this original capital investment indefinitely?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): These newspapers, the three to which I referred, were of course launched by Tanganyika National Newspapers on 1 February, and at the moment the company is losing money. It is not in fact making a profit from the newspapers. It is unlikely, therefore, that Government will be able to find buyers for its share capital at the present time. However, the company is continuing and may require further help from Government to launch these papers on a profit-making basis. Naturally, it takes a considerable amount of time to work up a circulation of such papers. I have little doubt that if and when the stage is reached -- and we hope it will be -- in which the company is self-supporting -- in other words, is making a profit -- Government will be only too glad to unload its capital by selling shares in the company locally or to anyone else who is prepared to buy them because the governing body is a board of trustees set up by statute on which, as I have indicated, two of the trustees are Africans. The capital, in a sense, is not the controlling factor; rather are the trustees in terms of the policy of the newspapers.

U THANT (Burma): The special representative also said yesterday that the company is controlled by four trustees. Could the special representative kindly give us some indication of the basis or the consideration on which these four trustees were appointed?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): There are four trustees, as I have indicated. They are nominated by the Governor. One of them is a distinguished businessman with interests in East Africa. He is resident in the United Kingdom, but pays frequent visits to East Africa. The other one is a former Minister for Local Government and Administration, who retired in Tanganyika

to undertake this work. The third one is Chief Thomas Marealle II, who is well known to members of this Council, and the fourth African is a chief from Ukerewe on Lake Victoria.

U THANT (Burma): Is it the intention of the Administering Authority to discuss the over-all operation of this company at the next meeting of the Legislative Council which will be held in March?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As I have indicated, the company has not as yet made a profit, and indeed has had to return to Government for further financial assistance for the year 1959-1960. This will form part of the application for funds which will be submitted to the legislature with the budget in the forthcoming budget session, May-June, and there will therefore be an opportunity for any member of the legislature to raise the whole question of these newspapers and make any comments or observations that he wishes if he cares to do so.

U THANT (Burma): Thank you very much, indeed. My next question relates to regional relations. The following is stated in paragraph 39 on page 8 of the report:

"The policy of close co-operation and collaboration with neighbouring territories, whether under British administration or otherwise, continues."

During the year 1957, three meetings were held by the Commission for Technical and Scientific Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara -- one in Leopoldville and two in Tananarive. At these meetings Tanganyika is reported to have been represented. I should like to know how many Africans were sent to these meetings to represent Tanganyika.

It is also stated that the second Inter-African Statistics Conference held at Lourenco Marques was attended by the Director of the East African Statistical Department. I should like to request the special representative to confirm that this gentleman who attended the conference is a European. If he is a European, can the special representative furnish further information? Was he accompanied by an African aide or did he lead a lone delegation?

*Regional relations*

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special representative): The conferences to which reference has been made by the representative of Burma are of course technical conferences, dealing with technical matters, and as a result representation is purely at the official level and not in any sense at the ministerial or political level. In point of fact, the representatives at all the three conferences referred to were overseas European officials.

U THANT (Burma): In paragraph 40 of the annual report mention is made of several other conferences of regional interest such as labour, local courts and locusts. Tanganyika is reported to have been represented at these conferences. Could the special representative tell us whether the representatives from Tanganyika were Africans?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special representative): As far as the local courts and locusts were concerned -- and also those dealing with medical and scientific research -- my understanding is that only European officials represented Tanganyika. At the labour conference, however, -- indeed there were a number of conferences -- it is common practice for an African trade unionist to form part of the Tanganyika delegation.

U THANT (Burma): My next question relates to common associations of indigenous inhabitants. In paragraph 41 of the annual report for 1957 the Administering Authority states that in the strict sense of the term no common associations -- political, economic, social or religious -- are maintained by the indigenous inhabitants of Tanganyika with the inhabitants of neighbouring Territories. The admission is however made that there have been contacts between representatives of political associations in Tanganyika and those of political associations in other territories. There has also been increasing contact between trade union representatives of Kenya and Tanganyika. On the basis of this very general statement it has not been possible for my delegation to know whether the people of Tanganyika attended the political conferences called in neighbouring territories. As is well known to the Council, an All African National People's Conference was held in Accra, Ghana, which has been described as a conference

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organized as one more step towards the creation of an ultimate commonwealth of free, independent, United States of Africa. In view of the importance of the problems discussed there, could the special representative tell me whether representatives of Tanganyika attended the conference?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special representative): The representative of Burma will appreciate that the report from which he is quoting, namely the annual report which we have before us, is for 1957, whereas the meeting to which he has referred was held in 1958. In fact, two representatives went from Tanganyika to Accra, and if more had been invited or had wanted to go, they could of course have gone.

U THANT (Burma): A new town council is reported to have been established in Tabora in July 1958. I would like to know its size, its composition, structure and powers. How many members were elected and how many nominated? Who is the chairman of the town council? *town Council*

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special representative): I cannot give the representative of Burma the answers to all his questions offhand, except to say that no elections have as yet taken place. As members of this Council will be aware, the practice has been to establish these town councils and then to proceed at a fairly early stage thereafter with elections. I gave a list in my opening statement of the number of councils for which elections have already been held. Tabora, being a new council, has not yet had elections but will no doubt have them in the not very distant future. When these councils are set up the normal procedure is that the District Commissioner is chairman, and he is the first chairman in Tabora. As regards the actual functions of the town council, they are set out in the ordinance of which I do not have a copy immediately before me. They are the ordinary functions of an urban local authority and if the representative of Burma requires it, I have no doubt that I could get an extract from the ordinance for him.

U THANT (Burma): It will be recalled that during the twenty-first session of the Trusteeship Council the representative of Burma expressed the view that his delegation would wish to see Africans obtain the chairmanship of local government bodies. Could the special representative kindly name those local government bodies on which Africans have served or are serving as chairmen? *to go*

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special representative): The only one of the town councils mentioned in my opening statement where I know that an African was elected as chairman is Lindi, though in Dar es Salaam last year the deputy mayor was an African. I am not aware that Africans have been elected as chairmen, though there is no reason why they should not be in any of the other town councils referred to. Where there are elections, it is the business of the town council to elect its own chairman.



The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and resumed at 4.20 p.m.

U THANT (Burma): My next question refers to the position of chiefs in local government. Throughout most of the rural areas local administration is still based on African tradition, subject to progressive modification and the chiefs being the traditional rulers of the people will not find it easy to adjust themselves to new ideas; new and modern systems of local government, and even though, as stated by the Administering Authority in paragraph 70 of its annual report, the principle of the transference of administrative and legislative functions from individual native authorities to councils is widely accepted, the Administering Authority feels it necessary and expedient to conserve the powers of chiefs in District Council areas.

Under the African Chiefs (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1957, which replaced the Local Council Areas (Special Provisions) Ordinance, these powers include the making of orders and rules, regulated by and reinforcing native law and custom in respect of such purposes as are particularly applicable to Africans only. These rules and orders made by the African chiefs should not be contrary to any other legislation and are not, in the view of the Minister of Local Government and Administration, more appropriately to be made by a District Council. And the rules and orders to be made by the African chiefs have to be approved by the Minister.

From all these measures it would appear that the powers conserved for the African chiefs are confined only to the domain of traditional jurisdiction and that any rules or orders which the chiefs might wish to make for a progressive realization of modern amenities of life will be outside the scope of their powers and functions.

My delegation wonders whether the African chiefs, exercising their powers defined in the African Chiefs (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1957, could make progressive rules and orders which, while maintaining the redeemable essence and features of native law and custom, would greatly contribute to the progressive development of modern local government. I hope I make myself clear.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): It is possible that there is a slight misunderstanding here. The African Chiefs (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1957, only applies in those areas in which native authorities have come to an end and have in fact been replaced by District Councils, which of course only applies to a very small area or number of areas of Tanganyika, namely, those nine areas in which District Councils have in fact been established.

Apart from those areas, the position of the chief, either the Chief in Council or the Chief alone, as native authority, is regulated as hitherto under the Native Authority Ordinance and is not in any way affected by this. The purpose of this change, in what I might call District Council areas, was this.

As I have indicated to this Council previously and as indeed has been endorsed and welcomed by the Council, the Government's policy of establishing District Councils as a more up-to-date form of local government in rural areas has been welcomed. By if all that was done was to establish a District Council, then the powers which appertain to the chief in relation to traditional functions and duties, specifically relating to African affairs, would have disappeared unless they were saved or preserved, and it was for that reason that in those areas and only in those areas in which a District Council is established -- there have only been nine such areas -- it was necessary to ensure that the African chiefs' powers in relation to the matters referred to here -- which, as the representative of Burma has pointed out, are primarily traditional functions -- should be maintained. Otherwise he would have no legislative sanction for continuing those functions.

I should perhaps add more generally that, as is indicated in my opening address, the whole question of the best form of rural local government is likely to be reconsidered, stemming from the particular inquiry which has been undertaken, the conclusions of which are now being considered, into the Geitta District Council. But I do hope I have made it clear that the particular passage to which the representative of Burma refers in fact is a positive rather than a negative step in that it preserves the African chiefs powers in those areas in which District Councils have been established and in which but for this preservation they would have disappeared.

U THANT (Burma): I thank the special representative for his very illuminating answer. My next question refers to civil service. On page 16, paragraph 83, of the annual report, the total establishment of the civil service, which is established on a non-racial basis, is given as 27,846 in 1957, compared with 26,962 in 1956. In 1955 the figure was 23,619. There is, no doubt, a steady increase in the number of civil service personnel. *Hay*

But what my delegation would like to obtain is the following information: First, how many Africans now hold posts in the high level of civil service? Secondly, what is the highest post of responsibility in the civil service now held by the Africans? Thirdly, how many officers were recruited during the years 1957 and 1958 from overseas and on what contract terms? Fourthly, how many qualified Africans became available in 1957 and in 1958 for appointment to suitable posts vacated by non-Africans?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The answer to the first part of the question, which is the latest figure that I have -- though, of course, it varies almost from day to day in an upward direction -- is that of what one might call senior officers, and the figure is 181 Africans, which is the figure I gave in my opening statement. That is, broadly speaking, Africans who are holding posts of comparable responsibility, working side by side with and even in some cases above European officers.

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Special Representative)

What is the highest post? Apart, of course, from the four African Assistant Ministers, I would suppose that the two highest posts of which I am personally aware are that of District Commissioner -- we now have an African District Commissioner -- and I think that he is even a Provincial Medical Officer. He is certainly in charge of the provincial hospital at Dodoma. I think that that is the level of the two highest posts occupied at present by African civil servants. There are, of course, some eight African medical officers in the Government Medical Service who are fully qualified, with Makerere qualifications -- which in fact enable them now to practise in the United Kingdom -- and there are numbers of agricultural officers with degrees and diplomas and so on.

The representative of Burma asked me how many officers were recruited in 1957 and 1958 from overseas and on what contract terms. I am afraid that I could not give him those figures immediately, although I shall do my best to find them for him and shall hope to be able to give them to him before the end of the question period on Tanganyika.

Similarly, in respect of the qualified Africans who have become available for appointment to posts vacated by non-Africans, the representative of Burma will no doubt appreciate that almost all posts in the Government service in Tanganyika -- that is the higher posts -- are recruited by promotion within the service. There are some exceptions where people are introduced at a higher level than the bottom of the first division, as one might say, from overseas. I could not say offhand how many Africans have been appointed in any one year in replacement of Europeans. It is, of course, a continuing process, as I indicated in my opening statement. In the last year or so we have substantially increased the number of African administrative officers. I think that the total of the figures which I have given here is something of the order of forty-five -- District Commissioner, District Officers and Assistant District Officers. Until recently the duties of those posts would have been performed by Europeans.

I shall endeavour to obtain for the representative of Burma more information on parts three and four of his questions.

U THANT (Burma): In his opening statement at the twenty-first session of the Trusteeship Council the special representative mentioned that two African District Officers were actually serving and that two more were attending a course at Cambridge and would be taking up their appointments before the end of 1958. I should like to know from the special representative whether the two students who were studying at Cambridge have been appointed to posts of District Officers.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): One has been appointed, but; unfortunately, the other one failed his examinations.

U THANT (Burma): The special representative also stated on that occasion that consideration was being given to the promotion of two or three Assistant District Officers to the District Officer grade so that there should be a total of six or seven African District Officers in the service before the end of 1958. Could the special representative tell me whether the contemplated promotions have been effected?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I cannot specifically say whether they have and, if so, from what date these promotions have been effected, but, as I indicated in my opening statement, there are six African Assistant District Commissioners acting as District Commissioners, with a view to their subsequent promotion, and I do know that it was the Government's intention before I left that that promotion would not be long delayed, but I do not know whether it has actually been made.

U THANT (Burma): My next question refers to recruitment and training. It will be recalled that the 1957 Visiting Mission received a number of requests from Africans urging that more energetic measures should be taken to train Africans for responsible positions, and that the Mission found that both of the principal political parties, TANU and UTP, considered this to be a major requirement for progress towards self-government. It will also be recalled that the African representative members of the Legislative Council called for a vigorous and purposeful training programme which would include: (1) increased opportunities for study abroad by selected African students, including persons at present in the Civil Service; (2) expansion of the facilities at the Local Government School at



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Mzumbe to include the training of civil servants; (3) inter-departmental training aimed at selecting and preparing suitable African civil servants for senior posts; (4) provisions of training facilities in public administration at the University College of Makerere; (5) establishment by the College of a department of extra-mural studies in the Territory, and (6) the creation of a Tanganyika university as soon as possible.

In order to increase more rapidly the number of Africans occupying senior posts, I should like to know what measures, in addition to those already mentioned in paragraph 49 of the Observations of the Administering Authority (T/1362), have since been taken by the Government of Tanganyika and the Administering Authority to launch a vigorous and purposeful training programme as desired by the Africans.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I should like to deal first with the last two points referred to by the representative of Burma. The first is that arrangements are now in process for the Department of Extra-Mural Studies at Makerere to start work in Tanganyika. Secondly, as I mentioned in my opening statement, the report of the Working Party on Higher Education, which visited Tanganyika as part of its visit to East Africa to advise the Government as to the stage, the scope and the cost of the proposed Tanganyika university, has been received and is now being studied by the Government. But it is hardly necessary for me to remind this Council of how much it would cost to establish a university college in Tanganyika and to fit it in, because it would be wasteful, I submit, that it should be otherwise than complementary to the existing opportunities for higher education which already exist in East Africa.

More generally, with reference to the steps which are taken to train suitable Africans for higher posts in the Civil Service, I should like to make the following observations. The first is that quite a large number of the best African graduates from Makerere are in fact attracted into business careers in East Africa.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,  
Special Representative)

I seem to recall that I referred to this previously, but it is a fact that the large concerns-- some of them with world-wide operations which operate in East Africa -- have been singularly successful in attracting a number of the most successful graduates from Makerere which of course diminishes the number which are available for recruitment by the Government.

Secondly, I would point out, as I have already mentioned in my opening statement, that although financial resources are no bar to an African proceeding to Makerere for post-secondary education, there were during 1958 twenty-one unfilled places -- I think that is the figure -- because suitably qualified candidates, in the sense of candidates who would be acceptable in terms of their educational standards to the authorities of Makerere, were not forthcoming. Similarly, our Government bursary fund, to which reference has been made in this Council in the past, still has money at its disposal for any candidates who wish to take courses of higher study either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere or indeed to supplement the scholarships which are offered by a number of Members of the United Nations.

More generally, I cannot but repeat the statement which was made by the new Governor on 14 October which is available in the record of my speech, in which the Governor specifically 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." (T/PV.942, p. 83)

Although I cannot indicate any detailed plans to this Council now, I do know that the Governor is personally interested in just such a scheme as that outlined by the representative of Burma, namely, the possibility of picking out Africans already in the Government service and giving them an intensive course of training, thus enabling them to proceed to accelerated promotion, that is to say, to take higher posts than they would if they just worked their ordinary way up the ladder.

U THANT (Burma): On page 17, paragraph 86, of the annual report, the Administering Authority states that with regard to entry to the service at higher levels, the output of the University College at Makerere provides an increasing number of local candidates for the professional and technical branches of the service and that candidates at a similar level trained at the Royal Technical College at Nairobi will shortly become available. I should like to ask the

special representative to tell me how many local candidates applied for senior posts in the professional and technical branches of the services during the year 1958. I should also like to know how many students from Tanganyika who entered the Engineering School at Kampala prior to 1956 have since become available as candidates for appointment in the Public Works and other departments.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I do not have that information immediately available, but I will endeavour to secure it before the end of the questioning period for the representative of Burma.

U THANT (Burma): In order to become civil servants, students aspiring to enter the service at higher levels should naturally be trained in public administration. I should like to ask the special representative whether provision of training facilities in public administration at the University College of Makerere has been made. If not, why not?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): So far as I am aware, there is no provision for study of public administration at Makerere, but all Africans who are recruited to the higher branches of the Government service in Tanganyika are certainly given an opportunity of taking what you might call in-service training either as was indicated in my opening statement in the case of the African cadets for the administrative service by taking the course with their European colleagues at one of the universities in the United Kingdom, or of course in the case of other officers in other branches of the service, they are sent to the United Kingdom for various courses in the particular field in which they are interested. Broadly speaking, I would say that very few, if any, of the European members of the Government service in Tanganyika -- and I am certainly among them -- have ever taken a course in public administration.

U THANT (Burma): In paragraph 87 the annual report states that during the year 1957 arrangements for providing local candidates, that is, both serving officers and young men and women from outside the service, with the necessary higher education or training, both within East Africa and overseas, to equip them to fill the higher posts in the service were expanded.

The special representative at the twenty-first session of the Trusteeship Council last year stated that two Makerere students from Tanganyika who had been selected for appointment as District Officers would be sent for training to Cambridge during 1958-59. Could the special representative tell me or predict whether any serving officer or officers will be sent to undertake higher studies at Cambridge during 1958-59?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I cannot specifically answer that question. We are always faced with this particular problem which was brought out in my opening statement, namely, whether it is desirable to recruit into the Administration Makerere graduates and then send them as cadets to the Cambridge course, as was indicated in the past, which of course is the procedure followed for their overseas colleagues who are graduates who then take the special course, or whether it is better to promote from the ranks of Assistant District Officers to District Officers without their taking that course in fact. There are, in short, two methods of entry, either the graduate who goes home and takes this additional course and then is appointed as a District Officer, or an African with lower academic qualifications who may nevertheless make a perfectly good District Officer, who in fact gets his training and experience in the Assistant District Officer grade and then is promoted.

I cannot give a specific answer as to whether there are any plans to send more Africans, but it is certainly the normal practice. I would suppose that more would be sent.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): As there are no further questions to be put this afternoon, we shall now consider the next item of our agenda.

COMPOSITION OF SUBSIDIARY ORGANS:

- (a) STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS
- (b) COMMITTEE ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): As Guatemala is no longer a member of the Trusteeship Council, it is necessary to replace Guatemala on these two committees. I therefore have the honour of proposing to the Council the United Arab Republic for membership on the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions and India for membership on the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories. It appears that these nominations are agreeable to the Council and we shall therefore consider that the United Arab Republic and India to be members of these two committees respectively.

It was so decided.

Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic)(interpretation from French): My delegation would like to thank the members of the Council who were good enough to support the candidacy of my country for membership on the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions. My delegation would like to assure the Council that it will be most diligent in performing its duties. We shall do our best to ensure that the proper functioning of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions will remain unimpaired.

My delegation wishes to take this opportunity to mention the remarkable contribution which was made by the representative of Guatemala on that Committee.

The meeting rose at 4.55 p.m.



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2 February 1959

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Trusteeship Council this afternoon continued the questioning of John Fletcher-Cooke, the United Kingdom's Special Representative for Tanganyika. The Council is at present examining the annual report on this trust territory.

The first questions asked this afternoon had to do with the territory's political and constitutional development, particularly with respect to the elections for seats on the Legislative Council under the tripartite voting system. Under this system, each voter is required to vote for three candidates, one of each of the three main racial communities in Tanganyika -- Europeans, Asians and Africans.

The elections, the administering authority had previously announced, would be held in two phases. The first round, covering five of the 10 constituencies, was held last September; the second round will be held on 9 February.

The administering authority stated, at the Council's last session, that these elections, which in themselves involved a major constitutional advance, were an experiment and that the tripartite voting system would be one of the questions to be reviewed by a constitutional committee of the newly composed Legislative Council to be established after the conclusion of the second round of the elections.

HSI-KUN YANG (China) asked whether the Special Representative could give the Council an indication as to when this constitutional committee would be set up.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE, the Special Representative, said that the intention of the Governor of Tanganyika was to announce during March the terms of reference and the composition of the post-election committee. As had been previously indicated, this would be primarily a committee of the Legislative Council.

MASON SEARS (United States) asked what the approximate proportion of Moslems was in Tanganyika and whether their women voted.

The Special Representative said it was estimated that some 2-2 1/2 million persons, out of the 8,750,000, were Moslems. Women had the right to vote on equal terms with men, he stated. He did not believe that the exercise of this right was different with Moslem women than with others.

(more)

In reply to PAUL KENNETH EDMONDS (New Zealand), the Special Representative confirmed that "a large number" of potentially qualified voters had failed to register. He could not give any reason for this but he pointed out that the failure to register had not been confined to any particular racial group.

U THANT (Burma) wanted to know for how many months the voters had been permitted to register.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE said that the polls were open for five or six months.

Replying to queries about the 2,500 spoiled ballots, the Special Representative assured the Council that none of these ballots was spoiled "deliberately." No candidates had been disqualified, he added.

(END OF TAKE 1.)

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Trusteeship Council  
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TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

Other questions asked by U. THANT (Burma) had to do with local government and the civil service in Tanganyika.

In reply, Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE, the Special Representative for the territory, said that according to the latest figures, there were at present 181 Africans holding senior posts in the civil service. However, the figures varied from day-to-day in an upward direction.

Apart from four African assistant ministers, he believed that the next highest posts held by Africans were two District Commissioners. There were also African medical officers and agricultural officers.

Almost all posts in the civil service, Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE said, were recruited by promoting from within the service. There were some cases, however, where people were recruited to senior posts from overseas.

The Council then interrupted the questioning of the Special Representative and turned to another item concerning the composition of two subsidiary bodies.

The Council was called upon to fill a vacancy on the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions and on the Committee on Rural Economic Development. Guatemala, which was represented on both committees, is no longer a Council member.

On the proposal of the President, MAX H. DORSINVILLE (Haiti), the Council appointed the United Arab Republic to sit on the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions and India to sit on the Committee on Rural Economic Development.

The former committee will now be composed of Burma, New Zealand, United Arab Republic and the United States, while members of the latter will be China, France, India and the United Kingdom.

The Council then adjourned until 2:00 p.m. tomorrow, 3 February.

(END OF TAKE 2 AND OF PRESS RELEASE TR/1453)