

UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



PROVISIONAL
T/PV.947
4 February 1959
ENGLISH

Twenty-third Session

FEB 5 1959

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 4 February 1959, at 2.30 p.m.

President:

Mr. DORSINVILLE

(Haiti)

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

- (a) Annual report of the Administering Authority for the year 1957 (T/1405, 1425, 1428, 1429 and 1432; T/L.890) [4a]
- (b) Petitions raising general questions (T/PET.2/L.10/Add.1 and L.11)

[5]

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.947 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, 1429 and 1432; 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.

Economic advancement (continued)

Mr. JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti)(interpretation from French): My first question relates to page 21 of the annual report, chapter 2, sub-paragraph (d), local government rates and taxes. Could the special representative give us some idea of the services which are mentioned and the way in which these taxes are collected. Is the tax rate left to the discretion of the chiefs? Is the right of appeal open to the taxpayer if he should feel that he is being abused?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The native authorities and other local governmental authorities are empowered by legislation to fix rates and these rates are subject to the approval of the Minister for local government and administration. That relates to the fixing of the rates. As regards individual assessments, these are assessed by the local authorities concerned, but there is an appeal against an assessment decision to the District Commissioner.

Mr. JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti)(interpretation from French): According to the statement of the special representative, the immigration ordinance requires certain qualifications. We note on page 100 of the annual report that there were 119 agricultural worker immigrants for 1957. I should like to know whether these agricultural workers can offer any qualifications over those offered by local agricultural workers.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): It may safely be assumed that the only persons who would be able to come in as agricultural workers, which means agricultural employees, would be persons with some special technical knowledge which was not in existence or not in existence in an adequate amount in the Territory. An example would be someone who had special qualifications in the dairy industry for milk processing, the manufacture of cheese, and so forth, or for some particular aspect of the sisal industry, where again the immigrant would be regarded as an agricultural employee, or indeed in any of the branches of agriculture which exist in Tanganyika, but only where the qualification was such that no local person had it.

Mr. JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti) (interpretation from French): We read in paragraph 139 of the annual report that a bill was introduced to repeal the usury law but that this bill was withdrawn so as to allow further consultations to take place. Could the special representative tell us why the Government desired to repeal this law which protected the indigenous inhabitants and also why it was necessary to hold further consultations with the leaders of the people on this matter?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As I have indicated, this law might well be deemed to be discriminatory legislation against Africans. The basis of the law was that subject to severe restrictions, an African could not obtain credit from a non-African, that is he could not borrow money from a non-African, or obtain credit from a retail or a wholesale store, except by complying with a particular procedure which meant taking the details to the District Commissioner, who would have to countersign them and so forth, if he were satisfied that everything was in order. That is quite obviously discriminatory legislation, since no comparable legislation exists as regards the other communities that live in Tanganyika.

On the other hand, although it was discriminatory legislation, it was intended to safeguard the interests of the Africans so as to ensure that unscrupulous persons did not trade on the lack of sophistication of some Africans and persuade them to incur debts and perhaps pledge their goods or their land as security for such debts.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,
Special Representative)

I have indicated to the Council that Government's basic approach is that this legislation should be repealed, which was indeed one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission, but that there has been considerable opposition from Africans themselves to the repeal of this legislation, because while they admit the merits of repealing this discriminatory legislation they also appreciate that to do so would remove the safeguards which are included in that legislation in their own interests. The matter will be taken up again after the second round of the elections, when we hope that African opinion will have crystallized.

Mr. JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti)(interpretation from French): In paragraph 122, with regard to the question of economic planning, it is stated that a memorandum was presented to the Governor by the members of the Legislative Council calling for an increase in agricultural production among the indigenous inhabitants. Could the special representative give us in broad outline the points set forth in that memorandum?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The memorandum referred to was put forward by the African members of the Legislative Council in 1956, or at the beginning of 1957, because they realized that, even at that stage, the Territory was faced with a diminution of revenue. They felt, therefore, and the Government agreed with them, that one of the best ways to increase the revenue would be to increase African productivity. They therefore put forward a number of suggestions to the Government for increasing African productivity. These suggestions were considered by the Government in consultation with those who put them forward. Eventually twenty-nine schemes were selected, and grants have been received from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund as contributions to these. These productivity schemes take a variety of forms. Some of them were directed at introducing, to Africans who had not previously grown them, some of the cash crops, particularly pyrethrum, which until recently has been a crop grown almost entirely by non-Africans. Similarly, an attempt has been made to introduce Africans, in certain areas where they had not previously grown it, to growing tobacco, and there was a variety of other schemes covering coffee, potatoes, cotton and cashew nuts. Then there were a number of schemes, ancillary to this, to encourage Africans to use fertilizers, better ploughing and so on. Another series of these schemes provided for additional veterinary research in particular areas in which there were certain diseases which were attacking their cattle. Another set of these schemes was directed towards improving the protection of African crops against damage by game, and in particular by elephants. These schemes have progressed satisfactorily during 1958, but, of course, in no case have we, as it were, reached the end of the schemes, the results of which in the great majority of the schemes are long-term.

Mr. JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti)(interpretation from French): My last question relates to credits given by the banks to the indigenous inhabitants. The special representative said this morning that these loans were dependent on guarantees. Could the special representative give us any additional information about the guarantees which are required from those applying for loans?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Those who are responsible for administering these various loan funds appreciate that in most cases they must rely on the personal guarantee of the borrower, and they have in fact contented themselves with that. In other words, inquiries are made as to whether the borrower has the necessary additional capital and skill and whether his record, if he has previously borrowed money, is a good one in terms of repayment. Provided that the answers to those questions are satisfactory and indicate that the prospect of his making good use of the money is high and that the probability that he will be in a position to repay the loan, which is a revolving fund so that the money may be available for others, is good, then the loan is made. The terms upon which these loans are made have been relaxed in the sense that the measure of security is now very much a matter of the personal assessment by the authorities of the applicant rather than any hard and fast rules about property and so on.

Mr. EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic): At the beginning of his statement the special representative made a reference to Tanganyika's participation in the first session of the Economic Commission for Africa, which met in Addis Ababa, and expressed the hope that Tanganyika would derive some benefit from the programme of work which was approved by the Commission. Of course, I fully realize that it would be a little premature to ask the Administering Authority for any detailed comments on the future relationship between Tanganyika and the Economic Commission for Africa. I would appreciate it, however, if the special representative would give the Council some tentative comments on the assistance, co-operation and benefits which the Administering Authority envisages in this relationship with the Economic Commission for Africa, especially as the special representative himself represented Tanganyika at those meetings, and I am sure his comments here would be of great value.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The whole atmosphere of the discussions in Addis Ababa of the new Economic Commission for Africa was on the basis of a pooling of ideas. In other words, I think that all the Governments represented there realized that they had something to learn from other places and perhaps something to teach to other places. In the course of my intervention in the debate I suggested one or two points which I thought the Commission might keep in mind for its future programme and in particular drew attention to the effect that that might have in Tanganyika.

The first point that I raised was topographical mapping. I pointed out that the programme and the proposals which had been made to the Commission required as a basis -- and this was acknowledged in the papers produced by the Secretariat -- a general statistical survey of Africa, and of course the Government of Tanganyika, to the extent of its statistical resources, will co-operate in furnishing the material necessary for that survey to be proceeded with. I then suggested that as part of that survey it might be desirable for the Commission to consider filling in the gaps in the topographical mapping of Africa which still exist. I realized that the Commission itself had no funds with which to undertake this task but I suggested that a study, if launched by the Commission as a whole, might result in funds being forthcoming from some other source to do that.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,
Special Representative)

In Tanganyika we have, of course, our own aerial survey wing which has conducted a certain amount of mapping of the Territory from the air, but there are large areas which have not yet been mapped, and possibly if some comprehensive scheme is undertaken we might derive some benefit on that score.

Two other points which I mentioned related to one in which we felt we needed some help from the Commission, and one in which we felt we might be able to help the Commission. The first was in the field, to which some attention has been drawn during this discussion, of cottage and secondary industries, particularly in rural areas. We understand that a great deal of work has been done on this by the Economic Commission for Asia in the Far East and, I believe, by the Economic Commission for Latin America. We felt that if this information could be collected and made available to the Territories in Africa, and more particularly to Tanganyika, it would certainly fill a gap in our knowledge and experience, and we would be grateful for guidance and advice on how best to introduce, encourage and finance cottage industries and secondary industries in rural areas generally.

As regards the third point, that is, the one in which we offered help, we are particularly proud in Tanganyika of the work that has been done in the field of co-operative and community development. I referred in some detail to various aspects of our work in that field and indicated that we would be only too glad for members of the Commission or of the secretariat of the Commission to visit Tanganyika so that we could show them the progress that we have made.

Those were three of the points of contact, as we saw it, between Tanganyika and the Commission.

Mr. EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic): I am very grateful to the special representative for the extremely valuable information he has given the Council on this matter.

My second question relates to the subject of land alienation. I am fully aware that this subject has already been adequately covered by the speakers who have preceded me. I am confident, however, that the Council will bear with me if I submit one or two questions in this important subject, to which the

(Mr. El-Erian, United Arab Republic)

Trusteeship Council has always expressed its intention, and the Administering Authority itself has stated on page 34 of its report:

"...while the Administering Authority continues scrupulously to observe, as it always has, the obligations of Article 8 of the Agreement to respect the rights and to safeguard the interests both present and future of the African population."

Some of the questions which were put by certain members of the Council dealt with results relating to alienation and the different statistics connected with it. My question is related to whether the Administration envisages adopting certain restrictive measures, as has been done in other parts of Africa and in other Trust Territories, which would minimize the danger that the land might pass out of African hands. This is the specific aspect of the question which I should like to put to the special representative, hoping that I am not repeating questions which have been put before by other members of the Council.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): In accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Administering Authority, through the government of Tanganyika, as it were, is required to further the prospects of all the inhabitants of Tanganyika in the various fields which are referred to in the Trusteeship Agreement, that is, in the fields of social, economic, political, and educational advancement. In order to provide for the proper development of social and other services it is necessary to sustain a certain level of Government revenue, in other words, to develop the Territory. The Administering Authority is, therefore, faced with two obligations: one, to develop the Territory, and the other, as referred to in Article 8, to safeguard the interests of the indigenous people in terms of land.

In approaching the general question of land alienation, the Administering Authority attempts to balance those two requirements. In other words, it does not alienate land simply for the fun of so doing. It alienates land only when it is satisfied that the results of that alienation are calculated to improve the general economic position of the Territory and, therefore, the revenues which will become available for the benefit of all. It would not alienate land unless that particular condition was present.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,
Special Representative)

I would also draw attention to the facts quoted in paragraph 186 of the report for 1957:

"The total amount of alienated land represents less than 1.1 per cent of the total land area of the territory; it represents approximately 1.6 per cent of the total land available and suitable for agricultural and pastoral purposes; it represents just under 4 per cent of the total amount of land being used" -- at the present time, though, there is plenty more available -- "for both arable and pastoral purposes".

The amount of land alienation, therefore, which has occurred in Tanganyika is small by any standards, but there can, I think, be no doubt that the economic benefits which have derived from this selective alienation of land have been of considerable value to the economic growth of the Territory.

There is one other observation that I should like to make, with your permission, and that is this: Every time I come to the Trusteeship Council, a great deal of attention is focussed on this question of the alienation of land. We have now, in our legislature, a number of elected representatives, and for many years past we have had a number of nominated representatives, many of whom have since been elected and may, therefore, be taking whichever hat they were wearing to represent the people. Yet, so far as I am aware, this question of land alienation, that is, the suggestion that too much land is being alienated or alternatively that insufficient care is given to the alienation of land, has never been raised by the African representatives in the legislature in Tanganyika.

Mr. EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic): I am glad to hear the assurances of the Administering Authority and to know that this year it will continue to safeguard the rights and interests of the people of Tanganyika.

I listened with great care to the reference made by the special representative to paragraph 186 of the report of the Administering Authority and I felt assured that so far the policy pursued by the Administering Authority, in the light of the percentage which he quoted, was to safeguard the interests of the people of Tanganyika. But my question was also related to what the Administering Authority envisages in the future. I do venture to express the hope that this will continue to be the policy of the Administering Authority.

The subject of land alienation is of great importance. It is very vital to the future of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika. A realistic policy in this respect will be of great help later on and will avoid a number of problems when Tanganyika becomes independent. It was with that in mind that I joined the speakers who have preceded me in giving attention to this rather important matter.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I must apologize to the representative of the United Arab Republic because it is quite true that I did not specifically give the assurance which he was seeking. But I can readily do so, and in so doing I would draw attention to two facts. The first is that the record in 1958, as quoted in my opening statement, shows that a very small amount of land was alienated, the lowest, in fact, since 1948 -- that is, in the last ten years. Secondly, the Council may rest assured that if at any time the people of Tanganyika feel that the Government is not observing the policy which has been declared I have little doubt that they will in fact raise the matter in the Legislative Council. As I have said, however, they have not done so. There are, therefore, the Government's own safeguards which it scrupulously observes and there is the additional safeguard of public opinion which can give effect to its feelings in the legislature.

Mr. EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic): I come now to my next question which relates to the problem of the economy of the Territory.

(Mr. El-Erian, United Arab Republic)

Financial Situation

In his opening statement, the special representative started the point on the financial situation with a rather gloomy picture. He stated:

"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." (T/PV.942, p. 72)

On the following page, he went on to say:

"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."

(Ibid., p. 73)

The special representative continued as follows:

"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." (Ibid.)

Having this situation in mind, I wish to put to the special representative one or two questions relating to the means of financing the Territory and of providing additional revenues so that the Administration would not be forced to cut back any of the development programmes.

It is to be recalled that the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa in 1957 had given full consideration to these problems in paragraphs 345 to 366 of its report. The Administering Authority itself has also given full consideration to this matter, as can be borne out by the observations it has submitted on the report of the Visiting Mission. Mention has been made of the ~~World~~ Bank undertaking to make a survey of the Territory. We were told by the special representative that this has been postponed until May of this year. Before the twenty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, mention was also made of outside loans to the Territory. There was also mention of a contemplated United States development loan to the Territory, and I think the representative of

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the United Kingdom mentioned some talks which were going to be undertaken in London in this respect. I have not been able to assess detailed information on what has happened with regard to these loans.

I would appreciate it if the special representative elaborated on this question which my delegation considers very important in view of the picture which the Administering Authority itself gives us relating to the financial situation of the Territory.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I am grateful to the representative of the United Arab Republic because his question gives me an opportunity to put one or two points before the Council.

It is of course true that all territories are seeking outside capital at the present time. Broadly speaking, however, Tanganyika has had a reasonable share of such outside capital as is going. We also have to bear in mind that our particular problem at the moment is not to get more capital from outside but rather to pay our way in terms of our annual expenditure. Almost any new project involving the borrowing of capital from outside would increase the annual expenditure of the Government. It would mean more staff, more recurrent expenses. Obviously loans can and should only be used for proper capital works and not to meet, as it were, a budget deficit. It is this deficit on current accounts which is the most disturbing feature of the financial situation in Tanganyika and not any particular inability to raise the capital. I am quite sure that we can raise capital for any good project. But whenever we do that we add to our annual commitments. Unless we see more revenue coming in to meet that addition to the annual commitments, we have to be very careful before we embark on any such new scheme.

I did emphasize in my opening statement that it is this deficit of something of the order of a million -- perhaps a little bit more, according to the way the final figures work out -- which is causing us this anxiety.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,
Special Representative)

But against that, I myself and the Council have had the good news, received during this meeting and to which I referred yesterday, that the Governor, on his return to Tanganyika, indicated that he had had talks about the financial situation in London during his recent visit there. Then I would go on to quote what he said, because it will bear repetition:

"As a result, it became apparent that Tanganyika is entering a period in which its revenues are unlikely to be sufficient to maintain existing services at a reasonable level."

That is the problem as I outlined it in my opening statement. Then he went on to say:

"In these circumstances, the British Government has accepted the obligation to assist Tanganyika in meeting its financial difficulties, and ways and means of doing this are now being considered."

In view of this generous response of Her Majesty's Government to the representations which have been made by the Government of Tanganyika in London, I am sure that the representative will appreciate that I am not in a position to indicate exactly how this assistance will be forthcoming. I doubt indeed whether it has actually been decided as yet. But at any rate it will be based on the acceptance of the obligation by Her Majesty's Government, by the Administering Authority, to assist Tanganyika in meeting its financial difficulties.

W. A. M. S.
Mr. EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic): I want to thank the special representative for the valuable information he has given on the point I raised. My delegation has noted with gratification that the Government of Tanganyika has acquired half the shares of the Williamson Diamonds Ltd. and that now the management consists of four Government directors, one of whom is African, and the four directors appointed by the de Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.

As was indicated in the opening statement of the 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. This was indeed very gratifying

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United Arab Republic)

to read in the opening statement of the special representative. Does the administration envisage other similar measures, in view of the fact that this measure has given great beneficial results?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): This was a rather special case because the Government was fortunate to have been able to acquire half the shares in Williamson Diamonds at a comparatively low rate of interest and with very reasonable and, in our view, easy terms of repayment. It was therefore an opportunity that we readily accepted and grasped as a Government, and it was endorsed unanimously in the Legislative Council.

Now to the extent that this represents a matter of policy, I would remind the Council that there are at least two other concerns, in which the Government is similarly placed, that is Tanganyika Packers, of which we have a half share, and Uvinza Salt Mine, also previously referred to today, and again in which we have a share. I am not quite sure of how much capital. But the effect of all this is that in the future each case will be taken on its merits. If the Government has capital to invest in this way, it will no doubt do so.

It may well be, however, that the continuation or the inauguration of a particular industrial enterprise can be undertaken solely by private capital, in which case the Government will probably hold its fire until such time as it had to participate in order to bring about a certain set of circumstances.

Mr. EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic): I am grateful to the special representative for the clear and complete clarification which he gave of the Administering Authority's policy on the matter I raised. My next question relates to the matter of compulsory land acquisition. On page 36 of the annual report, under the title "Land Acquisition", the following is stated: "The following compulsory acquisitions were initiated during 1957:". Under the sub-title referring to "compensation", and with regard to the four cases mentioned, it states that the compensation is "to be agreed".

(Mr. El-Erian,
United Arab Republic)

In another part of the report, in relation to taxation, paragraph 103, page 22, the following is stated:

"Rights of administrative appeal against tax assessment are provided by statute in respect of Personal Tax and Income Tax.

Rights of judicial appeal are similarly provided in respect of Income Tax and Estate Duty."

I would assume, but I should like to be enlightened on this point, that there are similar statutory provisions and practices with regard to the compensation in case of disagreement between the Administering Authority and the owners. I assume that when there is expropriation for public interest -- it is referred to here as "compulsory acquisition", which is a different terminology, but I suppose we are talking about the same thing, although we are using different terminology -- that there are similar safeguards as those provided for in case of tax assessment?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Under the legislation dealing with the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes, if the compensation is not agreed upon between the owner of the land and the Government as the acquiring body, provision is made for an appeal. I think that there may be an appeal to a statutory body in the first instance. But if that appeal does not result in an agreement, then there is an appeal to the courts, which is a judicial appeal.

Mr. EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic): I have no more questions at this stage. I am grateful to the special representative for the patience and the courtesy he has shown to me in answering my questions.

Mr. JHA (India): The first question which I would ask is as follows The estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1958 reveal a possible deficit of over £1 million in the territorial budget. How does the Administering Authority intend to meet this deficit other than by cutting down the expenditure in development work? In his answer to the representative of the United Arab Republic, I think that the special representative mentioned the possibility of securing some funds from the United Kingdom Government; nevertheless, I should be grateful for further elucidation and enlightenment on this point.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The representative of India is, I think, referring to the figures which I gave for the estimates for the current financial year 1958-1959, which provided for an expenditure of nearly £21 million and a revenue of something short of £20 million, which would result in a deficit of some £1,200,000.

Two steps could be taken if no help was forthcoming from outside sources. The first of these steps has, in fact, already been taken, namely, although in the hope that the revenue would show signs of recovery, the estimates were drawn up for 1958-1959 on the basis of the proposed expenditure of nearly £21 million, but it must be remembered that those estimates were actually prepared in the Ministry of Finance at the beginning of 1958 -- that is, roughly, at the turn of the year December 1957-January 1958 -- for they are taken to the Legislative Council at the budget session which is in April, and which was in April and May of last year. By the time the estimates came to be considered in the Legislative Council, we had later figures of revenue than were available when the actual work was being done some four or five months earlier and, as a result, and as I mentioned in my opening statement, the Minister responsible for finance gave an understanding, which was warmly welcomed in the Legislative Council, that although some £21 million was being voted by the Legislature, every step would be taken to keep the expenditure substantially below that limit. There followed, at various stages throughout the year, administrative instructions as to the spending developments culminating in, for example, an instruction which was issued, I think, in October,

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Special Representative)

that no further vacancies were to be filled except with the personal approval of the Chief Secretary, whether from overseas or locally, until the financial situation had become clear. As a result, it was hoped -- and indeed it will certainly be the result -- to keep the expenditure figure substantially lower than that actually voted by the Legislature. However far it is kept down, there will still be a deficit and there might even be a slightly bigger one than would appear, because there are no guarantees that the revenue will produce £19,787,000, and to the extent that there is a gap between whatever are the final figures for revenue and expenditure, that gap can only be met by drawing on our very slender reserve funds -- our liquid reserve funds -- and, as I indicated, I think, here, this possible deficit would very nearly eliminate the general revenue balance and is greater than could be contemplated. That is why we have tried to narrow it down even further by restricting expenditure.

All that, of course, is my answer independent of the announcement which I have made about the study which the Administering Authority is making of the finances with a view to help.

Mr. JHA (India): May I ask now whether revenue estimates take into account grants-in-aid for the Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and what was the size of these funds for the year 1957-1958?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I do not have that figure immediately available, but I did have a little notice that it might be asked for and I am making enquiries and hope to be able to give it to the Council before the end of the question period.

Mr. JHA (India): Has the Administering Authority explored the possibility of seeking financial assistance from international sources, and how does the special representative view that possibility? I should like to have some enlightenment on that point.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The basic fact is that our immediate financial difficulty is on current account -- that is, to meet our year's bills without curtailing or restricting our social services. Although there are no doubt a number of sources of international finance which would be available by way of capital grants for specific projects, I am not aware of any source of income that would grant us, as it were, a grant-in-aid, which is virtually what is required at the present time.

Mr. JHA (India): May I ask the special representative in what way it is contemplated to seek benefit from the Economic Commission for Africa, which met in Addis Ababa recently, and in what fields of development are the expected benefits likely to accrue? And does the Administering Authority intend to seek associate membership for Tanganyika in the Commission?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): In the first place, Tanganyika is already an associate member of the Economic Commission for Africa and it was in that capacity that Tanganyika was represented at the first meeting of the Commission.

My understanding of the functions of the Commission is that the Commission will not have at its disposal any funds by way of capital grants or grants of any sort which it will be able to issue to members or associate members; but what we are hoping is that if a particular project emerges in Tanganyika for which we are seeking assistance of a capital nature from one of the international sources to which the representative of India referred, an endorsement, as it were, of the desirability of that scheme and some support for it, the Economic Commission for Africa might well assist us in obtaining resources.

Mr. JHA (India): In Table A (b) (i) of Appendix IV, the Territory's contribution to the East Africa High Commission is shown as a little more than £1 million. Does this figure represent the expenditure incurred by the High Commission in the Territory on the High Commission common services, and does the High Commission make any contribution, other than expenditure on common services, to the Territory's development?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): It may be helpful if I first make the distinction between the self-contained and the non-self-contained services of the High Commission. The self-contained services -- primarily railways, harbours, posts and telegraphs -- are financed by the fees paid for the services rendered by the members of the public. Similarly, the customs service -- which, of course, is an East African Joint High Commission service -- is self-contained in the sense that it pays its way out of the proceeds of the customs duties which it collects and then hands over the balance to the three Governments in accordance with the amount of goods that have entered each of the Territories concerned. Those are the so-called self-contained services, where the Government of Tanganyika does not -- other than as a consumer of the services -- pay any direct contribution at all; the services are financed because one puts a stamp on a letter, one pays for a telephone call, and so forth.

The non-self-contained services include the research services, the meteorological services, the civil aviation services, and so on. Those are the services which, as regards Tanganyika, are financed from the grant to the High Commission, which, as the representative of India has said, is of the order of £1 million.

Now, it is quite impossible to indicate what proportion of the expenditure for the non-self-contained services is actually made in Tanganyika. I certainly can say that it is not the full amount of the £1 million that we contribute. On the other hand, we are contributing that amount in return for services -- the results of research, and so forth. Although it would be most agreeable if all that research were undertaken in Tanganyika, it is quite obvious that that cannot be the case, and we get our return from the results of the research carried on by the various stations dotted about the three Territories, including Tanganyika.

As regards the self-contained services -- particularly railways and harbours -- this is a very good year for this particular question to be asked, because during the course of 1958 Tanganyika gained very considerable benefit in terms of capital expenditure from the activities of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, which has been responsible for the capital expenditure of the two extensions to the railway that I mentioned at the end of my opening statement. The Government of Tanganyika has not had to find any of the capital for extending those two lines. Of course, in the past, a considerable amount of money was forthcoming

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from the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for the construction of the Princess Margaret deep-water docks in Dar es Salaam and the various ancillary sheds, and so forth.

I think that we can say that in recent years Tanganyika has done very well out of its association with the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

As regards posts and telegraphs, I have referred to the new telephone exchange in Dar es Salaam, whose capital cost, again, was paid for by the Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

Mr. JHA (India): I thank the special representative for that very illuminating answer.

My next question is the following: What is the total outlay of the five-year development plan, and how much of it is allocated to irrigation and flood-control projects? These statistics are no doubt readily available, but I think that it would be useful to have them reiterated.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): There is a general reference to the development plan, but in point of fact the term covers a series of separate plans. There is the medical plan, which is put in one volume; there is the education plan, which is put in another volume; and some of the irrigation and water schemes are interwoven with various other agricultural and similar development projects.

I can only say that I do not have the sum in question immediately available, but I shall endeavour to obtain it and give it to the representative of India before the end of this questioning period.

Mr. JHA (India): Was there any association of public opinion in the formulation of the development plans, whether integrated or compartmental? In other words, in what way and to what extent were and are Africans associated with the planning of economic development, especially agricultural and industrial development?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Generally speaking, the development plan falls into two classes: what one might call the social services side -- that is, the medical and education plans -- and the development plan proper, which deals with the development of natural resources: irrigation, and so on.

As regards the social services, and more specifically education, the proposals in that plan, in so far as they relate to African education, were first of all discussed by the Advisory Board on African Education, which advises the Director of Education in drawing up such plans. They were then, of course, discussed in the Legislative Council, where the African members themselves realized that the plan would have to be spread over more than the five years originally contemplated. I think that one can say that on the social side of the plan there is full consultation with the African community.

As regards the development plan proper -- that is, the development of the Territory's economic resources -- I have already indicated that the African representative members themselves took the initiative in proposing the sub-plan, as it were, for the increase of African productivity. This was discussed with them, and, as a result, Tanganyika received a grant of three-quarters of a million pounds from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund in order to initiate these plans during the financial year 1958-1959. This has been discussed with Africans at all levels. The plans were discussed at the local levels when they were being put forward. The Africans themselves then chose the plans which they thought should have the greatest priority and put them forward to the Government. Of course, the plans were the subject of debate when the Government share of this contribution had to be voted in the legislature itself.

Mr. JHA (India): What the special representative has said certainly shows that in the Legislative Council and in other organized bodies these plans have been the subject of discussion. But, as is well known, no development plan can really succeed without a great deal of popular enthusiasm and support. When I say that I speak with some experience of planning in our country: I know that it is not very easy to permeate right down to the people and to secure their enthusiastic co-operation and support. But I should like to know if the Government of Tanganyika has taken any steps in the direction of educating public opinion and making them plan-minded so that integrated development of the Territory might take place with their fullest co-operation.

Mr. FLETCHER-COCKE (Special Representative): Yes, I would say that most of these plans are dependent on local co-operation in order to make them effective at all. For example, not only the African productivity schemes to which I have referred can only hope to succeed if they are, as it were, sold to public opinion in the areas in which they are going to be put in hand, and even the larger schemes of irrigation and water conservation and so on must similarly have the support of those in the area in which they are being established. These matters are discussed at very great length at meetings between the heads of the technical departments concerned, the district commissioners, the representatives of the local authorities, of the native authorities, and in many cases in full barazas, to which any local African may come.

While I have the floor, I might answer a previous question put to me by the representative of India about the amount of money in what I would prefer to call our development programmes since they cover a number of plans. I am quoting from paragraph 202 of the 1955 report which was the basic report, which basic report will be set out again and amplified in the report for 1958, which will be the full report, the intervening reports being supplementary reports. Perhaps I might read this to the Council:

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"For a variety of reasons it has been necessary to draw up a new Development Plan for the period 1955-1960, before the revised Development Plan for the seven years ending 1956, which envisaged the expenditure of £24.5 million, had run its full course. Expenditure up to the five years ending 1954 was approximately £21.7 million and substantial progress was made. The new £25.3 million Plan for 1956-1960 was completed and submitted to and accepted by the Legislature at its session at the beginning of the year (1955). About £15 million of the expenditure under the first plan was earmarked for basic development -- communications, public works and township services -- and nearly £5 million for development of social services and urban housing. The balance of £5 million was for the provision of rural water supplies, bush clearing and resettlement, agriculture, forestry and veterinary training, research and extension work, mineral investigations and a survey of retail distribution. In the new Plan the allocation of £18.3 million to basic development and £7.5 million to other projects is envisaged."

With that must be read the more up-to-date position which indicates the changes in that basic plan which were made following upon the recommendations of the Advisory Development Committee, and I would refer the representative of India and the other members of the Council to paragraph 126 of the 1957 report which brings the position up to date, that is, up the end of 1957, as it were. It should, however, be appreciated that the change in the financial situation which had become apparent in 1958 has tended to mean, as I have already indicated, that it has been necessary to spread these plans, prolong them even a little more -- in other words to spend a little less per year than was originally contemplated.

Mr. JHA (India): How is the Development Plan reserve created and how is it operated? What are the sources which feed it, what is its existing size and at what rate is it expected to contribute to annual development expenditures of the Territory?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I can read the reply which was set out in paragraph 203 of the 1955 report if it is desired that that should be done. This indicates the sources from which these funds were coming, as corrected or brought up to date by paragraph 127 of the 1957 report. The 1955 report is the basic document.

Mr. JHA (India): That will not be necessary. I have taken note of it and will make it a point to read the 1955 report, which I must confess I have not seen.

May I now ask the special representative how the profits from the marketing of coffee are distributed? Does any part of these profits go into a reserve fund to be used for price stabilization purposes or has the Administering Authority adopted any other measures to protect the indigenous coffee producers from the hazards of price fluctuations in the world coffee market?

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Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The representative of India will no doubt appreciate that the bulk if not all -- I would say, I think, all -- African-produced coffee is marketed in fact by the co-operative societies. These co-operative societies keep certain reserves the prime purpose of which is not only to administer, as it were, their own marketing arrangements, but also to provide where necessary for research, research into grading and other matters of that sort. They do, however, have fairly substantial reserves and although, so far as I am aware, those reserves were never built up with the intention of being used in any way as a price stabilization fund, the money in those reserves does of course belong to the members of the society. If they, in accordance with the Constitution of the society, should decide to declare themselves a dividend in a bad year, so far as I am aware there would be nothing to prevent their doing so. But the funds were not built up for that purpose; they were built up rather to encourage and foster research and development of the industry generally. Some of the resources, for example, have been used for constructing these co-operative curing works.

Mr. JHA (India): Could the special representative give us some idea of the approximate total area of cultivable land, ~~the~~ approximate total area of land actually cultivated and the extent of land cultivated by Africans, Asians and Europeans. If he is not in a position to give this information now, I should be grateful if he could work it out and let me have it later.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I did in fact give those figures almost in the identical terms asked for by the representative of India at the last session of the Trusteeship Council. In particular, I recall giving first the total land area of Tanganyika; secondly, the land which could be made available for pastoral or agricultural purposes; thirdly, the land immediately available without the application of any capital for pastoral and agricultural purposes; fourthly, the land actually used for agricultural and pastoral purposes; fifthly, the amount of that land actually used by Africans and the amount -- it was not broken up as between Europeans and Asians -- indicated as alienated land, which includes some land which goes to Africans, land held not under customary native law and tenure. The representative of India will find all the figures in the statement which I made on the land situation in Tanganyika at the last session. The only change is the addition to the alienated land of the 55,000 acres which I referred to in my opening statement on this occasion.

Mr. JHA (India): I shall certainly peruse the reply which was made by the special representative at the last session, but my question mainly referred to what I might call farming land and I was rather keen to get an idea of the distribution of land among the three races.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I have some doubt as to whether it could be possible to distinguish between land alienated to Europeans and/or to Asians. The Council at its last session (but one was particularly anxious to have some figures relating to land which referred to the small estates which for the most part were owned and operated by one individual or family and those which were operated at a larger level by companies. Those figures were produced and the table was circulated as a Trusteeship Council document. But

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they were in terms of holders of rights of occupancy of ninety-nine years, and no distinction was made between the races of the holders of those leases. I think that I could give the representative of India a general indication of the breakdown of the approximately 1,200 small holdings in terms of race, if he would like to have it, by tomorrow.

Mr. JHA (India): If it is not too much trouble, I should greatly appreciate having that information.

What is the average size of an African household in the rural areas and what is the average area of the holdings of an average agricultural family?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): In terms of government's calculations for a variety of purposes we estimate that the average African household is three and one half persons. That, of course, is a statistical figure. The size of holdings varies so much from area to area, particularly having regard to the fertility of the land, that any figures I could give would be unlikely to be very helpful. I am, however, advised that in Chaggaland, which includes about the richest land, the average would be of the order of two acres.

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

Mr. JHA (India): I should like to ask the special representative, if he can readily give me the information, what is the estimate of the average per capita ~~income~~ of residents per year. Primarily I want the information for Africans but also, if possible, for the other racial groups, that is to say, the Europeans and the Asians. I only want an estimate.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I do not think that I have ever seen any figures in which any distinction has been made between the races in Tanganyika. I recall that in 1957, which admittedly was two years ago -- but I do not think it can have changed very much except, I should hope, in an upward direction -- the per capita income estimate, for men, women and children of all races, was between £17 and £18 a year. That, of course, includes all men, women and children.

Mr. JHA (India): If I understood the special representative correctly, this is the per capita for the entire population -- all racial groups combined.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Yes.

Mr. JHA (India): Can the special representative give us an idea of what is the estimate of the total capital in organized industrial undertakings in Tanganyika?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): My understanding is that that figure is not available, and with our limited statistical resources we have not been able to prepare that figure. I think I have been asked for it on previous occasions, and I did make an attempt to get it, but I was informed that no such figure could be produced. However, I will once again see whether we can produce it for next year.

Mr. JHA (India): In view of this answer I will not ask the next question that I was going to ask as to what proportion of the capital was owned by the different racial groups.

Complaints have been received from some coffee producers of the Bukoba District to the effect that the existing law relating to the development of co-operative societies does not permit the formation of more than one co-operative society. It has also been said that all coffee producers are required to market their products through the Bukoba National Union. It will be realized that although co-operative marketing is beneficial to the growers -- must be beneficial to the growers -- still there might be some disadvantages to the grower from his obligation to market through one organization only. What steps, if any, does the Administering Authority contemplate for preventing possible monopolistic exploitation by this single co-operative organization? Is there any real fear of that in the minds of the growers, and if so, whether the Administering Authority has given any attention to the possibility of preventing its misuse.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Over 90 per cent of the Africans growing coffee in the Bukoba area are members of the Bukoba co-operative, and the remaining rather less, I think, than 10 per cent of the Africans, for some reasons which are not altogether clear, do not like the idea of marketing their coffee through the co-operative society or, indeed, becoming members of the society, which, of course, would be open to them to do. But the Government which has considered this matter, and it has been going on now for some time, has reached the conclusion that so long as the co-operative society and the various arrangements which it makes satisfies, as it does, 90 per cent of the African coffee growers in that area, the Government does not consider that there is any particular reason why special arrangements should be made for the minority of 10 per cent. It is possible that if this was not a co-operative society, but if it was some other monopolistic concern, that a different view might be taken. But bearing in mind that 90 per cent are owners of their own co-operative society, we do feel that there could not be any hardship if the other 10 per cent were to join or, indeed, if they have to sell, as they do, the produce through the co-operative society. The reason, of course, is that prior to the controlled marketing of coffee, the coffee, when sold individually, was sold in very different grades, were very differently packed and so on, and it is only since we have had this central marketing organization - the co-operative society -- that the reputation of the Bukoba coffee has been built up.

Mr. JHA (India): I have one more question, and that is, whether the Administering Authority has considered any plans for introducing community development programmes in the rural areas of Tanganyika, and to what extent, if any, has community development been encouraged or experimented upon, and with what success?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): We have, of course, a separate Department of Social Welfare under a Commissioner which is responsible for the schemes to which the representative has referred. Considerable progress has been made both in urban and rural areas, and details of these are given in the report of that department for the year 1957, which is available or should be available with the Secretariat.

Since it relates to a point which has been made previously, I might mention that the new management of Williamson's Diamonds is particularly anxious to further community development schemes there. They are prepared to pay a quite considerable amount of money. I, myself, had the pleasure of visiting the mine in company with the senior social development officer who was asked to prepare plans and submit them for consideration and consultation to the Mine Management Committee. I have every reason to believe that what is contemplated there is likely to prove an example and a stimulus to other areas in Tanganyika.

As regards specific details of what is being done, I would refer the representative to the report, and if it is not available in the Secretariat I think I can produce one.

Mr. de CAMARET (France) (interpretation from French): I have only a few questions to put to the special representative since the explanations which he has given us with his usual talent have helped us greatly.

There is one question with two aspects which I should like to put. It refers to paragraph 219, mineral resources, of chapter 7 of the annual report. Before putting my question, I would like to explain the reasons for it because otherwise it might place me in a position of some embarrassment. I would like the special representative to understand my motives, and I will understand full well if he is unable to give the figures in my request. Among the projects in the mining production of the Territory, there seems to be one which is particularly fruitful and interesting since it can supply the Territory with currency, and probably with hard currency. I am talking of diamonds. I note that the diamond market is a very restricted one which is closely supervised and that it is difficult to market these diamonds without the assistance of certain international organizations. At the same time, this is a very valuable product which is rare and which is easily shipped.

(Mr. de Camaret, France)

Can the special representative tell us what is the over-all output of diamonds in Tanganyika? Last year or the year before, he said that it was a fairly recent industry and that most of the diamonds were industrial diamonds, which are the most valuable since the demand increases apace with the over-all growth of industries throughout the world.

Paragraph 219 leaves us somewhat in a quandary. In consulting other paragraphs which have more statistical data than the information in paragraph 219, we note that there are more than 3,000 people working in the diamond fields. Then we note that there are quite a few immigrants who are also working in the diamond industry. Paragraph 219 does not give any figures. We learn in paragraph 221 that the output of diamonds has increased to the point where it has offset the reduced value of exports of lead concentrates and gold bullion. Therefore, there is an increase.

Can the special representative tell us how many diamonds were produced? I think in the neighbouring Territory to Tanganyika several millions of carats are produced. Can the special representative tell us whether the figure is in millions or thousands of carats?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I can give the representative of France some figures about diamond production. They relate, of course, to 1957, which is the last year for which complete figures are available.

The total production here in 1957 was 390,971 metric carats of diamonds, which was an increase of 6 per cent over 1956. Exports amounted to 170,000 odd carats of gems and 202,000 carats -- I have rounded off the figures -- of industrial diamonds. The exports of those two lots together were valued at £3,242,000.

I should point out that after the death of Dr. Williamson in January 1958, the heirs, who were not very experienced perhaps in diamond mining, increased the output very considerably for a matter of months during 1958. But when the new management -- that is, de Beers and Government -- took over towards the end of the year and a survey was made of the proven resources, the output of diamonds was reduced somewhat, as it were, not to pick out the eyes, not merely to go for the lodes which had the highest proportion of diamonds in them. One

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will therefore find during 1957 and 1958 certain fluctuations for these reasons in the output of diamonds from Williamson's. But as from the taking over of the new management there is more likely to be a continuous and even flow.

Mr. de CAMARÉ (France) (interpretation from French): I think it is most interesting for the Drafting Committee which will convene shortly to draft the report on Tanganyika to take into account this increased production of diamonds, since the 1957 figures are already very promising if you bear in mind the improvement in management. I would therefore suggest that the Drafting Committee take into account this considerable increase, which is not negligible. It may be little compared to the Belgian Congo, but it is great if you compare it to those territories, for instance, which are still administered by France in Africa.

My second question is linked to the first. I would like to know whether the special representative could tell us what were the contracts or agreements which were entered into with the Williamson company. As I said earlier, the question of marketing seems to be important. I believe that the London syndicate, which was headed by the Oppenheimer group, controls most of the diamond consumption in the world. I believe it is 95 per cent. In the past, the special representative spoke of possible agreements between the Williamson company and the syndicate. Are the agreements which were recently entered into and to which the special representative referred public? Is the Government satisfied with these agreements besides the fact that it participates in the production of the diamonds? In other words, does its participation in the Williamson company ensure it a say in the marketing? Will that also affect the possibility of a further increase in production?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Originally when the mine was owned by Dr. Williamson, he entered into an agreement with Diamond Purchasing Corporation, which is the syndicate I think referred to by the representative of France, whereby he was given a certain quota and the Diamond Purchasing Corporation undertook to purchase all stones up to that quota. Williamson's mine, during the life of that particular agreement, never succeeded in reaching the quota limit. In other words, the corporation purchased from Williamsons all the stone which were offered to it and there was never any question of his attaining the level of the quota.

When the new management came into being towards the end of last year, the Government of Tanganyika was concerned about reaching agreement on two points; the first, as regards the operation of the mine, and the second, as regards the sale of diamonds. As regards the operation of the mine, there are in fact two public documents which have been laid before and approved by the Legislative Council. They are in each case an agreement between the Tanganyika Government and de Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., who of course are equal partners now in Williamsons Diamonds Ltd.

One, called the Share Purchase Agreement, dealt with the arrangements, to which I have already briefly referred, about the financing by Williamsons of the purchase by the Government of Tanganyika of one half of the shares. The second agreement was called the Operating Agreement, and I need only read, I think, one sentence from it:

"The Parties" -- that is, the Government of Tanganyika and de Beers -- "shall procure that, so far as commercially practicable and save as may be otherwise agreed, the Company's mine operations will be carried on on the basis of working to full plant capacity."

That is amplified in various other clauses here, but the upshot of it all is that the Government of Tanganyika is satisfied that the mine will continue to operate to full plant capacity having regard to proper commercial considerations under the new management, that is, in the partnership.

As regards the sale of diamonds, I would read the following clause from this agreement:

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Special Representative)

"De Beers undertakes to ensure that before the expiration on 31st December, 1960, of the present contract for the sale of the Company's diamonds to the Diamond Corporation Ltd., the Diamond Corporation Ltd." -- which is of course controlled by de Beers -- "will offer to the Company a new contract for sale and purchase of the Company's diamonds to take effect from 1st January 1961 on terms to be approved by the Government."

In fact, an exchange of letters, which has not been made public because of course it relates to a commercial transaction, has taken place between de Beers and the Government in which these matters have been amplified, and the Government of Tanganyika is quite satisfied that the arrangements which will be made after 31 December 1960, short of a general curtailment of diamond production throughout the world, will be no less favourable and probably more favourable to Williamsons Diamonds than heretofore.

Mr. de CAMARET (France) (interpretation from French): I think that the special representative's reply is most encouraging. It shows that the diamond output in the Territory, far from being restricted will be, on the contrary, promoted by the agreement just quoted. The marketing problem seems to have been partially solved in so far at least as the production of diamonds in Tanganyika is below the quota that was originally set. I think that the Drafting Committee could also take advantage of this. I think that the conditions in which diamond prospecting is carried out can only be improved by these agreements. But in view of the risks from the point of view of the investment which the prospecting of diamonds involves, even if we talk of gem jewels, these risks are very great and in order to obtain the capital one must first of all have the output secured. Then one must have a certain level of investment, whereas a private company -- and that was the case with Williamson. before he entered into his agreements with the syndicate -- cannot under present conditions allow itself the luxury of taking unnecessary risks.

We can see from what the special representative has stated that the Tanganyika Government has taken a close interest in this matter. I realize why one cannot publicly as yet disclose the conventions that have been entered into, but from the point of prospecting and marketing, the Tanganyikans have taken good

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advantage of the expansion of the diamond industries throughout the world and of their own in particular. If the diamond industry in Tanganyika employs only 3,000 workers, it must not seek the answer to the problem from that point of view, but from the point of view of the possible encouragement of further investments.

I am wondering whether the special representative is able to confirm what I have just said. If so, then the Drafting Committee might take advantage of my remarks.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The Government is quite satisfied and so persuaded the Legislature, in which I may say a number of questions were asked about the agreements and about the future arrangements both for production and marketing. I would not wish to weary the Council with the various answers that it fell to me to give to those questions. They are all on record in the Hansard which is available in the Secretariat. I think it is a measure of the success of these negotiations that not only the Government but the legislative Council as well unanimously approved these arrangements in the full belief that the mine will be operated in the best interests of the Territory and that the Territory can look forward to deriving a progressive income from the output of the known resources of the mine. As to the unknown resources, they are of course the subject of a study at the present time.

Mr. de CAMARET (France) (interpretation from French): I do not have any questions to put. I think that the Council should congratulate the Administering Authority for the wise policy it has followed in this matter of production and marketing of diamonds.

Mr. KELLY (Australia): I have carefully examined this voluminous documentation which has been placed before us not only by the Administering Authority but by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies, and I have reached the conclusion that even with the very great resources and skills made available by the Administering Authority, the Missions and the immigrant Arab, Asian and European

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communities, it would seem that the peoples of Tanganyika are likely to experience very considerable difficulties in realizing their innate potentialities for modern cultural and economic development; in short, for efficient and democratic self-government.

While anyone can conceive of the emergence in Tanganyika of a regime which might exist in theory and on paper, exclusively for superficial international purposes, it is much less easy at the moment to foresee the establishment in the Territory of a predominantly indigenous regime capable of relatively efficient internal self-government by modern standards and ideals.

I am led to wonder if the principal problem is not the problem of enabling Tanganyika to recruit from its subsistence economy the trained leaders of tomorrow, and if a related problem is not the possible existence in the Territory of a shortage not only of capital and managerial and technical skills, but of manpower generally. The questions are designed to elicit some light, if any can be thrown, on these fundamental problems.

migrant labour
I have noted in the annual report that there were in fact some 2,000 adult male applicants seeking employment for wages during the course of a year in which there were already in the Trust Territory 50,000 African migrants from neighbouring territories, and a year in the course of which an additional 16,000 adult African male migrants entered the Territory. I refer in particular to appendix XVII of the annual report, tables A, I, J and K, and I am led to ask whether these African migrants from neighbouring territories had special qualifications which enabled them to make a contribution to the economic well-being of the Trust Territory.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): There is a historical pattern in Tanganyika of migrant labour, and we are faced with a situation in which, while on the one hand, we in Tanganyika enjoy the services of labourers coming into Tanganyika from, for example, Ruanda-Urundi and Portuguese East Africa, at the same time fairly large numbers of Tanganyikan Africans go further south to seek employment in our neighbour to the south, the Federation. This is a movement which is entirely based on the free will of the individuals and, subject to satisfying itself, as the Government does, that the circumstances surrounding these migrations are appropriate -- by that I mean in terms of health, transit camps, the terms of the contracts, etc. -- the Government feels that it would be unwise to put any obstacles in the way of this quite free and voluntary movement. It is a fact that numbers of Africans in Tanganyika still prefer their subsistence economy to, for example, going and working on the sisal estates, and it is for that reason that numbers of workers from Ruanda-Urundi and Portuguese East Africa come in. But I would not say that the present situation is likely to give rise to any acute labour problem. I have no doubt that as and when industries develop which can offer higher wages than an African can expect to receive as the result of subsistence agriculture, there will be plenty of people ready and willing to take such jobs.

Mr. KELLY (Australia): The final observation of the special representative was almost in the form of a reply to my next question, which I shall nevertheless put for the record. It was this. Assuming that overseas capital for new forms of economic development were to become available, would the subsistence economy of the Territory release a sufficiently large number of Africans to participate as wage-earners in those new forms of economic development? I have gathered from the final/observation of the special representative that the subsistence economy could release substantial numbers of African employees; and that leads me to put another question, namely, has the Administering Authority reached the conclusion that the labour expended in subsistence farming at the present time is efficiently expended, having regard to the over-all economic and cultural requirements of the Territory? Are the 90 or 95 per cent of the Tanganyikan males residing on subsistence farming lands actually engaged in farming, or do they leave agricultural enterprises largely to the children and the women? In other words, is there a substantial section of the African population forming, as it were, a subsistence rentier class and not making a positive economic contribution to the Territory as a whole?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): My comment on the point raised by the representative of Australia is that the whole basis of the Government's agricultural policy is that, almost without the expenditure of any additional capital at all, subsistence agriculture itself could be made much more efficient and effective if certain improved methods were used, if certain forms were followed. In other words, although we wish gradually to get away from subsistence agriculture, until the day dawns when that can be brought about, we do believe that, by showing improved methods to those who are in fact growing their own food, we ought to be able to make a start with the process by getting them to grow more food than they consume themselves. If the representative of Australia is suggesting that the Africans engaged in subsistence agriculture do not work as hard as they might, and certainly do not produce as much as they might, I must perforce agree with him.

Mr. KELLY (Australia): I see no reason why an African engaged in subsistence farming should not take his occupation in a somewhat casual fashion until he sees the prospect of more precise economic rewards; and in this connexion I am wondering whether the mission of experts from the International Bank, which is

going to survey the economy of the Territory, will direct its activities primarily and exclusively to the examination of potential economic resources capable of enabling the Government of the Territory to balance its budget, or whether it will concurrently examine ways and means of increasing the productivity of the subsistence economy.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): It is my belief -- and most certainly it is my hope -- that the scope of the International Bank mission will be, as I think it will be, as wide as possible. We have a whole lot of unsolved economic problems in Tanganyika on which we are looking eagerly for its advice. One point, which relates very much to the point raised by the representative of Australia, is the best way of increasing economic incentives; and by that I mean the best way of distributing goods which will appeal to Africans and, therefore, put them in a position in which they will wish to earn money in order to buy them.

For example, we have had a number of instances of this recently. In the Lake Province in, I think, two years running, the whole of the cotton crop has not been picked because those who own the cotton and who pick the cotton came to the conclusion that they had picked enough to finance themselves for the year -- that is to say, to meet their tax commitments and to buy the things which they are accustomed to buy -- whereas, we feel that if we could increase their demand for consumer goods, perhaps by bringing those goods more closely to their doorstep, or in some other way, they would be encouraged to pick all their cotton and thus build up a bigger cash income and exert a demand for consumer goods.

Mr. KELLY (Australia): My final question is prompted by some recent proceedings in the Standing Committee on Petitions. I should like to ask the special representative the extent to which refined sugar enters into the traditional diet of the African people of the Territory. Has the sugar consumption tax had the effect of retarding sugar production and consumption in the Territory?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): In the first place, manufactured sugar does not normally form part of the diet of the vast majority of the Africans. They make use of jaggery and, in some places, of pure sugar cane. In the second place, my understanding is -- I do not have this information immediately at hand -- that the sugar consumption tax no longer exists, in the sense that the control of sugar is at the moment in an interim stage pending the findings of the expert who is now in the Territory to advise the Government on a future sugar policy, against the background which I set out in my opening statement. The Government is the sole purchaser of sugar, whether from abroad or locally. It sells the sugar, irrespective of whether it is imported or locally grown, at the same price to the wholesalers and offsets, as it were, the profits that it gets on the imported sugar, which is usually cheaper, against the higher price that it has to pay for the locally-grown sugar. I am not aware that at the present time there is a specific sugar consumption tax.

Mr. KELLY (Australia): I have refrained from asking any questions about land alienation in the Territory because I am convinced that any alienation on limited leases that has occurred either is related specifically to the Government's needs or is directly connected with the central problem of increasing the Territory's productivity. The conclusion that I have drawn from the questions put so far in this connexion is that the Trusteeship Council as an instrumentality has not been able to make a substantial contribution to the solution of this over-all problem.

Mark S. Cooke
Mr. MONTERO de VARGAS (Paraguay) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation has only a few questions to put to the special representative. I apologize if some of these questions have already been put at previous sessions. My delegation is a new member of the Council and it has not been possible for me to go through all the previous reports. I do not think my questions will be difficult to answer, and they are very important to my delegation.

Tanganyika's increasing rate of development in every sphere makes it necessary to pay particular attention to the structure and organization of the Territory's economy and finances. It is obvious that an increase in revenue depends upon an increase in the population's economic capacity. Could the special representative tell us what measures the Government is taking or planning to take in the following fields: first, increasing the production of export goods in order to offset the drop in the world market price of such products as coffee and oil seeds; and, secondly, increasing local industries for processing raw materials produced in the Territory, such as coffee, cotton and hides?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): It is, of course, a major part of the work of the Agricultural Department to help the producers of export crops to attain the maximum amount of output, as it were, for the minimum amount of effort.

The seisal industry, which is a self-contained industry that has existed in Tanganyika for many years, finances its own research and, indeed, investigates all aspects of improving the product, improving the methods used in the seisal factories, and so on.

As regards the two main crops in the hands of Africans -- that is, cotton and coffee -- there is a combined effort, between the Government on the one hand and the co-operative societies on the other hand. These two bodies are constantly engaged in a variety of measures for improving productivity. I have already referred to the African productivity proposals. That is fully in line with the policy of the Agricultural Department in this field.

I think that the fact that, in 1958, African-produced products amounted to over 60 per cent, by value, of the total exports of Tanganyika is a measure of the success which that policy has achieved.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,
Special Representative)

I turn now to the second part of the question. There is a constant process of establishing in the Territory such industries and works as coffee-curing plants, cotton ginneries, and so forth. A new co-operative cotton ginnery was opened during 1958 in the Lake Province. We shall soon, I hope, reach the stage when it will be possible for the co-operative society to open a coffee-curing works in the Southern Highlands Province. Members of the Visiting Mission will recall that they observed, quite appropriately, that coffee from the Southern Highlands had to make a very long journey to be cured at Moshi in the Northern Province. The experts say that a production of, I think, 2,000 tons of coffee a year is the minimum amount that can appropriately be treated in a single coffee-curing works. That figure has not yet been reached, but it is going to be reached in the near future. That will be another example of a local industry taking the first processing step itself.

There is one particular industry for which we have not as yet found the answer, and that is cashew nuts. We export quite large quantities of cashew nuts from the Southern Province. We have to export them unprocessed because it is in Southern India that there has developed a tradition and skill in processing cashew nuts. We export them, as it were, off the tree. A number of attempts have been made to establish a processing industry to dehusk the cashew nuts and grade them, but all these attempts have failed -- largely, I think, because the skill involved is very much a personal skill which is the result almost of inheritance among the people who do this work in Southern India. That is one field, however, where we are always hoping that we shall be able to introduce a processing industry.

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Special Representative)

Generally speaking, the various forms of research -- by that I mean the Territorial Research -- which is undertaken under the East Africa High Commission, the research which is undertaken by the co-operative societies themselves -- all this is directed towards increasing both productivity and quality in an attempt, as the representative said, to offset the worst results of falling prices in the world markets.

Justice
Mr. MONTERO de VARGAS (Paraguay) (interpretation from Spanish): I do not wish to be impertinent, but I would refer to Appendix XIII of the report with regard to the possibility of increasing local plants which would process products in the Territory. If you look at this table referring to "Industrial Production", you will see that there are only ten plants for curing coffee and that there is only one plant for cotton weaving and very few plants handling hides. My question is as follows: does the Government plan to take any measures to encourage the local inhabitants to undertake any processing industries dealing with coffee, cotton, hides and so on?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): As regards coffee, I think I would be right in saying that all coffee which leaves Tanganyika receives its preliminary processing in Tanganyika. There are also schemes which are receiving Government support and encouragement for setting up in the Northern Province a factory to manufacture soluble or powdered coffee. More particularly, I have referred to the efforts which are being made to establish two textile factories which would handle a large part of one of Tanganyika's main primary products, namely, cotton.

In terms of hides and skins, there are some thirty-six, or there were in 1957, and there may well be an increase now, factories or workshops dealing with this. I would doubt whether there was a field for any increase in that particular sphere.

I have mentioned the one field in which we should like to have a processing factory, and that is for cashew nuts. The representative of Paraguay may rest assured that if anybody comes forward with any ideas -- ideas which incidentally are being examined all the time by the Department of Commerce and Industry for setting up secondary industries, particularly if those secondary industries are going to handle the primary products of the Territory -- they receive every

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,
Special Representative)

encouragement from the Government. I have already indicated that we imposed this customs duty on imported textiles in order to facilitate the establishment of the two textile factories.

Mr. MONTERO de VARGAS (Paraguay) (interpretation from Spanish): We have just been assured that the Government plans to establish two textile plants because on page 131 of the report under the heading of "Manufactured Goods", I should like to know whether this heading has to do with the manufacture of textile goods.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The table on page 131 is a table of imports. It is certainly true that manufactured goods include manufactured textiles; but the table refers to imports.

I should like to correct one statement as I heard it in the interpretation. It is not the Government which is going to set up the textile factories, it is private enterprise with a number of Government concessions, including the one that has already been taken in terms of a protective tariff.

Mr. MONTERO de VARGAS (Paraguay) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation wishes to know whether the special representative can tell me if the imports of textiles represented an important percentage of this heading in the Appendix just referred to by the special representative. If it is not possible to give this information, I will not press the matter.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I can assure the representative of Paraguay offhand that the importation of textiles does form a substantial part of the manufactured imports of Tanganyika. I will give him the exact figures. Out of a total amount of imports by value in 1957 of some £39 million, £16 million were classed as manufactured goods, and although that included such things as tyres and tubes, the vast proportion of it was textiles and piece goods in the ordinary sense of the word, amounting in all to about 39 million, so that it is approximately a quarter of the total imports by value; approximately a quarter of the amount would be covered by the term textiles.

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

Studying the table on foreign trade, we see that Tanganyika has important commercial relations with at least three countries in the European Common Market: West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. Could the special representative indicate whether the establishment of the European Common Market will affect Tanganyika's trade with the above-mentioned countries? Secondly, could he tell us also whether the Government of Tanganyika has studied this problem and, if it has, what are the conclusions reached even if they are only tentative conclusions?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I do not think I can say anymore, because I am not in a position to do so, than to agree with the representative of Paraguay that in the view of the Government of Tanganyika the establishment of the European Common Market will have some effect on the pattern of Tanganyika's trade and that we have made representations to that effect, so that they will be taken into consideration, to the Secretary of State in London.

Social and educational advancement

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): Before calling on the first Council member on my list, I shall call on the representatives of UNESCO, who wishes to make a statement.

Mr. SALSAMENDI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization): I want to thank you for the opportunity you have given me to introduce document T/1429, which contains the observations by UNESCO on the annual report on the Trust Territory of Tanganyika for the year 1957.

First of all, I want to say that I have taken note of the interesting statement delivered by the special representative, particularly the part concerning education in the Territory. I have already forwarded it to our headquarters and I am grateful to him for the clear explanation of some of the aspects of educational advancement in the Territory of Tanganyika.

The observations made by UNESCO in document T/1429, bear mainly on the financing of education, the abolition of the double session system, the teaching of foreign languages in the primary level, the increase in attendance at middle schools, the development of vocational and technical education, the project for a university college and the campaign to combat illiteracy among adults.

The increase in educational appropriation is greater than for the previous year; while an increase of 1 per cent is noted in the proportion of expenditure on education as compared with the total public expenditure, it is noted with regret, on the other hand, that the proportion of public funds taken from general revenue for recurrent expenditures on African education has receded slightly.

(Mr. Salsamendi, UNESCO)

The new Five Year Plan for the period 1957-61 abolishes the double session system in Standards III and IV of primary schools. This will doubtless lead to an improvement in the standard of teaching at this level and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the double occupancy of classrooms that prevails in Standards I and II may also be abolished. At the same time steps should be taken to ensure that the annual enrolment in Standard I which shows no increase over the previous year, corresponds more closely to the annual increase in the number of boys and girls of beginning school age.

The teaching of English has been introduced beginning from the third year; while it is desirable to develop the use of English at the primary level, it is hoped that this will not lead the Administering Authority to overlook the importance of the teaching of Swahili at all appropriate levels.

With regard to teacher training, it is noted with regret that the total number of teachers in training has dropped during the past two years. It would, no doubt, be possible by making the teaching profession more attractive, to bring the number of teachers in training into line with the Administration's plans for the development of education.

The figure for African pupils in vocational and secondary schools is very low indeed when compared with the total figure for the African population of the Territory. It is therefore necessary to continue the efforts made to encourage African pupils who are fitted to do so to enter secondary education and, to that end, to encourage parents to continue the education of their children beyond the four-year primary cycle. At the same time, a special effort should be made to foster vocational and technical education for Africans.

There is no university in the Territory. The construction of the proposed university college seems particularly desirable.

Lastly, no significant progress is reported in the campaign against illiteracy among adults. It is hoped that the administrative authorities will take appropriate measures to combat illiteracy.

With regard to vocational and technical education as mentioned in paragraph 16 of document T/1429, I would like to inform the Council of the Regional Programme in Tropical Africa which UNESCO will undertake in 1959-60. This programme will be carried out in collaboration with the Member States concerned and with

(Mr. Salsamendi, UNESCO)

international and regional organizations interested in the problems; for example, the Commission for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara and teachers' organizations. The inquiry will be carried out in 1959 through the analysis of existing documentation which may be supplemented by on-the-spot studies conducted by the Secretariat. These inquiries will include in particular the following aspects of the problem:

- (1) The need for further development of primary education in certain countries;
- (2) The development of secondary education;
- (3) The adaptation of the curriculum of secondary schools, including vocational and technical schools, to the changing needs of the individual and society.

Subject to the requests that may be made under the UNESCO Participation Programme, technical and financial aid will be extended to a Member State for organizing in 1959 a meeting of experts from different parts of the world to establish general principles in the field of technical and vocational education which would be applicable, particularly in Africa.

Both as part of the aforementioned inquiry and as a prerequisite for the organization of subsequent activities for the training of personnel of vocational and technical schools, a seminar for administrators of technical schools will be held in 1960. The participants in the seminar will, in the light of the general principles laid down by the 1959 meeting of experts, provide and discuss information on the problems and needs of their respective countries in the field of vocational and technical education. The seminar will last from three to four weeks. It will be organized in co-operation with a Member State and with the collaboration of the ILO and FAO, the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara and interested teachers' organizations. The Member States concerned will be invited to send participants at their own expense. UNESCO will furnish technical advice in the planning of the seminar and will contribute, under contract, towards the administrative cost of the seminar and the board and lodging of the participants.

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A seminar on secondary education, including technical and vocational education, will be held in 1960. It will be co-ordinated with the regional study conference on science teaching in the secondary schools to be held in tropical Africa in 1960. The seminar will be organized by an interested Member State. Member States concerned will be invited to send participants at their own expense. UNESCO will contribute, under contract, as in the last case, toward the administrative costs of the seminar and the board and lodging of the participants.

(Mr. Salsamendi, UNESCO)

UNESCO will also undertake activities relating to the access of women to education in Tropical Africa in co-operation with ILO, FAO and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. A series of inquiries will be undertaken in Tropical Africa into the problems of educational opportunities for women. These inquiries, whose object will be to determine the conditions under which African girls and women can best adapt themselves to the requirements of the new social and economic situation, will bear upon different aspects of education as well as upon the corresponding social and economic problems. These activities will be linked with the regional programme in Africa on secondary and vocational education.

U THANT (Burma): My first question in the field of social advancement relates to immigration. In paragraphs 307 and 308, on page 57 of the annual report, it is stated that during 1957 a new Immigration Ordinance was brought into force. Although the new Ordinance does not apply to African immigrants, provision is made for the making of regulations to control the immigration of all or any class of Africans if this should be necessary. I should like to know whether under the Ordinance now in force any regulation is contemplated to control the entry into the Territory of Africans from neighbouring Territories.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The present position is, as the representative has said, that there is provision for the making of regulations. No such regulations have as yet been made, but there is a body of opinion in Tanganyika -- and it is a body of opinion to which a large number of Africans subscribe -- to the effect that the time may be coming when steps will have to be taken to control the hitherto completely free immigration of Africans from neighbouring Territories, that is to say, from Territories where there are tribes which are comparable or related or indigenous in both Tanganyika and the other Territory. In other words, the pressure of permanent immigrant Africans in certain areas is giving rise to some anxiety. During the past year a considerable amount of work has been done on preparing a draft scheme to control this unrestricted immigration of Africans, but hitherto the administrative

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difficulties of carrying it into force have seemed to be insuperable, and, indeed, the only way in which I would suggest it can be carried into effect would be if it has the wholehearted support of the Native Authorities themselves. The present stage is, therefore, that the matter is temporarily in abeyance, but I would imagine it will almost certainly be ventilated in some form or other in the Legislative Council after the second round of the elections.

refugee U THANT (Burma): My next question relates to refugees. In paragraph 310 of the annual report it is mentioned that a few war-time refugees who have not yet found employment are still maintained by the Administering Authority and that they are not subject to the Immigration Ordinance. Could the special representative give me the figures as to the number of these war-time refugees and also their nationalities and the countries from which they have come?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): This is a sad but fortunately diminishing problem. At the present time there are some twenty-four or twenty-five elderly Polish refugees in Tanganyika who are the remnants of various camps which were established during the war. Being elderly or infirm, they have never succeeded in establishing themselves in the Territory. Therefore, they have an unusual status in the sense that they are not permanent residents as one might become a permanent resident under the Immigration Ordinance, but they are refugees there. They have nowhere else to go, and it would seem that it will remain a continuing commitment of the Government to maintain them. Almost *all* of them are, in any case, incapable of work.

immigrant U THANT (Burma): Since 1955 it is abundantly clear that the Africans in Tanganyika have developed their sense of nationalism and demonstrated their ability to engage in economic activities. Any prospective settler has to think twice before he enters the Territory, and before he seeks admission he has to satisfy the Immigration Control Board that his engaging in any trade, business or profession, as the case may be, or his presence in the Territory, will be in the interests of the inhabitants generally of the Territory. I remember that

the special representative made a statement to that effect this morning. This, in my opinion, is certainly a positive and constructive deterrent to any unbridled adventure or exploitation. If we look at the figures furnished in paragraph 312 of the annual report, we find that there is a distinct decrease in the number of immigrants during the year 1957. During 1956 the number of immigrants was 5,641. Although a decrease of 188 is not extremely spectacular, it is, I think, significant. It shows that the control is effective. Such an effective control gives an incentive to the Africans to engage in economic activities and probably partially solves the problem of unemployment in the Territory. Could the special representative furnish any figures regarding the number of immigrants during 1958? If he could not, of course, I would not wish to press him.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The final figures were not available when I left Tanganyika, but I do know that they continue to show a decrease as compared with the figures for 1957.

U THANT (Burma): My next question relates to the number of permanent emigrants during 1957. The 1956 annual report does not give us any figures in this regard; therefore we have no means of making a comparison. But it seems to me that, as a result of the new Ordinance, the figure of 966 given as the number of permanent emigrants during 1957 -- in paragraph 313 of the annual report -- indicates the beginning of an exodus, which is not likely to be regretted by the Africans at all. Is this assumption correct?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Well, I would rather doubt whether it was, in this sense that although the number of immigrants is undoubtedly decreasing, more particularly those who fall into the category of permanent immigrants, that is to say, those who achieve permanent resident status is undoubtedly decreasing year by year, I think it is true to say that the number of those who leave tend to leave for personal rather than for any more general reasons. They are people who, perhaps, having engaged in some form of occupation in Tanganyika, are now past the years in which they would work, and they may wish to rejoin their families in India, or Pakistan, or possibly in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. I would not, myself, attach any great importance to the number of emigrants. There, I agree with the representative of Burma that the growth in the number of immigrants is of some significance.

Welfare U THANT (Burma): The special representative may perhaps recall that at the twenty-first session of the Council, the representative of Burma, in commending the social welfare service undertaken by the Administering Authority and the non-Governmental organizations, asked whether any specific measures had been taken to implement the policy of building up and strengthening the efficiency and value of the traditional welfare structure.

The special representative in reply to his question assured the Burmese representative that the Administering Authority would give a full description in the 1957 annual report, which at the time he made that statement was in the course of preparation. My delegation looked up the annual report for 1957 but was rather disappointed to know that the full description promised by the special representative does not contain more than four and a half lines. I refer particularly to paragraph 466 on page 83 of the annual report. The information supplied does not go beyond the research stage in this field.

I should like to ask the special representative whether he could furnish any additional information on this?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I regret that presumably owing to an oversight the undertaking which I gave last year has not in fact been carried out. I can only say that I have here in front of me the annual report of

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the Social Development Department for 1957. I would be very pleased to lend this to the delegation of Burma. I have no doubt there is a copy in the Secretariat. I think it has already been asked for by another delegation, but I would be very pleased to let him have it because it certainly contains such information as I would be able to give, if I gave it orally. It is not a very thick document.

U THANT (Burma): Thank you very much indeed, I will certainly take advantage of this very kind offer.

My next question stems from my delegation's assumption that the Administering Authority is committed to a policy of establishing community development centres, encouraging and preserving local arts and crafts. Could the special representative tell me whether the tribes mentioned in paragraph 466 of the annual report have been encouraged to develop their arts and crafts, and whether technical assistance has been given to produce and market their arts and crafts?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): There is some reference to the type of work which the representative of Burma refers in this same publication, which is the report of the Social Development Department. But I would be misleading the Council if I suggested that a great deal had been done in this field. I do, however, know that a number of the tribes, with Government encouragement, and in particular the Chagga, take a great deal of active interest in developing their own artistic resources themselves. And wherever there are signs of that, the Government does give them a particular encouragement. In the case of the Chagga, of course, they make use of the College of Commerce which is owned and was established by the Kilimanjaro Co-operative Union in Moshi-- and further details of the work in this field are shown in this publication.

U THANT (Burma): Mr. President, with your permission, I will now put questions relating to educational advancement.

The Administering Authority has been taking measures to unify the educational system in Tanganyika, but progress in that direction has been slow, of course. At present there are only a few inter-racial schools in the Territory, including a voluntary agency school at Dar es Salaam and one at Katoke.

(U Thant, Burma)

We note from the annual report in paragraph 402 that the Government School at Kongwa, which is exclusively for Europeans, will be replaced by new boys' and girls' secondary schools now being built at Iringa, which are expected to be ready for use, at first on a co-educational basis, early in 1959. It may be recalled that the 1957 Visiting Mission expressed the hope that to demonstrate a positive lead in introducing inter-racial education, the Administering Authority should insist that African and other non-European students enter the Iringa School. I should like to ask the special representative whether the new boys' and girls' secondary school at Iringa would be open to African and other non-European students? Another question I should like to ask is this: what was the reason for closing down the Government school at Kongwa?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I shall take first the reference to the school at Iringa. Ultimately it is intended to have two schools there, a school for boys and a school for girls, which will share certain common services. At the present time, only one of the two schools has been built and is crammed to capacity with both boys and girls. No non-European children have been admitted to the school, the main reason being that the number of European applications was in excess of the number of places in the school and a number had to be turned away. That is linked up with the closing of Congress School which has, for many years now, been in premises inherited from the Overseas Food Corporation, which has occasionally been referred to as the groundnuts scheme. These premises were really and have been for some time past hardly suitable for a boarding secondary school.

On the other hand, I am glad to be able to inform the Council, as indeed I did in my opening statement, that a committee consisting of representatives of the Legislative Council, a number of them elected representatives, those in particular who have shown an interest in this matter, together with representatives of the voluntary agencies and so on have been appointed with terms of reference which I quoted in my opening statement. I do know that the specific question of the admission of non-Europeans to the St. George's Schools at Iringa is one of the matters which this committee is considering.

U THANT (Burma): As the Council well knows, the Territory has no institution of higher education. During 1956, a Higher Education Trust Fund, financed from the sales of enemy property, was established for the development in Tanganyika of institutions of higher education.

A site near Morogoro has been recommended for this university college. The annual report says that no decision has yet been taken pending approval by representatives of the Inter-University Council and the Council for Overseas Colleges of Art, Science and Technology. We also understand from the Administering Authority that a working party with representatives from the bodies I mentioned a moment ago would also visit the Territory in 1958 and report on the suitability of the provisional site for the projected university. I would like to know the latest position. Did the working party, with the representatives of the Inter-University Council and the Council for Overseas Colleges of Art, Science and Technology visit the Territory and what are their findings and recommendations? Has another site been recommended again?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): The working party did visit the Territory during 1958. It toured the Territory extensively, and almost every town suggested to the working party that that particular town would be the best place for the proposed university college.

Shortly before I left Tanganyika, the recommendations, proposals, conclusions and so on of the working party were received and are now being studied by the Government. I have no doubt that the report will be published in the not too distant future but, of course, I am not in a position to indicate the findings of the working party at this stage. I would, however, add that the working party did have to take into account the other institutions providing higher education in East Africa in an attempt so to phase the development of the provision of these institutions of higher learning so as to fit into a coherent whole.

Up to the present time, the Government of Tanganyika has contributed quite substantial sums for the development of Makerere, to which large numbers of Tanganyika Africans have gone. As I indicated when I addressed this Council the other day in my opening statement, there were twenty-one free places -- by that I mean twenty-one vacancies -- for Tanganyika students in 1958 which were not filled. That number is in fact likely to be increased next year because the number of African students from Tanganyika occupying places is likely to be diminished inasmuch as provision has been made at three African secondary schools for higher courses which in the past have been taken during the first part of the student's period at Makerere.

The present position, therefore, is that we have not yet reached the limit of the number of vacancies for Tanganyika African students at Makerere, but Government as a Government is committed to the establishment of a university college in Tanganyika. There are two important questions which remain. The first is the timing of this new development in the phasing of East African education generally. The second and perhaps most important question is: Where is the money coming from? I notice in the paper prepared by UNFPAO two references at least to the desirability of this university college in Tanganyika. With that no one in Tanganyika would quarrel. But there was, I regretted to see, no suggestion as to where the substantial amounts of money which will be required to establish a university college worth the name are likely to be found.

U THANT (Burma): My penultimate question relates to the setting up of a committee to examine the problem of integrated education in Tanganyika referred to by the special representative in his opening statement on Friday. My delegation welcomes this very desirable move by the Administering Authority, and I am sure the special representative will be only too glad to furnish additional information regarding this committee. Could he kindly tell me the composition of this committee? How many members are there? What is the nature of the interests they represent?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I do not have the exact information available. I shall therefore have to rely on my memory.

My recollection is that the Director of Education is Chairman of the Committee. There are three Europeans, one representing the European Parents Association, one representing the voluntary agencies, the missionary societies, and one representing the European educational authorities. There are three Asians, one representing the Asian educational authority, one member of the Legislative Council who raised this matter in a question and one who has a considerable interest in education and is also, I believe, a member of the Legislative Council. There are, I think, four African members of the Committee. Then, in addition, there are the two secretaries of the two main missionary societies in Tanganyika. In other words, there is a composition of about twelve or so, of which there must be at least four if not five elected representative members of the Legislative Council. I am sorry that I cannot be more precise, but that is the answer in general terms.

U THANT (Burma): I wish to thank the special representative for this information. My last question also relates to this Committee. Could the special representative kindly tell us when this Committee is required to submit its report or recommendations?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I am not sure that any specific time has been proposed for the submission of the report, because the terms of reference themselves ask the Committee to make recommendations regarding the nature and the timing of the steps to be taken in order to bring about this development. This Committee had its first meeting at the beginning of January.

I do not know whether the members of the Committee -- on which, as I have indicated, there are all the educational authorities, the European Education Authority, the Asian Education Authority and the African Advisory Council on Education -- would feel that they could so recast their estimates so that it would be possible to bring whatever recommendations they have in mind or are found to be practicable into force with effect from 1 July when our next financial year starts. I would imagine that that would be rather difficult. I would suppose that they might be expected to report within a matter of some weeks, that is to say, possibly by the middle of March. But I would doubt whether it would be possible for any actual physical changes to be made at the beginning of the year which will start on 1 July.

U THANT (Burma): I have no more questions to put. I wish to thank the special representative most heartily for the very patient, courteous and efficient manner in which he has disposed of the questions.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

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Trusteeship Council
20rd Session
6th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1456
4 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, on economic conditions in the trust territory.

Replying to points raised by ERNEST JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti), the special representative among other things described productivity projects designed to encourage Africans to increase and improve agricultural cultivation.

Dr. ABDULLAH ALI EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic) wanted to know what relationship the administering authority envisaged between Tanganyika and the new United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Noting that one purpose of that Commission was "pooling of ideas," the special representative said Tanganyika would cooperate in the planned comprehensive topographical mapping of Africa. He observed that the trust territory needed help in the field of cottage and secondary industries, particularly in rural areas, and he hoped to receive much useful information from the Commission. On the other hand, Tanganyika was proud of the work done in the fields of cooperatives and community development and would welcome visits from members of the Commission who wished to draw on Tanganyika's experiences.

CHANDRA SHEKHAR JHA (India) asked how Tanganyika's economic development could be helped by the Commission. The special representative said the Commission might, for instance, endorse a request for capital investment in a given project which might be made by Tanganyika to international sources of finance.

(END OF TAKE 1)

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Trusteeship Council
23rd Session, 6th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1456
4 February 1959

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

Replying to a question by MICHEL DE CAMARET (France) concerning Tanganyika's diamond output, Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE, the United Kingdom's special representative, gave figures for 1957, which were the latest complete figures, he said.

The production for 1957, the special representative said, totaled 390,971 metric carats, an increase of 6 per cent over 1956. Total exports, he said, were 170,000 carats of gems and 202,000 carats of industrial diamonds. The total value of these exports was £3,242,000.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE, in response to other questions by the representative of France, also explained matters connected with the production and marketing of diamonds.

KEVIN W. KELLY (Australia) noted that, while on the one hand, adult male Africans of the territory were seeking gainful employment, there were migrant Africans coming into Tanganyika from neighboring territories. He asked whether such migrants had special qualifications which contributed to the economy of the territory.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE said Tanganyika had an historical pattern of migrant labor. On the one hand, it enjoyed the services of laborers coming from Ruanda-Urundi and Portugese East Africa while, on the other hand, a fairly large number of Africans from Tanganyika went further south to seek employment. This movement, he said, was entirely voluntary and was based on the free will of the people, and the government felt it would be unwise to place any obstacle to the movement.

Answering a question by PACIFICO MONTERO DE VARGAS (Paraguay), the special representative described plans for increasing productivity and quality, by way of improved methods of agriculture, the establishment of local industries and research, in an attempt, he said, to offset the worst effects of declining world markets.

Mr. MONTERO DE VARGAS next asked what effect the establishment of the European common market would have on Tanganyika's foreign trade, and he noted that the countries with which it trades include the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.

(more)

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE replied that the view of the Tanganyika Government was that it would have some effects on the pattern of Tanganyika's foreign trade. Representations to that effect had been made to the British Government, he said.

There being no further questions concerning Tanganyika's economic situation, the Council proceeded to the questioning on social and educational conditions.

ASDRUBAL SALSAMENDI, representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, presented the document (Doc. T/1429) containing the observations of his organization on educational conditions in Tanganyika.

The questioning on social and educational conditions in Tanganyika will be continued at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, 5 February.

(END OF TAKE 2 AND OF PRESS RELEASE TR/1456)