



UNITED NATIONS  
TRUSTEESHIP  
COUNCIL



PROVISIONAL

T/PV.1170  
13 July 1961

ENGLISH

Twenty-seventh Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Thursday, 13 July 1961, at 10.30 a.m.

President:

U TIN MAUNG

(Burma)

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of  
Tanganyika [4b, 15] (continued)

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e. the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.1170 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

## AGENDA ITEMS 4b AND 15

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA (continued):

- (a) ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR 1960  
(T/1568, 1577; T/L.1017; T/PET.2/248, 249; T/PET.2/L.14 and Add.1;  
T/COM.2/L.57-59, L.60 and Add.1, L.61)
- (b) FUTURE OF TANGANYIKA (GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1609 (XV))(T/1575).

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, Special Representative for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration, and Mr. Julius Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, took places at the Trusteeship Council table.

The PRESIDENT: Does any representative wish to ask questions of the Prime Minister or the Special Representative?

At the invitation of the President, Mr. P.K.G. Ngyar, President of Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants Association and Mr. Zachariah, President of the Tanganyika Oversea Recruited Asian Government Servant Union, took places at the Trusteeship Council table.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I do not think that anyone can have listened to the petitioners yesterday without realizing that there is a very real problem here, and I, personally, know this very well because, for the last few months, I have been, as it were, wrestling with it in terms of consultations at the Tanganyika end and also in the Colonial Office. But I am not quite sure that the problem is of such a magnitude as might be suggested by the petitioners' observations and I hope to make that clearer in a moment.

I should also like to take this opportunity of saying -- and I am quite sure that the Prime Minister would endorse it -- that no one disputes the very great contribution which Asian civil servants have made to the development of Tanganyika and to the stage in its advance which it has reached at the present time. Without that contribution, as without the contribution of others in Tanganyika, it would not, I think, be possible to have reached the stage which we have reached.

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Special Representative)

Furthermore, I have considerable sympathy with the petitioners in the sense that it has not yet been found possible, and it is a matter of regret, to make a clear statement which would indicate to them exactly where they stand in terms of the future development of Tanganyika. But it must be remembered that this is not a matter for the exclusive decision of the Secretary of State. It is a matter in which the Government of Tanganyika, soon to be independent, is vitally interested. Therefore, the Secretary of State in considering this matter must take into account the Government of Tanganyika's intentions. Furthermore, any decisions taken are going to have repercussions throughout East Africa where similar problems exist, and the Secretary of State is therefore also bound to consider those repercussions. That indicates perhaps why it has been so difficult to reach a final decision in this matter.

Formally the position is as stated. At the conclusion of the March conference in Dar es Salaam -- and perhaps I might just read a paragraph from the published record:

"The Conference noted that this problem would have to be dealt with before independence, and that discussions would shortly take place between Her Majesty's Government and the Tanganyika Government, and between Her Majesty's Government and the other East African Governments about the interests and rights of these officers. The Conference agreed that it was desirable that the discussions between Her Majesty's Government and the Tanganyika Government should be concluded as quickly as possible, and in any event, well before the date of Tanganyika's independence."

That is the formal position in the sense that considerable thought has been given to this matter at both ends, that is, in London and in Dar es Salaam, but it is a matter of regret that it has not yet been possible to reach final conclusions.

Now if I may I would like to make one or two observations of a more general nature. Throughout the petitioners' observations, and perhaps in the remarks made by the Indian representative, there was an underlying impression that ultimately the Tanganyika Civil Service will be composed exclusively of Africans. It is my understanding that that is not the intention of the Government of Tanganyika. Indeed, as the Prime Minister has said -- and I hope I am quoting

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him correctly -- the Tanganyika Civil Service should reflect the fact that Tanganyika is a country in which many peoples of different races have made their homes. In other words, there will always be room in Tanganyika for some civil servants who are not of African origin provided, of course, that they are belongers or citizens of Tanganyika.

Therefore, the present approach to the problem is essentially one of localization -- a horrible word but a word which does in fact describe the general approach to this problem at the present time. But I must go further than that, because as the Africans are and have been seriously under-represented in the higher grades of the Civil Service, the immediate emphasis must be to get an ever increasing number of Africans into those posts. Hence, the various arrangements which my colleague, Mr. Swai, referred to yesterday in terms of training, and so on. I think, therefore, it would be true to say that the long-term picture of the Civil Service is one which will be predominantly, and if I may use the phrase, largely predominantly African, but not exclusively.

The present problem is in no sense a racial one. There are at the present time three categories of officers in Tanganyika. Officers on overseas leave terms selected for appointment, that is, recruited by the Secretary of State or by one of his agents -- the Crown Agents for the colonies in particular. Secondly, officers on overseas leave term who were not selected for appointment by the Secretary of State or one of his agents, but were in fact selected for such appointments by the Government of Tanganyika, and thirdly, officers on local leave terms who may be regarded as the basic nucleus of the Tanganyika Civil Service of the future.

The first point I would like to emphasize is, leaving aside the Africans, that there are Asians and Europeans in each of those three categories. In other words, there are Asians in category one who have in fact been selected for appointment by the Secretary of State, or at any rate promoted to posts for which the Secretary of State normally selects candidates; and there are Europeans in category two, namely, on overseas leave terms who were not selected for appointment by the Secretary of State. And it is, of course, at the present time that the compensation scheme covers only those officers in category one, namely, those selected by the Secretary of State.

It follows that there are Asians who are covered by the compensation scheme, and I cannot, I fear, accept Mr. N yar's contention that certain Asian officers

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were admitted to HMCS in error. That is not correct. They were admitted because they fulfilled the necessary criteria, namely, either being selected by the Secretary of State or at any rate promoted to a post with his approval, for which he normally made the selections. Similarly there are Europeans on overseas leave terms who are not covered by the compensation scheme. They do not fall into the first category, but they do fall into the second category.

The sole criterion, therefore, is the method of recruitment, and here I must take up a particular point made by the petitioners. The petitioners referred to appointments, and I have rather emphasized recruitment. The reason I do that is this: all officers in the service of the Government of Tanganyika, however they may have been recruited, are in fact appointed, or to be more accurate were appointed up to 30 June last by or in the of the Governor.



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In other words, they are all appointed in exactly the same way and that goes for the whole lot, some 32,000 or 33,000. They may, however, have been recruited or selected for appointment in one of two ways: either by the Secretary of State or one of his agents or by the Government of Tanganyika directly. It follows, therefore, as I see it, that the references made by both petitioners to paragraph 9 of the Tanganyika Order in Council of 1920 are perhaps irrelevant because all officers are appointed in accordance with the terms of that paragraph, and that of course includes the 28,000 or 29,000 Africans. But if reliance is going to be put on that particular paragraph, then the logical conclusion might be that all Africans in the present service of the Government of Tanganyika should also qualify for compensation. I do not think that that is seriously intended.

We are not, therefore, disputing -- there is no question of any dispute -- as to how the Asians or any other officers are appointed. The question at issue is how they were recruited, how they were selected for appointment.

I have made a brief reference to the Prime Minister's forecast of the structure of the future local Tanganyika civil service, and here I think it is important to bear two decisions of the Government of Tanganyika in mind. In the first place, the Government of Tanganyika, that is, the Prime Minister and his colleagues, have decided that all officers on local leave terms, irrespective of race, shall receive identical treatment. In other words, they have equal opportunities of a continuing career, they have equal opportunities of promotion. Non-African officers on local leave terms have exactly the same rights as African officers on local leave terms. Secondly, the Government of Tanganyika has it in mind, on the attainment of independence, to introduce a Tanganyika citizenship and the Government has already indicated that when that citizenship has been introduced, all Tanganyika citizens, irrespective of race, will have equal treatment in the civil service. But having said that, which will, I hope, reassure the petitioners to a certain extent, and here perhaps I may refer to a remark made, I think, by Mr. Nayar, that no one would deny "that Asian civil servants are overseas officers". I think in fact that goes too far. Some Asian civil servants may be overseas officers in the sense that they have overseas leave terms, but a number of Asian civil servants, like a number of European civil servants, are not overseas officers because they are engaged on local leave terms.

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Special Representative)

The problem, therefore, is not one of race; it is one, as I have said, in part of the leave terms which define an overseas officer and then a further definition, namely, the method of recruitment. But having said all that, I must admit that there does remain a problem, and the problem is: what is going to happen as regards those non-African officers, both Asians and Europeans, who in the first place do not fall within the scope of the compensation scheme as already announced -- not because they are Asians but because they were not recruited by the Secretary of State or one of his agents or, secondly, who are not on local leave terms for, as I have already indicated, those officers need have no fear at all -- their rights are safeguarded -- or, thirdly, those who do not, when independence is achieved, become citizens of Tanganyika for there again their rights are safeguarded.

We are left then with this as yet unknown in terms of numbers, a group which does not fall into any of those categories. I can only repeat that this is a matter which has exercised the mind of the Secretary of State and the Government of Tanganyika for some time past but that, to my regret, no final decision has been reached. The position in fact formally remains as it was at the end of the March Conference from the published record from which I have already quoted an abstract.

I think I can best conclude by saying that this extremely difficult problem is one in which any views, suggestions or observations which might be conveyed to the representative of the United Kingdom would, I know, be taken into account and remitted for consideration by the Administering Authority in its attempt to reach an equitable and fair solution with, of course, as it must be, the full agreement of the Government of Tanganyika.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair would like to inquire whether any member wishes to put questions to the petitioners.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I wish that this statement be circulated immediately because, as I heard it, I developed the impression that, perhaps unwittingly of course, some confusion has been introduced into this matter which needs to be clarified. I may have questions to put to the petitioners, but I should like to address a question or two to the Special Representative to begin with.

He said several things which I think need to be clarified. First of all, I should like to assure him that it was not the intention of my delegation yesterday to convey, as Mr. Fletcher-Cooke seems to have formed the impression, that it is the policy of the Tanganyika Government to Africanize the civil service, excluding all Asians or Europeans. It may well be that that is not the position. In fact, our position in the past has been, as Mr. Fletcher-Cooke well knows, that the Administering Authority years ago could have undertaken a policy of Africanization. If we had had that policy, the problems today in Tanganyika would be far fewer than they are today. But that policy was not adopted by the Administering Authority, with the result that we have a civil service in which there are 758 Africans, that is to say, in all, 16.5 per cent of the total establishment, as Mr. Swai stated yesterday. But that apart, we take no objection to Africanization of the civil service, and I am aware that increasingly that must take place.

My delegation has studied with great care the statements made by the Prime Minister some months ago in the Legislative Assembly to the effect that even if the policy is to be one of localization, it has to be in effect Africanization because there are no Africans, very few of them, in the civil service today.



(Mr. Rasgotra, India)

Any such policy -- let us call it localization -- will have to reflect, as the Prime Minister himself stated, the facts of life in Tanganyika, the facts of the numbers of the various communities that live there. This therefore is not the problem, and I want to get it out of the way. Mr. Fletcher-Cooke says that what the Secretary of State is concerned with is not the appointment or method of appointment of an officer or officers, but the method of recruitment -- whether an officer was recruited by the Secretary of State or one of his agents, or in some other way. May I ask him, and this is my first question, whether any recruitment could be undertaken without the over-all authority of the Secretary of State to run the administration of Tanganyika in terms of the Trusteeship Agreement, or whether the responsibility for the administration of Tanganyika as a Trust Territory does not in fact vest in the Secretary of State?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Before I answer that question, may I just refer to one small point. When the Minister was speaking yesterday, and when the representative of India was speaking today about the figure of 16 per cent, the reference was of course not to the total number of posts in the Civil Service but to the roughly 4,000 or 4,200 posts referred to as posts of higher responsibility, so when it is said that there are some 700 Africans in the Civil Service, it means that number of Africans holding posts of responsibility in that cadre numbering, as I have said, something of the order of 4,200. There are, of course, some 29,000 Africans in the Civil Service at the lower levels. I just wanted to make that point clear.

The second point is that the Secretary of State of the Administering Authority, under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement, is of course responsible for the general administration and the general Government of Tanganyika, but in terms of staff matters the Secretary of State has in the past issued specific directions to the effect that posts above a certain level may not be filled by new recruitment or by promotion except with his specific approval. Apart from that, my understanding of the position is that the Government of Tanganyika in the past, as indeed at present, could make what arrangements it liked to fill posts below that level and in fact, until the Public Service Commission was established some years ago it was done in a variety of ways, either by local recruitment or, at some times, specific recruitment by the Government of Tanganyika in the sub-continent of India.

Mr. RASOTRA (India): My first comment is with respect to this 16.5 per cent, or whatever is the exact figure. Of course, I am aware that there are some 28,000 or 29,000 Tanganyika Africans in the Civil Service, but Mr. Fletcher-Cooke surely knows that the Council has been seized not with the existence or otherwise of those 29,000, but with the crucial sector of the Civil Service of about 4,500, and it was in that sector that the Council's recommendations had been directed in the past. In that sector we are today witnessing evidences of a certain neglect of the Trusteeship Council's recommendations in the matter. Naturally, in any Trust Territory -- Tanganyika, the Pacific Islands, or New Guinea -- you cannot import 30,000 or 40,000 Civil Servants from outside, and what sort of administration would they run? But let us leave that alone for the time being.

From what Mr. Fletcher-Cooke has said, I conclude that the Administration is carried on under the authority, naturally, of the Secretary of State. The question then is the question of method. Surely we do not expect the Secretary of State for the colonies, who obviously has many heavy responsibilities in various parts of the world -- this is only one of the Trust Territories that comes under his jurisdiction -- to recruit in his own name through personal selection 30,000 or 40,000 Civil Servants. He is responsible directly for the recruitment of let us say 2,000 or 3,000 or whatever the number is. It is a question of administrative convenience; no basic legality attaches to this matter and, if I may be permitted to say so, no divinity accrues to those who happen to be appointed in this particular way by the Secretary of State. We hear of the Government of Tanganyika; there is a Government of Tanganyika now and there will be an independent Government a few months from now, but it cannot be argued -- and I hope this is not an argument -- that thirty years ago, or twenty years ago or even five years ago it was the indigenous Government of Tanganyika which sent its emissaries to Goa, to Pakistan, to India, to Burma or Ceylon and other countries of the world to recruit its Civil Servants. Those recruits were selected and hired by the British Government of Tanganyika; they were appointed by the British Governor of Tanganyika who was himself appointed either by Her Majesty or by Her Majesty through the Secretary of State. The question therefore is whether the Special Representative or the Administering Authority makes some subtle distinction between its obligations towards Civil Service personnel recruited directly by

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the Secretary of State and its obligations towards others who have been differently recruited but for the same purpose, that is to say, service in the Territory. Do they maintain such a distinction in the matter of their obligations and if they do what is that distinction both in terms of law and in terms of the moral obligations of the Administering Authority ?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Of course the short answer to that question is yes, the Secretary of State considers that he has obligations to or in respect of overseas officers, but he does make a distinction; he makes a distinction between those overseas officers who were specifically recruited as members of a Crown Service -- and I will explain what I mean by that in a moment -- and those officers who were specifically recruited for service in Tanganyika.

I have referred to a Crown Service. The members of the various colonial services, or as they are now called the Overseas Services -- the Overseas Civil Service, the Overseas Judiciary and so on -- are selected, appointed, promoted and transferred by the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State considers that he has a special obligation as regards the members of those services which is different in kind, or different in degree, from the obligation in respect of other overseas officers who were recruited for service in Tanganyika. I cannot, I am afraid, elaborate on the reasons which have led the Secretary of State to make this distinction, but he has made it and it has been repeated in all the statements of policy about this matter which have appeared in various Command Papers from time to time. There is a special responsibility for those whom he or his agents recruited and a responsibility, but a different one, for those officers recruited from overseas but not by the Secretary of State or his agents.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I happen to be a civil servant and I know something of the civil service in India that used to be in the old days. I know that all these distinctions are there; they are adumbrated for certain practical purposes. But to take this point of these gentlemen, let us say the European or British officers, belonging to a Crown Service, what does that mean? Do they form part of a Crown Service which is common to all the colonies under the British Crown? Mr. Fletcher-Cooke nods, and if that is the case, then may I ask him, What claim then do these officers belonging to the Crown Service -- which is universal, let us say, and does not relate particularly to Tanganyika -- have for compensation from the coffers of the Government of Tanganyika?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): This is one of those empirical matters which it is extremely difficult to explain in terms of logic. The officers concerned were selected by the Secretary of State as members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service, in the past referred to under different names -- the Colonial Medical Service, the Colonial Administrative Service, the Colonial Legal Service, and so on -- and having been selected by and being members of that Service, were then, as it were, posted to or made available for service in a particular Territory. On arrival there they received a formal letter of appointment from the Governor of that Territory employing them in that Territory. In those days the whole of their emoluments were paid for by the Territory concerned and they were the servants of that Territory but with various rights -- the right of appeal to the Secretary of State, which has now disappeared, of course; the right to be considered for promotion on transfer to other Territories, and so on. But they were undoubtedly the servants of the Government of Tanganyika although at the same time members of a more general Crown Service, being Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service.

The specific question is, What right, as it were, have they to compensation from the coffers of the Government of Tanganyika? I think the Secretary of State's view would be that they are employees, servants of the Government of Tanganyika, and certainly employees or servants of the Government of Tanganyika at the time the changes about which we are now talking -- the move to full internal self-government and executive public service commission, and ultimately full independence -- take place.



(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,  
Special Representative)

That being so, the Government of Tanganyika, which is paying their salaries, is under an obligation, since there is a change of master and they give up their right of appeal to the Secretary of State, and so on, to pay them compensation. In the past, as is known, the employing Governments have in fact paid the whole amount of the compensation, but under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme Agreement, Her Majesty's Government has undertaken an obligation to pay half compensation. That is an obligation which is in fact embodied in what is a legal agreement between the Secretary of State and the Government of Tanganyika.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): Truth is not always logical, and the lack of logic sometimes does lead to the revelation of truth. Mr. Fletcher-Cooke said a while ago that these officers were entitled to compensation not because they happen to belong to the Crown Service -- that is not the argument -- but because they serve Tanganyika and happen to be in the service of the Tanganyika Government. This is what he said. May I then simply ask: What is wrong with these petitioners or the people they represent? They have also served the Government of Tanganyika. The principles that have been applied to 2,000 or more European officers then should also apply to these people, should they not?

I know that Mr. Fletcher-Cooke has said that this is a matter which has to be sorted out with the Government of Tanganyika, but we shall not accept any interpretation which intends to convey the idea that the responsibility in this matter is that of the Government of Tanganyika. Because these people were not recruited by the Government of Tanganyika as we know it today or as it will be three months or six months from now. These people were recruited for the same purpose by the same authorities, though different individuals representing those authorities, as were 2,000 or more British civil servants who have been compensated.

Now I should like to ask Mr. Fletcher-Cooke another question. He said that some countries have paid the entire amount of compensation and Tanganyika is paying only half. I am a little surprised that Tanganyika has agreed to pay even half. This is a Trust Territory. With respect to this Trust Territory this Council and the Assembly has in at least three resolutions that I remember over the last



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two and a half years recommended time and again that an indigenous civil service adequate to the needs of the Territory should be created. That was not done, let us say, by the Administering Authority. Is it not then logical, I ask Mr. Fletcher-Cooke -- coming back to logic -- that the financial responsibility and the entire responsibility for the present situation should devolve upon the authority that should have stopped the situation from arising? If over the last ten years, let us say, the United Kingdom Government, the Administering Authority, had created an adequate civil service then the Tanganyika Government today would not have to hire 2,000 or 3,000 British civil servants and let us say 1,100 civil servants who come from India, Pakistan, Goa, Ceylon, Burma, and other countries. The bill, apart from the compensation, of this component of the civil servants runs I believe into some millions of pounds, some three to four million pounds a year, in a Territory which has a revenue of about £12 million or £14 million. Logically, would it be, in Mr. Fletcher-Cooke's view, the responsibility of the authority who failed for one reason or another -- I am not going into the reason at this stage -- to give this Territory by the time of independence the wherewithal of the Government?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I am not quite sure that I have got the question. One point which I feel I must bring to the notice of the representative of India is that the 2,000-odd United Kingdom-based, as it were, civil servants in Tanganyika who have been servants of the Government of Tanganyika for varying periods of time have in fact made a substantial contribution to the state of affairs whereby Tanganyika is about to become an independent, sovereign State, and therefore they are, as it were, if you like, digging their own grave in the sense that they are bringing about a state of affairs in which their master, the Government of Tanganyika, changes. Certainly it is the Secretary of State's view that a Government or a Territory in which that state of affairs develops is responsible for compensating its own servants. As I have said in the past, they have accepted the full obligation for so doing.

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,  
Special Representative)

Formally now the position is that the Government of Tanganyika is going to be reimbursed as to 50 per cent of this compensation bill. But I know that in addition Her Majesty's Government is going to assist the Government of Tanganyika to pay its share of the compensation bill.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I am very glad to hear the last part. Of course, we expect that there will be very close political, economic and other relations between the independent Government of Tanganyika and the United Kingdom Government, which is in the nature of the evolution of a trust to maturity, and we have every hope and confidence that there will be the flow of assistance and aid from the United Kingdom to Tanganyika.

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But the point which I raised is a more fundamental one. I realize, that these people served in Tanganyika, as did, for example, Mr. Nayar or Mr. Zacharia, the petitioners, and, in the nature of things, they were working themselves out of jobs. But that should have been taken for granted. That is laid down in the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. For that reason, not even a part of the responsibility should devolve on the Tanganyika Government. In principle, I think that the United Kingdom Government should accept the entire responsibility in this matter -- at least in the matter of compensation. If the Tanganyika Government has to recruit outsiders, that is a different matter -- it will pay -- but in the matter of compensation there is no apparent reason, from what Mr. Fletcher-Cooke has stated, that any part of this responsibility should devolve on the Government of the Trust Territory.

Now I go to another question. Mr. Fletcher-Cooke said it was going to be the policy that all Tanganyika citizens would have equal treatment in the Civil Service. That is a commendable policy. But I do not understand how that is relevant to the case of the petitioners. If the petitioners are Tanganyika citizens or are going to become Tanganyika citizens, it is a different matter, but one petitioner stated yesterday that he was an alien and that there was a group of people who are aliens. Surely Mr. Fletcher-Cooke does not imply that one way of dealing with their case would be to suggest to them, or to advise them, or to compel them in any way to become Tanganyika citizens. Is that his view?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): No, that is not my view. Indeed, in my closing remarks on that subject I said quite specifically that there is a problem as regards those civil servants whom we refer to as overseas civil servants because they are, in fact, on overseas leave terms, which is the distinguishing factor.

It must be remembered that a number of Asian civil servants on overseas leave terms were in fact physically recruited in Tanganyika, but were nevertheless given overseas leave terms. But I did make it clear that when one had, as it were, taken account of those who elect or are permitted to become citizens or those, irrespective of race, who are on local leave terms and those who are already covered by the compensation scheme, as it came into force on 1 July, nevertheless

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there is a problem which remains, namely, Overseas Officers not covered by any of those categories and who do not elect or are not eligible to become citizens. I think I made it quite clear that this is a problem which is exercising the Secretary of State's mind at the present time.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): The position then is that the Administering Authority admits of a problem; it also admits that this problem has been there for some time, that it is engaging the attention of the Administering Authority. What puzzles me -- and I want to understand the reasons that give rise to this puzzlement on my part -- is why there should have been so much haste, so much concentrated attention on getting a compensation scheme through with respect to United Kingdom based officers before 1 May 1961, when Tanganyika assumed full internal autonomy and authority, and why the case of a smaller number, towards whom the Administering Authority had equal responsibility and equal obligation, should have been allowed to go on without a decision, without even a clarification of the top processes underlying the decision that may emerge. And when will this decision emerge? When does Mr. Fletcher-Cooke think that Mr. Nayar and Mr. Zachariah and the people whom they represent will be told in precise terms that this is the sum of the United Kingdom's obligations towards them and this is how it proposes to compensate?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): In the first part of the remarks of the representative of India he asked why there was such haste to get a compensation scheme through for, as he said, United Kingdom based officers and perhaps a more leisurely approach to non-United Kingdom based officers. The answer, of course, is that it has nothing to do with whether they are United Kingdom based officers or not. He also, incidentally, went on to talk about equal obligations.

The Secretary of State has made it clear -- and I can do no more than repeat this -- that he considers that he has a different obligation. The representative of India may not accept that, but this is the Secretary of State's view, that he has a different obligation to those officers, irrespective of race, whom he himself either selected or, in fact, whose promotions he approved to posts which he would normally fill by his own selection, and those other officers on overseas leave terms who do not fall into that category.

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He stated to the petitioners, in my presence in Dar es Salaam, that he accepted that, that he has obligations to them. But he also made it clear -- to their disappointment, I know -- that he regards that obligation as a different one from that which he feels he has to those whom he himself selected.

As regards the second part of the question, I can only say that I wish I knew. As of this moment consultations are proceeding between the Secretary of State and the Government of Tanganyika, but I would be surprised if any further step would be taken in this matter until the Prime Minister of Tanganyika is back there.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): We take note of the views of the Secretary of State for Colonies as conveyed to us by Mr. Fletcher-Cooke. We do not necessarily agree with these views and we have ventured to submit our opinion in the matter because Mr. Fletcher-Cooke has generously invited the members of the Council to submit their views, which he promised to communicate to the Secretary of State.

I asked why this leisurely approach with respect to this group of a thousand and more cases, and he says that he wishes he knew. This puzzles me again. Our special visitor here was until recently Deputy Governor in charge solely of one matter, I believe -- if I am wrong I speak subject to correction -- and that was the disposal of the Civil Service, the settlement of their future compensation and all related matters. Surely he, of all persons, should be in a position to know.

There is another thought injected here, that these are not United Kingdom based persons -- I referred to them as United Kingdom based. I should like to know, out of these 2,000 for whom compensation has been settled, how many are United Kingdom based, how many Australian based, and how many from other parts of the world. Could Mr. Fletcher-Cooke give this factual information to the Council?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I should like to make some comments on the last intervention of the representative of India. In point of fact, I did have other responsibilities than the Civil Service, including the reserve subjects generally; but it is perfectly true that I have devoted most of my time in recent months to Civil Service matters and have, in fact, been twice to London myself in connexion with the matters which we are now discussing, and I have put the views of the petitioners of the Government of Tanganyika to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State has not yet come back, as it were, with his own firm conclusions, but there are clear indications that the matter may be coming to a head very soon -- I hope almost at the same time as the Prime Minister returns to Tanganyika.



(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,  
Special Representative)

I did myself express regret and sympathy with the petitioners that it has not yet been found possible to bring this matter to a head earlier, and I fully understand their anxiety on this, and I think they will probably endorse a statement that I certainly have done all I can to bring this matter to a head.

As regards the formal question at the end, I am not able to give the representative of India a specific breakdown of the persons covered by the scheme who come from Australia or New Zealand or South Africa. The total number of officers entitled under the compensation scheme is of the order of 1,750. And I think I am right in saying that among those there are eight Asians who are members of Her Majesty's overseas Civil Service, who are entitled to compensation on exactly the same terms -- if I may use the phrase -- as European officers. Whether they come from Australia or New Zealand or South Africa or the United Kingdom I cannot say, on the ground they were either selected for appointment or promoted for appointment with the specific approval of the Secretary of State. There are eight or ten of them.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I shall revert to those eight or ten later. Could Mr. Fletcher-Cooke tell us, even if he cannot tell us how many are from New Zealand or Australia or South Africa -- he should know how many United Kingdom based people are in this group of 1,700.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I am afraid I could only make a guess, but I would say probably fifteen or sixteen hundred are United Kingdom based, and probably 100 or 150 are, if you like, non-United Kingdom based -- meaning Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and possibly Canada. Certainly the vast proportion are of United Kingdom origin.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I would appreciate detailed information on this breakdown. I should particularly like to know just for my own interest how many South Africa based people are in this group, and whether these are African Africans, or white South African Africans? I think that should interest the Council; at any rate it would interest me, and perhaps in the course of today or tomorrow while we are still discussing this matter this information could be furnished.

(Mr. Rasgotra, India)

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke also said that among this group whose views have been reflected here by the two petitioners before us are also some Europeans. I would like to know exactly the number of these Europeans, and I would like to know whether these people were recruited overseas, or whether they were recruited in Tanganyika. Do they by any chance belong to Tanganyika? Do their parents, brothers or other relations own farms in Tanganyika? What is their home base?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): There are really two categories here. There are a number of European officers on local leave terms; They would certainly be regarded as belongers to Tanganyika. If they had not been so regarded they would certainly have gotten overseas leave terms. In addition there are eight European permanent and pensionable officers. We are only talking about those anyhow -- not the many contract officers -- on local leave terms, and they may be regarded as belongers in Tanganyika.

In addition, there is something of the order of thirty European officers in the permanent and pensionable service of the Tanganyika Government, who, like their Asian counterparts, have overseas leave terms, but were not recruited in circumstances which brought them within the scope of the compensation scheme. In other words, they were not recruited by the Secretary of State or one of his agents. They may in fact have arrived in Tanganyika on some other job and had been recruited locally there by the Government of Tanganyika. They established a claim, as indeed did their Asian counterparts, to having connexions outside the Territory -- possibly a domicile outside the Territory -- and therefore they were given overseas leave terms. They were not recruited by the Secretary of State, and they are not included in the scheme.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I understand then that these eight plus thirty-two are belongers. They belong to Tanganyika.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): Only the eight can be regarded as true belongers, because I can assure the representative that if the other thirty-odd were true belongers they would never have been given overseas leave terms. We come to the same distinction as with the Asians, where I think it is stated

(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke,  
Special Representative)

in the petition some 900 are on overseas leave terms, even though many of them were in fact recruited in East Africa, but established a claim to having contacts outside Tanganyika, and some 312 Asians on local leave terms who did not establish any such claim, and they are the counterparts of the eight Europeans, the belongers.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I am not concerned with the belongers. They belong to Tanganyika and Tanganyika belongs to them, and they take the thick of it and the thin of it, and they take it through and through; but these other thirty-two or so, what is their service career status? Are they by any chance near retirement age -- the majority of them? Have they served their terms? What is their particular status?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I would say they would be of all age groups. In other words, they are not people who were recruited at a particular time. It is that they were people who were recruited by a particular method, and I cannot say off-hand how many years each of them will have been in the service, but I can safely say they are not people as a body just approaching retirement, or anything.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): Do they have any relations settled there on farms, and so forth?

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I cannot obviously give a detailed answer to that. They have no less or no more moorings than the 900 Asians, in the sense that they have satisfied the authorities that they are not belongers in Tanganyika, and only on that basis have they succeeded, as have the Asians, in obtaining overseas leave terms.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): Obviously what you are saying will apply to these thirty-two also. It should; I hope it does. One of the petitioners yesterday, and Mr. Fletcher-Cooke also, made remarks to the effect that some Asians were

(Mr. Rasgotra, India)

admitted by error to Her Majesty's Overseas Service. What is the ground for that remark? Mr. Fletcher-Cooke has apparently contested that. I should like to know whether they have any support for their conclusions and their remarks.

Mr. MAYAR: I have here a letter addressed to an Asian officer, Mr. S.R. Kesar. He is Assistant Superintendent of Police in The Tanganyika Government. This letter originated in the Office of the Chief Secretary. The letter reads as follows:

"I am directed to refer to your letter No.SP/CID/5/498 of the 30th November, 1959, and to say that your request has been carefully considered by the Director of Establishments, who considers that you have no case for being admitted to H.M.O.C.S. The reasons for this are that you were recruited locally; you were not originally appointed to a post for which the normal channel of recruitment is either the Secretary of State or the Crown Agents and, finally, your promotion did not require the approval of the Secretary of State.

"2. You consider that, as Messrs. Sarwan Singh and Sardari Lal were admitted as members of H.M.O.C.S., you should be allowed to do so. However, Messrs. Sarwan Singh and Sardari Lal should never have been permitted to become members. This error is, however, of long standing and it is not normal Government policy to take away from an officer a right or benefit which he has been already granted, even if he obtained it in error, and it is not considered desirable that either of these officers should now be deleted from the list of members of H.M.O.C.S. An error cannot be regarded as a precedent so, for the reasons stated above, I regret to inform you that I cannot recommend to the Secretary of State that your name be considered for enrolment in the H.M.O.C.S."

In point of fact the eight officers that the Special Representative quoted were admitted by mistake, and they are there by an act of mistake.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I would request that the petitioner hand over a copy of this letter to the verbatim reporter so that the full text will be in the record, and I should like to ask Mr. Fletcher-Cooke if he accepts the authenticity of this letter.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative): I would not dream of questioning the authenticity of a letter quoted by Mr. Mayar. I have no reason



(Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, Special Representative)

whatever to suppose that he would misquote a letter or quote a non-existent letter. I am quite prepared to accept it. But he did go a little bit further. said -- here I must take issue with him -- that all the officers, eight I think it is, were admitted to Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service in error. That is not in fact what the letter said, and perhaps he has evidence which would indicate that the other six were admitted in error.

I myself know of an Asian officer who was recently promoted. In fact, I dealt with this case myself, and he is certainly covered by the compensation scheme. I assure this Council that he was not admitted, as it were, in error. I cannot, of course, speak about the other five. I would also say, if I may, that I have served in other territories where large numbers of local officers, having been promoted to or selected for appointment to posts which are the responsibility of the Secretary of State have been members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service -- many, many more than the numbers that we are talking about here. There is nothing irregular or erroneous about it. In other territories, the number has run into probably hundreds, but certainly tens.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I am grateful to the Special Representative and to the petitioner for answering my question. I have no further questions.

I shall not make any comment as to the conclusions we might form from these answers at this stage. We shall make a fuller statement at a subsequent stage.

The PRESIDENT: As no other member of the Council wishes to put questions to the petitioners I should like to thank the petitioners on behalf of the Council for their kind co-operation and request them to withdraw from the table.

Mr. Nayar and Mr. Zachariah withdrew.

The PRESIDENT: Does any member of the Council wish to make a statement on Tanganyika?

Mr. OBERENKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation at the last meeting of the Council has already had the opportunity of welcoming here the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Nyerere, and Mr. Swai.

The Council has heard the statements made by Mr. Swai, bearing in mind the detailed statement and report on the work carried out by the Government of Tanganyika and its plans for the future. This statement clearly shows the energy and enthusiasm with which the people of Tanganyika have taken into their own hands the affairs of their country and are at present developing the economy and public health of their country, in order to eliminate the backwardness that exists as a result of a colonial system.

At the fifteenth session of the General Assembly our delegation expressed satisfaction at the attainment of independence by Tanganyika in the near future. We were co-authors of several resolutions that were adopted by the General Assembly. At the present time the Council is told that the date for the proclamation of independence of this Trust Territory had been advanced to 9 December 1961. Changes such as this can only be welcomed by all of us.

It does not seem superfluous to recall now that at the last session of the Trusteeship Council the Administering Authority had spoken against the setting of a date for the independence of Tanganyika. This was not a realistic view. Even certain experts on colonial affairs had indicated periods of twenty or even thirty years over which period the Trusteeship System must be maintained in Tanganyika. As we see it, events have completely brought about the collapse of these calculations, and the Administering Authority was compelled to accept the claims of the population of Tanganyika in order that the Territory should be granted its independence in December 1961.

The delegation of the Soviet Union congratulates the people of Tanganyika on this historic event. At the present time, special importance is attached to the need for vigilance in order that Tanganyika be granted unconditional and absolute independence with no restrictions, and that the Administering Authority should not keep in his hands the reins of power and control that would enable it to control the future of Tanganyika, and especially that the reorganized East African Commission should not be used as a means to exert any pressure on the Government of Tanganyika.

(Mr. Oberemko, USSR)

Having conquered their political independence, the people and the Government of Tanganyika must now undertake a struggle in order to reaffirm this independence and to do away altogether with every vestige of the colonial yoke. Our delegation wishes the people and Government of Tanganyika the best for the future. We hope that in the very near future Tanganyika will be able to develop its economy and to improve the living standards of the population.

It is customary to say that Tanganyika is a poor country. We interpret this word "poor" as meaning that the European colonialists have not found in Tanganyika great natural resources of wealth which can easily be exploited without much effort.

(Mr. Oberemko, USSR)

Perhaps this is a fortunate thing for Tanganyika; there have been no colonialists who have established monopolies as happened in South Africa, in Southern Rhodesia, in the Congo and elsewhere, although even in Tanganyika there has been the same type of colonial exploitation that the other colonies and territories have known. However, we cannot doubt that the people of Tanganyika --

Sir Hugh ECOT (United Kingdom): On a point of order. It is not a point I would wish to raise myself, but the representative of the Soviet Union has repeatedly objected to comparisons being made with other territories. I would suggest that he might keep to the principle which he has so often enunciated in this Council of avoiding such comparisons.

The PRESIDENT: I would like to repeat that the representative of the Soviet Union should confine his remarks to conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Naturally we shall follow the President's suggestion as we always do, and we have taken due note of what he has said.

We have spoken of Kenya in particular, but I think we can speak of that since Kenya is so closely related to the Trust Territory of Tanganyika. Perhaps Southern Rhodesia and other places or territories do not have this direct relationship and therefore I shall not mention them again. For the moment I should like to say that there is no reason to doubt that the people of an independent Tanganyika, having taken their destiny into their own hands, will know how to find natural resources and wealth on their own territory which will be placed at the service of the people of Tanganyika. We do not lack examples which show that colonial monopolies do try to find wealth in the Trust Territories and colonies, and if it is convenient to them they say that there is no such wealth. However, we do know that when specialists from other countries who really want to help those territories go there, at once they find all sorts of riches such as oil, coal and other minerals useful for the development of industry, agriculture and every branch of the economy. The Soviet Union delegation sincerely hopes

that the people of Tanganyika will achieve every possible success in the strengthening of their independence, the creation of a prosperous economy, the development of their industry, and every other enterprise.

Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) (interpretation from French): At the present stage in this debate I do not think lengthy comments are necessary. The General Assembly has already spoken out unanimously and has welcomed the birth of this new African State, the first independent State in East Africa. We have heard extremely complex statements from Mr. Swai and from Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, who have drawn up a faithful picture not only of the present situation but also, in outline, of prospects for the future. We who are responsible for Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories are profoundly convinced that, as in the case of Tanganyika, it is independence in friendship and co-operation not only with all peoples but in the first place with the former administering country which constitutes the most effective formula to ensure real independence and benefit the people who receive it.

We also know how well this formula of independence in co-operation and friendship works and how much it demands in the way of sacrifice and effort. We know there will be difficulties to be overcome and we know that the Trusteeship Council has sometimes voiced certain doubts or hesitations. Perhaps Mr. Julius Nyerere himself on one or two occasions has experienced concern, but this has been overcome thanks to mutual understanding between the two parties and we would like to congratulate all those who have participated in this success.

It is always difficult for a young country to accede to independence and be launched on its way. There are always obstacles to be overcome; the petitioners have drawn our attention to one point of detail, perhaps an important one, and it is difficult to see the nature of all these problems. But in spite of its problems and its difficulties Tanganyika seems to us to be making a good start and, as Mr. Fletcher-Cooke has said, it is setting out in peace and co-operation along the road which will lead, we are sure, to success.

We should like to congratulate the people of Tanganyika, its Government and its leader, Mr. Julius Nyerere, who seems to us to be one of the most outstanding African statesmen at the present moment. He has that quality rare in statesmen, rare not only in Africa but everywhere throughout the world, of always speaking in



(Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet, France)

the same manner whether he is addressing the people or the Council of Ministers, whether he is speaking to the National Assembly or to an international body. This is the proof of wisdom, it is a proof that he has a sense of responsibility, because respect for the dignity of man requires that you speak to men as men.

We should be failing in our duty if we did not emphasize the part played by the Administering Authority, which has had great administrators in the Territory, one of whom is Mr. Fletcher-Cooke. The United Kingdom has continuously carried out its work there and independence has arrived at the proper time. We congratulate the United Kingdom and we address our congratulations also to the people of Tanganyika and to Mr. Julius Nyerere. All that remains now is to wish success and prosperity to this great new African nation.

Mr. CIAFYB-BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French); This debate, this last debate by the Council on one of the most important of the Trust Territories was introduced yesterday in two remarkable reports submitted by Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, the Special Representative and by Mr. Swai, the Minister of Commerce and Industry of the autonomous Government of Tanganyika. Both have given us very clear explanations of the main problems facing the Territory.

At the level that has been achieved by Tanganyika towards the complete fulfilment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System, the specific discussion on the political, economic, financial or social situation would be lacking in realism. At the present time these matters are the responsibility of the people of Tanganyika who are freely carrying on their social, economic and political development. Nevertheless, we are most grateful to Mr. Swai for having given us these explanations and figures detailing the situation in the Territory at a time when it is about to leave the orbit of the Trusteeship System in order to start its new life as a member of the international community of nations. This information is very encouraging, full of facts, very realistic, and augurs well for the future. The wise conclusions and opinions of Mr. Swai on the essential co-operation among the African countries within the framework of the East Africa Commission are worthy of applause. This co-operation should be not only maintained but strengthened and even enlarged, as he stated.

I have the pleasant duty of extending the congratulations of my Government to the representatives of Tanganyika, and first and foremost to the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Julius Nyerere, as well as to the representative of the United Kingdom, on the occasion of the happy event of the recognition of Tanganyika's independence. The fulfilment of this historic objective finds justification in both profound satisfaction and pride. My delegation warmly associates itself with these views and feelings and would request that our wishes for success in the future be transmitted to that Government and people.

Mr. KIANG (China): May I say at once that it is indeed our great pleasure that the Council should towards the end of its summer session see in our midst the distinguished Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Nyerere, together with our old friend, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, the Deputy Governor, and Minister Swai. My delegation warmly welcomes their presence here. We have heard with admiration the opening statements of the Special Representative and the Minister. Minister Swai's statement has greatly impressed us, for we note that the people of Tanganyika have already demonstrated their capacity and skill in the management of their own affairs during this final phase of Trusteeship before the country's independence.

It is certainly a great delight to us all that the Council, in considering for the last time the affairs of Tanganyika, will soon have the pleasure of hearing the Prime Minister himself. Although we are most anxious to hear the Prime Minister before the members of the Council speak, I think it is a fitting climax that the Prime Minister should, so to speak, wind up the debate of the Council, as alluded to by the Minister and the representative of the United Kingdom yesterday.

Since this is the last occasion on which Mr. Fletcher-Cooke assists the Council as the Special Representative for Tanganyika, I wish to tell him that he should have no regrets when he vacates his present seat as Special Representative, because he has left behind him in this Council a mark deeply imprinted in the minds of all those who have heard him and seen him in this chamber during these years. I hope I will not give him further embarrassment by saying that he is one of the Special Representatives who is perfect in his technique and knowledge in the handling of questions of all sorts in this Council. He is one of the very few, may I say, to whom we always like to listen, even when he might skillfully avoid answers by his eloquence, and even when we sometimes did not agree with him at all. His status as a old hand in good standing will remain in the United Nations. I must also say he has every good reason to take pride in the role he has played during his years in Tanganyika -- a period of accelerated tempo and remarkable achievement to this climactic day of the smooth transfer of powers, as Mr. Swai made quite clear yesterday.

May I also wish him now every success in his new career. Our American friends should be glad that Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, as I understand, is to begin his new career in the United States and close to the Americans who, I say, have almost given the people the impression that they had forgotten many other parts of the world except Africa.

My delegation has followed with the keenest interest the constitutional development of Tanganyika. How gratifying it is that this constitutional development of the Territory has been marked by goodwill and mutual trust between the people of Tanganyika and the United Kingdom as Administering Authority. Today we are happy to see that Tanganyika will attain its independence less than five months from now. The people of Tanganyika have good reason to congratulate

themselves for their achievements, and especially for their having an eminent leader who has led the people resolutely and judiciously towards the day of the ultimate attainment of their aspirations for freedom and independence.

I do not have to call to mind in this Council how the distinguished Prime Minister himself forcefully fought for the rights of his people within the walls of the United Nations in 1955, and also how wise was the Administering Authority to grant the franchise to the broad masses of the African population that has brought Tanganyika to this great day of joy.

The members of the Council should also be proud of the constructive role which this Council and the Visiting Missions, especially the Visiting Missions of 1957 and 1960, have played in the process of what Minister Swai yesterday called "the silent revolution" in Tanganyika.

In all fairness, the success of this "silent revolution" also owes much to the political sagacity and statesmanship of the Administering Authority, as demonstrated notably in the last four and a half years, which enabled Mr. Fletcher-Cooke to come to this Council to say, as he did yesterday, that "momentous changes have occurred virtually without a stone being thrown". I also wish to quote what my good friend, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, further said:

"... the Administering Authority is relinquishing its trust in circumstances which bode well for the future of Tanganyika as an independent nation." (T/PV.1169, p. 4-5)

In East Africa Tanganyika stands out as an admirable example of how a country with a predominantly African population achieves its national independence with the interests and political rights of the minority racial group safeguarded in its Constitution and respected in the people's political and economic life. This admirable example will have an impact upon future development elsewhere in East Africa. In this context the vehicle of the East Africa High Commission is indeed a creation reflecting great imagination, for it further provides political wisdom and vision to develop the concept of the East Africa High Commission into a new and meaningful organization in East Africa. The future operation and development of this new African institution will no doubt have the most desired effect in bringing harmony and stability to that key part of Africa.

(Mr. Kiang, China)

The Government of China wishes to extend its warmest congratulations to the people and the Government of Tanganyika upon their imminent accession to full independence, and we wish Tanganyika unbounded happiness and prosperity.

Mr. FORSYTH (Australia): We should like to congratulate the Administering Authority and the people and Government of Tanganyika on the recent remarkable constitutional developments which have brought us to the position of considering for the last time conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika although, happily, on this occasion there can be no intention of delving into detail as was the practice in previous years.

Tanganyika, the largest of the Trust Territories and occupying a special position in Africa, is to attain independence on 9 December 1961. Thus, independence is being achieved earlier than most observers, and perhaps even the last Visiting Mission, might have predicted or hoped for. This happy state of affairs has been brought about primarily by hard work and by the active and fruitful collaboration between the Administering Authority and the Government of Tanganyika. Progress has been facilitated to a large extent by the harmonious racial relations existing in this multiracial State.

We agree with the Special Representative, that, in contrast with the comparative lack of resources in Tanganyika, which itself, of course, poses special economic problems for the future, the harmonious racial relations existing in Tanganyika represent a priceless asset and a boon of which other people might well be envious and which might well serve as a model and guide for other countries with multiracial societies.

Although Tanganyika will no doubt have many serious problems in all fields to contend with in future, we are confident that its leaders will be able to cope with these problems as they have coped with the problems of the past.

We should like once again to congratulate the Administering Authority and the people and the Government of Tanganyika, and particularly their able leader, Mr. Julius Nyerere, on their forthcoming independence. We in Australia wish the Tanganyikans well for the future and we hope to maintain the most cordial relations with them.



Mr. SANCHEZ (Bolivia) (interpretation from Spanish): First of all, I wish to welcome the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Nyerere, Minister Swai and, once again, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, the Special Representative who, on more than one occasion at past sessions, has quoted from memory the words of Prime Minister Nyerere. This gives undoubted proof of the deep affection and mutual respect which exist between the representative of the people of Tanganyika and the representative of the Administering Authority.

A sentence which was quoted in passing by the representative of China and was mentioned by Mr. Swai, was that a silent revolution was taking place in Tanganyika. In the changes that are occurring throughout the world, such revolutions, if not peaceful, civilized and silent, generally achieve violent proportions.

Mr. Swai said that the three principle enemies of Tanganyika were ignorance, disease and poverty. These are the enemies of all peoples, and if this silent revolution which is taking place in Tanganyika makes it possible to create leaders among its representatives who can face these problems realistically and honestly, again to quote the words of Mr. Swai, these revolutions will have a happy outcome. If this approach is not taken, the results may be quite different.

I realize that the silent revolution was made possible through the co-operation that has existed between the people and Government of Tanganyika and the Administering Authority, more especially the sagacity of the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, who is recognized as one of the greatest statesmen of Africa.

The Government of Bolivia congratulates and welcomes the new African State. Its independence is a fait accompli. Within five months it will start on its way as an independent state and we are convinced that, with the capacity and ability of its leaders, in spite of its meagre resources, its future will be highly successful.

As members of the Council, we have one final obligation to fulfil. We have heard two Asian petitioners who presented two problems. Their petitions have more than one valid argument, and I would take the liberty of asking the Administering Authority to solve these problems with equanimity. This request constitutes an obligation of all members of the Council, and I am sure that a favourable response will be made by the United Kingdom Government.

(Mr. Salamanca, Bolivia)

May I express once again my admiration of Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Fletcher-Cooke and say how pleased we have been to hear all these statements that have been made in the Council and to read the reports which have been submitted to us. And once more may we say how much we admire the silent manner in which Tanganyika has obtained its independence.

U AUNG THANT (Burma): In the history of dependent peoples and countries of the world it is a rare occasion when a country emerges from the status of dependency and tutelage into the status of independence and sovereignty. It is still more rare when such a process takes place in an atmosphere of peace and complete harmony as indeed it is taking place in Tanganyika today.

During the second part of its fifteenth session, the General Assembly of the United Nations took note of the agreement reached between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Tanganyika regarding the date of independence for Tanganyika and resolved that the Trusteeship Agreement should cease to be in force on 28 December of this year. It may be recalled that this resolution of the General Assembly was adopted unanimously.

My delegation is gratified to note that the plan for the transfer of powers to the legislative and executive organs of Tanganyika is being carried out successfully and that the date on independence has been advanced to 9 December.

(U Aung Thant, Burma)

On such an occasion I am reminded that the leader of my delegation in his frequent statements in and outside of the United Nations used to refer to the British withdrawal, one of the major colonial Powers from the continent of Asia as "a graceful exit". Today my delegation has all the valid reasons to be confident that the exit of a colonial army from East Africa by the United Kingdom will be no less graceful and harmonious. It may not be irrelevant to state that this augurs very well for the future remaining dependent Territories and peoples in that part of the world.

My delegation is extremely pleased to note that in their national movement the people of Tanganyika have the wise and enlightened leadership and guidance of their Prime Minister, His Excellency Mr. Julius Nyerere, who is with us today. My delegation would like to take this opportunity to extend its warmest welcome to the Prime Minister. We should also like to extend our deepest appreciation to the Government and the people of Tanganyika, and the Government of the United Kingdom, for the manner in which they have been settling various issues by a process of negotiations.

My delegation is happy to note that the people of Tanganyika will henceforth be shaping their future in different fields of their lives -- political, economic, and so forth. It is an axiom that political freedom unaccompanied by economic welfare will be merely illusory.

It is evident from the statement made yesterday in this Council by the Minister of Commerce that the Government of Tanganyika is fully cognizant of this fact. My delegation would only like to wish the Government of Tanganyika and the people of Tanganyika resounding success in their endeavours.

At this point I should like to make a brief reference to the case brought up by the two petitioners before this Council. Their petition appears, to my delegation to have some justification -- at least on the face of it. At any rate, my delegation hopes that the Administering Authority will see to it that the matter will be looked into carefully and settled in a fair and equitable manner as early as possible.

In conclusion I should like to extend once again my delegation's warmest congratulations to the people and the Government of Tanganyika, and the Government of the United Kingdom, on their recent achievements. My delegation is confident that Tanganyika has a very bright future. Tanganyika will be admitted into the United Nations on her attainment of independence on 9 December. My delegation ver-

(U Aung Thant, Burma)

much looks forward to welcoming Tanganyika into the community of sovereign independent nations of the world.

Mr. EDMONDS (New Zealand): This Council has in recent years witnessed many happy occasions, but surely none happier than today's. Tanganyika, the largest Trust Territory in both population and area, a Territory which is already self-governing, is to become independent on 9 December, and today we are given the opportunity of congratulating not only the Administering Authority, but also and especially the Government and people of Tanganyika, represented here by their leader and Prime Minister, Mr. Nyerere. The New Zealand delegation wishes to join other delegations in warmly welcoming Mr. Nyerere who, of course, is no stranger to this forum, before which he appeared in less happy days as a petitioner.

The Council may perhaps be forgiven for including itself and the United Nations Trusteeship System in the congratulations due to all those who co-operated in the peaceful and rational development of Tanganyika towards the attainment of independence. Guidance and good advice have been given to, and usually accepted by, the Administering Authority -- guidance which took into account the particular circumstances of the Territory, but pressed always in the direction of the full putting into practice of those high principles on which the Trusteeship System is based. In Tanganyika we can now see a good job well done, and if the role played by this Council was less direct than those played by the leaders of Tanganyika and the Administering Authority, it was still substantial. But how fortunate we were to be working with an Administering Authority of good will, one which shared the same basic principles, and an African statesman whose ability, patriotism, integrity and humanity are of world repute. Tanganyika has indeed been singularly blessed in achieving independence in an atmosphere of such cordial friendship.

Yet, while the political circumstances in which Tanganyika finds itself are most auspicious, it does face some difficult problems. The absence of large numbers of settlers from overseas has been politically advantageous, but economically it has proved probably a handicap. Tanganyika requires large-scale capital investment, especially in the field of agricultural development. It also needs technical assistance of considerable variety and magnitude. It is to be hoped that this financial and other assistance is forthcoming, not only from the appropriate United Nations and international agencies, but from overseas governmental and private sources.



The political stability of the country, the harmonious relations existing between the various racial groups, and the enlightened policies of the Government will surely encourage the friends of Tanganyika to do what they can to help. We congratulate the Territorial Government on the strenuous efforts it is itself making to promote economic progress, and I am confident it will receive the support it requires.

Nowhere does it need overseas aid more than in its efforts to improve and extend educational facilities. My delegation notes with satisfaction that the United Kingdom is providing such assistance and will continue to do so. As the 1960 Visiting Mission pointed out, the educational needs of Tanganyika are vast, especially in the areas of secondary schooling, higher education and vocational training. The programmes planned and being implemented by the Tanganyika Government are therefore warmly to be commended, and it is to be hoped that it will prove possible to expand and intensify them. They are, of course, an essential element in the future progress of the country in all fields.

The far-sightedness and practical wisdom of the Tanganyika Government have been shown in the arrangements it has made to encourage overseas officers who cannot yet be replaced by local appointees to remain in the service of the independent State. The public service in Tanganyika contains many skilled, experienced and devoted expatriate officers who will, we are sure, continue to work for the good of the people of whom they are so fond, until such time as they can be replaced by trained Tanganyikans. It is to be hoped, however, that the Administering Authority and the Tanganyika Government will give urgent attention to the question of overseas officers, mainly of Asian origin, who are not covered by present compensation schemes. This is a human problem, the solution of which should not be delayed by legal niceties; these officials should be given the option of leaving service with compensation, or being confirmed in their employment. I should like to thank the two petitioners we have heard on the latter subject. I am confident their pleas will not go unanswered.

The steps being planned with regard to the future of the East Africa High Commission services will have been noted by the members of the Council. The proposed East African Common Services Organization seems well suited to current conditions in the region. It may, of course, prove to be a transitional



(Mr. Edmonds, New Zealand)

arrangement which will be subscribed by some more comprehensive and intimate political relationship between Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, and perhaps Zanzibar. This will be a question the people of the countries concerned must at an appropriate time answer themselves. But it is good to see that the Government of Tanganyika recognizes the need for a close relationship with its neighbours, and appreciates the value of the common services previously provided by the High Commission.

(Mr. Edmonds, New Zealand)

I have already spoken longer than I had intended. I should like, however, express the great pleasure with which the New Zealand Government looks forward to the accession of Tanganyika to independence and membership of this Organization. Small countries such as mine laboured hard for the establishment of the United Nations and have always worked to preserve and strengthen it. At a time when a dangerous and persistent assault is being mounted on the very bases of international order and co-operation, the additional strength which will be lent to this great cause of human freedom and peace by a new African State, whose leaders have already shown themselves to be courageous, humane and men of the highest principles, cannot but be of special significance. We also note that Tanganyika has already expressed a wish to join that great and ever-growing Commonwealth of nations to which New Zealand has the honour of belonging.

My delegation would like once more to thank Mr. Nyerere for attending our meetings and to convey to him and to his people the congratulations and best wishes of the Government and people of New Zealand. We should also like to express our appreciation to Mr. Swai for his most illuminating address and to Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, the Special Representative, to whom we also wish good luck. In saying farewell to Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, we should like to congratulate him for working himself so quickly and successfully out of a job. His contributions in recent years not only to the work of this Council but also to the cause of Tanganyikan independence are so well known that they need not be mentioned. Parting in these circumstances is indeed a "sad sweet sorrow", one which is swallowed up in victory.

Mr. SOLANO-LOPEZ (Paraguay) (interpretation from Spanish): It is often difficult to express one's joy, and that is why I have very little to say now at this moment of great joy. A time of even greater joy will come to its culmination when on 9 December of this present year, in Dar es Salam, and in the large and small cities throughout Tanganyika the black, green and yellow flag of Tanganyika will be raised, signifying to the world the birth of Tanganyika as a free, sovereign and independent nation.

(Mr. Solano-Lopez, Paraguay)

I feel particularly fortunate in having had the opportunity of visiting that country hardly a year ago, a country which offers a great example of racial harmony and in which there are great hopes for the future. I was also happy to see the great confidence of the people of Tanganyika in themselves as well as the immense confidence they showed in the talents, devotion and patriotism of their leaders, the members of the cabinet, and especially the confidence they had in a man who previously was a petitioner, and who today is the Prime Minister, Mr. Julius Nyerere. I believe I am saying nothing new when I say that his personality goes beyond the national limits of his country. He is indeed one of the great representative figures of modern Africa today. My country, which is smaller than Tanganyika, expresses its most sincere congratulations to the people of Tanganyika and to its leaders on the eve of its independence, and we affirm our confidence in them. However great may be the problems that Tanganyika faces, they will be solved successfully thanks to the talent and patriotism of its leaders.

To the Administering Authority we say simple and warmly: thank you, thank you very much for the splendid job you have done.

The representative of Bolivia said a few moments ago that joyful moments do not relieve us of the responsibility of doing our duty! We have listened to the petitioners and, in the same spirit that was manifested by the representative of Bolivia, my delegation asks the Administering Authority in a friendly way to study the problems submitted by the petitioners and to see that a quick and just solution is found to these problems.

On the personal plane, we say farewell to Mr. Fletcher-Cooke whose distinguished services to Tanganyika are recognized by us all.

In conclusion, I once again extend our congratulations to the people and leaders of Tanganyika, and we express our best wishes for a prosperous future for them.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.