



Friday, 20 June 1952, at 2.30 p.m.

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. Awni KHALIDY (Iraq).

Present:

The representatives of the following States members of the Trusteeship Council: Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Iraq, New Zealand, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Statement by the representative of El Salvador

1. The PRESIDENT: Before beginning the examination of the agenda of the meeting, I call on the representative of El Salvador, who has asked permission to make a short statement.
2. Mr. URQUIA (El Salvador): It is with my Government's authorization, and with much regret at the nature of the topic, that I wish to make an official statement with regard to an editorial, insulting to my country, which was published in the London newspaper, the *Sunday Express*, on 25 May last. This article is entitled "Our tutors".
3. It begins by saying that El Salvador is a tiny Central-American country, with the usual turbulent political background of such countries, and after alleging that it is very backward and has a high rate of illegitimacy and illiteracy, it recalls that El Salvador is one of the countries selected to report to the United Nations on the way in which the United Kingdom is governing the Territories of Togoland and Cameroons under British Trusteeship. The writer goes on to say that as long as the United Kingdom is a Member of the United Nations, this is the sort of insult that it may expect and — I quote — by its folly deserve.
4. My country is, of course, a small country which, like most Latin-American countries born to independent life less than a hundred years ago, is struggling hard to improve itself daily in every way and to develop as fully as possible its natural resources and the talents of its people, who cannot, with any justification, be said to be incapable and unworthy of reaching

a higher plane of civilization and culture. Our constant and energetic participation in international life, far from justifying the insulting comments of the *Sunday Express* on the appointment of El Salvador to the Visiting Mission to West Africa, is conclusive proof of our devotion to the wholesome principles of democracy and the effective collaboration of the peoples of the world in the fundamental task of maintaining and strengthening international peace and security.

5. My country does not deserve, nor do the other Central-American Republics, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, deserve churlish comment of the kind in which this London newspaper betrays its hatred for the world organization and its spite against those Latin-American countries which are zealously defending their sovereignty and the rights which they assert in defiance of certain Powers on the Old Continent.

6. Moreover, I wish to recall the meeting [409th] of the Trusteeship Council on 27 March when, at the proposal of the representative of Thailand, Prince Wan Waithayakon, and by a unanimous vote — with the sole exception of my delegation which abstained from voting — El Salvador was chosen as one of the four members of the United Nations Visiting Mission to West Africa, that is, to the Territories of Togoland and the Cameroons under French Administration and Togoland and the Cameroons under British Administration.

7. In the Trusteeship Council, of which El Salvador became a member by the wish of the vast majority of the Members of the United Nations, and where it was appointed to the Visiting Mission in question in the circumstances I have referred to, I wish to place on record therefore this statement protesting bitterly on behalf of my people and my Government against the unjustifiable use by an important British newspaper of terms which are offensive in the extreme not only to El Salvador but to the other countries that make up the Central-American community, which is now

united by a covenant of irrefutable historical importance in the new international organization known as the Organization of Central American States.

8. My Government cannot believe that such discourteous and offensive terms are a reflection of the thoughts and feelings towards Central America of the United Kingdom Government, with which we enjoy the friendliest relations and from whose representatives in the Council my delegation has had many kind words for which it is grateful.

9. Perhaps the representative of the United Kingdom would like to say now what he thinks and feels in regard to the *Sunday Express* article.

10. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): I am very sorry indeed to hear of this. This is, of course, the first time that I have heard of the article which has just been referred to, and I want to make it quite clear that the *Sunday Express* is not an official publication and cannot be taken as in any way expressing the views of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. As representative of the United Kingdom in this Council, all I can now say is that I esteem it a privilege to have as my colleague the representative of El Salvador, whose association as a member of this Council will always be a very pleasant memory to me.

11. The PRESIDENT: I feel sure that we all appreciate the friendly attitude of the representative of El Salvador towards the other members of the Council, and I, for one, would ask him not to pay too much attention to an article in a newspaper which, as Sir Alan Burns has said, is not an official organ. The representative of El Salvador has the respect and affection of all the members of the Council.

Examination of the annual report on the Trust Territory of Tanganyika for the year 1951 and of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1951, on that Territory (T/946 and Corr.1, T/977, T/989, T/1012)

[Agenda items 4 (b) and 6]

12. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): As on previous occasions, Sir John Lamb is here as special representative to assist the Council by answering any questions asked by representatives to amplify the information given in the annual report for 1951 on Tanganyika.¹ We have also with us today Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, who has come especially to New York to meet the Trusteeship Council, and I should be glad, Mr. President, if you would be so good as to invite him to join us at the table and allow him to make the opening statement relating to Tanganyika. I hope there will be an opportunity next Tuesday evening for Sir Edward to meet the representatives on the Council on a less formal occasion.

13. After he has made his statement today, I shall ask the President to allow Sir John Lamb to make his place at the table.

At the invitation of the President, Sir Edward Twining, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika, took a place at the Council table.

¹ See Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika for the year 1951.

14. The PRESIDENT: I should like to extend to Your Excellency the official and very warm welcome of this Council. I believe that this is the first time the Council has had the honour of welcoming Tanganyika's top man, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Such direct contact is always of the greatest advantage and tends to strengthen the happy and close relationship between us. Your presence here does honour to your spirit of co-operation and friendship towards the Council. I know with what great personal hardship you have undertaken the long trip in order to be with us. That you should have deemed it desirable to do so, absenting yourself from your heavy duties, makes your presence all the more appreciated and our welcome the warmer. We have heard much in the past about your great work and it is pleasant to meet you now in person. We feel that we are privileged in having you with us and I am sure you will be able to tell the Council of your interesting impressions, thus strengthening even more our happy and intimate ties.

15. Sir Edward TWINING (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika): For the past three years it has been my great privilege to be Governor of Tanganyika which is not only the largest, but from whatever standards one may judge it, the greatest of the Trust Territories.

16. As soon as I had toured the Territory and got a measure of its problems, I conceived the wish to come to New York and tell you about Tanganyika's affairs first hand. I am glad that it has been found possible to fulfil this wish and for me to come here at the very time that you will be considering the report [T/946] of the second Visiting Mission to the Territory. I know that public opinion in Tanganyika welcomes this visit.

17. Wherever I go I am struck by the prevailing ignorance that persists regarding Tanganyika. It is, of course, quite natural that in the eventful days in which we live, a backward territory, however large, cannot expect to possess much news value, but even those who do evince interest in the Territory seem to possess very little idea about the conditions and circumstances there. Fortunately they can now obtain such factual information as they require from the annual reports on the Territory, and this has now been supplemented by the report of the recent Visiting Mission.

18. I was very glad to have the opportunity of meeting the Visiting Mission towards the end of their exacting tour and to have been able to take part in a valuable discussion with them. I have read their report with the greatest interest; its scope covers many of our important problems and I am much impressed by the objectiveness of their critical approach. I am sure the members were pleased with the warm and friendly welcome they received wherever they went. I know how exhausting travelling in Tanganyika can be and the inhabitants were particularly gratified that the Mission was able to fulfil its entire programme.

19. Throughout the report there runs a *leit-motiv* which I should like to deal with first. Whether it is in connexion with progress in the field of local government, political advancement or constitutional changes; or whether it concerns economic development or the provision of educational, medical and other social services, the need for speed is urged and the impression

is left that events are moving too slowly. Nobody could fairly say that the Government of Tanganyika has no sense of urgency; I, myself, frequently get impatient and my officers are inclined to suffer a sense of frustration because our plans to make the Territory the place we feel it ought to be do not move fast enough, but most of the causes for this are beyond our control. It takes many years to train local staff and meanwhile there are difficulties in the recruitment and accommodation of an adequate qualified staff from overseas. There are many delays in the delivery of supplies and the paucity of our communications makes distribution a slow process, while the limitations of finance make it necessary to ensure that such money as is available is not only well spent but that the expenditure is fairly apportioned. But apart from these causes, which are no doubt subject to some improvement by administrative means, there are two important ones—Africa and the human element. The continent of Africa is littered with monuments to enterprises which have failed because of too hasty an approach. Of all the continents Africa is certainly that in which life is lived at the slowest tempo. Tanganyika is no exception. The great distances; the relatively small and often scattered population; the large areas of land in which the soil is poor or there is no water; the huge tracts infested by tse-tse fly, and the primitive state in which many of the inhabitants live are among the factors which condition the rate of progress.

20. It is, of course, necessary, indeed imperative, that prolonged inquiries should be made before embarking upon any important new project. The African, too, is unaccustomed to a hurried life; one of the best known Swahili proverbs is *Haraka haraka haina baraka*, which, literally interpreted, means "Haste has no blessing". The African is accustomed to living a life with limited horizons in which seasons rather than time are of more account, and in which he exists on a subsistence economy, dependent on his wife and his hoe. It is perhaps not surprising that he has acquired a genius for enjoying his leisure. Of all the problems with which I am faced in Tanganyika, this one of increasing the speed of progress is the most intractable. Moreover, there is a fear among many Africans that our passion for speed may destroy many things they cherish before they have been replaced by something better. I am frequently urged by African leaders not to move at a pace faster than their people can take. In all our doings, therefore, we must keep these considerations to the fore and not endeavour to move too fast, which might leave the majority of the population behind, bewildered and resentful. We intend to build a lasting structure and we must move surely, even if slowly. I, myself, believe that, as we proceed, our tempo will gather momentum and this view is borne out by the remarkable progress that has been made during the past few years.

21. In dealing with political affairs I propose to start at the bottom of the scale. As the Visiting Mission's report indicates, a very real attempt is being made to modernize the Native Authorities and to strengthen them by the establishment of Native Councils at various levels. For those who are interested in the details of what is being done I recommend the study of a progress report and covering dispatch published in 1951

and the later information on the subject contained in the annual report for that year. The establishment of these Councils is a matter to which the Tanganyika Government attaches much importance. There are, of course, some tribes which are apathetic, and, in one or two cases, opposed, to such innovations but the Government proposes to persevere and it has been clearly demonstrated in many areas that all our efforts to improve the life of the African peasant are of no avail unless we can carry the people with us.

22. Reference is made in the Mission's report to the proposals to establish local government bodies both in rural and urban areas. This is a matter which is being investigated by a special commissioner whose report is expected towards the end of the year. It is doubtful whether it will be possible to establish such bodies all over the Territory at one time, but there are several suitable areas where it should be possible to set them up without undue delay. It must be emphasized that apart from two provincial councils, which are in the experimental stage, the only form of rural local government bodies that at present exist are the Native Authorities which are, of course, on a racial basis. The new county councils will be inter-racial and this will mean that the Native Authorities will hand over some of their responsibilities to them.

23. The proposals for regionalization have not found very much support in Tanganyika, and apart from other consideration it may well be that the difficulties of communications may preclude their introduction, at any rate for some time to come, but the opportunity provided by the inquiry currently being undertaken by the Special Commissioner is being made use of to examine the present district and provincial boundaries with a view to their alteration where desirable. But if regionalization is not yet practicable I feel that more can be done to make decentralization a reality and various proposals towards this end are being considered.

24. Since the Secretary of State has not yet made his announcement on the recommendations of the Constitutional Committee² regarding the reconstitution of the Legislature, it would be improper for me to comment on the proposals. I hope that the announcement will be made very shortly; but there is one point on which I should like to dwell—the Visiting Mission in its report made reference to the bitterness which had been aroused by the controversy which followed the publication of the Committee's report. We in Tanganyika are justifiably proud of the excellent racial relations which exist. Almost every visitor to the Territory remarks on the harmonious atmosphere. It is perhaps natural that controversial political matters should arouse strong feeling, but any bitterness which was caused was confined to a small minority and was short-lived. We are trying to encourage all who live in the Territory to make themselves good Tanganyikans, for we believe that it is on the basis of common interests that the Territory will be enabled to fulfil its destiny.

25. A word which one frequently hears used in connexion with Tanganyika today is "development". We are witnessing the execution of projects which were included in the Development Plan framed in 1946.

² See *Report of the Committee on Constitutional Development 1951*, Government Printer, Dar-es-Salaam, 1952.

Then, for the first time, the financial resources which were visible made possible a new approach to the development of the Territory. The plan included schemes which were long overdue and others which were desirable, but the resources were limited and the planners were realists. Even so, the plan has now become out of date and had to be revised in 1950.

26. Experience has shown, however, that any plan related to a limited period of time or to a fixed sum of money is not enough and that is why we are now engaged in producing a new plan. This is intended to give an over-all picture of what is needed and can be attained within our resources to bring the Territory up to the minimum standards we think desirable. This does not necessarily mean that the rate of development will be increased, but it will in fact enable us to select priorities and to ensure that our resources for development are fully deployed.

27. The report of the Visiting Mission has referred to the Sukumaland scheme, which was one of the outstanding projects contained in the original Development Plan. Here we find the government dealing with the problems of a large area in a comprehensive scheme with a team composed of technical officers of all the departments concerned. The experience which we have gained has encouraged us to extend this type of scheme to other areas and we hope that ultimately such schemes will embrace the whole Territory.

28. Besides the Sukumaland scheme others are already operating in the Mbulu District, in Masailand, in the Usambaras and the Ulugurus. The Chagga have their own plan and I recently launched one in Bukoba which we hope will be of much assistance to the Bahaya. Similar plans are at present under consideration for the Pare, the Nyamwezi, the Gogo and the Zigua tribes. These plans run more or less to the same pattern.

29. First, it is necessary to introduce reforms of the Native Administration and to establish Native Councils to ensure that we carry the people with us and that they play their part, then the economic problem has to be tackled. In most areas the central government accepts a large part of the responsibility for main communications, for the technical side of water development and by the provision of departmental staff. We aim wherever possible at a diversified economy and this means the close co-ordination of effort by the agricultural, veterinary, forestry, tse-tse and other officers concerned. Marketing and the establishment of co-operatives are also important activities. Thirdly, there is the provision of social services. Most native treasuries already contribute to medical and educational activities but there are some districts which may have to be considered as deficit areas and given some special financial aid to enable them to keep up with the general pace of development until their own economy has been sufficiently expanded to enable them to stand on their own feet. There has been a tendency in the past to regard development as something special, divorced from the ordinary activities of the government. These regional schemes, once launched, drop the emphasis on development and become the normal extension of departmental activities.

30. The Development Plan of the Territory, of course, gives only one part of the whole picture because it is

concerned with schemes financed with money that is at the disposal of the central government. In addition there are very considerable programmes of works being undertaken by the self-accounting departments of the High Commission, such as the East African railways and harbours and the posts and telegraphs. The Native Authorities too are playing an increasing part in financing local capital projects. In addition there are the activities of the two great state corporations, the Overseas Food Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation, and the substantial financial aid being given by the Mutual Security Agency in connexion with the construction of an important road and the development of the Mpanda lead mine. Finally there is private enterprise which, with the approval of government, is investing large sums in the Territory. In certain cases the government has entered into partnership with private enterprise, notably in connexion with an electricity undertaking, a salt mine, a meat canning factory and abattoir and a timber concession. Further participation by the government will be undertaken where desirable.

31. Despite all this activity, the full potential of Tanganyika will take a long time to develop and we must be careful to keep our programme properly balanced. The government has given number one priority to the attainment of self-sufficiency in food. The Territory is subject to severe droughts and in 1949 it was necessary to import 90,000 tons of grain. In 1950 and in 1951 there were good harvests, resulting in surpluses, and this year the prospects are promising. In the past it has been the policy to attempt to grow a sufficiency of food to meet local requirements in each district, despite the fact that in some areas the conditions are not altogether suitable. Now a new policy is being evolved. A Grain Storage Department is operating and offers a fair cash price for any surplus grain, which it stores, conditions and redistributes to towns and deficiency areas, retaining a surplus as a reserve. We are also witnessing an agricultural revolution. It is in its early phase yet, but apart from the introduction of modern methods to improve standards of agriculture and experiments with better seed, pest and disease control and the use of fertilizers, a number of pilot ploughing schemes have been started.

32. Experience has shown that if conditions are suitable these tend to follow the same pattern and by the fourth or fifth year they are firmly established and new problems arise with regard to extensions of the area, the provision, operation and maintenance of an increased number of mechanical appliances and milling and marketing. There is no doubt about the enthusiasm of the African towards these schemes and I anticipate that during the next few years we shall see very considerable advances. We should not only achieve self-sufficiency in grain but we may expect to see mechanization applied to other crops.

33. The main native cash crops are coffee, which is a well-organized industry and should show a steady expansion; cotton, which as a result of the ground-work done in the last few years is gaining in importance and may produce 70,000 to 80,000 bales this year or double the average output of the past decade; tobacco, for which there is an increasing local market, and vegetable oils and fats.

34. The non-African agricultural community is principally engaged in the production of wheat, maize, tea, coffee, papain, pyrethrum, tobacco and, of course, sisal. Sisal has for many years been the mainstay of the Territory's economy. It is a well-organized industry, under outstandingly able leadership, and its organization for marketing, for scientific research and for the recruitment of its labour forces in comparable with that of other great plantation industries. While it is true that the product has been enjoying high prices during the past three years, the fact that No. 1 Grade has been quoted at £245 per ton is misleading, as the average price was only £158 per ton. Consideration has been given to the rate of export tax, but in view of the substantial sums contributed by the industry in income and company taxes and the necessity of the industry to take this opportune period of prosperity to expend large capital sums to bring the estates, the factories and their labour lines up to the highest standards, an increase in the rate of export tax has not been considered to be justified. Recently, indeed, the price has fallen by some £60 to £70 per ton.

35. Cattle play a large and very important part in the life of the African, but apart from a mystic value which is attached to them, they have only represented dead capital increasing, it is true, but not being put to profitable purposes. In fact, the increase in numbers without any increase in quality has led to the destruction of the very pasturage on which the livestock depended. But after persistent teaching for many years there has recently been a change in attitude which is quite remarkable. A number of the principal cattle-breeding tribes have agreed to the imposition of compulsory culling; and they are paying no mere lip-service to this policy but are producing the surplus cattle for sale. I am sure that its livestock can be built up into one of Tanganyika's most valuable industries. The Veterinary Department has already achieved a notable degree of success in the control of disease and in the organization of markets and stock routes. They are now embarking upon plans for improving the quality of the stock, but apart from the value of the meat, the other products, such as milk, ghee and hides are also important and can provide a ready means for the African to obtain cash.

36. Nobody who is fond of trees likes to use the word "exploitation" in regard to forests but the Tanganyika forests, which had been neglected for so many years, are now being brought to a healthy degree of utilization and an important effort is being made in afforestation and reforestation. Among the most hopeful economic activities of the Forests Department is the timber utilization research unit which is now being established at Moshi.

37. I often read with some surprise of stories of the alleged fabulous mineral wealth of Tanganyika. It may be there, of course, and there are indications that a number of minerals do exist, but geological survey is a long process and although we have a strong Geological Department it will be many years before the whole Territory has been thoroughly surveyed. Meanwhile, wherever there are any indications of the possibility of paying minerals there is no backwardness in enterprise being willing to take out prospecting rights. But there again it takes a long time before the prospecting process

can be completed and many years usually elapse between the discovery of a mineral and the time when a mine can be put into operation. At the moment diamonds, gold, silver, lead, tin, wolfram, magnesite, gypsum, mica and kaolin are being mined to a greater or lesser degree and during the next two years the increase in output should be very marked. Great importance is attached to the discovery of coal and large deposits of iron ore in the southern part of the Territory, but it must be remembered that these deposits, large though they are, are some 500 miles from a rail-head and it will be necessary for a railway to be built before these minerals can be exploited.

38. A new feature in the economic life of the Territory is the increase in the number of factories which have been established since the war. This is a matter of growing importance because not only does it provide the type of work which the African likes, but it is a contribution towards the attainment of self-sufficiency for a number of articles in common use. Besides the factories listed in the annual report, a number of new projects are at present under consideration, including a cement factory which should be of the greatest benefit to the Territory.

39. The economic picture is a present very healthy. Last year the exports were valued at over £40,000,000, whereas in 1947 they were worth only £11,000,000. This year I should not be surprised if they are not even higher, for despite the fall in prices there is an increase in the volume of production which is a compensating factor. It is true that sisal dominates in the list of exports, but we must get away from using the value of imports and exports as a yardstick of the prosperity of the Territory because the internal trade of the Territory is increasing and tens of thousands of Africans, who in the past have been living on a subsistence economy in which such trade as they did was usually done by barter, are now coming on to a cash economy and within a reasonable time it should be possible to assess the national income, which I regard as the true criterion of the state of material wealth of the inhabitants of the Territory.

40. The Visiting Mission in its report has emphasized the need for caution in the further alienation of land for non-indigenous persons. My Government has under constant consideration this important question and during the last three years there have been some appreciable changes in policy, particularly by placing more emphasis on the utilization of land rather than on settlement. The Land Utilization Committee and Boards are representative of all three races, and it is the intention of the government to strengthen African representation. It does not seem to be generally known the care that is taken to ensure that any land that is alienated is unlikely to be required for tribal purposes. The procedure is dealt with in paragraphs 289 to 296 of the annual report for 1951, and all that I need to say here is that when a suggestion is made that a parcel of land should be alienated, the land is inspected by the District Commissioner and the approval of those who are living on the land and of the local Native Authority is obtained, and the District Commissioner has to certify not only that this agreement has been given but that the land will not be required for tribal purposes in the foreseeable future. When this procedure has been com-

pleted, the recommendation of the Land Utilization Board is then considered by the Governor and if the area is a large one the approval of the Secretary of State is necessary. I think that the fears that too great an area of land might be alienated to non-Natives are groundless. At the moment the total area of land which has been alienated either as freehold by the Germans or lease-hold by the United Kingdom Administration is little over 1 per cent of the total land area.

41. It is of course an elementary fact that a country such as Tanganyika can only be opened up by means of proper communications. Within two years both Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara will be modern deep-water ports and considerable improvements are to be effected at Tanga. About 100 miles of railway is at present under construction, and the day before I left Tanganyika I received the first part of the report on the railway and economic survey which has recently been undertaken, with the financial provision shared by various British governmental agencies in East Africa and the Mutual Security Agency. Undoubtedly the public would expect us immediately to decide to build three railways, but with the best will in the world this would not be practicable because apart from the difficulties of finding all the finance required at once—and it now costs about £20,000 a mile to build a railway in Tanganyika—there is the difficulty of the supply of steel and of assembling an adequate staff of engineers and technicians. Which railway will be given number one priority I cannot say, but I hope to see, during my term of office, a start made on the vital Morogoro-Korogwe link and the railway down the Kilombero Valley, which is considered to be one of the great potential agricultural assets in the Territory.

42. Although everybody complains about the Tanganyika roads, it is in fact possible to proceed to the most remote parts of the Territory almost all the year round. It is true that the surface is often poor and it is not only the springs of the vehicles that suffer, but with the limited amount of money available we must take care not to build roads of a higher standard than is justified by the traffic that is to be carried. We have an important road programme the fulfilment of which will cost £16 million, of which £8 ½ million have so far been provided. Tanganyika is also very air-minded and we have no less than eighty-four airfields or landing grounds, some of which it is true need a high degree of skill and of courage to use.

43. Wherever I go in Tanganyika I find an apparently insatiable thirst for medical and educational facilities. I think that the Visiting Mission must have been given a wrong impression in the Territory regarding the medical policy, for the suggestion in the report is that there is an air of complacency. I do not think that this really can be substantiated. It is true that there has been some delay in the provision of plans for new hospitals and in the expansion of the services, but the plans are now either ready or under way and a very important part of the public works building programme is in respect of medical buildings. Doctors and nursing sisters are being recruited at a satisfactory rate and steps are being taken to increase substantially the number of Africans who will be trained in various grades of medical work. I think the figures of hospital attendances speak for themselves. The number of in-

patients has increased from 92,000 in 1947 to 156,000 in 1951, while the number of out-patients has increased from 2,700,000 in 1947 to 4,300,000 in 1951. The financial provision for the Medical Department has increased from £461,000 in 1947 to £1,145,000 in 1951. It is my Government's intention to continue with its programme to improve the medical facilities throughout the Territory. Apart from the general medical work and public health, there are certain special problems which need particular attention, including tuberculosis, blindness and leprosy. We have a tuberculosis hospital of which any territory could be proud and as soon as funds permit we must provide others. We are increasing the provision of leprosaria, and it is intended to make a complete survey of the incidence of blindness in the Territory.

44. With regard to education the present approved plan is being put into execution as fast as it can be done. There are a number of bottlenecks, however, of which the training of teachers is probably the most important. One of the leading tribes, when they met the Visiting Mission, protested that although they were more intelligent and more prosperous than other tribes they were being held back to the pace of progress of the whole Territory. This of course is quite untrue, as I told them during a recent visit. Naturally my government must ensure that such money as is available is expended fairly among all people of the Territory but if these people can provide the money required, the labour for the buildings, the teachers and the children, we would give them every assistance in advancing as fast as they wish. The number of pupils attending school last year showed an increase of 28,000 over the previous year, while the financial provision for education has increased from £596,000 in 1948 to £2,400,000 in 1952. In technical education we hope next year to establish a second school, while work is proceeding on an interesting innovation which is the establishment of a natural resources school where subordinate staff for the agricultural, veterinary and forestry departments will receive special training. Another specialist school is that for the training of local government staff which will open in August. Although we still have a very long way to go in higher education, the number of students from Tanganyika entering the Makerere University College this year showed a satisfactory increase.

45. A criticism which sometimes has been levelled against the United Kingdom colonial administration is that we have made life dull for the indigenous inhabitants by restricting such social recreations as they formerly enjoyed. We are trying to make the population literate, but until recently little was done to provide them with any literature. A good start is now being made to rectify this. The East African Literature Bureau and other agencies are turning out an increasing volume of literature of the type which the African wants. We have started an experimental broadcasting station in Dar-es-Salaam which is already immensely popular and the African has shown himself to have a great talent for broadcasting. We are also conducting an experiment in the production of thirty-six cinematographic film programmes; the first of these was being shown to the public just before I left Dar-es-Salaam and although it was somewhat elementary it drew

packed houses and was an immediate success. I attach considerable importance to these activities because the African needs to be provided with agencies for self-expression, and I feel sure that these media will come to play an important part in the life of the people.

46. I am aware of the views which have been expressed in this Council towards corporal punishment. My government has made it clear that it is our intention ultimately to abolish corporal punishment. As a first step a bill was presented to the Legislative Council recently which would have had the effect of reducing materially the number of offences for which corporal punishment can be awarded. However, in view of the almost unanimous opposition of the non-officials, among whom the most emphatic were the African representatives, it was considered expedient to withdraw the bill for the time being in the belief that it was inadvisable to use the official majority in a matter of this nature. I have recently appointed a committee which will make a comprehensive study of the whole subject, particularly to ascertain the views of the African population.

47. Perhaps the most important of all the problems with which we are faced on the social side is the improvement of the status of women. African women are the key to the future of Tanganyika. They are not only wives and mothers but they live a life of toil; toil in the fields, toil in the home. They are moreover surrounded with a number of taboos which seem to have been nicely arranged to allow commodities in short supply to be used only by the men. It is noticeable that of the three tribes which claim to be the most advanced in Tanganyika, their treatment of their women is as bad as, if not worse than, that of many other tribes, but it is also a notable fact that women are exerting themselves towards the improvement of their lot. The extraordinary social difficulties experienced by the Bahaya tribe are really a revolt by the women against the treatment accorded by their menfolk. The enthusiasm with which ploughing schemes have been received by Africans, who pay the hiring fees in advance, is almost entirely due to the pressure brought to bear upon the men by the women who have an easier time consequently. It was the women of the Pare tribe who demanded, and were given, an opportunity for a mass literacy campaign among the adult women, a remarkably successful activity. But we have to take more positive steps than we have done in the past to help the African women to improve their status.

48. I have arranged for an interesting survey to be made by our sociologists as to what consumer goods can be introduced to improve the lot of the African housewife. We are providing better educational facilities for women, including more secondary education, while social service workers are increasing in number and are being sent out to live among the people, but I feel that until we can get one tribe really to set the example it will be uphill work and I propose on my return to throw out a challenge to the Wapare, who I consider to be the most promising tribe for this purpose, and I shall tell them that if it is civilization they seek then the hall-mark of civilization is the proper treatment of their womenfolk.

49. Let me end by assuring you of my confidence in the future of Tanganyika. It is a great territory with bright prospects for the future, not only material pros-

pects but spiritual ones too, and I believe the three races which inhabit the territory can live together in an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendliness and can work together to each other's advantage. It is very heartening to see the spirit of all those who are working for the future of Tanganyika, be they government officials, missionaries or people in commerce, agriculture or industry, and the response of the people themselves is even more heartening. It is the human factor in the end which will count.

50. I should like to thank the President for the privilege he has given to me and for his courtesy in allowing me to address this Council.

51. The PRESIDENT: I believe I speak in the name of the Council when I tell you that we have been extremely interested in and appreciative of your statement and the very interesting impressions you have conveyed to us. Let me assure you that we shall be at your disposal during this entire session of the Council whenever you feel that you would like to call upon us, to speak to us or to make any other type of intervention.

52. Finally, I wish to express to you once more our thanks both for your coming to meet us and for your statement which has been much appreciated.

Sir Edward Twining, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika, withdrew.

At the invitation of the President, Sir John Lamb, special representative for Tanganyika took a place at the Council table.

53. The PRESIDENT: I wish to say to the special representative that I am very happy to welcome him to this Council. This is not a new function to you, Sir John. You and the Council have in the past known each other and learned to like each other. On previous occasions, you had given us your full co-operation, for which we were grateful, and we, our own co-operation and admiration.

54. This time, however, it is a special occasion. It is the first time that you address this Council as Sir John Lamb. We applaud the honour that Her Majesty has seen fit to bestow on you and we feel that this knight-hood is highly merited. To what wisdom, knowledge and sense of humour you have put your shoulder to the job in this Council repeatedly in the past, we all bear witness. It is difficult to find a better special representative. Sir John, you are now the Lamb of the Council as much as the Lamb of Tanganyika.

55. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): I thank the President from the bottom of my heart for his very kind welcoming words. May I be permitted simply to say that the great pleasure which the award of this honour by Her Majesty has given to me has been tremendously increased by the kindness of my many friends. And may I be permitted to number among those you, the members of this Council and some of the members of the Secretariat, with whom I have been so closely and personally acquainted.

56. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic): I think it would be useful, before members question the special representative, to introduce the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission relating to Tanganyika (T/946).

57. I am interpreting the views of all the members of the Mission when I express to the Government of Tanganyika, in the person of Sir Edward Twining, the Governor, our appreciation of the admirable co-operation the Mission received during its visit. The presence of the Governor in the Council confirms my conviction that we have here an official and an Administration both trying to carry out all the objectives of the United Nations Charter.

58. The report of the Visiting Mission is a lengthy one and I wish to thank the Secretariat for its co-operation. The report deals with nearly all the subjects studied by the first Visiting Mission to Tanganyika³ and includes questions raised in connexion with the latest information.

59. The Mission had a very heavy programme but is gratified by the tributes it has received. May I draw your attention to document T/977, containing the observations of the Administering Authority on the Visiting Mission's report? Except for one point connected with public health, upon which the Mission did not quite agree, we were unanimous in the submission of this report. We are glad to confirm what Sir Edward Twining has just said, namely, that during the entire period of the Mission's visit, relations between the Mission and the Administration were perfectly harmonious. We therefore concur in the observations contained in document T/977 and also with the remarks made today by the Governor of Tanganyika.

60. There is another point I wish to emphasize. Our aim was to study the constitutional development of the Territory. Certain members of the Trusteeship Council had an unofficial meeting with the Chairman of the Visiting Mission in order to ask him what plans there were for constitutional development. The plan seems complicated if its various aspects are studied. The Visiting Mission has examined them all and they are explained in its report.

61. Another advantageous feature is that the comments of the Administering Authority on the report are very promising from the point of view of the Territory's interests. We are convinced that the recommendations of the Visiting Mission will serve as a basis for the future development of Tanganyika and for the Administration's work in the Territory.

62. The last point that I want to mention is the very important matter of the development of a territorial consciousness in the people of the Territory. The Visiting Mission stressed this in its report. It will not be easy; Tanganyika is a vast country inhabited by various tribes and races which are separated by great distances. The members of the Mission were very well satisfied with the relations they established both with the Governor and with the officials of the Colonial Office in London. The conversations they had on the subject of the development of a national consciousness give rise to great hopes. The plan devised to that end will have to be put into practice if Article 76 of the United Nations Charter is ever to be completely implemented.

63. The Trusteeship Council will never be able fully to appreciate the warmth of the welcome the Mission received, since no words can describe it. In my opinion that welcome proved two things: firstly, the interest and admiration of the indigenous inhabitants for the United Nations; secondly, the efforts made by the Administration — and I say categorically that those efforts were genuine — to disseminate as far as possible to all sections of the population the knowledge of the Trusteeship Council's decision to send a Visiting Mission to Tanganyika.

64. Furthermore, there is such real respect for freedom of conscience and freedom of speech in the Territory that once again the Mission cannot but congratulate the Administering Authority on the policy it has pursued in this important province of human liberties.

65. Let me now introduce the Mission's report; we shall be very grateful if the Council will approve this report after examining it.

66. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic): My delegation congratulates the Governor of Tanganyika on that part of the report which deals with the progress made as regards the status of women in Tanganyika. We hope that the persevering efforts made by the United Kingdom Government in the Territory of Tanganyika will serve as a stimulus and an example to other Administering Authorities which have not yet been able to fulfil all the requirements of the United Nations Charter in this respect. We hope that the United Nations Secretariat will circulate this part of the report as it will cause great satisfaction to women's organizations all over the world.

67. The PRESIDENT: I feel sure that we all associate ourselves with the statement by the representative of the Dominican Republic on the status of women. Miss Bernardino has a distinguished career and is a pioneer in the women's movement in South America. She can speak with a strong voice on this matter. As regards the status of women in general, I feel sure that everybody around this table would want me to applaud her words and to add our voices to hers. We applaud that reference in the statement of the Governor of Tanganyika and we hope that he can bring about an even greater improvement in the conditions of the women of Africa, an improvement which they so badly need.

The meeting was suspended at 3.50 p.m. and resumed at 4.20 p.m.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Territorial and local governments

68. Mr. GERIG (United States of America): With regard to local government organization, in paragraphs 66 and 67 of the annual report there is a considerable discussion of the township authorities, and it is mentioned that the number of unofficial members of these township authorities is increasing; also that the number of township authorities themselves is increasing. I should like to know whether, in this connexion, the Committee on Constitutional Development, which is referred to in the Visiting Mission's report, bears any relation to the township authorities and particularly to the functions, activities and scope of these authorities. I should like further information in that respect.

³ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Forth Session, Supplement No. 3, United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa, Report on Tanganyika and related documents.*

69. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): The Special Commissioner at present making the investigation is charged with the examination of three problems, county councils, decentralization — namely, regionalization, the regional councils — and the electoral system as proposed in the report of the Constitutional Committee. The Special Commissioner is not particularly and primarily charged with this question of urban local governments, but this is a matter to which very considerable attention is being paid with a view to providing a greater degree of autonomy to local urban governments.

70. Mr. GERIG (United States of America): I also have a question with reference to the plan to establish a school for the training of local government employees referred to in paragraph 146 of the annual report. The Visiting Mission was informed, apparently, that there was some difficulty in carrying out this plan. We should like to have more information on the present status of the scheme, the size of the proposed school, the number of students it would accommodate, the area it is to serve, and so on.

71. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): As was mentioned in the opening address of Sir Edward Twining, the Governor of the Territory, the preliminary problems and difficulties in connexion with that school have been overcome and the school will be opened in August of this year. Information on this point is given in the observations on the Visiting Mission's report. As regards numbers, etc., I am unable to give the information at the moment but I shall try later to produce the more detailed figures asked for. The school is, of course, intended to serve the Native Administrations of all the Territory as far as its capacity affords. So many will go each time for the course, and when the course is finished a fresh group of employees of the local administrations will be brought in for training, so that eventually the whole Territory will participate.

72. Mr. GERIG (United States of America): I have one further question which is concerned with township budgets. It is mentioned in paragraph 147 of the annual report that twenty-two of the thirty townships in the Territory now have their own budgets. My delegation has been wondering about the source of their funds, the functions of the township budget committees, and whether a taxable capacity exists in various townships which would assist in improving the local services.

73. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): The budgets of the township authorities — as opposed to a municipality — are provided in the main by grants from the central government. The township authority then has a certain degree of control in the disbursement of the funds made available for the township budget. One of the objectives is, as I have already said, to give a greater degree of autonomy and, particularly, financial responsibility to these township authorities. In the main that will depend upon how long it takes us to introduce a valuation system into our urban areas. It is starting with the municipality of Dar-es-Salaam. The next municipality will doubtless be that of Tanga, and the object is eventually to achieve this status in the other large urban areas.

74. Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium): Paragraph 23 of the report, under the heading "Population", states that

a complete census was taken in 1948 and that a further partial census will be undertaken in 1952. To what extent will the 1952 census be partial? "Partial" might represent one-half, one-tenth or some other fraction, and I feel that it would be well if we knew the procedure which is to be followed in this particular census.

75. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): The census has already been undertaken and although the actual results are not available it was a total census of all the urban populations and the peripheries of the towns, and a census of the non-African population.

76. Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium): Paragraph 24 states that there are many diverse tribes in Tanganyika. I should like to know whether there is any marked hostility between the tribes. We all know that there is sometimes friction between indigenous tribes. Are there any tribes in Tanganyika between which there is any latent animosity?

77. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): Generally speaking, tribal enmity does not present Tanganyika with a very difficult problem. Animosity does arise occasionally and more particularly in respect of certain tribes. The most difficult problem perhaps in that respect in Tanganyika is the matter of cattle raiding, but the days when tribal warfare was the normal pastime of the people have long since passed and in general they live in amity and in mutual regard together. Occasionally we do still have cattle raids between some of the tribes.

78. Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium): We may therefore conclude that there will be no difficulty in achieving a certain cohesion among the various tribes in Tanganyika at some future time. Paragraph 72 deals with civil registration. We are glad to note that the Native Authorities have grasped the importance of civil registration and the registration of births and deaths, but it is regrettable that it is not more widespread in the Territory. The reason given is illiteracy, which prevails almost all over Africa. It is difficult everywhere to find persons who are able to keep a civil register conscientiously and in good order. Would it not, however, be better to begin at once, even though the system will not be perfect, rather than to await better times? If a civil register were started now the people would become accustomed to the system, which is essential for many reasons, since any action to be undertaken in a Territory like Tanganyika must be on the basis of a census.

79. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): The value of complete civil registration is fully understood and appreciated, of course, and it is our hope that some day Tanganyika will be able to have such a registration service. It is suggested that a start might be made. To the extent that a few of the Native Authorities are endeavouring to keep records of births and deaths, I suppose we may say that a start has been made. However, at the present stage of development it is very difficult with a sparsely scattered population. The question of illiteracy is, of course, an insurmountable barrier at the moment. It means that if the people themselves are incapable of understanding and completing any form of registration, you would require an enormous staff to keep track of births and deaths and to obtain the information for

record purposes. At the moment the obstacles are so great that we cannot consider complete and compulsory registration throughout the Territory.

80. Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium): Paragraph 123 of the annual report states that some tribes are less ready than others to accept the change over from the traditional to a modern system of administration. I should like to know whether there is any relation between that fact and the stage of economic development of the various regions. Is resistance to change found only in the less developed areas?

81. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): I think that that is not a question which one can easily answer in a few words. There may be all sorts of conditions which result in the backwardness of a tribe in regard to local government democratization of its Native Administration system, and so on. The fact that some tribes are less advanced than others is often largely due to the conditions in which they live, the scattered population, the less fertile nature of their part of the country and so on. To that extent, therefore, it may often be the case that political lack of advancement and lack of advancement economically go together.

82. Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium): Hence we may conclude that it is easier to introduce democratic methods where economic development is furthest advanced. That is as I thought. Therefore, where European settlement has taken place on a large scale, indigenous society is more easily democratized.

83. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I have not yet had time to study the statement made by the special representative at this meeting, so that some of the questions I want to ask will not relate to the section under examination. If the President will allow me, I shall ask them nevertheless.

84. My first question refers to paragraph 117 of the annual report which states that no fundamental changes have been made in the composition of the staff of the territorial administration. Appendix IVA shows that the indigenous population takes no part in the government of the country and that all senior posts in the Administration are held by Europeans. In that connexion the question arises: how can that state of affairs be reconciled with the fact that under article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement the Administering Authority is bound to assure to the inhabitants of the Territory an increasing share in the administration and services of the Territory and to further their participation in the advisory and legislative bodies?

85. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): It is of course not true to say that the indigenous inhabitants do not participate in the administration of the Territory. The appendix to which the Soviet Union representative has drawn attention answers that question by giving the figures and showing the nature of employment of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory. At the same time it is a fact, of course, that at present they occupy the more subordinate posts in the administration of the Territory and that is a position from which we can only escape when it has become possible to train more of the indigenous inhabitants in order to qualify them for more important posts in the administration of the

Territory. That is the objective of our educational policy, and as we are able to expand our higher-education facilities it will be possible to train more Africans to undertake more responsible duties in the administration of the Territory.

86. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): That is a mere general statement. In accordance with the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Administering Authority is bound to assure to the inhabitants of the Territory an increasing share in the administration and services of the Territory and to further their participation in the advisory and legislative bodies. The facts I have quoted show that there has been no change in the composition of the staff; thus, nothing has been done during the year to fulfil that obligation. A statement that the promise given will be kept as education expands is a mere general statement. I should like to know what is the position with regard to the implementation of article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement. Perhaps the special representative could give us further information on that subject?

87. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): There is little I can add, I fear, to what has been described as a general statement and which was a summary of the position as it exists at the moment. The reference was to the first sentence in paragraph 117 of the report which reads: "No fundamental changes have been made in the composition of the staff of the territorial administration". That is just a statement of fact.

88. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): If the special representative considers the report to be inaccurate, I should like to know how many indigenous inhabitants were appointed to new posts in the Administration in 1951, what kind of posts they are and what senior posts have been given to indigenous inhabitants.

89. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): As I have already remarked, the posts are in the main of a subordinate nature. The changes that have taken place in the actual employment of the indigenous inhabitants will be obtained by a comparison of the figures in the appendices of the relevant reports for 1950⁴ and 1951. We have the 1951 report with us. I personally do not have with me a copy of the 1950 report. As I said in reply to the first question, the truth is that, regrettably, there are few Africans at present in a position to undertake more responsible posts in the Administration. It is our effort and our hope to train them for such responsibilities.

90. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): My next question relates to paragraph 116 of the report. There is a statement here that the Governor's Executive Council consists of eight official and five unofficial members, only one of whom is an African. I should like to know why the Administering Authority has so far appointed only one African to the Council.

⁴ See *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika for the year 1950*, London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1951, Colonial No. 278.

91. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): That appointment of one African member to the Executive Council is in itself a new departure. In reply to this question, I think I cannot do better than call attention to the observations of the Administering Authority on the point raised in the report of the Visiting Mission [T/977]: "The possibility of increasing the number of African members on the Executive Council will be constantly borne in mind. As the Mission so rightly observes, however, a high standard of education and judgment—indeed of personal integrity—is necessary for such membership, and the possession of these attributes must continue to be regarded as the essential qualification for all members of the Council of whatever race."

92. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): The special representative has not answered my question.

93. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): I apologize if I have not answered all the questions. If I remember rightly, I was asked why there were no more Africans on the Executive Council. The answer is contained indirectly in what I have already said: that the selection of African or any other members for the Executive Council is a matter in which the greatest care must be exercised. I need not enlarge on the responsibilities of members of an Executive Council and the greatest care must be taken to see that only the most suitable persons are appointed to that Council. Up to the present, it has been seen fit to appoint only one African member of that Council.

94. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): It appears from the reply that in all the Territory there is only one indigenous inhabitant worthy to be a member of the Executive Council. It is to be wondered whether that is really so, in view of the very large indigenous population. Are we to believe that only one person is fit to be a member of the Executive Council?

95. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): That is not a literal interpretation of my reply. I said that only one member had so far been appointed and that the greatest care must be taken in the selection of African members. I did not say that there was not anywhere in Tanganyika to be found an African who might be able to discharge his duties as a member of the Executive Council. Up to the present, however, it has been seen fit to appoint only one. Other appointments will doubtless be given consideration in due course.

96. One of the problems which must not be overlooked is that the Executive Council is a body which meets in Dar-es-Salaam with great frequency. It would be desirable to have as members of the Council Africans, Asians or Europeans who are so situated that they could attend the meetings of the Council every time. It is most difficult for members who live up-country. The African in question does not actually live in Dar-es-Salaam and it is a problem even for him. The question of selecting further African members of the Executive Council will, as the Administering Authority has stated, be constantly borne in mind.

97. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I was going to ask next why the Admin-

istering Authority did not appoint as members of the Executive Council the other indigenous inhabitants in the Territory who, according to the special representative's last reply, would be worthy of a seat on that body. The special representative began to reply to that question and in particular he said that the difficulty was that the Executive Council holds frequent meetings and that those indigenous inhabitants who might be suitable members do not live in the place where it meets. That, however, is a purely technical question; at the moment we are talking about the international obligations undertaken by the Administering Authority. How can so important a question as the training of the indigenous inhabitants to govern their own Territory be approached from the purely technical angle of the frequency with which the Council meets and the fact that one or other of its members does not live in the town where it meets? If that is so, the person concerned should be granted a special allowance to enable him to take an active part in the Executive Council's work. That is the only way to fulfil such an important obligation. Purely technical details such as whether the Council meets often and whether the Africans who are fitted to be members do or do not live at the place where it meets are not adequate reasons for not appointing other Africans to the Executive Council.

98. Before leaving this question I should like to ask the special representative whether he has anything more to say. If not I will go on to my next question. But I should like the misunderstanding to be cleared up.

99. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): In passing, I referred to the fact that one aspect of the problem was that the Council is a body which sits frequently in Dar-es-Salaam and this does present difficulties. They are technical and administrative, but let me assure the Soviet Union representative that if the next African selected for membership of the Executive Council lives in the remotest corner of Tanganyika, every possible facility will be made available to enable him to attend meetings of the Council. Such difficulties exist but do not operate as a bar to the appointment of anybody.

100. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): The special representative himself said that such difficulties would not operate as a bar to any appointment. If that is so, why does not the Administering Authority appoint other indigenous inhabitants to the Council? I have as yet received no reply to that question. If the special representative cannot give me any further information, I will go on to the next question.

101. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): I thought I had answered the question. I shall try to complete my answer, if I have not done so. The African who has been appointed to the Executive Council is an outstanding member of the indigenous population of Tanganyika and was an obvious first choice for membership of the Council. He is a member of the Legislative Council and an outstanding one.

102. I can only repeat that the question of the selection of other African members for the Executive Council will be borne in mind and, in due course, there

will doubtless be other African appointments. But this is not an unimportant matter into which the government of the Territory or the Administering Authority would be right in rushing just to make a show of democratic development in the country. The greatest care must be taken for obvious reasons and to which I need not refer in detail, in making appointments to membership of the Executive Council.

103. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): My next question concerns the school which the Administering Authority intends to establish in August 1952. In reply to a question regarding the training of the indigenous inhabitants to take part in local government, the special representative stated that the school would be opened in August 1952. If that is so, the Administration has only one month in which to keep its promise. I therefore suppose that the special representative is already in possession of general information on the subject, which would certainly interest the members of the Council; in any event, it would be very useful to me.

104. In this connexion I should like to ask the following questions: First, from what background will the pupils come? Second, what will the total number be? Third, how many women will be admitted to the classes? Fourth, will scholarships be granted and, if so, what will be their value? Fifth, what posts will be open to holders of a diploma from the school? Sixth, what will be the length of the courses? Seventh, what subjects will be taught? This last question is the most important.

105. I should be grateful if the special representative would give a detailed reply to all these questions.

106. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): Before I try to deal with all these questions, may I ask the representative of the Soviet Union to repeat the first question?

107. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): My first question was as follows, and I will amplify it: From what background will the pupils come? Will account be taken of race, rank or occupation? Will they be officials of the Administration, employees of the Native Authorities or just any young people?

108. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): Part of that question, I think, is answered by the first sentence in paragraph 146 of the annual report: "The question of the provision of training facilities for local government staff . . ." That, I suggest, answers the first question. The section of the population from which students of this school will be drawn are local government staff, in other words, employees of the Native Administration.

109. As to the number, as I had to admit earlier in the discussion, I cannot at the moment lay my hands on the exact figure. I think it is 140, or something of that sort, but I shall endeavour to obtain the actual number.

110. I think it most improbable that there will be any women at this school for some time to come, as there are few women employees of the Native Administrations in capacities other than nurses or midwives and a few school teachers.

111. There will be no scholarships, because the pupils at this school will be selected from among the staffs of the Native Administrations as those most likely to profit from such a course. The posts occupied by the prospective students will be, in the main, clerical As to the length of the courses, there again I think I am defeated at the moment. I cannot say exactly, to the week or to the month, how long the courses will last. I shall endeavour to obtain that information from other papers and provide it.

112. With regard to the subjects that will be taught, they will be, of course, designed to increase the ability of these servants of the Native Administration, and to qualify them for improved positions in their Native Administrations and make them more valuable members of the staff. It will be noted from paragraph 146 that the teaching staff proposed for this school is to go, in the first instance, to the Jeanes School at Kabete, to study the methods used at that institution, where similar courses of instruction are given. The primary object in establishing this training centre is to raise the standard of the present local government staff to enable them to assume greater responsibility. The ultimate aim is to provide training for new recruits for local government service, and refresher courses for Native Authorities, councillors and special staff such as clerks of council and magistrates.

113. A point of interest in regard to scholarships is, of course, that students will all be paid employees of the Native Administrations, and they will be drawing their emoluments while they are at school under instruction.

114. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Can the special representative explain what he means by secretaries and clerks? Does he mean typists and similar staff? In other words, what other types of employees will become pupils of the school? Will they be only holders of technical posts?

115. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): They would be clerical posts covering the whole field of clerical work such as typists, clerks of councils, treasury clerks and all other departments of the clerical work of the Native Administration. It would not be a school for the training of subordinate staff of the Administration in agriculture, veterinary subjects, forestry and so on. That would be a matter for the natural resources school; that is another thing altogether. This is not for the training of technical staff.

116. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Hence paragraph 146 of the report should be interpreted to mean that some members of the junior staff—typists, clerks and secretaries—will follow short courses designed to improve their qualifications for the work they do.

117. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): That is briefly the position.

118. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): How many indigenous inhabitants in the Territory have received a higher education?

119. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): Might I ask the representative if he would be good enough to clarify that? By higher education does he include secondary school education?

120. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): University education.
121. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): We have the University College of Makerere in East Africa, as is well known to the Council, serving Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. At that college we have at present some forty students. The figure is given in the appendix. As Sir Edward Twining said in his opening statement to the Council, the number of students entering the college this year has shown a very satisfactory increase. In addition, there are, of course, several students studying overseas. Without going through the records kept since we first sent students to Makerere or overseas and the records of how many completed those courses year by year and have returned, it will be impossible for me to give a precise figure as to how many of the inhabitants of the Territory have at some time undergone a course of higher education.
122. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): An indigenous inhabitant who has received a higher education is not often met with in a Trust Territory. If the special representative cannot give an exact figure, perhaps he could tell us in round figures whether there are tens or hundreds or thousands of them.
123. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): The number is, to our great regret, small. I have said I could not give the precise figure. In 1951 we had over forty students at Makerere and a few, some ten to fifteen, studying overseas. The number at Makerere is being increased in 1952. Figures are available in the report and perhaps, in order not to waste time now, they could come into discussion when we take up the chapter on education.
124. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Perhaps my question was not sufficiently clear. What I want to know is not how many students there are at Makerere or overseas, but the number of indigenous inhabitants who have had a university education up to the present.
125. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): I am afraid I have already stated that I cannot give the exact number without going through reports since the beginning of higher education for the people of Tanganyika, counting year by year how many have completed their courses of higher education, whether inside or outside the Territory.
126. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I hope that at the next meeting the special representative will be able to give the information I asked for, since, at least in the opinion of the USSR delegation, it is essential if the situation in the Trust Territory is to be accurately judged.
127. My next question relates to paragraph 41 of the Visiting Mission's report. As I understand it, the recommendations of the Committee on Constitutional Development were that the official majority in the Legislative Council should be maintained and that the basis for unofficial membership should be an equal division of seats among the three main races. The Committee proposed that seven of the twenty-one unofficial members should be Africans, seven Asians and seven Europeans. With a view to making the Legislative Council a really democratic body, it should be pointed out that the seven Africans will represent about 7,700,000 indigenous inhabitants, or one representative for every 1,100,000 inhabitants; the seven Asians will represent 71,000 Asians; the seven Europeans will represent 16,000 Europeans. Obviously there is flagrant discrimination against the indigenous inhabitants in the allocation of seats. I should like to know whether the Administering Authority has any intention of giving the Legislative Council a really democratic composition, at least by allotting all the unofficial seats to indigenous inhabitants.
128. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): I find that rather a difficult question to answer without the danger of running into the discursiveness which we have heard talked about. The report of the Committee on Constitutional Development it given as an appendix to the annual report, so that all the members of the Council have or will have an opportunity to study it in detail. Briefly, the position is as stated by the representative of the Soviet Union. As the members have heard today, the statement by the Secretary of State has not yet been made. It is hoped that it will be made very shortly and, until it is made, nothing can be said as to points of detail. The recommendations of the Committee on Constitutional Development do cover the points made—firstly, that the official majority should be retained. That was a point, incidentally, made by a number of the minorities in the Territory who felt that at this stage of development their interests would be more adequately safeguarded by the maintenance of an official majority in the legislative Council.
129. The second proposal that there should be parity is an effort, as explained by the Committee itself, to introduce the principle of partnership into the legislature of the Territory. It is not based on a count of heads. There are three main races living, working and often playing together in the Territory of Tanganyika. If we are going to build up the strenght of Tanganyika in the way we wish to see it developed, we must bring the principle of partnership into real activity. To say that to have seven Africans, or whatever the number decided upon may be—the number suggested by the Committee is seven—is racial discrimination because there happen to be seven million Africans in the Territory, is looking at this picture in a different way from which we look at it.
130. The contribution made by one member of one community may be greater than that made by a thousand members of another community. It is no good basing these things, at this stage, on a count of heads. Each of the communities has its part to play. At the present moment the economic development of the Territory depends very largely on the activities and the interests of the non-indigenous section of the population. They are therefore surely entitled to a large share in the government of the country. The suggested parity is, in the view of the Committee, a wise first step in bringing into being the working of the principle of partnership between the three main races inhabiting the Territory.
131. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I shall merely say that it cannot be stated that there is equal representation of the three main

aces. How can it be when the Africans have one representative for 1,100,000 persons, the Asians one representative for 10,000 and the Europeans one representative for 2,280?

132. The principle of partnership of which the special representative spoke is not respected either. The principle of partnership must have regard for the particular interests of each people and attempt to satisfy those interests and guarantee equality of rights. In the case we are considering there is nothing of the kind. It cannot therefore be claimed that the principle of partnership is guaranteed; there are no equal partners but a sort of relationship which operates to the disadvantage of the indigenous inhabitants and, to a certain extent, of the Asians, and gives an entirely privileged situation to the Europeans.

133. With regard to paragraph 64 of the Visiting Mission's report, I should like to know why the Administering Authority rejected the request of the African Association that Swahili should be made a second official language of the Legislative Council.

134. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): Mr. Soldatov and I are not strangers to one another. Therefore, I am sure my move will not surprise him. He has jumped from his last question by adding a little bit to it and switching off to another question before I had a chance to deal with the earlier one. I cannot of course agree with his views on this matter of partnership. He would base it entirely on a count of heads irrespective of the contribution made to the advancement of the Territory by those heads. I have suggested that we should look at it from another point of view, namely, that there are three communities, admittedly of varying sizes, and all have their part to play. If we are going to get the best out of them, we must bring them into a partnership system.

135. The next question dealt with the use of Swahili in the Legislative Council. That point is again covered in the observations of the Administering Authority. The point is that although Swahili is the *lingua franca* of the African population of the Territory, it is not a language which, in its present stage of development, can be made use of in debates on highly specialized or technical subjects. It is therefore not suitable as an official language for record purposes in such bodies as the Legislative Council. But what is now suggested is that it would be wrong for an otherwise suitable member of the Legislative Council to be completely debarred from taking part in that Council because of an inadequate knowledge of English and that therefore permission should be granted, whenever the need arises, for Swahili to be used by members of the Legislative Council. It would of course slow up the proceedings because it would necessitate translation, but that is the suggestion which has been made.

136. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Does it follow from that that although Swahili is not an official language of the Legislative Council, any member of the Council may pronounce a speech in Swahili and that his remarks will be fully translated into the official language? Are we to infer that an official decision has been taken to the effect that all those who know Swahili and do not know English may speak in Swahili and that their statements

will be translated into English, but that the records will not be drawn up in Swahili?

137. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): That is the position. A member of the Council who felt that he could not express himself adequately in English would seek the permission of the President of the Council to make a speech, at whatever part in the proceedings it might be, in Swahili. It would then be necessary for that to be interpreted in order that those whose knowledge of Swahili is inadequate should understand it in English. But the official records of the Council would still be in English.

138. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): In the first place, this is not a procedure which has been adopted but the President's permission is required in each individual case and the President might not agree to such a request. Who supplies the interpreters? Who pays for them?

139. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): There are special funds provided for the services of the Legislative Council which now include shorthand-writers and so forth. Those funds would have to be expanded in order to cover the services of the interpreters.

140. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): With respect to the first part of my question, I asked whether the President's authorization to speak in Swahili was required in each case, and whether he could refuse to grant permission to do so for any reason. Is the right to speak in Swahili subject to any conditions?

141. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): No special conditions have been drawn up to govern the position, because this is a matter which it is suggested might be introduced into the Legislative Council. At the present time the proceedings take place in English because the members of that Council, of the three races, all use the English language. With an expansion of the Legislative Council, it might well be necessary to consider the introduction of some such arrangement. It would then be for the Council to decide on the regulations which should be made to govern it. I would imagine that a request to the President of the House to make a speech in Swahili would be made as a matter of routine and granted without any question.

142. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): According to the special representative's last explanation, there has so far been no decision whether Swahili can be used in the Legislative Council; there is merely a general opinion as to what might happen in the future. There is no ordinance or law on the subject.

143. Sir John LAMB (Special Representative for Tanganyika): That is the position.

144. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Naturally, no language can develop if its use is not encouraged. In the present instance, unless the use of Swahili is encouraged it will probably not be used as an official language of legislation, or even as an unofficial language, until hundreds of years have passed. I therefore think that the Administering Authority should take specific steps to that end. I should like to have a definite reply as to whether the Adminis-

tering Authority contemplates taking any particular steps to make Swahili a real official language of the Trust Territory.

145. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): That is a point on which the Visiting Mission, of course, commented [T/946, para. 66]. The reply of the Administering Authority [T/977] was an inquiry as to what was really meant when the Mission made the suggestion that efforts to develop the Swahili language should be intensified. What can we do other than what is at present being done? Swahili is the language used in the schools of the Territory—the schools for Africans. It is the language in which education is given entirely for the first four years of primary education. During the fifth and sixth years the English language is taught, but Swahili is still used concurrently with it. After that, although the English language then becomes the medium of instruction, their own language is not neglected. They do use it in schools and, of course, among themselves, and we have especially appointed an East African Committee whose duty it is to study the Swahili language, which has varying forms throughout the vast area of East Africa, and to try to bring in a degree of uniformity in spelling, etc., in the language. Hence, we have the continuing process of building up the language and bringing it to some state of uniformity. In addition, the amount of literature which is being produced in the Swahili language is greatly increasing at the present time and the East African Literature Bureau is especially charged with the duty of producing literature in the language of the people.

146. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I shall return to the question of languages when we deal with education. I turn now to another question: that of the administrative services. According to paragraph 99 of the Visiting Mission's report, there is only one African in the senior service. I should like to know what qualifications are required of an African and of a European for entry into the senior service.

147. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): A brief answer to that is that the requirements are the same, whatever the nationality of the holder of the post. If it is a technical post, then technical qualifications are required; if it is a professional post, one must have professional qualifications. It is true that up to the present time there has been only one African who was able to find his way into the senior service—in the veterinary service, as a matter of fact. Now that Makerere University College has reached university status and will be able to award degrees equal to those of London University, the opportunity will be there for Africans to qualify themselves sufficiently to be able to hold posts in the higher service. At the same time it is realized that there are a number of Africans in the service who may not be able to obtain those full university qualifications, and special consideration is at present being given to the cases of some of those who have reached the highest branches in the junior service with a view to the possibility of promoting them to the senior service.

148. A point to be noted is that it may not immediately be to the advantage of a man to be promoted from the junior to the senior service because the salary rates of

the higher posts in the junior service are higher than those of the junior posts in the senior service.

149. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): The Visiting Mission's report refers to complaints by the indigenous population that there is discrimination between Europeans and indigenous inhabitants in the Administration. The special representative speaks of full equality, but the indigenous inhabitants complain that there is complete inequality. In this connexion I should like to know what are the rules in force, and how they are put into practice, with regard to the promotion of Africans from the junior to the senior service.

150. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): I do not quite understand what is meant by "rules". The position is clearly explained in the Visiting Mission's report [T/946, para. 101] and commented upon in the observations of the Administering Authority [T/977]. The qualifications required depend on the post, and if a person of whatever race has the necessary qualifications, he becomes qualified to hold that post. The only difference made is that there does apply in Tanganyika at the present time what is known as the "three-fifths rule" under which the holder of an office, if domiciled in the Territory, has three-fifths of the salary of that post which would be paid to a holder recruited from overseas—as opposed to the expatriation allowances which exist in a number of other countries.

151. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): In order to clarify my reference I shall read paragraphs 101, 102 and 103 of the Visiting Mission's report.

152. Paragraph 101 reads as follows:

"The conditions of employment of Africans and Asians in the government service and, in particular, the promotion of Africans and Asians to the senior service, were the subject of numerous communications to the Mission from African and Asian organizations. In particular, memoranda were received from the Government Employees' Association, Mwanza, and the Tanganyika African Government Servants' Association, Dar-es-Salaam. Their first complaint was that the salaries of African government servants were too low for them to maintain a decent standard of living. Their second was that very high qualifications were demanded of an African before he was considered eligible for promotion to senior service, while any European, even if he was performing work which required no special qualifications, was automatically placed in the senior service. The Associations maintained that many Africans in the junior service were performing the same type of duties at a lower salary as Europeans with the same academic or other qualifications in the senior service. While not disputing the case of an expatriation allowance as an inducement for Europeans or others to seek service in East Africa, representatives of the associations expressed resentment at the fact that Europeans normally resident in East Africa were paid at the same rate as officers recruited from overseas. The Mission also heard complaints from some Africans against the practice of admitting Asian clerks into the junior service at a higher starting salary than that paid African clerks with comparable qualifications."

153. Paragraph 102 reads as follows:

"The Asian community, in its turn, alleged that discrimination existed with respect to entering the senior service and that, though a few Asians with long government careers had been promoted into that service, Asian youths from Tanganyika who had received higher education in the universities of Western Europe were unable to obtain such positions. The Asian Association accordingly proposed that entrance to the senior service should be by competitive examination open to all inhabitants of the Territory and that successful candidates should get the same terms and privileges."

154. The first sentence of paragraph 103 reads as follows:

"There appears to be some substance to the representations made to the Mission on the question of employment in the civil service."

155. I shall not read further, since the members of the Council can read the Visiting Mission's report for themselves, but my questions were based on these paragraphs. I have not repeated the whole of the reasoning set out in the Visiting Mission's report, in order not to waste the Council's time, but as the special representative did not understand the meaning of my questions I had to read these passages.

156. I should like to know what steps the Administration is taking to enable the indigenous inhabitants to prepare themselves for the posts in the Administration for which they are qualified. I should also like to know what is being done so that in the very near future indigenous inhabitants may occupy the majority of posts in the senior service.

157. Sir John LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika): Like the representative of the Soviet Union, I should be sorry to abuse the time of the Council, but I hardly see what I can do in reply to his question other than either to read through the corresponding observations of the Administering Authority on those paragraphs that have been read or at least to suggest that if those paragraphs are to be included in the record, the observations of the Administering Authority should be included in the record immediately following. Is it the wish of the President that I should read through those observations?

158. The PRESIDENT: If they are in an official document, I do not see why the time of the Council should be taken up, unless it is the wish of the Soviet Union representative.

159. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): If the representative of the Soviet Union makes a point of having included in the record those paragraphs which he has just read, I am afraid I must ask either that the paragraphs referred to by Sir John Lamb should be included also, or that he should read them aloud so that they can go into the record. I am sorry to waste the time of the Council but if it is wasted on one side it must be wasted on the other — unless the Council will take it as read. I do not wish them read — I hate wasting time, as the President knows.

160. The PRESIDENT: How many paragraphs are involved?

161. Sir John LAMB (Special representative): I should have to read about a page and a half but, as

requested by the Soviet Union representative, I would also ask that the paragraphs be included in the record to the extent that the others are included.

162. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I request that an answer be given by the special representative in the Council. The form of his reply is immaterial to me. I do not mind whether he reads it or makes it in some other form, but I should like to hear it now.

163. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): It is no good expecting any co-operation in this matter, so I should be glad if the President would allow the special representative to read this reply.

164. Sir John LAMB (Special representative): The reply is as follows:

"... the Mission refers to certain communications addressed to it as petitions. Since the matters raised in these petitions have been dealt with at some length in the observations of the Administering Authority thereon (see particularly petitions T/Pet.2/102; T/Pet.2/120; T/Pet.2/125), no more than brief comments on a few points are made here."

I might interject here that I could, of course, lengthen this reading considerably by quoting the portions of the Administering Authority's observations on these particular petitions.

"The question of the adequacy of the salaries of government servants is one under constant review and, as the Mission states, the emergency allowance has recently been increased to 20 per cent."

Since then it has been increased to 25 per cent.

"Incidentally, and with reference to the figures given in paragraph 107 of the report, the present scales payable in the Junior Service, irrespective of race and exclusive of the emergency allowance, are from Shs. 100/- to Shs. 1,050/- a month in the clerical branch and from Shs. 100/- to Shs. 916/- a month in the non-clerical branch. As regards the 'three-fifths rule' in the case of posts in the Senior Service the views of the Mission are noted. Consideration is at present being given to the desirability of a change, either by the adoption of some system of expatriation allowances, or, as an interim measure, by a closer approximation of the salaries of locally domiciled and expatriate civil servants.

"When introducing the revised salary scales in 1948 the Tanganyika Government, by the creation of the Junior and Senior Services, made a considerable departure from the recommendations of the Holmes Commission, and the declared object in so doing was the establishment of a civil service on non-racial lines. Entry to the Junior Service is dependent on the attainment of certain educational standards, and salaries and prospects of further advancement are dependent on personal qualifications irrespective of race. As regards promotion from the Junior to the Senior Service particular note has been taken of the views of the Mission. The Administering Authority regrets that the number qualifying for promotion up to date has been so small but several individual cases are being made the subject of special consideration. At the same time it is very doubtful how far a relaxation of standards can be permitted without reacting ultimately to the disadvantage of the service as a

whole, including its African members. In such matters precedents are easily established, but once established are not so easily departed from. Great care is therefore necessary not only as regards the principle but also in the selection of the individuals in whose interests a relaxation of standards is permitted. As was said on this subject in the observations on the petition of the Tanganyika African Association (T/Pet.2/120), 'The promotion to the Senior Service of inadequately equipped officers, who, in consequence have to be classified as "failures",— this word is quoted from the petition— would prejudice rather than advance the interests of African Civil Servants generally. Although they may find it difficult to appreciate, a cautious policy at this stage of promoting only those who give full promise of being successful in senior posts is greatly to their ultimate advantage'. As regards obtaining the necessary academic qualifications for the more senior posts in the service the facilities now offered by Makerere College for degree students have materially improved the position. Hitherto students completing their courses at Makerere have been able to obtain locally recognized diplomas but have not been able to 'graduate' in the strict sense of the term." [T/977].

165. Those are the observations on the paragraphs which have been read. They cover, I think, all the points—adequacy of the salaries, and the fact that they are always under consideration and have been subject to emergency allowances. The question of the three-fifths rule, to which we appreciate there are certain objections, is a matter now under consideration.

166. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): The petitions referred to are T/Pet.2/103, T/Pet.2/120, T/Pet.2/125, T/Pet.2/127 and T/Pet.2/130. The Administering Authority has put in long observations [T/953/Add.1 and Add.4] in connexion with each of these petitions and I must now reserve my right to have these long observations read into the record if I find it necessary after further study of them.

Procedure for the examination of annual reports

167. The PRESIDENT: A conflict of opinion continues to exist in connexion with which procedure we should adopt, the old one or the new one. There are several schools of thought on the matter and I should like the members of the Council to indicate which procedure they prefer.

168. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic): I personally feel that we are wasting time with the new system and I am in favour of the former one. I should like to take the opportunity of saying, while the Council is having a verbatim record of its proceedings, that I prefer the former system.

169. Mr. GERIG (United States of America): I much prefer the new system. My delegation feels that the records we have produced since we started on this new system are much more usable. I am not convinced at all that there is any proof that the new system has lengthened our proceedings. It seems to my delegation that the time is not lost in the procedure so much, perhaps, as in the discursiveness of the questions and answers. Perhaps that cannot be helped, but we do not

feel that there is any proof that the new procedure is longer. If it is not longer, it certainly does have advantages in the use of the records. I should like to know the Secretariat's experience in using these records for purposes of preparing the draft papers for the committees.

170. Mr. ALEKSANDER (Secretary of the Council): I fully agree with the United States representative that the records are much easier to use. Of course, it is for the Council to decide which procedure would be more convenient, but as far as the Secretariat is concerned, I would think that the new procedure is more efficient than the old one.

171. Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium): I entirely support the United States representative's proposal. I consider the discussions to be much more interesting. Moreover the records, being much fuller, form a veritable synthesis of each problem that arises.

172. Mr. HURE (France): If a vote is taken on the United States proposal I shall vote for it.

173. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic): I do not wish it to be thought that I object to the new system in principle. I should like to put the question to the Secretariat in a way that no one seems to have thought of: which of the two systems takes up more of the Council's time? Is it the old one by which a representative asked all his questions section by section or the one we are following now? I am under the impression that we got on faster under the old method. The Council is behindhand with its work simply because it has adopted the new method.

174. Mr. ALEKSANDER (Secretary of the Council): It is very difficult to tell. I think it depends on the number of questions and the way in which they are put.

175. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic): That is exactly as I thought. The new system encourages us to ask questions. With the old system, on the contrary, the questions were grouped; delegations were less tempted to ask separate questions to which separate replies had to be given.

176. Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Trusteeship): We have tried this new system with regard to only one report, that of Ruanda-Urundi, and by noting the number of pages in the verbatim records while the Ruanda-Urundi report was being discussed, I think it will be found that no more time was spent than last year when Ruanda-Urundi was under discussion. Therefore, taking into consideration the experience we have had thus far with the new system, I believe it will be found that the discussions have not been longer—and possibly even shorter—than under the old system, but of course, the situation might be different if more questions were asked.

177. The PRESIDENT: Perhaps the Council might wish to take a decision, at least for the present, by a show of hands. I must have a clear indication of the wishes of the representatives. I shall ask those who are in favour of the new method to raise their hands.

The proposal was adopted by 7 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 6.5 p.m.