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President: Mr. Leslie Knox MUNRO (New Zealand).

Present:

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

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika: (a) annual report (T/1083); (b) petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure (*continued*)

[Agenda items 3 (a) and 4]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Grattan-Bellew, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, took a place at the Council table.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY AND REPLIES OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE (*continued*)

1. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika), replied to questions asked at the previous meeting by the representatives of El Salvador, the Soviet Union, India and Syria.

2. He said that 14,000 tons of coffee had been produced by Africans in 1952. Nearly all African producers were organized on a co-operative basis and the primary marketing was done through the co-operative societies. The value of the coffee exported had been £5,540,000; it could be assumed that most of the coffee produced had been sold, but he was unable to say what proportion of the coffee sold had been retained for local consumption.

3. At the end of 1952, 13,719 Africans had been employed in government services.

4. Twenty-two schools for Africans had classes in standard X education and 2,810 Africans were attending those schools. Three hundred and eighty pupils, or 72 per cent of the candidates, had passed the leaving examination for pupils in standard X in December 1952. He was unable to state the number of Africans who had attained standard X education over a period of years but the figure could possibly be obtained with considerable research and made available at a later date.

5. He was unable to give the exact number of members of the Masai tribe in the Northern Province, but since there were 57,263 Africans in the Masai district, the number of Masai would obviously be rather less.

6. Finally, in connexion with the development of mineral resources, in 1950 the Economic Co-operation Administration had made available the services of a mining geologist and two mining production engineers for two years. The secondment had ended in June 1952.

7. In reply to Mr. MENON (India), who asked how many of the African officials in government service belonged to the armed police forces, Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) drew attention to the figures on pages 251 and 252 of the annual report.¹

Economic advancement (continued)

8. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) observed that the problem of limiting livestock numbers affected the Administering Authorities of several Trust Territories. If the choice of cattle for culling was left to the indigenous authorities in Ruanda-Urundi, it fell hardest on the owners of a few beasts, whose need of each head of stock, however poor in quality, was proportionately far greater than that of the large stock-farmer whose herd escaped culling on the score of better condition. He asked whether the 5 or 10 per cent to be culled was so chosen as to spare the best breeding stock, whether the choice was made by veterinary surgeons or otherwise controlled by the Administering Authority, and how the percentage was apportioned among the stock-owners.

9. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that the policy of limiting livestock numbers had been initiated by persuading the population in the worst areas to agree to it. Subsequently it had been found necessary to enact rules under the Native Authority Ordinance; the percentage to be culled was fixed locally by the Native Authorities in consultation with the authorities. To make the resultant sales economic, a company called Tanganyika Packers Limited, in which the government had a controlling interest, bought cattle for slaughter and canning, and the government bought young cattle for a pilot farm scheme. There was a minimum size of herd from which cattle might be culled; the purpose of the policy was to prevent soil erosion, the only danger of which arose from the larger herds, some of which numbered hundreds or thousands of head.

10. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) referred to the tendency for the middleman, purchasing cattle for meat supply on contract to an employer of labour, to pay uneconomic prices because he was sure of a market; he asked whether the cattle auctions referred to in paragraph 465 of the Administering Authority's report resulted in cattle and meat prices beyond the pocket of the local population.

11. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied that prices at the auctions, which were held throughout the areas of high

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 under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the Year 1952*, London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1953, Colonial No. 293.

cattle population, were competitive and apparently did not cause the price of meat to rise.

12. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) asked whether the Native Authorities were competent to deal with the question of forest reserves, and who was responsible for deciding the areas to be placed in reserve.

13. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that the decision was made by the Governor in every case; control was sometimes retained by the Government and sometimes delegated to the Native Authorities.

14. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) expressed surprise that the Administering Authority should be unable to furnish figures for private generation of electricity. In the case, for example, of a large mining concern wishing to harness a water supply which affected the Territory's economy or able to supply surplus power to other consumers, official authorization for the generation of electricity would seem the normal requirement. It would be desirable to have the figures for such generation; he was not concerned with small private generators for domestic use.

15. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that, in conformity with general international arrangements, certain small private plants were exempt from the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance, as were other private plants supplying electricity only to their own commercial concerns; he would see whether the figures could be given in the next annual report.

16. In reply to questions from Mr. S. S. LIU (China), Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that the local produce marketing boards included the Native Coffee Boards at Bukoba and Moshi, the Sukumaland and Eastern Province Cotton, Lint and Seed Marketing Boards, the Tobacco Board in the Southern Highlands and the Creameries Board. The indigenous population was strongly represented, and its advice of great importance, on all those boards. The secretary-manager of each board was normally a European because the funds handled were very large; the Lint and Seed Marketing Board, for example, had a price stabilization fund of over £4 million, which had to be invested.

17. In general, local producers had been satisfied with the prices paid to them. Dissatisfaction had been aroused a few years previously by a large profit on the resale of coffee made by the Bukoba Native Coffee Board after a sudden rise in the international price, but surplus funds were now to be disposed of in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the coffee producers.

18. Mr. MENON (India) asked whether the government had any way of estimating the national income of the Territory and whether the high proportion of the national income derived from gold and diamond mining and sisal interests was an impediment to such an estimate.

19. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied that, in all probability, there was at present no method by which national income could be estimated for the Territory, but that the indigenous population's possessions and sources of livelihood could be ascertained. The Territory's products, in the correct order of importance, were sisal, coffee and cotton, with diamonds, perhaps, in fourth place. Ninety per cent of the coffee and cotton was grown by the indigenous population.

20. Mr. MENON (India) referred to the fact that, as reported in paragraph 85 of document T/L.419, diamonds accounted for £4,124,190 out of a total value of minerals exported of £5,744,844 and a total value of minerals produced of £6,034,330; according to the Administering Authority's report, taxation for the year had been reduced owing to a fall in diamond sales. He asked how far the operation of the diamond industry had been affected by the operations of concerns outside the Territory; how far the fall in diamond sales had been due, in particular, to monopolistic operations of the Oppenheimer interests of the Union of South Africa; and what steps the Administration was taking to protect the Territory's interests against such operations.

21. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied that the Territory's diamond industry was affected only by the state of the world market. He did not admit that there had been any adverse effect due to monopolistic interests in South Africa, or that the Government of Tanganyika could take any action in connexion with such interests or attempt to control world markets. He could make no statement as to any arrangements between Williamson Diamonds Limited and anyone in South Africa; the corporation had sold no diamonds for a period in 1952, but sales had been resumed and the income from diamonds had increased greatly in 1953.

22. Mr. MENON (India) asked the special representative to comment on paragraphs 72 *et seq.* of document T/L.419, where it was stated that land alienated to non-indigenous persons had amounted to 3,569 square miles in 1951 and that alienated to non-indigenous persons to 3,029.59 square miles in 1952. The 1948 and 1951 United Nations Visiting Missions to Trust Territories in East Africa had commented on the Administering Authority's land alienation policy, the former to the effect that colonization should be curtailed,² and the latter noting the great proportion of unproductive land as a significant factor of non-indigenous alienation, which mainly affected good land in areas with good climate and rainfall.³ In paragraph 76 it was noted that pressure of land existed in certain areas, arising in some cases from realienation during the Mandate.

23. He asked whether the situation in Tanganyika could be characterized as one of "highlands for the Whites and lowlands for the Blacks" as in a nearby Territory.

24. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that the Administering Authority's policy was one of no racial segregation. Farmers in the northern provinces were Africans, Asians and Europeans who were co-operating with and learning from one another. A large European farmer had invited his two African neighbours to graze their herds on his land, where he had piped in a water supply during a drought. There were 38 million acres (59,373 square miles) of productive but uncultivated land which, if occupied, could be brought into fruitful use.

25. "Alienation" was a misnomer: under the law, there was no alienation in the legal sense. The Governor could grant only a right of occupancy for not more than ninety-nine years; before he did so, the local people, and particularly the Native Authorities, were always consulted. If they objected, only the Secretary of State could overrule their objection. He knew of only two minor cases of objection, in one of which the Secretary

² See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*, p. 95.

³ *Ibid.*, *Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 3*, para. 210.

of State had overruled the Native Authority's objection to a particular Indian who had wished to set up a small trading centre on half an acre of land.

26. The overriding consideration was the development of the Territory. Heavy capital expenditure, usually on water supply, was often needed to bring unproductive areas under cultivation. The Territory's interests now demanded that that should be done in order to increase the food supply; furthermore, the installation of a good farmer was a valuable means of improving local farming methods by force of example. In some areas the Native Authorities had asked for land to be alienated to non-Africans, to provide local farmers with casual employment.

27. Mr. MENON (India) asked how much of the wrongly termed "alienated" land was in the possession of non-indigenous people. The Administering Authority's report showed British and Indian nationals respectively as occupying the greatest proportion of such land; he wished to learn how far the policy was creating a settler class.

28. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that such land represented about 1 per cent of the Territory. In his opinion, the policy was not creating a settler class; there was nothing in the Territory which corresponded with the "White Highlands" of Kenya.

29. Mr. MENON (India) asked whether the considerable increase in the volume of notes and coin during the year, as compared with the corresponding volume in the metropolitan country, indicated an inflationary tendency in the Territory. The usual reason for hoarding money, as distinct from banking or investing it, was lack of confidence in the Administration, of which there was no evidence in the present case; he wondered whether hoarding had increased in the year under review.

30. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that the increase in volume of currency was a sign, not of an inflationary tendency, but of an increase in the Territory's prosperity and development. Money was hoarded, not because of lack of confidence, but because of belief in its stability.

31. Mr. MENON (India) observed that if the special representative's explanation was substantiated by other indications of the prosperity mentioned, he would accept it.

32. Referring to the revenue from taxation referred to on page 266 of the Administering Authority's report and in paragraph 90 of document T/L.419, he said there was obviously a huge poll-tax, and asked whether the Administering Authority was considering ways and means to abolish it.

33. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that all but approximately 5 per cent of the poll-tax revenue was remitted to the Native Authorities. It was one of their important sources of income, and they would oppose its abolition; to the best of his knowledge, no such plan was being contemplated.

34. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked, with reference to the figures for the export of cotton and import of textiles in 1952 given on pages 288 and 290 of the annual report, whether the Administering Authority was planning to set up a local textile industry to utilize the cotton produced in the Territory.

35. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied in the affirmative. One application had been received for a cotton and textile factory at Dar es Salaam and the government would do everything it could to encourage the establishment of that factory. Factories were also being set up in the other East African territories and would result in cheaper textiles for Tanganyika in the future. He was not sure to what extent the factories would use local raw cotton or whether the cotton would still be processed abroad and reimported for the final processing.

36. In reply to a further question by Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) concerning the Administering Authority's plans for the industrialization of Tanganyika using local raw materials, Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that large-scale industrialization would probably be premature and would require a considerable amount of outside capital. Prospecting for coal and iron-ore deposits was still at an exploratory stage. A very large and commercially workable deposit of coal had been found but unfortunately it was in a very inaccessible part of the Territory and about 300 miles of railway would have to be built. There were iron-ore deposits in the same area, although the latest reports had proved somewhat disappointing. He could not say whether they would be commercially workable.

37. The Administering Authority and the Government of Tanganyika were extending the facilities for training the indigenous inhabitants as skilled labourers and technicians. The technical school at Iringa was in full operation, with 500 students. During 1953, the first 270 trained Africans had passed out of the school and entered industry for a two-years' "follow-on" course. Government training schools were also operated by the Public Works Department, and by the posts, telegraph and railways services; plans were being made to erect another technical school at Moshi and to establish a technical college at Dar es Salaam.

38. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted from paragraph 301 of the annual report that during 1952 the Administering Authority had made no purchases of capital goods for the purpose of economic development. It would be interesting to know why.

39. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) pointed out that paragraph 301 referred to the purchase of capital goods by the United Kingdom Government. Paragraph 302 showed that the Territorial Government had purchased capital goods to a total amount of £625,000.

40. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) remarked that that was an infinitesimal amount compared with the country's needs.

41. He inquired what was covered by the heading "Capital Works" in the table on page 268 of the annual report.

42. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that the heading covered a great number of capital works ranging from small dispensaries and small schools to large hospitals, roads, housing and so on.

43. In a reply to questions by Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) concerning the loans from Territory funds mentioned in the table on page 270 of the annual report, the reference to timber concessions in paragraph 340 of the annual report, and the area and length of the concession held by Steel

Brothers (Tanganyika Forest), Limited, Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that the information was not immediately available; he would investigate and reply later.

44. In reply to Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) who had asked how many of the 2,066 mining titles referred to in paragraph 369 of the annual report had been granted to Africans and for what minerals, Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) drew attention to his detailed statement on that subject at the previous meeting.

45. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) drew attention to paragraph 372 of the annual report. It would be interesting to know why no steps were contemplated to effect a transfer to the indigenous inhabitants of functions in the economy of the Territory.

46. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that the policy of the Administering Authority and the Government of Tanganyika was to develop the country as fast as possible, but not so fast that the indigenous population would be left behind. The statement to which the USSR representative had referred merely indicated that, on the whole, the African population had not yet reached the stage of development where they could play an important part in the country's economic life, except as producers of basic products such as their own food. In due course, the indigenous inhabitants would be admitted to a full part in administrative, economic and technical life, but it would be premature at that juncture to transfer to them functions in the Territory's economy to the exclusion of other sections of the population.

47. In reply to a question by Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) concerning the area of land held by the Overseas Food Corporation, Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) drew attention to footnote (a) to table III on page 294 of the annual report.

48. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked, with reference to table II on page 293 of the annual report, how the fact that persons of British nationality held long-term rights of occupancy over five hundred times as much agricultural and pastoral land as persons of African nationality despite the fact that they were relatively few in number could be explained.

49. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that the data on page 293 referred only to land held under long-term rights of occupancy. As stated in paragraph 395 of the annual report, the Administering Authority was unable to give an accurate estimate of the area of land occupied by the indigenous inhabitants owing, in particular, to the system of land occupancy under Native law and custom. In any event, the area must be very considerable.

50. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that, in reply to a question by the Indian representative, the special representative had stated that alienation of land in the strict sense of the term did not take place in Tanganyika. It would appear, however, from paragraph 424 of the annual report, that the Administration had acquired a considerable amount of land in various areas during 1952; since compensation had been or was to be paid, the land was obviously not vacant and ownerless. He would like to know why

the land had been alienated and whether compensation had yet been paid in the cases where the report contained the reference "compensation not yet assessed".

51. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that the land in question had been acquired by the government for public purposes; there was no question of alienation, since the land was coming back under the control of the government. Where the government required land for a public purpose and the land was occupied by an inhabitant of the Territory, the government could acquire the land by agreement at an agreed purchase price, or compulsorily, in which case it paid compensation. At Dar es Salaam the land had been acquired for African housing purposes; in all probability it had been freehold land claimed under an Arab or a German title. In the case of the land at Morogoro a right of occupancy had probably been granted at some time. Compensation had undoubtedly been assessed and paid, but he regretted that he was unable to state the amount.

52. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) having asked whether the Administering Authority intended to mechanize its irrigation systems in Tanganyika, Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied in the affirmative.

53. Referring to paragraph 260 of the annual report, Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for information on the general taxation position in Tanganyika as it affected British and other foreign nationals and companies.

54. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that foreign individuals and companies were liable to income tax if their incomes were over a certain limit. The Africans paid poll tax imposed by their own Native Authorities. He did not think that as yet any Africans paid income tax, although he would not be surprised if some should. In any case, there was no discrimination.

Social advancement

55. Mr. HURE (France) asked, with reference to paragraph 624 of the annual report, why African-owned newspapers had not been very successful.

56. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that since the annual report had been written there had been a marked improvement in the position. There were now thirty-five newspapers printed in Swahili: three were published by the government and twenty-five were district newspapers sponsored either by the government or by Native Authorities; there were six mission newspapers and one independent vernacular newspaper. In addition, there were six newspapers which were not in the vernacular. Circulation had increased, particularly in those areas where adult literacy campaigns had proved successful; in one case it was as high as 50,000.

57. In reply to a question by Mr. HURE (France) concerning the setbacks to trade unionism referred to in paragraph 693 of the annual report, Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that the chief difficulty was that there were not enough manual labourers sufficiently advanced to be able to organize and manage a trade union in accordance with proper trade-union principles. The government was doing its best to foster a knowledge of trade-union methods. Three trade unions had been registered and certain advisory boards — associations of employers and employees — had been established,

which would doubtless form the nucleus of future trade unions.

58. Mr. HURE (France) asked whether there was any social or family compulsion on persons suffering from leprosy to apply to the medical authorities.

59. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that he did not think that there was any such compulsion. Most tribes had their own system for isolating lepers, when that was considered necessary. Actually, according to the latest medical opinions, the isolation of lepers was not necessarily the best way of dealing with the problem which was often more of a social than a medical nature. In using the word "leprosy", he was referring to the type of leprosy known as Hansen's disease.

60. Mr. HURE (France) asked, with reference to paragraph 833 of the annual report, whether the distinction between "registered" and "licensed" medical practitioners indicated two separate categories.

61. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that prior to 1953 persons who obtained a medical diploma from Makerere College had not been recognized by the General Medical Council in the United Kingdom as being qualified for registration as doctors, although they could be licensed to practise. In 1953, the diploma in medicine granted by Makerere College had been recognized as a proper medical degree, and in future the Africans trained at the college would be registered as doctors. In addition, Africans who had obtained their diplomas at the college in the past could be registered instead of licensed, if they fulfilled certain minor formalities.

The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and was resumed at 4.30 p.m.

62. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) asked whether the Administering Authority intended to establish a cost-of-living index for other parts of the Territory as well as for Dar es Salaam.

63. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) thought not.

64. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) asked why rent had been excluded from the cost-of-living index.

65. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) believed it had been considered that the index would be more reliable if rent were excluded, since rent was not a steady factor in Dar es Salaam. The rents paid by government employees were based on a percentage of their salaries and did not necessarily reflect the real rentals, and many of the large business concerns supplied housing for their employees.

66. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) observed that despite two General Assembly resolutions (440 (V) and 562 (VI)) and one Trusteeship Council resolution (127 (VI)) corporal punishment was still applied in the Territory. He asked what offences were subject to that penalty.

67. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied that the Administering Authority intended to abolish corporal punishment as soon as possible and an amending bill to that effect had been introduced in the Legislative Council early in 1952. It had, however, been withdrawn in view of the strong opposition of non-official members and a commission had been set up, composed of Europeans,

Asians and Africans, to ascertain public opinion on the subject and make recommendations. The Commission had now submitted a report which clearly showed that public opinion was in favour of the retention of corporal punishment; in certain areas, indeed, the Africans desired to increase the number of offences punishable in that way. The report was still under consideration.

68. Corporal punishment could be inflicted for a number of offences by juveniles, including theft; in the case of adults, the penalty was inflicted chiefly for crimes of violence.

69. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) asked whether the special representative had the figures for 1953.

70. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied in the negative; but could state that the figures were much the same as for 1952, with perhaps a slight increase in the number of adults, because in 1953 there had been many cases of cattle theft.

71. Mr. S. S. LIU (China), referring to paragraph 663 of the report, asked whether the Administering Authority intended gradually to eliminate the practice of bride-price and, if so, what steps were being taken or contemplated in that direction.

72. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that the custom was so deeply rooted in tribal custom that it would be difficult or impossible to eliminate it. No doubt it would die out in time, and the Administering Authority's policy was to hasten the process without causing any trouble.

73. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) asked whether the woman welfare officer and the health visitor mentioned in paragraph 761 of the annual report had been successful in their efforts to help the Bahaya women to achieve a higher standard of living.

74. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said they had achieved remarkable results, although the problem was far from being solved, since it was connected not only with the progress and development of the women but also with the way in which the men treated them.

75. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) asked what steps the Administration contemplated to correct the disadvantageous position of town-dwellers in regard to the cost of living, mentioned in paragraph 774 of the report.

76. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied that the standard of living naturally depended on the general progress and development of the Territory's economic life, which the Administering Authority was doing its utmost to encourage. In Tanganyika, as elsewhere in Africa, young men were attracted by the amenities of town life and many of them drifted to the towns without having ascertained the possibilities of employment.

77. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) pointed out that at its sixth session the Trusteeship Council had recommended the abolition of penal sanctions for breaches of labour contracts (A/1306, p. 12). He wondered whether any steps had been taken to that end.

78. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that the law had not yet been altered. A comprehensive employment bill, drawn up in conformity with all the international labour conventions that applied to the Territory, was under consideration.

79. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) asked whether the new kind of housing development undertaken in Dar es Salaam had been successful.

80. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied that a large number of houses had been built at Dar es Salaam and elsewhere. The Public Works Department had designed a new type of house which could be built comparatively quickly and let at a rent within the Africans' means; 1,747 of those houses had been erected, 1,143 of them at Dar es Salaam.

81. A plan was under consideration to set up a Tanganyika African housing company, financed from public funds and kept under government control, so that there should be a permanent fund to enable Africans to purchase houses and land.

82. In reply to a further question by Mr. SEARS (United States of America), Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that a one-room house was let for 12 shillings a month, a two-room house for 20 shillings and a three-room house for 38 shillings.

83. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) said the opinion had been expressed that the housing programme in question might mark the beginning of a revolution in housing that could change living conditions all over Africa. He wondered whether the special representative considered that to be a reasonable expectation.

84. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) thought it was, especially in view of the fact that several of the larger estates, such as the sisal estates and other commercial undertakings, had erected a good type of African house for their indigenous labour.

85. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium), referring to paragraphs 792, 793 and 806 of the annual report, observed that it would be in the interest of the Administering Authority to encourage to the utmost co-operation between mission doctors and government doctors. He wondered whether the government intended to organize such co-operation on systematic lines. Obviously both the people and the health service would benefit if dispensaries were regularly visited by doctors; it was immaterial whether the doctors belonged to missions or to the government service. He also wondered whether the government contemplated increasing the grants to mission hospitals; although they had greatly increased, the grants were still insufficient.

86. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) confirmed that the government intended to extend the co-operation between the mission hospitals and the Medical Department and to encourage the establishment of mission hospitals. The mission representatives and the Medical Department had co-operated in drawing up rules on which the payment of grants-in-aid was based.

87. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) asked whether the agreement of the Medical Department was required before a new dispensary could be opened, in order to ensure that every dispensary was properly equipped and adequately staffed.

88. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied that the personnel employed in dispensaries set up by Native Authorities were all trained under the training plan of the Medical Department. There was no law to prevent a Native Authority from setting up a dispensary if it so desired,

but the Native Authorities did not in fact do so except after consultation with and on the advice of the medical officers in their districts.

89. In reply to a further question by Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium), Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that although the male nurse or medical assistant in charge of a clinic might belong to the government service, his salary would in many cases be paid by the Native Authority.

90. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) asked what was the difference between a hospital without resident medical practitioners and a mission dispensary with accommodation for in-patients.

91. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that in future reports a hospital would be defined as a place with beds for in-patients and a medical practitioner; a dispensary with beds and no medical practitioner would not be called a hospital.

92. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked what was the average income per head in the Territory and how a man earning from 15 to 35 shillings a week or from 23 to 39 shillings a week — figures taken from paragraph 108 of the Secretariat working paper (T/L.419) — could afford to pay a rental of 12, 20 or 28 shillings a month.

93. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that it was impossible to make a general statement about individual incomes in the Territory.

94. In reply to the second part of the question, minimum wages varied throughout the Territory. The rentals he had mentioned referred to houses at Dar es Salaam, where minimum wages were much higher than the figures referred to by the Syrian representative. The minimum wage for the lower grades of the government service varied from 38 to 65 shillings.

95. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked why there had been a decrease in employment in the Territory.

96. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) was unable to give the reason.

97. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked whether unemployed persons received any social security benefits.

98. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that there was no unemployment problem in Tanganyika comparable to that experienced in highly developed countries. Out of the African population of 7,800,000, adult males numbered approximately 1,700,000. Of those only some 440,000 chose to work in paid employment. The others worked on their own land and in their gardens. When a man became unemployed, he simply returned to his tribal area and to the land he was entitled to occupy and grew his own food there.

99. In reply to a further question by Mr. ASHA (Syria), Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said he was unable to give details of all the offences committed by employers against the Territory's labour laws. He knew, however, that several of them consisted of failure to safeguard factory workers against personal injuries.

100. Mr. ASHA (Syria), referring to paragraph 687 of the annual report, inquired in what circumstances the requisitioning of labour could be justified.

101. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied that the law of Tangan-

yika was in conformity with the provisions of the Forced Labour Convention. Generally, labour was requisitioned only in times of emergency.

102. Mr. ASHA (Syria) noted in paragraph 701 of the report that holidays with pay were not generally granted by industry, and asked why that was so.

103. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) explained that the matter was one for negotiation between employers and employees. One of the obstacles to progress in Tanganyika was absenteeism by manual workers, and that was one of the reasons why employers were reluctant to grant holidays with pay. The Administration, however, was in favour of holidays with pay and he had no doubt that that would eventually become the normal practice.

104. Mr. ASHA (Syria), referring to a reply given by the special representative to a question by the representative of Haiti, asked how public opinion had pronounced itself in favour of the retention of corporal punishment.

105. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that the Commission to which he had referred earlier, in reply to a question from the Haitian representative, had toured the whole Territory and heard evidence from a large number of persons, and particularly from a large number of Africans on the Native Authority and chieftain level, who represented the views of the people over whom they had jurisdiction. It was significant that in one area the Africans had requested that corporal punishment should be admitted as a penalty for two additional offences. Furthermore, a petition had recently been received from the Chagga tribe—perhaps the most aggressive tribe in the Territory—stating that they thought corporal punishment should be retained and the power to impose it extended.

106. It should be borne in mind, too, that in many cases the sentence of corporal punishment had been inflicted by an African sitting as a magistrate, with the assistance of the headman in the area.

107. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked to what extent polygamy was practised in the Territory, and what was the Administering Authority's present policy in the matter.

108. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) replied that the object of the government's policy was that monogamy should eventually become the general rule, but it would be some time before any active steps could be taken to that end, since polygamy was permitted by some of the religious in the Territory.

109. In reply to a question from Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand), Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that women councillors had been appointed in some districts, and that their participation in the work of the councils represented a distinct advance towards the emancipation of African women.

110. In answer to further questions from Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand), M. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that the trade school at Moshi had not yet been opened but that building would start in 1954: the school would take 500 students. The new Natural Resources School at Tengeru, which was mentioned in paragraph 680 of the report, had been opened in 1953 and was in full operation. The pupils in Tanganyika's technical training schools were predominantly African.

111. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) asked whether the sanatorium at Kibongoto, referred to in paragraph 811 of the report, was the only tuberculosis hospital in the Trust Territory. He also asked for some information on the work of mobile health teams in the Territory.

112. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that tuberculosis was treated at other institutions in the Territory but that the new hospital at Kibongoto was used exclusively for the treatment of that disease. Mobile health teams were concerned rather with preventive than with curative medicine. Anti-malarial measures, for instance, formed a routine part of the government service, particularly in mosquito-infested areas. The Tanganyika Malaria Unit at Amani was employed chiefly in research work and direction, but much of the anti-malarial work consisted in spraying, which was carried out by other teams in the service.

113. The difficulty in combating yaws was mainly one of access; the disease was most prevalent in the areas most remote from medical control, and it was hoped that as medical facilities spread, the incidence of yaws would decrease.

114. In answer to a further question from Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand), Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that the reason why there were few trained African women nurses was that there were not enough African girls with sufficient education. The government's policy in that matter was to proceed with all speed in the education of girls in spite of a certain amount of opposition in tribal areas from African men. Although there were obvious difficulties, the Medical Department was bent on maintaining a high standard for African nurses, for once a lower standard was permitted, it would be difficult to raise it at a later date.

115. Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) referred to the statement in paragraph 615 of the report that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights had been published in the Territory, and asked in what form it had been published.

116. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that the newspapers, the radio to a certain extent, and the district administrative officers when on tour were the means by which such information was disseminated among the people. Although there were as many vernacular languages as tribes in the Territory, all the inhabitants understood Swahili and any pamphlet would be published in that language.

117. Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) asked what was understood by the term "public interest" in the context of paragraph 618 of the report, with regard to restrictions on the importation of undesirable publications.

118. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that the importation of literature which might cause friction between tribes, classes or races in the Territory would be considered contrary to the public interest. The Executive Council considered each publication on its merits; the monthly magazine *Filmindia* had been proscribed precisely because it had been thought that it might cause friction between certain elements in the Territory. Any publication which, say, merely encouraged a merger of the various sections in the Territory would not be proscribed.

119. Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) asked what had been the results of the Administering Authority's measures to deal with prostitution in the Bukoba district and in particular among the Haya tribe, as mentioned in paragraph 907 of the report.

120. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that a woman welfare officer and a woman health visitor had been working in the district for about a year and that there had been much improvement in the situation. The men of the Haya tribe were beginning to adopt a different attitude towards their womenfolk.

121. In answer to a further question from Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador), Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) said that it was the Administering Authority's objective to abolish corporal punishment in the Territory. Undoubtedly that could be done temporarily or permanently by legislation, but to do so at the moment would be contrary to the wishes of the majority of the indigenous inhabitants, as evidenced by the statements made to the commission of which he had spoken earlier and which had toured virtually the whole country, following a carefully planned itinerary and hearing and recording the evidence of witnesses.

122. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) noted that the only part of the report which gave population figures by province was part VII, chapter 4, on labour. He felt that the table in paragraph 666 was incomplete; it would have been of great interest to know what proportion of the employable persons in each province were actually employed. It was stated, for instance, that in Tanga, out of a total population of 562,400, there were 127,490 persons employed. The figure was obviously higher than the total number of adult and able-bodied men in the province and he would like to know where the remainder had come from. Similarly, he would like an analysis, according to provinces, of the table on page 235 of the report.

123. Mr. GRATTAN-BELLEW (Special representative for Tanganyika) thanked the Belgian representative for his suggestion and assured him that the Administering Authority would incorporate the statistical information he had requested in its future reports. The 1953 report, however, was well advanced and he could not guarantee that it would include the data requested.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.