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President: Mr. John D. L. HOOD (Australia).

Present:

The representatives of the following States: Australia, Belgium, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Italy, New Zealand, Syria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority on the administration of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika for 1955 (T/1286, T/1304, T/1317, T/1318, T/L.772) (continued)

[Agenda item 4 (a)]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, Marealle II, Paramount Chief of the Chaggas, and Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the Tanganyika African National Union, took places at the Council table.

HEARING OF PETITIONERS (concluded)

1. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) asked Mr. Nyerere whether he had referred to the United Tanganyika Party (UTP) as a pro-Government party simply because it supported the Government and its policies or because he thought that the Government financed the Party or encouraged the inhabitants to join it.

2. Mr. NYERERE (Tanganyika African National Union) replied that although the UTP did not receive financial help from the Government it had originally been formed by members of the Legislative Council, it supported the Government's policy of multiracialism and it was opposed to the principles for which the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) stood. Furthermore, the attitude of the Government had given many Tanganyikans the impression that it favoured the UTP more than it did TANU. He himself had heard of many cases in which district officers had held meetings for the purpose of attacking TANU and recommending Tanganyikans to join the UTP. Moreover, chiefs could join the UTP without being harassed by government officials, whereas chiefs who joined

or favoured TANU were afraid to make their sympathies known.

3. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) stressed that such conduct on the part of district officers would be contrary to the declared policy of the Government. He doubted very much whether any officers had engaged in such activities, but if Mr. Nyerere would give him particulars with regard to the officers in question and the occasions on which they had allegedly held such meetings he would bring that information to the notice of the Government forthwith.

4. Chief MAREALLE II wished to make clear his position and that of the divisional chiefs, area chiefs and sub-chiefs in Kilimanjaro with regard to participation in political organizations. He himself did not belong to any such organization and had forbidden his chiefs to do so, for although they sympathized with the political aspirations of their people, they felt that partisan political activity would not be compatible with their office; as administrators they came into contact with various political organizations and it would not be proper for them to belong to any one in particular. Moreover, it should be remembered that senior administrative officials were sometimes in possession of official information which, if it were passed on to one political organization, might prejudice the interests of others. Although he and members of the executive committee of the Chagga Council had listened to the UTP representatives who had come to the area to try to align them with the party, they had made it plain that they had no intention of joining that or any other party.

5. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) asked what Mr. Nyerere had meant by saying that the UTP was a multiracial party. It was his understanding that both the UTP and TANU subscribed to the view that the interests of all the races in the Territory must be safeguarded.

6. Mr. NYERERE (Tanganyika African National Union) said that he had been referring to the fact that membership in the UTP was open to all races whereas membership in TANU was exclusively African.

7. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) asked if the petitioner could cite specific instances in which the UTP had criticized Government policies.

8. Mr. NYERERE (Tanganyika African National Union) said that the members of the UTP had been critical of the Government for its failure to obtain the funds required to build a railway into the Kilombero River valley so that the South African company with which it was negotiating could establish sugar plantations in the valley. That, however, did not constitute criticism of Government policy as such.

9. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) recalled that at the 818th meeting Mr. Nyerere had expressed concern that a statement regarding the forthcoming elections that the special representative had made in Tanganyika might prejudice the voters against his party. He asked whether that concern arose solely from such remarks or whether

there were other indications that the elections might not be conducted in an atmosphere of freedom.

10. Mr. NYERERE (Tanganyika African National Union) said that he had not meant to convey the impression that he thought the special representative had been deliberately trying to influence the voters. In the light of the Government's previously expressed attitude towards TANU, however, it must be clear to the electorate that such statements could have reference only to that party. He himself had no fear that members of his party would be influenced by such statements and he was confident that TANU would win any elections in which it participated, despite the favour shown by the Government to the UTP.

11. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) asked Chief Marealle II if there were members of both parties in the area under his control and if so what was the proportion of membership in each.

12. Chief MAREALLE II replied that TANU had members in his area but that he did not know of any UTP members there.

13. Mr. KIANG (China) asked Chief Marealle II what had been his reaction to Mr. Nyerere's suggestion that African representation in the Legislative Council should be increased to 50 per cent.

14. Chief MAREALLE II replied that he did not think it would be asking too much to suggest that Africans should occupy half the seats as soon as the necessary administrative arrangements could be made.

15. Mr. KIANG (China) asked Mr. Nyerere whether he thought that the committee of the Legislative Council to be appointed in the autumn of 1959 should consider matters other than those suggested in the special representative's statements on the subject (811th and 812th meetings).

16. Mr. NYERERE (Tanganyika African National Union) replied that his organization would like to see a change in the Constitution itself. He regretted that that item had not been specifically included in the committee's terms of reference. Furthermore, if the Government insisted that elections were to take place on the basis of a restricted franchise, it should be stated specifically in the committee's terms of reference that it would consider changes in the franchise itself.

17. Mr. KIANG (China) asked the special representative why the property qualification for eligibility to vote had been eliminated.

18. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that while the £500 property qualification had been among the tentative proposals put forward by the Government the Franchise Committee had rejected it, for two reasons. Firstly, it would have been extremely difficult to assess the value of the movable and immovable property covered by the £500 qualification. Secondly, the Committee had decided that the inclusion of a property qualification of £500 would not add a substantial number of voters to those who would already have become eligible as a result of the reduction of the income qualification from £200 per annum to £150.

19. Mr. KIANG (China) asked what was the proportion of Pakistanis to Indians in the Asian community.

20. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that once they had settled in Tanganyika persons of Asian origin were all regarded as Tanganyikans. It was not possible to give any exact figures of those who had originally come from what was now India, but he believed that very roughly the

proportion of those of Indian origin compared with those of Pakistani origin was of the order of 6 or 7 to 1.

21. Mr. LALL (India) asked Chief Marealle II whether he and his fellow chiefs had had meetings with representatives of any other parties besides the UTP and whether they had felt that any of those parties more nearly represented the aspirations of the Tanganyikan people.

22. Chief MAREALLE II replied that he did not know whether other parties had had similar meetings with chiefs elsewhere in Tanganyika. The meeting to which he had referred had given him and his advisers the impression that while the UTP was inspired by high ideals it did not truly represent African aspirations and even seemed to fear majority rule, which would in effect be democratic rule. It was the hope of the Chagga people that Tanganyika would eventually have a government in which Africans would be in the majority, an aspiration which the UTP representatives had not seemed to share.

23. Mr. LALL (India) asked whether in the event of a distinct Tanganyikan citizenship being established Tanganyikan Africans would be willing to give equal rights of citizenship to Asians and Europeans residing in the country. If so, it was surely conceivable that the question of rule by a particular racial group would disappear.

24. Chief MAREALLE II said that in that event it would be immaterial to what race the leaders of the country belonged and the principle of rule by majority would be followed. It was not yet possible to disregard entirely the question of the racial composition of Tanganyika society but it was to be hoped that with the passage of time the members of all communities would shed their prejudices and cease to be conscious of their racial differences.

25. Mr. NYERERE (Tanganyika African National Union) agreed that if Tanganyikan citizenship were eventually established with equal rights for all citizens the racial origin of the country's leaders would be of no importance.

Marealle II, Paramount Chief of the Chagga's, and Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the Tanganyika African National Union, withdrew.

GENERAL DEBATE

26. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) thought it might be helpful to the members of the Council if, at the beginning of the general debate, he made a statement of his delegation's position on the subject of the political advancement of the Territory and its people.

27. The policy of the United Kingdom Government with regard to the political advancement of Tanganyika and the other Territories for which it was responsible was well known: it was to help the Territories to go forward to self-government and to help their people to prepare themselves for the great responsibilities which lay ahead of them.

28. He had already referred (811th meeting) to the important measures of political advancement announced by the Governor, which, as he had anticipated, had been welcomed by the Trusteeship Council. The first of those measures had been the introduction of men drawn from the people of the country, four of them Africans, to high positions in the central Government. There were of course more ways than one of bringing representatives of the people into a central government; the important thing was not the details of the way in

which in was being done but the fact that it was being done. That the Tanganyika Government was looking to the future in connexion with the central executive was shown by the fact that a committee of the Legislative Council was to be appointed in the latter part of 1959 and was expected to consider, *inter alia*, the lines on which the ministerial system should develop.

29. He had described the introduction of elections to the Legislative Council as another landmark in the country's progress. It was clear from the questions asked by members of the Trusteeship Council that there was great interest in the details of that measure. The Administration was following the precedent set in other parts of the British Commonwealth by introducing direct elections on the basis of a qualitative franchise. That did not mean, however, that precedent need necessarily be followed in all matters and the Administration felt that in the present circumstances in Tanganyika there was advantage in the arrangements under which each voter would be required to vote for three candidates of different races in contested elections. Of even greater importance was the introduction of elections for the first time, particularly since they were on the basis of a common roll.

30. Two significant points had been brought out during the discussion: firstly, African voters would be in a very substantial majority over the other races; secondly, in contested elections a candidate of any race would have to rely on a majority of all races, thus putting a premium on a national rather than a communal outlook and on tolerance and understanding between the races.

31. The introduction of elections would undoubtedly have a great effect on the political development of the Territory and any judgement on the details of the proposals should take into account that they would be subject to change in the light of experience.

32. Similar considerations applied to the present composition of the Legislative Council. The Trusteeship Council had already been informed of the developments that had taken place in that respect. On the basis of his experience in a neighbouring Territory he believed that although the numerical composition of the representative side of the legislature was important, it was less important than the working together of people drawn from different races and different parts of the Territory. The present arrangement was a notable step forward in the direction of African advancement in Tanganyika and neither the record of the Administering Authority nor the present stage of development of the Territory suggested that the final goal had been reached. The present system had worked well in existing conditions and it would be wise to see how it operated when combined with the elective principle. If it should cease to meet the needs of the Territory it would of course be changed. One of the subjects which the future committee of the Legislative Council would probably be asked to study was whether there should be any changes in the constituencies, by division or otherwise.

33. It had been suggested on occasion that the Government should restate in fresh terms its general policy in Tanganyika in the political sphere. While appreciating the feelings which prompted that suggestion, the Government believed that it could safely rely on the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter. The United Kingdom's policy, record and national outlook, in conjunction with the terms of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, were a full and suffi-

cient guarantee that the development of the Territory would be democratic. He believed that the Africans in Tanganyika recognized the contribution made by the immigrant races and its importance to their own progress and that of the Territory as a whole. He had been glad to hear both the petitioners recognize that fact in their statements.

34. It was the policy of the United Kingdom Government to provide for the full participation of all sections of the population of Tanganyika in the progressive development of political institutions. Nevertheless the vast majority of the population were Africans and their participation in both the legislative and the executive branches of government was bound to increase. That fact was generally accepted by the great majority of all sections of the community in Tanganyika. His advice to Africans would be to recognize the tasks, the challenge and the problems which lay ahead of them, but to have confidence in themselves and their future. The Africans of Tanganyika need have no fears for their future or for the great and continually growing part they would undoubtedly play in all aspects of the progress and life of the Territory.

35. In view of the interest shown in the question by the members of the Council, he would make a few remarks about the action the Tanganyika Government had felt obliged to take in connexion with the Tanganyika African National Union. The first point he wished to make was that the action had been taken most reluctantly by the Government, a fact he felt sure would be recognized in the light of the Administering Authority's record; secondly, the action had been taken solely because of the necessity to ensure that there was no danger to peace or good order, which was a primary obligation of any Government. He did not mean to imply that any of the political parties in Tanganyika wished for violence; nevertheless violence could arise spontaneously and it was the duty of any Government to ensure that there was no unnecessary risk of its doing so. He felt sure that all the members of the Council would realize the cruel dilemma which sometimes faced any liberal administrator who was anxious, on the one hand, to take no action which might interfere with free speech, and, on the other hand, to prevent any disturbance of public order, violence, bloodshed, or even loss of life. All those things must be regarded with horror, not only for themselves, but also because of the bitterness which they must create, particularly in a mixed community.

36. The statement which had already been made to the Council that the Government of Tanganyika was considering the possibility of once more granting permits for open-air meetings to leaders of the Tanganyika African National Union would show its good faith in the matter.

37. Mr. BARGUES (France) said that the favourable impression he had received when visiting Tanganyika a few years previously had been confirmed by the progress shown every year in the detailed reports produced by the United Kingdom Government. Nevertheless, potentialities of any country in tropical Africa were limited by geographical and climatic conditions, the absence of any existing infrastructure and the legacy of centuries of disease, ignorance and famine. As far as Tanganyika was concerned, the chief obstacles were lack of water, the ravages of trypanosomiasis, the dispersion of the population and the paucity of mineral resources.

38. The Administration had concentrated chiefly on endeavouring to improve agricultural production, with very encouraging results. The value of exports had not increased at the same rate, as a result of the decline in the prices of certain products. Prices had, however, shown some recovery recently and the value of exports had increased from £39 million in 1955 to £48 million in 1956.

39. The special representative had explained that the decrease in imports was due partly to temporary causes and partly to the fact that Africans were beginning to invest their money instead of spending it all on consumer goods. It was to be hoped that the Administration would be able to attract some of those savings into government loans. Such investment would contribute to the realization of the agricultural development plan and of the second five-year plan. It was true that the agricultural development plan would consist largely of a number of small projects and could therefore presumably be financed from the ordinary budget when budgetary equilibrium had been achieved by a simultaneous increase of imports and exports. As for the five-year plan, his delegation had noted the efforts made by the Administering Authority to obtain funds through private investment, both inside and outside the Territory.

40. The introduction and development of the co-operative movement in the Territory had been a genuine success on the part of the Administering Authority.

41. With regard to the health service, 1955 and 1956 had seen the inauguration of a large modern hospital at Dar es Salaam and the construction or enlargement of hospital buildings in various places. There had also been a considerable increase in the number of medical personnel.

42. The policy of the Administering Authority with regard to education was in conformity with the wishes of the people. It was interesting to note that the number of children attending school was greater than that anticipated under the ten-year plan. He was glad to note the progress that had been made in technical and specialized training.

43. The views of the French delegation with regard to the Territory's political problems had been expressed on more than one occasion and he would not repeat them. He would merely recall that at the seventeenth session of the Council (679th meeting) he had commended the Administering Authority's policy of establishing harmonious relations between the three racial groups in the Territory and of increasing the participation of Africans in public affairs. In conformity with that policy, the Executive Council and the Legislative Council had been enlarged in 1955 to provide for equal representation of the three racial groups among the unofficial members. The Legislative Council Elections Ordinance, adopted on 28 May 1957, was based on the same principle and marked a decisive step in the Territory's political development. The Trusteeship Council should give its whole-hearted approval to the reforms introduced by the Administering Authority.

The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and resumed at 4.25 p.m.

44. Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand) said that the physical handicaps with which Tanganyika had to grapple were considerable: there was a serious shortage of water; nearly two-thirds of the Territory had yet to be reclaimed from the tsetse fly; and there was a scarcity of known and accessible mineral resources. In the circum-

stances the rate of progress had been highly creditable. He had been particularly struck by the fact that between 1938 and 1956 government expenditure on education had risen from £97,000 to £2,500,000. Some financial help had been available from outside sources but basically the Administering Authority had had to find the money within the Territory.

45. Tanganyika had been developing fast politically and the passage into law of the Legislative Council Elections Bill was a notable achievement. It was particularly gratifying that it had been based on the unanimous report of a representative Franchise Committee and that it had secured the support of all but two members of the Legislative Council. The qualifications for the exercise of the vote were not very stringent and African voters would be in a very substantial majority over the other races together; in contested elections a candidate of any race would have to rely on a majority of all races in the constituency, thus putting a premium on a national rather than a communal outlook and on tolerance and understanding between the races. He would not question in any way the Administering Authority's decision to proceed by stages in enfranchising all potential electors, a procedure for which there were ample precedents in the British Commonwealth. He had been impressed by the Governor's reasoning that when a novel system demanding the exercise of individual judgement by electors was first introduced in African conditions, it was a sound principle to extend the right to vote to those whose personal qualities and attainments gave good reason to suppose that the right would be exercised with understanding and a sense of responsibility.

46. Under the new electoral system each constituency would continue to be jointly represented by three members, one for each race. He was happy to accept the special representative's assurance that the system had worked well and that it appeared to meet the present circumstances of Tanganyika, but that if and when it no longer did so it would be reconsidered.

47. Some strengthening of the executive arm of government was also apparent. An additional post of Member for Constitutional Affairs had been created and a very fundamental advance had been made with the appointment of six assistant ministers, four of them Africans, all drawn from members of the general public. That was clearly the nucleus of a system of responsible government as that term was understood in the cabinet system of government. The Administering Authority should be congratulated on that step, as also on its intention of appointing a committee of the Legislative Council in 1959 to consider the lines on which the ministerial system should develop.

48. There appeared to be adequate scope for the expression of political opinion through the two main parties and the various other associations which took an interest in political matters. He had noted the Government's anxiety to see the development of political parties and it would certainly seem that, in the particular conditions of the Territory, they were a prerequisite for the institution of a full ministerial system. The party most widely representative of indigenous African opinion was clearly TANU and its expanding influence was indicated by the rise in the number of registered branches from twenty in 1955 to forty-eight. There had apparently been some instances of irresponsible obstruction to lawful authority on the part of certain branches and abuse of the freedom to hold public meetings and make political speeches. It was to be hoped that the party's leaders

would always appreciate their responsibilities in the democratic system and that, without inhibition of their right to advocate peaceful change, they would come to realize the occasions when they must co-operate in the interest of public order, economic progress and the protection of the rights of others. He had every confidence in the traditional tolerance, fair-mindedness and respect for constitutional rights of the Administering Authority and its public servants in dealing with situations involving public order in Tanganyika.

49. Urban local government seemed to be developing on sound lines. In addition to the Municipal Council of Dar es Salaam, nine town councils had been set up and given the important power of levying rates. He had noted with interest that it was planned to fill the majority of the unofficial seats in two of the councils by elections in January 1958 and that elections had also been accepted in principle for the municipality and five other town councils. In so far as rural local government was concerned, the planning of units at the district level was probably the wisest course; he had noted that the main development envisaged was the transformation of Native Authorities into district councils.

50. Since 1951 there had been a steady increase in the number of Africans in the civil service as a direct consequence of the Administering Authority's emphasis on education. It was gratifying that there were now thirty-one African district officers and that a further eight appointments were contemplated.

51. If Tanganyika was to make continued rapid strides in all fields, an efficient and expanding economy was essential. A great deal had been done with the limited resources available. The Territory's financial affairs had been managed with prudence and the deficit of £852,000 for the financial year 1955-1956 could not be regarded as serious when considerable sums were being received for capital development. Furthermore, public debt was low. The trading position in 1956 had been very good, the balance of trade representing an improvement over the 1955 figures. Export production had been considerably diversified in the last few years, with an expansion of items such as coffee, cotton, lead concentrates, cashew nuts, kapok and cassava.

52. Unfortunately there appeared to be no easy solution to the problem of obtaining the large amount of capital required for development. Some interesting suggestions had been made on the possibility of borrowing from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and from European money markets such as Zurich and Amsterdam. While reliance would have to be placed principally on raising a revenue surplus, internal borrowing, grants from the United Kingdom and borrowing in the London money market, he was confident that the Government of Tanganyika and the Administering Authority would not hesitate to explore other possible sources of capital. Overhaul of the tax structure might result in increased revenue and it would be interesting to know what changes were introduced as a result of the report of the East African Commission of Enquiry on Income Tax. It was a good sign that the Africans were showing an increasing tendency to save and to direct their expenditure towards more durable items.

53. There appeared to be no danger of food shortage, and the production and processing of non-food crops, such as cotton, showed promising development. Tanganyika's record in the matter of producers' co-operatives was excellent.

54. Having regard to the financial limitations, all that could reasonably be expected was being done in the matter of irrigation and water supply schemes. Other aspects of agricultural development were also receiving proper attention. He was convinced that as the Africans developed qualities of providence and initiative and a greater sense of financial responsibility they would realize that customary systems of land tenure must be replaced by individual ownership.

55. A notable social achievement was the new Employment Ordinance, which made no distinction between employees of different races. There had been a marked development in trade-union activity and collective bargaining and a minimum wage order for the Dar es Salaam area had been made. There was still room for improvement with regard to the elimination of such practices as witchcraft and polygamy and there was need for a more enlightened attitude on the part of the African community towards the status of women. It was to be hoped that the attitude of African authorities towards corporal punishment would evolve rapidly in the direction of acceptable modern standards.

56. A new medical plan had been approved for the period 1956-1961 which contemplated the establishment of forty rural health centres. Hospital construction was proceeding at a satisfactory rate and medical and nursing training were keeping well up with the needs. The establishment of a health education section should be an important contribution to preventive medicine.

57. It was satisfactory to note the great emphasis placed on education, for the continued progress of the Territory was bound up with the emergence of an enlightened public and a supply of trained higher officials and broadminded, cultured and alert political leaders. The new educational plan for 1957-1961 emphasized expansion at the middle and secondary levels. Very good work had been done in such matters as school construction, teacher training and the education of girls, although there was ample scope for further action. The Administering Authority was to be commended for its decision to expand the system of granting bursaries.

58. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) recalled the special representative's statement that the years 1955-1956 had been a period of substantial progress. Of even more importance were the gradual changes that were taking place in the substance of society. The information before the Council indicated that the Territory was making rapid progress and that the Administering Authority was taking effective measures to bring about the progressive integration of the African population in Tanganyika's political, economic and social life.

59. With regard to the new arrangements worked out in 1955 for the composition of the Legislative Council, time alone would show whether they would arouse in all sectors of the population a sense of national responsibility and prevent the crystallization of opinion round negative racialistic concepts. In any event they constituted a great step forward and provided a framework within which all Tanganyikans could learn to play their part in the formation and expression of a responsible public opinion and the conduct of public affairs.

60. His delegation approved of the Administering Authority's policy of continuing to study customary institutions and law while refraining from codifying them. There was a very real danger that the codification of customary law might impede the necessary process of adaptation to a rapidly evolving situation.

61. He hoped that future annual reports would give

detailed information on the conclusions of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa concerning African land tenure. While clan or tribal ownership of land was undoubtedly a bar to agricultural progress, the introduction of a system recognizing the individual ownership of land with an uncontrolled right of disposal might also have harmful consequences.

62. The Administering Authority was making every effort to put Tanganyika's limited resources to the best use and to associate the indigenous population as closely as possible in marketing as well as in production. The Council should commend the Administering Authority for its activity in promoting co-operatives and for its efforts to reduce the danger of famine. The programme of encouraging and indeed enforcing the cultivation of resistant crops such as manioc had proved successful in other areas in Africa. He had been disappointed to hear that in a few areas such measures, as also essential anti-erosion measures, which were designed exclusively for the welfare of the indigenous inhabitants, had been attacked by persons claiming to belong to one of the major political parties, on the grounds that any legal compulsion was contrary to human rights. Such attacks were demagogic moves on the part of a very small number of individuals, who had been publicly repudiated by the president of the party concerned. There could be no doubt that it was the Administration's duty to do everything necessary to see that the advancement and welfare of the masses of the people were not jeopardized by the agitation of a few irresponsible elements.

63. Overgrazing was another danger familiar to anyone who had been in East Africa. Bound up as it was with certain deep-rooted customs, it was encouraging that the Administration had succeeded in convincing the authorities and the people of several regions of the necessity for destocking. That was one indication of the extent to which a change in the people's mental attitude was gradually transforming their way of life and of the confidence which the veterinary officers had been able to inspire.

64. The special representative had drawn attention to a growing tendency on the part of the indigenous inhabitants to entrust their savings to banks. At the outset that might be only a form of delayed consumption but it could develop and provide the basis for individual investment in projects designed to increase productivity.

65. The Territory's financial situation was particularly healthy; the budget reflected a prudent and well-balanced management of the Territory's finances for which the Administering Authority was to be commended.

66. The considerable improvements that had been made in the railways and harbours were of great importance to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. Three new deep-water wharfs had been opened at Dar es Salaam in October 1956, one of which had been built with funds supplied by the Government of the Belgian Congo to meet the needs of the transit trade through Tanganyika.

67. Striking social and educational progress had been made and the new plan for expanding medical and hospital facilities provided for important new developments. The remarkable rise in school attendance among both girls and boys reflected both the Administering Authority's efforts and a degree of popular enthusiasm which augured well for the future. The Council should congratulate the Administering Authority on that

achievement. An important contribution in the field of health and education was being made by the missions, which operated thirty-four hospitals and provided education for 240,000 students out of a total school enrolment of 340,000.

68. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) said that it was clear that Tanganyika had recently taken some very significant steps in the field of political advancement. His delegation has nothing but the greatest admiration for the way in which the Administering Authority had promoted self-government not only in Africa but in many other parts of the world. In Ghana in particular, as also in Nigeria, the United Kingdom Government was demonstrating its faith in the capabilities of African leadership in a way which was having a profound influence all over Africa. That had unearthed a gold mine of goodwill for the United Kingdom which the Administration of Tanganyika would undoubtedly turn to the best advantage.

69. In Tanganyika African leaders, with Ghana and Nigeria in mind, would now ponder more than ever upon the intervening steps which must be taken before their people, too, could fit into the picture of independence or self-government. Some of the steps which the Government of Tanganyika planned to take during the years immediately ahead had been outlined to the Council. He had been particularly struck by three things. Firstly, a date had been set, in late 1959, by which all members on the representative side of the Legislative Council would be elected rather than appointed. Secondly, the qualifications for voting would provide for an electorate which would be predominantly African. Thirdly, the Governor planned to introduce the first stages of a ministerial system in July 1957; he had been glad to learn of the appointment of six assistant ministers, two-thirds of them Africans.

70. All those factors were clear evidence that multi-racial participation in progress towards self-government was not intended to perpetuate any form of European control over the Territory. That would in any case be impossible, particularly in a Trust Territory where the population was almost 98 per cent African. It therefore followed that the multiracial approach could only be an intermediate step designed to keep alive European and Asian interests which had contributed so much knowledge and capital to the development of the Territory. His Government's position was that Tanganyika was primarily an African country which would be honestly developed as such by its multiracial population and, furthermore, that the Africans themselves would wish, for their own welfare, to devise some workable system to protect the partnership interests of their European and Asian partners after Tanganyika had become self-governing. Failure to do so could permanently damage further prospects for international co-operation in the economic development of Tanganyika.

71. He would not comment on educational or social conditions except to recognize that there had been continued progress.

72. His delegation particularly welcomed the election of Mr. Dorsinville of Haiti as Chairman of the United Nation's Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957. He was confident that the Mission would report its views faithfully and fearlessly and in manner which would be helpful as well as acceptable to the Administration of Tanganyika.

The meeting rose at 5.5 p.m.