



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Twentieth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Friday, 14 June 1957,
at 2.30 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

Page

Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority on the administration of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika for 1955 (<i>continued</i>)	
Questions concerning the Trust Territory and replies of the representative and special representative of the Administering Authority (<i>continued</i>)	127

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; 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, took a place at the Council table.

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

Economic advancement (continued)

1. Mr. BARGUES (France) asked whether the single tax applicable to all men over eighteen years of age, which since 1 January 1956 had replaced the head tax for Africans and the personal tax for non-Africans, was a tax fixed at a percentage of income or a kind of progressive head tax, that was to say, a personal tax levied at rates varying according to the income brackets of the taxpayers. He asked how the tax was collected and whether the taxpayers had to file a declaration.

2. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the personal tax was a graduated one. The new rates provided for in the 1957-1958 estimates ranged from 12 shillings per annum on an income of less than £100 to £9 per annum on incomes over £600. The taxpayers did not have to file a declaration.

3. Mr. BARGUES (France) asked whether the change in the personal tax system had resulted only in spreading the burden of taxation more equitably among

the various taxpayers, or whether it had also entailed an increase in revenue.

4. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that although the revenue from the tax had fallen short of expectations, it was expected to increase in the future, when arrangements for assessment had been perfected. The new tax was collected from inhabitants of all races.

5. Mr. BARGUES (France) observed that the deficit in the Territory's budget had been approximately £850,000 for the financial year 1955-1956, that it would certainly be higher in 1956-1957, and that it was estimated at £680,000 for 1957-1958. He asked whether the deficit was due to the decline in imports, which had decreased from £49 million in 1955 to £42 million in 1956, or whether there were other reasons.

6. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that in recent years the Government of Tanganyika, following the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and the Legislative Council, had launched a large-scale social service programme, particularly in respect of medical and educational services. Moreover, the Government had devoted considerable funds to irrigation and similar development projects. It was to be hoped that the projects would begin to show a return in three or four years and that the budgetary situation would become progressively easier.

7. Mr. BARGUES (France) asked what resources the Government could use to meet the deficit during that period, and whether the budget of the Territory included a reserve fund, on which the Government might draw to meet a possible deficit.

8. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that there was a small reserve fund, but that it would be unwise to rely too much on it. The Government might have to draw up a second budget and impose additional taxation. The only other source of income, apart from additional taxation, was the increased African productivity plan, to which reference had already been made and which should be producing results within a year.

9. Mr. BARGUES (France) observed that the decline in imports to which reference had been made did not seem to bear any relation to a decline in the population's purchasing power, as exports had increased considerably, from £39 million in 1955 to £48 million in 1956. He asked to what extent the decline in imports had affected sales and domestic consumption.

10. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that the decline in revenue from import duties was due in part to three long-term tendencies, namely, increasing tendencies on the part of Africans to save, to spend their money on durable rather than on non-durable goods, and to buy goods manufactured in Tanganyika or East Africa rather than from overseas.

11. Moreover, the country's production was steadily increasing. Although the budget was temporarily out of balance, there was every indication that the economy

of the Territory had become stronger over the past few years.

12. Mr. BARGUES (France), returning to the problem, considered at the preceding meeting, of financing the second development plan, recalled the Administering Authority's intention to use local or external loans. He asked what investments were most attractive to persons with savings.

13. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the indigenous inhabitants did not try to invest their money outside the country. Many of their savings were invested in the building society he had mentioned at the previous meeting, which offered quite a high rate of interest.

14. Mr. BARGUES (France) realized, as the special representative had already pointed out, that the chances for a foreign loan, on the London market for example, were limited because of possible competition from other loans floated by Commonwealth countries. He asked whether a loan floated by Tanganyika would not have more chance either on a foreign market, such as that of Amsterdam or Zurich, or in a neighbouring African country, such as the Union of South Africa or the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

15. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) thought it would be very difficult to float a loan outside the sterling area. Within that area, it was likely that all the countries needed all their capital for their own economic development. The Government of Tanganyika would, however, consider the French delegation's suggestion.

16. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) added that it was very difficult to float loans in the countries mentioned by the French representative. Hitherto, all attempts of that kind had been rather unsuccessful.

17. Mr. BARGUES (France) asked whether similar problems did not arise in the case of the over-all plan to increase agricultural productivity and whether the Administering Authority had estimated the amount of funds that would be required to carry out that plan.

18. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that as the primary goal was to teach the Africans better methods of production, large amounts of capital were not necessarily required. Those methods could, in some cases, increase production by 50 per cent with no further investment of capital. The difficulty to be overcome was the conservatism of some of the African farmers in their methods.

19. Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand) said that to his mind the taxes in Tanganyika were both numerous and heavy. He wished to know whether the Administration, after studying the report of the East African Commission of enquiry on Income Tax, 1956, contemplated establishing a system of "pay as you earn" taxation and whether it intended to impose indirect taxes as an aid to overcoming the deficit resulting from the decline in revenue from import duties.

20. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said he thought that the report in question contained recommendations suggesting that East African Governments should establish a taxation system like the one mentioned by the representative of New Zealand.

21. Although he did not think that locally purchased products would lend themselves to indirect taxation, he would transmit the suggestion on that matter to the Administering Authority.

22. Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand) asked why it had been necessary to draw up a new development plan for the period 1955-1960 before the revised development plan for the seven years ending 1956 had been completed.

23. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that it had been necessary to revise both the original ten-year plan and the new five-year plan in order to take into account the increased cost of capital works, construction and so on and because, as an outcome of the investigation by the Commission on the Civil Services of the East African Territories and the East Africa High Commission, 1953-1954, it had been necessary to increase all salaries in East Africa.

24. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) observed that the Administration had continually to revise the development plans for Trust and other Territories to take account of new needs and of changes in available revenue.

25. Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand) recalled that after several revisions the Administering Authority now considered that it could spend no more than £20 million on the development programme. It hoped to obtain a little more than £4,500,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and somewhat less than £6,500,000 on the local market. He asked whether it expected that external loans negotiated on the London market would provide the remaining £9 million of £10 million.

26. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the United Kingdom Government could give no guarantee as to the amount which the Territory would be permitted to seek on the London market. Moreover, even if a figure could be specified, there was no certainty that the required amount would be obtained. It should be pointed out, however, that the loan raised by Tanganyika in February or March 1957 had been heavily over-subscribed though that might be ascribed to the market conditions prevailing at the time.

27. Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand) expressed surprise that it had been necessary to spend £1 million to cover the losses on stored grain during 1955-1956.

28. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that in 1948 the Government, in view of the general scarcity of foodstuffs, had decided to retain the price system established during the Second World War until Tanganyika was self-sufficient. In order to do that it had had to buy, store and, where possible, regulate the sale of certain products such as rice, maize, sorghum, millet and cassava. In 1954, the situation had changed, and the guaranteed prices were considerably higher than prevailing prices. The Government had therefore found itself in possession of large stocks which it had had to sell at a loss overseas. It should not be forgotten, however, that although the taxpayers had suffered a loss, Tanganyika had not. There had, in fact, been a transfer of wealth from which the producers had benefited.

29. Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand) asked whether the reafforestation of the lands which had been cleared in the anti-tsetse fly campaign involved any danger of creating conditions which would lead to the renewed propagation of that insect.

30. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said it was his understanding that the tsetse fly lived only in particular types of bush and he had no doubt that the Government of Tanganyika had taken that aspect of the question into consideration.

31. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that there was no danger in that respect. In general, the reforestation plans involved areas at an altitude too high for the tsetse fly to live.

32. Mr. ARAGON (Guatemala) pointed out, in connexion with the financing of the second economic plan, that the contemplated loans would have the effect of doubling the public debt, which already represented a heavy burden on the Territory's budget. He asked the special representative to comment on that point.

33. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) recalled that it was planned to borrow £12,500,000 from overseas. That sum was absolutely indispensable if the plans were to be put into effect.

34. Mr. ARAGON (Guatemala) pointed out that in paragraph 174 of the annual report¹ it was stated that Tanganyika had no foreign debt, while in other passages a distinction was made between the Territory's internal and external debt. He asked how that apparent contradiction was to be explained.

35. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said he thought that what was meant by the statement that Tanganyika had no foreign debt was that it had none outside the Commonwealth. The Territory's only foreign debt was to the United Kingdom.

36. Mr. ARAGON (Guatemala) asked how the indigenous inhabitants sold their coffee crop.

37. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the coffee was sold in the bean, chiefly through co-operatives. The co-operatives also played a large part in the processing and exportation of coffee.

38. Mr. ARAGON (Guatemala) noted that, according to paragraphs 206 and 245 of the annual report, the granting of credit to indigenous inhabitants was restricted. He asked what were the reasons and the purpose of those restrictions.

39. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that the purpose was to ensure that the indigenous inhabitants did not go too heavily into debt, more particularly by mortgaging their land or other immovable property. The Government of Tanganyika had presented a bill to repeal that provision, but a number of African representative members of the Legislative Council had expressed doubts about the wisdom of so proceeding, and the matter was not yet settled.

40. Mr. ARAGON (Guatemala) asked whether that situation did not create difficulties for African coffee-growers.

41. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) did not think that was the case. As almost all the African planters were members of co-operatives, they applied to the co-operatives for credit and obtained it without difficulty.

42. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for further information on the industrial development contemplated in the development plan, particularly in the fields of mining, manu-

facturing, the production of basic consumer goods and the development of hydroelectric power.

43. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the funds originally contemplated—which had had to be reduced by £2 million—had been allocated as follows: development of natural resources, almost £5 million; communications, a little less than £7,500,000; urban development, just under £3,250,000; electricity, £2 million; social and medical services, almost £1,500,000; education, just over £3,750,000; broadcasting and films, £100,000; public buildings nearly £2 million; African urban housing, just under £1 million.

44. With regard to hydroelectric energy, the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company and the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company had merged, and the new company had obtained a licence to construct a new power station at Hale on the Pangani River.

45. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) regretted that the Administration had made no provision for industrial development in the Territory. He asked for some information on the Custodian of Enemy Property Fund.

46. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Fund, which had amounted to about £2,600,000, had been wound up and that the money was being used for various education purposes. It had been decided to set aside £800,000 to finance an institution of higher education and some £1,800,000 had been made available in equal proportions for African, Asian and European education. The amount of £600,000 made available for European education had been allocated for the construction of two schools in the Southern Highlands.

47. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that a great deal of capital from Tanganyika was used to finance certain enterprises in Kenya. He asked why that capital was not invested in Tanganyika.

48. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that there was a completely free movement of capital in Tanganyika. The Government certainly did not invest money outside the Territory but it was difficult to see how private investors could be prevented from investing their capital where they pleased, unless that was forbidden by legislation, which would not be in harmony with the principles by which the Government was guided.

49. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked who were the beneficiaries of the irrigation works financed by the Administering Authority.

50. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that as new regions were irrigated and developed the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation gave first choice to Africans. The land was not given to persons of immigrant races unless there were no Africans to take it.

51. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for what purpose the approximately 133,000 acres of land mentioned in the second paragraph under the heading "Problems of land tenure" in the Secretariat working paper (T/L.772) had been alienated.

52. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) was not able to give the details of those alienations. Each case was considered on its merits and it was impossible to generalize.

¹ 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 Trust Territory of Tanganyika under United Kingdom Administration for the year 1955 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1956). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by the Secretary-General under cover of document T/1286.

53. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that there were large deposits of iron and coal in the Territory as well as considerable deposits of copper and other non-ferrous metals. He asked whether the Administration was doing anything to utilize those resources.
54. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that the deposits of coal and iron were 500 miles away from the nearest port and 350 miles from the nearest railway. It would hardly be possible to exploit them economically at the present time. Furthermore, the iron and coal were not of the highest grade.
55. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) did not think that the absence of railways could hinder the exploitation of natural resources. He drew attention to the fact that it had been proposed to build a road which would allow the development of the sugar industry. He thought that it would be possible to establish a metallurgical industry on the spot and he stressed the importance of establishing an independent industrial economy in a Territory which was to achieve self-government as soon as possible.
56. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) was of the opinion that in the present circumstances it was not practicable to establish factories to process those minerals. The representative of the Soviet Union could perhaps ask the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957, to visit the area in question to see how remote it was.
57. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) did not think that it would help the progress of the Territory towards economic independence to establish a metallurgical industry which would have to rely on a subsidy.
58. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) considered that the economic development of the Territory was of the colonial type: all efforts were directed towards the exploitation of resources that could be exported from the Territory to satisfy the needs of the metropolitan country.
59. He added that the Soviet Union was prepared to take part in the Visiting Mission in order to be able to examine conditions on the spot.
60. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom), replying to the Soviet Union representative's remark, pointed out that the sugar produced in Tanganyika, for example, was consumed in the Territory.
- The meeting was suspended at 4.5 p.m. and resumed at 4.30 p.m.*
61. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) asked the special representative if the Administering Authority was considering applying to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to obtain the capital needed for the development of the Territory.
62. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) was under the impression that the Administering Authority had not thought it would be of any use to apply to the International Bank, which would probably not have granted the money. He would, however, bring the point raised by the representative of Syria to the attention of the Government of Tanganyika.
63. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) asked for information on the appointment of a commissioner for commerce and industry, which the Administering Authority was considering.
64. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that a commissioner for commerce and industry had been appointed and was doing a great deal to stimulate private investment in industry. For example a cement works was contemplated.
65. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) asked for some explanation of the securities required for loans and of the difficulties encountered by the Africans in that respect.
66. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that the Administration had approved the granting of a large number of loans to Africans who had applied, but that it had encountered certain difficulties in obtaining repayment; it had been necessary in some cases to take legal action against defaulting borrowers. He was not able to say exactly what form of security was required but he could assure the Council that the committee that granted the loans gave the problem the most sympathetic consideration because it was anxious to spread the funds as widely as possible.
67. In reply to another question by Mr. RIFAI (Syria), Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the increase in the production of cotton in the Lake Province, which had been greater in 1956 than in previous years, was due not entirely to an exceptional harvest but also to an improvement in cultivation methods and to an extension of the area under cultivation.
68. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) asked why the consumer co-operatives, unlike the producer co-operatives, were so very few.
69. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that the African consumer co-operatives were in competition with the commercial community, which had been established in Tanganyika for many years, and that explained their small number.
70. In reply to another question from Mr. RIFAI (Syria), Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the geological conditions suggested that there might be deposits of oil and radioactive minerals, but that so far as he was aware prospecting had not yet produced any positive results.
71. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) asked whether the increase in the public debt, which had risen 50 per cent over the previous year, was considered economically unhealthy by the Administering Authority.
72. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) stated that the Administering Authority did not feel that the public debt was something to be avoided and that it would not hesitate to increase it by borrowing funds in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. The debt charges were £560,000 in 1956-1957 and would increase to £916,000 in 1957-1958. Those figures were very low for a territory the size of Tanganyika.
73. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) asked whether the settlement of the Meru people's claim for compensation (£5,000), which seemed to have been paid partly in cash, provided for a fixed sum or if the total amount was still being assessed and the payments already made represented only part of the compensation.
74. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that the compensation had taken two forms: allotment of land and payment in cash. The total compensation now paid amounted to £7,437 and a sub-committee of the Meru Tribal Council had been set up to assist in the adjudication of claims and the making of payments. It was not a question of a fixed

sum. Moreover, new plots of land had been handed over to individuals of the Meru tribe in the Sanya Juu area.

75. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) asked for some information about savings in Tanganyika. The special representative, while pointing out that there was an increasing tendency to save, had also stated that large sums had been withdrawn. He would like to know what had been done with the money which had been withdrawn.

76. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that, although the total deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank had not changed much from 1955 to 1956, recording a slight decrease of £30,000, the number of accounts had increased considerably. The larger savers, who had withdrawn their money, had placed it almost exclusively in building societies.

77. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) asked what types of durable goods the savers were buying with the money at their disposal.

78. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that they were interested in buying houses and then providing them with modern equipment in the way of refrigerators, wireless sets and furniture. There was also a large purchase of motorcycles.

79. Mr. HAMILTON (Australia) asked if there were plans to use the rivers which flowed into Lake Victoria for irrigation purposes.

80. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that Lake Victoria was the subject of an international agreement and therefore any scheme which might affect the flow of water would not be solely a matter for the Administering Authority.

81. Mr. HAMILTON (Australia), referring to the revenue from the Native house and poll tax and the personal tax, noted some decline in 1955-1956 compared with the previous year. The total income of the Territory had, in contrast, increased appreciably. He asked whether it was correct to assume that taxation was falling slightly behind the increase in wealth.

82. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the new system of personal tax, replacing the house and poll tax, had gone into effect on 1 January 1956, in the middle of the fiscal year, and it took some time to organize assessment in the rural areas.

83. He went on to answer a number of questions which had been put to him by various delegations either during the previous meeting or earlier in the present meeting. Replying to the representative of Burma, he said that import duties amounted to £4,820,144 in 1954-1955 and to £5,527,430 in 1955-1956; the estimate for 1956-1957 was between £5 million and £5,500,000.

84. Replying to a question by the representative of the Soviet Union, he gave figures of exports from Tanganyika to the dollar area: £10,750,000 in 1952; £6,250,000 in 1953; just under £6 million in 1954; just over £4 million in 1955 and £4,378,000 in 1956.

85. Replying to another question by the representative of the Soviet Union about the size of the investment of foreign companies and the amount of profits made by them in the Territory during the last year, he said that no figures were available on the total volume of investment in the Territory, or on the profits made. Local capital in local public companies, however, had amounted to £8,784,000 in 1955 and

the capital in local private companies to £32,048,000. Those amounts did not include capital invested in undertakings other than companies.

86. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked what percentage of the dollar profits from exports from Tanganyika had been used for the benefit of the Territory itself.

87. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that Tanganyika had drawn on the sterling area dollar pool for the dollars which it required and that dollar receipts from exports, which had amounted to a value of £10 million, had gone into that pool.

Social and educational advancement

88. Mr. SALSAMENDI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) introduced the observations of UNESCO concerning Tanganyika (T/1304, chap. II).

89. No changes had occurred in the educational policy followed in the Territory; the results that it had been hoped to achieve in 1956 had been attained in 1955; primary educational facilities had been trebled and the curriculum for each of the three stages of education had been finally drawn up. The proportion of total expenditure assigned to education had increased; both for primary and secondary education the increase was appreciable. For the first time the annual report gave detailed information on the financing of the several school systems.

90. At the primary level, there was evidence of the success of the Administration's policy in the 13 per cent increase over 1955 in the number of enrolments. The situation was similar in the lower grades of middle school. The number attending middle schools was still small but was increasing. Enrolments in secondary schools had increased slowly but steadily since 1951. The tendency had been marked in 1955, when enrolments had been 14 per cent above those of the previous year, practically the same as for primary and middle schools.

91. It had not been possible to make education compulsory in 1955 in view of the circumstances. Provision had, however, been made for Native Authorities to issue compulsory attendance orders so that, for example, children once enrolled were obliged to continue at school.

92. In general, the progress made was very satisfactory. It seemed regrettable, however, that government primary schools were beginning to charge fees.

93. The situation was different in vocational training, where enrolments in 1955 had been below those of 1951. The figures should, however, be interpreted cautiously, for they concerned only the courses which came under the Department of Education: other branches of the Administration also provided specialized training. In view of the Territory's need for qualified manpower, it would perhaps be desirable to recommend the Administering Authority to take more vigorous action in that field.

94. The number of students continuing their studies abroad was certainly below the real figure, since it did not include students going abroad at their own expense. The rise of 25 per cent over 1954 was noteworthy, the more so since the majority of the students were aided by scholarships. In higher education, the number of non-Africans continuing their studies outside the Territory had declined sharply. Serious efforts

were being made to provide higher education in the Territory.

95. With regard to teacher training, the number of students enrolled in the twenty-five training centres had risen by 12 per cent in 1955 and the number qualifying by 22 per cent. UNESCO wished to draw attention to the fact that the number of men who had obtained their teacher's certificates in 1955 had exceeded the target of the ten-year plan, while the

number of women qualifying had increased, although it was below expectations.

96. UNESCO felt it would be useful if future annual reports provided more detailed information about the libraries in the Territory. It noted the great efforts made by the Administration in connexion with the Press, radio and cinema.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.