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CONTENTS

Page

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika (*continued*):

- (i) Annual report of the Administering Authority for 1956;
- (ii) Petitions raising general questions;
- (iii) Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957

Questions concerning the Trust Territory and replies of the representative and special representative of the Administering Authority (*continued*)..... 211

Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority on the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration for the year 1956 (*concluded*).. 218

The future of Togoland under French administration (General Assembly resolution 1182 (XII))..... 218

President: Mr. Emilio ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala).

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.

In the absence of the President, M. Claeys Bouuaert (Belgium), Vice-President, took the Chair.

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika (*continued*):

- (i) **Annual report of the Administering Authority for 1956 (T/1339, T/1349 and Corr.1, T/1355, T/1364, T/1365, T/1366, T/L.815);**
- (ii) **Petitions raising general questions T/L.815/Add.1, T/PET.2/L.10);**
- (iii) **Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957 (T/1345, T/1362)**

[Agenda items 4 (a), 5 and 6 (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. JAIPAL (India), referring to paragraphs 122 to 128 of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957 (T/1345), said that he had calculated, by eliminating obviously non-African activities, that African production accounted for some 61 per cent of the gross domestic product. The total African contribution to the net monetary product as shown in paragraph 127 again amounted to some 60 per cent. In view of those figures it appeared to him surprising that the African contribution to the Territorial revenue should be only 40 per cent. He wondered whether there were elements of African contribution to the revenue that had not been fully taken into account.

2. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that in paragraph 127 of the Visiting Mission's report it was estimated that African productivity, excluding subsistence activities, contributed approximately 37 per cent to the net geographical (money) product as against 63 per cent by the non-African population. While it was further estimated later in the same paragraph that the imputed money value of African subsistence activities amounted to £40 million and that the total African contribution to the net geographical (money) product, including subsistence activities, would thus work out at some 62 per cent, it would be appreciated that subsistence activities, as such, did not provide a proper basis of taxable capacity. Most taxes would inevitably be paid by the commercial rather than the subsistence sectors of the economy.

3. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) asked what authorities would be responsible for the execution of the forty African productivity schemes and who would administer the relevant funds.

4. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that generally speaking the ultimate responsibility for all the schemes would rest with the appropriate government departments. In many cases, however, parts of the schemes would be administered by the Native Authorities. The funds would be administered by the departments concerned.

5. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France), referring to paragraph 176 of the annual report,¹ asked whether the members of the Safwa tribe were showing a more co-operative attitude in connexion with the use of their land for the Panda Hill pilot mill.

6. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that the hill from which the pyrochlore was to be extracted would have to be virtually removed in the course of the operations and the company concerned had applied for an area of about six square miles on which to dump the waste. The Africans occupying that land had originally accepted compensa-

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 for the year 1956, Colonial No. 333 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1957). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1339).

tion and the offer of adequate land nearby, but at a comparatively late stage in the proceedings there had been political intervention from outside to try and induce the people to repudiate the agreement. The authorities were persuaded that the scheme was in the best interests of the Territory, since the pyrochlore extract plant would produce a great deal of revenue which would help to pay for the development of social services and so on. He could not say precisely what stage the matter had reached but he hoped that the opposition to the proposal would die away.

7. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) recalled that at the 876th meeting the special representative had referred to the reluctance of Africans to mortgage their land to non-African persons or organizations, for fear of losing the land in case of non-payment of their debt. He asked whether the suggestions the special representative had made at that meeting had been his own ideas or whether they were likely to be embodied in Tanganyikan legislation.

8. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that there was a section in the existing Land Ordinance precluding the transfer of any land from an African to a non-African except with the permission of the Governor. As long as that rule remained in force no African would ever be able to use his land as security for a loan, because the lender would not know in advance whether, if the mortgage had to be foreclosed, the Governor's permission for the transfer of the land to him would be forthcoming. A variety of suggestions for dealing with that situation had been put forward in Tanganyika and were being considered there. He had referred to some of those suggestions in previous discussions. That was all he could say for the time being.

9. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked what percentage of the Territory's exports was accounted for by the produce of African farmers and of African industrial enterprises, if any existed.

10. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that Tanganyika was not, for the most part, an exporter of manufactured goods, the product of its industrial activity being largely consumed in the Territory. He could not give offhand the figure for the percentage of agricultural exports produced by African farmers but would endeavour to provide it before the end of the question period.

11. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he understood the Territory had a favourable balance of trade; if that was correct, he would like to know what part of the income from exports returned to the Territory and where the remainder was held.

12. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that it was not correct to say that the balance of trade was favourable. Although there had been a favourable balance of trade in 1956, the 1957 figures showed a reversion to the position prevailing in 1955, which indicated an unfavourable balance. In a country such as Tanganyika it was desirable that the total value of imports should exceed that of exports. What was apparently an unfavourable balance of visible trade was accounted for by capital investment. In fact, an unfavourable balance of trade was welcomed as an indication that capital was being invested in the Territory.

13. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked if the special representative could explain the position of the Administering Authority with regard to the request of the Meru Citizens Union, reproduced in paragraph 191 of the Visiting Mission's report, that the land of the Meru tribe on which the leases would expire in 1959 and 1963 should be returned to the tribe.

14. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he had nothing to add to the Government's views on the matter, which were correctly recorded in paragraph 193 of the Visiting Mission's report. Where there were discrepancies between the facts and figures given by the Government and those given by the Union the Government was satisfied that its data were correct. The farms to which reference was made at the end of paragraph 191 were not part of the area which had given rise to the original dispute.

15. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), recalling the special representative's earlier statement that in some cases the indigenous inhabitants had requested the alienation of their land so that the tsetse fly could be eliminated, asked why the tsetse control programme should entail land alienation and whether other measures requiring a lesser sacrifice on the part of the indigenous inhabitants could be applied.

16. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that although considerable sums of money were spent each year by the Government, by Native Authorities and by individuals to clear land in order to eliminate the tsetse fly, in a territory as large as Tanganyika there was a limit to what could be accomplished with the funds available for the purpose. The Africans occupying the land in the vicinity of the tsetse-infested land realized that they themselves lacked the capital needed to clear it. There was no source in the Territory from which the necessary funds could be obtained. The Africans had therefore requested the Government to encourage the influx of capital for that purpose and had suggested that the most effective way would be to alienate the land. The value of their other land surrounding the tsetse-infested area was, of course, improved as a result.

17. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) remarked that the special representative's arguments had not entirely convinced him of the need to follow that course of action in combating the tsetse fly.

18. With regard to the exploitation of coal deposits, he said that a recent article in the *Tanganyika Standard* had referred to negotiations with the German steel industry for the purchase of coal. He asked if the special representative could say how large were those deposits and what plans had been made to exploit them.

19. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that while it was true that the German firm in question, like a number of other firms, had expressed an interest in the coal deposits in Tanganyika and had acquainted itself with the terrain and its possibilities, the matter had not as yet proceeded beyond that stage. He regretted he was unable to give details of the extent of the deposits but he believed that they were not of very high quality.

20. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked when the company exploiting the diamond deposits in the Territory had been formed, what had been its capital at that time, what profits it

had realized and what proportion of those profits were ploughed back into the development of the Territory.

21. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Williamson diamond mine was operated by a private company, the shares now being held by members of the late Mr. Williamson's family and by his legal adviser, Mr. Chopra. The value of the paid-up shares was £600,000. The enterprise had never, to his knowledge, declared dividends as such and being a private company it was not required to make a public declaration of its dividends. He could assure the Council, however, that by far the greater part of the profits accruing from its operations had been ploughed back into the development of the mine itself. The Government considered the mine such an important asset to the Territory that it felt it was essential that it should be appropriately capitalized.

22. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his interest in the matter had been aroused by a statement in the Press that Mr. Williamson had in his lifetime made gifts amounting to \$1,500,000. It seemed to him that the company's profits must have been considerable if Mr. Williamson had been able to give away so much.

23. Referring to the *Kenya Weekly News* of 20 September 1957, he asked if there was any truth in the report that the Administering Authority planned to build a nuclear reactor in Tanganyika in the near future. In that connexion he also asked the special representative to give some information regarding the surveyed resources of fissionable material and any plans for their exploitation.

24. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the report was erroneous. Some confusion had arisen from the fact that the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority had opened an office in Tanganyika to encourage the search for fissionable materials, although to his knowledge no significant quantities of such materials had yet been found. When the Governor had performed the opening ceremony he had said that it was possible that at some time in the future Tanganyika might have an atomic energy reactor, but there were as yet no plans for constructing one.

Mr. Arenales Catalán (Guatemala) took the Chair.

25. Mr. JOUEJATI (Syria) suggested that the Administering Authority might encourage the new manager of the East Africa Harbours and Railways Administration to give priority to the extension of the railways to the less developed areas of the Territory.

26. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the Government of Tanganyika was satisfied that the Territory's needs in the matter of the development of communications were being given active consideration by the Railways Administration.

27. Mr. JOUEJATI (Syria) noted that certain imports from non-sterling countries were subject to restrictions and hoped that such restrictions were not applied to badly needed capital equipment.

28. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that as a general rule hard currency would be made available for the purchase of any equipment for agricultural or industrial development which could not be procured from sterling area sources, provided the authorities were satisfied that it was essential for the development of the Territory.

29. Mr. JOUEJATI (Syria), referring to paragraph 136 of the Visiting Mission's report, asked the special representative to elaborate on the prospects of expanding inter-territorial trade.

30. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that in the view of the Government of Tanganyika there was great scope for an increase in trade with the Belgian Congo. As stated in paragraph 62 of the observations of the Administering Authority (T/1362), the Governor had discussed the subject recently with the Belgian authorities during an official visit to Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo, as had also a mission which had visited the Congo in 1957. The Government was also considering ways and means of increasing trade with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and some thought had been given to the possibility of opening a trade office in the Federation.

31. Mr. JOUEJATI (Syria) asked the special representative whether he did not consider it imperative that every endeavour should be made to facilitate the granting of agricultural loans to Africans on easy conditions, to be paid back in cash or in kind from their future crops.

32. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) agreed that everything possible should be done to give adequate credit facilities to Africans, and much was already being done. Many thousands of Africans could and did obtain credit from the co-operative societies; moreover, there were a number of loan funds available for a wide variety of purposes, including agriculture, from which loans were constantly made to Africans throughout the Territory. Since the Africans were unable to use their land as security, the security requirements were made as easy as possible. In addition an increasing number of Africans were finding it easier to borrow money from commercial sources. The only limit was the amount of the funds that could be made available for such purposes.

33. Mr. JOUEJATI (Syria) asked who would undertake the execution of the public building section of the 1955-1960 development plan, what kind of contract the authorities would conclude with them, whether there were special safeguards guaranteeing fair prices and moderate profits, whether the enterprises concerned would be free to transfer all their profits out of Tanganyika and whether they would undertake to employ a high proportion of African workers.

34. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that in some cases the work would be done by the Public Works Department and in other cases put out to contract. In any contracts placed by the Public Works Department the usual conditions regarding wages, prices, fair profits and so on would be included but it would not be necessary to place any restrictions on the remitting of profits outside Tanganyika, for the many contractors in Tanganyika preferred to use their profits to expand their business in the Territory, where a great deal of building was going on.

35. Mr. JOUEJATI (Syria) asked whether there was any up-to-date information about the efforts to obtain a development loan from the United States.

36. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said he could not add anything to what he had said on the subject in his opening statement (872nd meeting). The application had been submitted to the United States Government by the United Kingdom Government and

had been discussed with representatives of the United States Government in London and he himself had discussed it recently with representatives of the United States Government in Washington. That was as far as the matter had gone at the present time.

Social and educational advancement

37. Mr. SALSAMENDI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) presented the observations of UNESCO (T/1355) on the annual report on Tanganyika for the year 1956.
38. Mr. FELD (United States of America) asked what steps had been taken to implement the recommendation made by the Trusteeship Council at its twentieth session concerning the improvement in the status of African women (A/3595 and Corr.1, p. 47).
39. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) recalled that he had referred to the question in his opening statement (872nd meeting), which in fact in itself indicated the importance which the Government of Tanganyika attached to the matter. He pointed out that only six months had elapsed since the formulation of the recommendation and there had not been time for any major change.
40. Mr. FELD (United States of America) asked what steps the Administering Authority had taken to ensure that the new labour organizations in the Territory would contribute constructively to the economic and social development of Tanganyika.
41. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the Department of Labour had inaugurated a series of training courses for trade-union officials, to whom every encouragement was given. Unfortunately, however, the courses had been virtually boycotted as a result of a deliberate decision of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour.
42. Mr. FELD (United States of America) asked whether the outbreak of tuberculosis in the Territory had been brought under control and in general what had been the success of the programme of mass inoculation.
43. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that there had not been, strictly speaking, an outbreak of tuberculosis. The team sent out by the World Health Organization (WHO), to which he had referred in his opening statement, had spent the greater part of its time in the Southern Province, where it had endeavoured by mass radiography and other means to establish the incidence of the disease. As had been anticipated, the incidence had proved to be fairly high and medical treatment had been given as far as was possible in the institutions available. The purpose of that particular campaign had been less to eradicate tuberculosis than to obtain more knowledge of its extent and of the reactions of the people to treatment. Its main value had been as a pilot scheme from which the medical authorities in Tanganyika, with the help and assistance of WHO, would derive considerable benefit in their efforts to eradicate the disease from Tanganyika.
44. In reply to a further question by Mr. FELD (United States of America), Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that anyone who held a medical qualification entitling him to practise in the United Kingdom was automatically entitled to be registered and to practise medicine in Tanganyika. That now included all those trained at the University College of Makerere. In addition, the law provided for the registration of other medical diplomas or qualifications by the Tanganyika Medical Board. The Board had not attempted to draw up a list of qualifications but if someone with a qualification which was not registrable in the United Kingdom presented himself the Board would consider the case on its merits, having regard to the training which had led to the diploma. More than sixty different non-British medical qualifications had been recognized by the Board and there were eighty-five registered medical practitioners who held such non-British qualifications. They included twenty-eight practitioners who held diplomas from a variety of medical schools in the United States.
45. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) said that his delegation was much impressed by the social welfare services undertaken by the Administering Authority and the non-governmental organizations. The Administering Authority's policy of building up and strengthening the traditional welfare structure was a sound one. He would welcome some details of the measures the Administering Authority was taking to implement that policy.
46. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that a full description of those measures would be included in the next annual report. Generally speaking, the Administering Authority's policy was based on the finding that Africans who migrated to urban centres did not lose their tribal identity however long they remained away from home. Social development work was therefore largely based on the tribal authority, in other words the Native Authority. The Administration had a number of social development officers of both sexes and all races throughout the Territory whose task it was to explain social welfare problems to the Native Authorities and to encourage them to add to their traditional forms of social welfare such things as community development centres and local arts and crafts. The emphasis was not on welfare in the form of government aid, but rather on the encouragement of a sense of community growth and development.
47. In reply to a further question by U TIN MAUNG (Burma), Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the probation system for juvenile delinquents was in force. It was only in its early stages but would be progressively expanded.
48. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) asked the special representative to comment on the assertion of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, recorded in paragraph 378 of the Visiting Mission's report, that the Government had not fulfilled the undertaking it had entered into at the time of settlement of a strike, namely, to assist in obtaining the reinstatement of the workers who had been dismissed after the strike.
49. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that if the strikers or their representatives had been under any impression that the Government intended to use its influence to secure reinstatement of any except the original strikers, i.e., the domestic and hotel workers, they had been under a misapprehension. Government influence had been used in respect of the original strikers but the other workers had been warned before they struck that they might not be reinstated, because it was not considered that the dispute in the Domestic and Hotel Workers Union concerned the Commercial and Industrial Workers Union and the motor trade employees.

50. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) asked the special representative to comment on the Tanganyika Federation of Labour's statement that on several occasions government officers had attempted to settle trade disputes without reference to a workers' organization concerned and that in a number of cases police had interfered in disputes by arresting people.

51. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the trade-union movement in Tanganyika was in its infancy and it was the duty of the officials of the Labour Department to use their good offices to bring the parties together and endeavour to settle strikes. In a more highly developed society where both the workers' and employers' associations were better organized and more accustomed to dealing with each other, government participation was obviously more restricted and was usually limited to certain specific cases defined by law. In Tanganyika the Government wished to foster the trade-union movement and government officers had certainly tried to participate in the settlement of disputes, solely in the interests of preserving and improving industrial relations.

52. He assured the Burmese representative that the police had not interfered in labour disputes. They had merely taken action to preserve law and order.

53. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) asked why workers' representatives in statutory bodies were nominated by the Governor in Council from a panel of names rather than appointed directly by the workers themselves.

54. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the system of a panel of nominations from which names were drawn for appointment to boards was practised elsewhere and accepted by such democratic bodies as the Trade Union Congress in the United Kingdom. The Government had felt that, if, say, three names were submitted to fill three vacancies on the board, all three individuals might turn out to be trade-union organizers who had no practical experience as workers in the unions concerned. The Government had felt that it should have the discretion to choose and, where necessary, to ensure by such a choice that the person chosen had some direct experience of the conditions which the board would have to discuss. The Government found it difficult to understand why the Tanganyika Federation of Labour had taken the view it had. The first choice rested with the trade unions and obviously they would not include on the panel of names anyone whom they did not want on the board.

55. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) asked why there had been such a number of unemployed persons, most of them skilled workers, in 1955 and 1956 when the Territory had had to import labour from outside.

56. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that the labour statistics related to the number of people registered at the end of the year as desirous of obtaining employment. That did not necessarily mean that they were unemployed; they might all obtain employment within a matter of two or three days after the tally had been taken. No person of whatever race, with any skill, could fail to obtain employment in Tanganyika at the present time, particularly in the towns. There were, however, many people in Tanganyika who claimed a skill which they did not possess. In addition there were always a certain number of unemployables and it was a matter of concern to the Government of Tanganyika that a large number of Africans without any qualifications, and in

many cases without any education, tended to flock to the urban centres, where they swelled the ranks of the unemployed.

The meeting was suspended at 4.20 p.m. and resumed at 4.40 p.m.

57. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) asked for some explanation of the policy regarding the grading of beds in hospitals and the racial implications of such grading.

58. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the practice followed in Tanganyika was common to many other parts of the world: a non-paying patient was put into a large ward, a patient paying the smallest fee would be put into a smaller ward, and so on up to the stage of grade I, where the patient would be in a room with one or two beds. It was for the patient to choose the grade, subject of course to his financial position. There was no racial classification of beds in government hospitals. Two of the assistant ministers in Tanganyika had recently been in a motor accident and had been given grade I accommodation in the hospital.

59. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) noted that it was the general policy that prisoners should receive treatment in keeping with the mode of life to which they had been accustomed before they were imprisoned. It would be interesting to know whether the Administering Authority would consider abandoning that policy in view of the complaints made against it and of advances in penology.

60. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) emphasized that the question of distinguishing between grades of prisoners had no relation whatever to race. The accommodation provided was within the discretion of the prison officer, who made inquiries about the prisoner's background, education and social status; if the prisoner was obviously a man of education and a certain social standard, he was placed in grade I accommodation irrespective of his race. The Government had no intention of abandoning that policy in the foreseeable future. In a Territory where the differences in background between the most highly educated and cultured African and, for the sake of argument, a Masai, were so great, it would be unreasonable to expect them to share exactly the same conditions. As and when the general educational and social standard of the vast proportion of the population were raised to the highest standards now existing, it might be possible to review the question.

61. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) said that his delegation was glad to note the advances in the penal system. On the other hand it would appear that there were still no specially constituted juvenile courts in the Territory. He would like to know whether the Administering Authority planned to establish such courts and, if not, why not.

62. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) assured the Burmese representative that the Administering Authority intended to establish juvenile courts in due course, but it would be uneconomical at the present time to employ magistrates solely for that purpose, since there would not be sufficient work to keep them fully employed. There were, however, special regulations regarding the procedure to be adopted by the ordinary courts when hearing charges against juveniles. The Administering Authority realized the great importance of distinguishing between the procedure adopted for juveniles and the normal procedure and, as soon as it was possible in terms of

staff and money to institute a completely separate system for juveniles, consideration would be given to such a step.

63. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) said that his delegation still considered that further means should be explored for establishing a policy of making secondary education accessible to academically qualified children of all races. He therefore wished to know whether the Administering Authority would be prepared to formulate a programme which would enable a limited number of qualified children of all races to enter all secondary schools, prior consideration being given to children whose parents served the needs of the Territory.

64. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Government of Tanganyika in no way disagreed with the Visiting Mission's proposal that the school systems should be integrated. For the reasons set out in the Administering Authority's observations (T/1362), however, it did not consider that it was practicable to move any faster than it was moving at present.

65. As an indication that the principle of integration was accepted, he drew attention to the fact that when the new secondary boarding schools at Iringa were completed a number of children of other races would be admitted as boarders on equal terms with European pupils, if there were vacancies.

66. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) asked the special representative to comment on the fact that, according to the annual report under consideration, the Education Department had spent more than twice as much *per capita* on the education of Europeans as it had on that of Africans.

67. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that the money and proceeds of the Non-Native Education Tax contributed by the Education Department to European education included the fees paid into the European Education Fund by European parents. No such fees or taxes were paid by Africans.

68. Mr. LALL (India) asked for further information on the new Trade Unions Ordinance and the nature of the opposition it had aroused on the part of local unions.

69. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the new Ordinance had been intended to replace an extremely rudimentary one passed in 1932 and to provide for the first time a framework within which trade unions could develop along normally accepted lines. It followed the normal model which was in force in most United Kingdom territories and provided safeguards for the interests of members of the unions *vis-à-vis* their own officers. Prior to the enactment of the Ordinance, trade-union leaders had not been required to keep proper accounts or to account to their members for their actions, their proceedings had not been conducted in a democratic manner and there had been no provision for ballots before certain actions could be taken. All those things were now required of them and that was one of the features of the new Ordinance to which some trade-union organizers and leaders had objected most strongly. Provision had also been made for a register of trade unions. He did not think that any unions which complied with the ordinary procedural requirements had been refused registration. The provision had nothing to do with the attitude or nature of the trade unions; provided they kept within

the framework of the law they would be registered as trade unions and permitted to operate as such.

70. Mr. LALL (India), recalling the complaint made by some residents in the past that it was difficult to obtain permission for their husbands or wives to enter the Territory, asked whether the new Immigration Ordinance had eased the situation in that respect.

71. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that it had, in the sense that, subject to certain restrictions and reservations designed to prevent abuses, the new Ordinance accepted the principle that the husband or wife of a person lawfully resident in the Territory had the right to enter it.

72. Mr. LALL (India) asked whether the principle applied also to prospective husbands and wives.

73. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he thought that the prospective husband or wife resident in Tanganyika was obliged to go and fetch his or her prospective spouse.

74. Mr. LALL (India) asked what steps the Administering Authority contemplated to eliminate or decrease the considerable wastage in the process of school education to which both UNESCO and the Visiting Mission had drawn attention.

75. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that there were two problems involved. The first was that of the minimum length of education. The Government of Tanganyika agreed in principle that that period should be extended beyond four years. The matter was, however, bound up with questions of staff and finance and for the present the Government intended to devote its available resources mainly to the improvement of secondary education.

76. The second problem was that of ensuring that the children who enrolled continued to attend school. A great deal of consideration had been given to the desirability of making attendance at school compulsory: in fact, as a first step it was being made compulsory in many areas to the extent that once a child was enrolled in school he must remain there unless there were good reasons to the contrary. Most of the Native Authorities and about a dozen of the townships had made rules to that effect. The Government did not feel that it could introduce general compulsory education until it was sure that it had enough school places in any particular area for all the children of school age. Consideration was now being given, however, to the introduction of such a system at Dar es Salaam, on a ward basis, since there were parts of the town in which there were enough places in primary schools for all the children in the area.

77. Mr. LALL (India), referring to the Visiting Mission's comment in paragraph 415 of its report that more positive action by the Administering Authority was called for to introduce interracial education, asked whether the Administering Authority had any steps in mind in order to achieve that end.

78. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the only positive step planned at present was the admission of some children of all races to the boarding schools at Iringa, to which he had already referred.

79. Mr. LALL (India) suggested that since the Administering Authority was not opposed to the integration of the educational system it might now adopt a policy of establishing future government schools on a non-segregated basis.

80. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that in his opinion the reasons which precluded an immediate integration of existing schools also precluded the immediate adoption of such a proposal. He would, however, transmit the Indian representative's suggestion to the authorities in Tanganyika.

81. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that, although the Administering Authority wholly agreed with the Indian representative that the ultimate objective must be the integration of schools, it was convinced that the right way to approach the matter in Tanganyika was to proceed cautiously and that that approach would in the end be the quickest and most effective way of attaining its objective.

82. Mr. LALL (India) pointed out that his suggestion offered a pragmatic compromise since the people who did not believe in integration would be able to make use of the remaining unintegrated schools.

83. He asked for information on the progress of the Administration's plans for the establishment of a university in Tanganyika.

84. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Board of Trustees set up to administer the fund set aside for a university had purchased land near Morogoro which it believed would be suitable as a university site. A working party of academic experts from the United Kingdom would visit the Territory during 1958 and report on the suitability of the site.

85. Mr. LALL (India) asked the special representative to comment on the Visiting Mission's suggestion that more trade schools should be established and that there should be no delay in the construction of the third trade school.

86. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that, in view of the limited funds available, the Government considered that priority should be given to the construction of further secondary schools rather than to the establishment of a third trade school. That position would, however, be kept under constant review.

87. Mr. WALKER (Australia) asked whether the organizers of the trade-union movement in Tanganyika were drawn from people working in the trades or were mainly what might be regarded as members of the new profession of labour organizer.

88. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that they were drawn almost exclusively from the latter class.

89. Replying to another question from Mr. WALKER (Australia), Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said it was quite possible that the trade-union organizers might become an important political force in the country and that that new career would serve as a training ground for political work. A number of office-holders in the trade-union movement also held offices in one of the main political parties and there was certainly a close link between the political aspirations of the Tanganyika African National Union and the organization and direction of the trade-union movement.

90. Mr. WALKER (Australia) said that the Government of Tanganyika was to be commended for the efforts it had made to provide training courses and assistance to the present and future leaders of the labour movement. He asked the special representative

to comment on the reluctance of the Federation of Labour to take advantage of those efforts.

91. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that there was a regrettable tendency among some of the trade-union leaders to doubt that they had anything to learn about running the trade-union movement. That was far from being the case, particularly when the very great importance of responsible trade-union leadership as well as membership was borne in mind. While they were certainly entitled to attempt to secure their legitimate industrial rights, that should be done within the framework of a properly and constitutionally developed trade-union movement and through the normal processes of industrial negotiation.

92. Mr. WALKER (Australia) asked whether any attempt was being made to compile more precise statistics on the general level of literacy and how great was the discrepancy in the level of literacy between the male and female elements of the population.

93. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that he did not think any particular steps were being taken to ascertain the percentage of literacy because it was felt that at the present stage it was more important to increase literacy than to compile statistics about it. The discrepancy in the literacy rate as between males and females was considerable and varied widely in different parts of the Territory. In Chaggaland, for instance, where male literacy had probably reached the figure of 85 or 90 per cent, a concerted drive was in progress to raise the level of literacy among women as well. The Chagga Native Authority was extremely progressive where education was concerned and had put into operation many schemes for encouraging educational advancement.

94. Mr. WALKER (Australia) asked whether there were any estimates of the number of African graduates of institutions of higher learning in the Territory as a whole.

95. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the total number of African university graduates in the Territory, including Makerere graduates, was probably between 200 and 250.

96. Mr. WALKER (Australia), noting the statement in the report for 1955² that Swahili was a useful *lingua franca* but ill-adapted for technical purposes or for the expression of abstract ideas, asked what was the language most extensively used in connexion with the developing economic activities of the African population.

97. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that that language was English. Although there was a provision that members of the Legislative Council might address it in Swahili he had never known anyone to do so, for the Swahili vocabulary was quite inadequate to deal with the various complicated matters forming the subject of legislation in the Council. Similarly, it did not lend itself to discussions concerning commercial, agricultural or social enterprises among the Africans.

² 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, Colonial No. 324 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1956). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1286).

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, withdrew.

Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority on the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration for the year 1956 (concluded)

[Agenda item 4 (e)]

98. The PRESIDENT asked the Council to take a decision regarding the French delegation's letter requesting that consideration of conditions in Togoland under French administration should be deferred until the Council's next session. Such a decision would not constitute approval or disapproval of the terms in which the request had been made.

99. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said that while his delegation was agreeable to the postponement, simply because of the Administering Authority's inability to provide a special representative at the present time, it could not accept the argument in the French delegation's letter that discussions concerning Togoland might be construed as interference in Togoland's domestic affairs. The examination of annual reports on Trust Territories was a normal function authorized by the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreements and did not constitute interference in the domestic affairs of a Territory.

100. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) said that his delegation had the same reservation with regard to

the French representative's letter. It had no objection, however, to postponement of the debate.

101. Mr. KOSZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) said that he had never disputed the Council's competence to discuss conditions in Togoland but had merely doubted whether such a discussion would be timely in the present circumstances. He was entirely willing to base his request for the postponement on the single circumstance that the Administering Authority could not provide a special representative at present.

102. The PRESIDENT said that if there were no objections he would consider that the French delegation's request for postponement of the discussion had been granted.

It was so decided.

The future of Togoland under French administration (General Assembly resolution 1182 (XII))

[Agenda item 9]

103. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the Council to General Assembly resolution 1182 (XII) on the future of Togoland under French administration, which called upon the Council to examine, *inter alia*, the report on the elections to be held in that Territory. As that report was not yet available he suggested that consideration of item 9 of the agenda should be postponed until the twenty-second session.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.