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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; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika:

- (i) **Annual report of the Administering Authority for 1956 (T/1339, T/1349 and Corr.I, T/1355, T/1364, T/L.815);**
- (ii) **Petitions raising general questions (T/L.815/Add.1);**
- (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.

OPENING STATEMENTS

1. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that the special representative would give the Council an account of the salient events which had taken place since the previous July, which he would supplement with answers to any questions members put to him. Members of the Council would not expect the situation in Tanganyika to have been radically transformed in that short period, but he thought they would be favourably impressed by a number of things that had happened in the Territory and by the general progress made. In the political and constitutional sphere the period had seen the steady carrying into effect of the important measures of political advancement which

had been announced before the Council's last examination of the Territory's affairs.

2. In his own name and in that of his delegation he expressed warm appreciation of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957 (T/1345), not because of its general endorsement of United Kingdom policy but because of its thorough and objective analysis of the problems of the Territory and the needs of its people, the evidence it bore throughout of a careful and penetrating study of the problems involved, its realistic approach to those problems, and the challenge it represented to the Administering Authority to pursue with the utmost vigour its efforts to achieve the objectives of the Trusteeship System.

3. He felt that he could best open the debate on the affairs of Tanganyika by referring to the recommendations on general policy in Tanganyika, constitutional development, local government, elections and the training of Africans which the Trusteeship Council had made at its previous session.¹

4. The recommendation on general policy referred to the policy of developing the Territory along lines leading to the establishment of self-government or independence in accordance with Article 76 b of the Charter. The Governor of Tanganyika, in a speech to the Legislative Council on 17 September 1957, had said: "In reading the record of the debate and studying the resolutions of the Trusteeship Council one cannot but be struck by the helpful and sincere approach made to our problems by most of the members". Later in the same speech he had pointed out that the Secretaries of State of both political parties in the United Kingdom had solemnly stated that the aim of the Administering Authority was to grant Tanganyika self-government when it was ready for it and he had added: "Indeed, this aim is written into the Trusteeship Agreement. We have every intention of fulfilling it. It is, therefore, our duty to prepare the Territory as quickly and as thoroughly as possible for self-government". He had then referred to the many things which must be done before that objective could be achieved. The speech had clearly stated the objective of United Kingdom policy, frankly recognizing the problems to be overcome and firmly indicating his Government's determination to overcome them. An equally frank recognition of the problems was to be found in paragraph 45 of the Visiting Mission's report.

5. In a speech delivered at Dar es Salaam on 28 October 1957 the Secretary of State for the Colonies had clearly expressed the United Kingdom Government's determination to carry out the objectives of the Trusteeship System in Tanganyika. In that connexion, he drew attention to paragraph 11 of the United Kingdom Government's observations (T/1362) on the Visiting Mission's report. He felt that the Council could be satisfied at the broad community of purpose shown by the Visiting Mission and the Administering Authority. He would not go into detail

¹ See A/3595 and Corr.I, part II, chap. I.

regarding his Government's general aims, which had been very fully discussed during the debate at the twentieth session and which figured in the Council's recommendation to which he had referred. The Visiting Mission had indeed found little to add to it.

6. In its recommendation on constitutional development, the Council welcomed what it described as important further steps in constitutional development and went on to express the hope that the terms of reference of the proposed committee of the new Legislative Council would allow of the review of the present parity system of representation. In his speech to the Legislative Council the Governor had announced that it was intended that the committee's terms of reference should include the examination of the existing constituency boundaries to see whether any improvement could be effected and whether any changes should be made in the existing provisions for parity representation.

7. In its report the Visiting Mission reinforced the Council's recommendation on local government and in particular strongly emphasized its belief that urgent attention should be given to accelerating the development of district councils. The United Kingdom Government entirely agreed with the emphasis placed by the Council and the Visiting Mission on the development of local government, a matter upon which the Secretary of State had laid special stress in his speech at Dar es Salaam. Paragraphs 32 to 40 of the observations of the Administering Authority also clearly demonstrated the importance the United Kingdom Government attached to the whole subject. The special representative would tell the Council of the progress being made in the establishment of district councils on a non-racial basis.

8. In its recommendation on elections the Council welcomed the introduction of direct election of the representative members of the Legislative Council on a common roll, expressed the opinion that the proposed system could be tested only by experience, emphasized the desirability of progressively broadening the franchise and agreed that the introduction of the elective principle was in itself a significant step forward. The majority of the Visiting Mission recommended that the obligation on voters to vote for representatives of each race in contested elections should be abolished. That was, of course, a matter on which there could be two views but he thought that even those members of the Council who did not like the obligation would recognize that the Administering Authority had sound reasons for not accepting that particular recommendation of the Visiting Mission. Firstly, the Council's last recommendation agreed that the arrangement should be tested by experience; secondly, the Mission's recommendation had been made after the electoral arrangements had already been accepted unanimously by the Legislative Council; thirdly, the arrangement would from its very nature encourage racial moderation on the part of candidates for contested seats. Lastly, the review of the parity arrangements by the constitutional committee to be appointed in the latter part of 1959 would of necessity include a review of that particular provision. He therefore urged that the Council would do well to adhere to its previous recommendation.

9. It would not have been practicable for the Administering Authority to accept the Visiting Mission's recommendation concerning voting qualifications (T/1345, para. 70), since the period of registration had been practically complete when it had been submitted

and it would have entailed the postponement of the elections, a course which the Mission had expressly deprecated.

10. With regard to the Council's recommendation on the training of local people for positions of responsibility in the Administration, the Secretary of State had referred to that subject in his speech at Dar es Salaam and the Visiting Mission had devoted attention to it in paragraphs 108-116 of its report. The Administering Authority's comments on the matter (T/1362, paras. 41-52) were in general accord with the Council's own views and the Visiting Mission's conclusions.

11. On the whole, where political and constitutional matters were concerned he considered that the Council had good reason to be satisfied with the progress made in the Territory in recent months. In particular he felt that the Council should be satisfied with the measure of agreement between the Administering Authority, the Visiting Mission and itself. The Chairman of the Visiting Mission, speaking in the Council on 31 January (849th meeting) as the representative of Haiti, had said that he and his colleagues had left Tanganyika with moderate optimism regarding the future but that developments in the Territory since the departure of the Mission had shaken that feeling of optimism. In his opinion, the optimism of the Haitian representative need not have been shaken; he believed that cautious optimism was the right attitude towards the prospects in Tanganyika.

12. Mr. Dorsinville had given three reasons why his views had changed: the decision of the Secretary of State not to change the procedure for the forthcoming elections; some remarks by the Governor of Tanganyika about irresponsible elements in political parties; and the resignation of Mr. Julius Nyerere from the Legislative Council. Mr. Dorsinville had appeared to feel that there had been some change of policy by the Administering Authority. Sir Andrew Cohen hoped he had made it clear to the members of the Council that that was not the case. The decision not to make a change in the electoral arrangements, and particularly in the obligation to vote for representatives of each race in contested elections, could surely not have suggested any change of policy, especially since the Council itself had expressed the view that the arrangement could be tested only by experience. He did not think the Governor's remarks about irresponsibility among some elements in political parties could be construed as indicating hostility to political parties as such. The Governor was not alone in calling attention to turbulence and agitation among some elements in political parties in Tanganyika; indeed the subject was referred to in paragraph 73 of the Visiting Mission's report. While in paragraph 74 the Mission expressed disappointment at some instances of political opposition to eminently advantageous government programmes and urged political parties to exercise influence in support of such programmes. It was the duty of those who occupied leading positions in Territories such as Tanganyika, and above all of the Governor, to speak out clearly against irresponsible activities by any section of the public. To speak bluntly was in no sense to show hostility to political parties and was far preferable to having to enact restrictive measures later. Finally, as regards Mr. Nyerere's resignation, it would not be appropriate at the present time to enter into a discussion of the detailed reasons which Mr. Nyerere had given for that action. That the Governor was anxious to have him on the Council had been shown

by his having nominated him only some four months previously. It was understood that the Tanganyika African National Union intended to contest the elections in 1958 and 1959 and the Council would be well advised to await the results of those elections.

13. He would not refer in detail to each of the Council's recommendations on economic, social and educational development, since they were dealt with comprehensively in the Visiting Mission's report and the Administering Authority's observations on the report and the special representative would describe the salient points of progress made during the past few months. Nor would he deal with mining, in spite of its importance, because the special representative would have much to say on that subject. He would confine his remarks to agriculture, the co-operative movement, education, land and finance.

14. The Administering Authority welcomed and endorsed the remarks made by the Council and the Visiting Mission on the importance of developing the productivity of African farming and cattle breeding. A special allocation of £700,000 was being made from the Colonial Development and Welfare funds to meet the capital cost of the new African productivity schemes which had been submitted from all parts of the Territory. The Administration was determined to press on vigorously with those important schemes for the benefit of African farmers. At the same time non-African agriculture was making a great and indeed indispensable contribution to the national income and to the government revenue which supported the extension of services for the advancement of the population as a whole. In paragraphs 207 and 208 of its report, the Mission expressed appreciation of the value and efficiency of non-African farming. It was clearly of the greatest importance that non-African agriculturists should continue to make their great contribution to the Territory's progress.

15. The importance which the Administering Authority attached to the growth of the co-operative movement was shown both in the annual report² and in its observations on the Visiting Mission's report.

16. Since the special representative would have much to tell the Council about the progress of education, he would only say that the Administering Authority was determined to press on by all means in its power, within the scope of the financial resources available, with the development of the educational system. The Administration fully realized the particular importance of expanding and improving educational services for Africans.

17. Both the Council and the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly had shown a great interest in land utilization, land tenure and land alienation, and had given a spur to the efforts of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories. The Visiting Mission's report also dealt very fully with the subject of land, while the length and nature of the Administering Authority's observations on the subject (T/1362, paras. 72-92) showed how seriously it took its obligations in that matter under the Trusteeship Agreement. The information the Council had asked for

² *Tanganyika under United Kingdom Administration; 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).

in its recommendation on the subject (A/3595 and Corr.1, p. 42) would be included in the Administering Authority's report on the Territory for 1957. In the meantime the special representative would give the Council full particulars during the present session.

18. Nothing in the Visiting Mission's report was more searching or more challenging than the passage on finance, in paragraphs 345 to 366. Paragraphs 138 to 148 of the Administering Authority's observations dealt fully with the position, the figures given in paragraphs 139 to 141 being the most up-to-date available. The Visiting Mission had given full consideration to the problems of obtaining capital from outside sources, whether from the United Kingdom or elsewhere, as well as to the efforts which the Administering Authority had been making to secure as much capital as possible. In paragraph 142 of its observations the Administering Authority drew attention to the problem of meeting the rising recurrent costs inherent in the current development programme. Paragraph 143 of the observations made it clear that Tanganyika's development needs had received and would continue to receive the constant attention of the Administering Authority. Paragraph 144 outlined further positive steps being taken by the Administering Authority; in that connexion he expressed his Government's appreciation of the assistance given by the United States Government in the shape of grants and loans. In paragraph 364 of its report the Mission expressed the view that the future development of the Territory must depend essentially on the efforts of its inhabitants and that every effort must be made to make conditions as attractive as possible for would-be investors, and in paragraph 366 it concluded that there was no evidence that political development in the Territory was having an adverse effect on the investment of outside capital.

19. In connexion with the Mission's conclusion in paragraph 364, he drew attention to paragraph 147 of the observations of the Administering Authority, which set forth the difficulties of the situation and stated that the Administering Authority would nevertheless continue to do everything within its power to ensure the provision of development finance for the Territory.

20. In paragraph 365 of its report the Visiting Mission suggested that the Administering Authority should consider inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to send a mission to Tanganyika for the purpose of studying development possibilities and for advising on methods of financing sound projects, either externally or internally. As stated in paragraph 148 of its observations, the Administering Authority welcomed the recommendation; the Bank had stated that it was willing to give favourable consideration to the proposal and had suggested that as a first step it should send a representative to London and Tanganyika to discuss the scope, composition and timing of the proposed mission.

21. He felt sure that in considering the affairs of Tanganyika the Council would not underestimate the great material difficulties to be overcome: the physical difficulties imposed by nature; the difficulties caused by the great distances between the main areas of population; and the difficulties of obtaining enough capital for development. Those difficulties could not be overcome quickly or easily by the application of any particular economic theory; for their successful solution they demanded not only a flexible and imaginative approach but steady and continuous hard work in co-operation

with the people of Tanganyika. He thought the Council would agree that steady progress was being made by the Government and people of Tanganyika in tackling those material problems. There were also grounds for satisfaction in the development of the human situation—the good relations between the different sections of the community, the emergence of leading Africans who were beginning to play a notable part in the central legislature, the professions and the central Government, and the growth of public life and public opinion among the people of the Territory. The Administering Authority was determined to do all in its power to help the people of Tanganyika in their progress towards the objectives of the Trusteeship System and of the Charter.

22. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he would confine his remarks to developments during 1957, with particular emphasis on the events of the past eight months. The objectivity of the last Visiting Mission's report and the care taken to ascertain the opinions held by various sections of the population had been greatly appreciated in Tanganyika. More specifically, there had been widespread satisfaction at the Mission's general endorsement of the Government's policy in political advancement at the Territorial level and in local government, and in the development of the civil service. The Mission's generally realistic attitude towards the political, economic, social and educational problems of the Territory had also been appreciated. Recognition of the difficulties to be overcome was the best possible spur to vigorous effort to overcome them and from that point of view the report would be a great encouragement to all those working to develop the Territory.

23. Before the Visiting Mission had left the Territory, a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation had arrived to spend five weeks in Tanganyika and had toured the country extensively, acquiring knowledge and experience which could not be in the best interests of Tanganyika whenever its affairs were discussed in the British Parliament. During October 1957 the Secretary of State for the Colonies had spent twelve days in the Territory.

24. Since the opening of the Legislative Council on 17 September, the Lake Province had been divided into two constituencies, making a total of ten constituencies for the 1958 and 1959 elections. Final figures of the number of people entitled to vote in the September 1958 elections were not yet available but it was probable that about 29,000 voters had registered and would be eligible to vote in the five constituencies chosen for the first round of the elections.

25. Towards the end of 1957, an additional unofficial member of the Executive Council had been appointed—Chief Lugusha, one of the four African assistant ministers.

26. In December 1957, the Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance 1957, the main purpose of which was to introduce a new type of local authority—the district council—had been enacted. Full details of the operation of such councils were given in the Administering Authority's observations (T/1362), but it should be emphasized that it was not the Government's intention to impose them in any area in which they did not command the support of the majority of the people. In fact, the law specifically provided that the minister responsible must be satisfied that the people concerned wanted a district council before any action could be taken and the instrument setting up the

council must in each case be approved by the Legislative Council before it could be brought into force. The district councils would assume some of the services now performed by Native Authorities and would have the sources of income enjoyed by Native Authorities, in addition to some which now accrued to general Territorial revenue. The Government of Tanganyika was firmly convinced that the introduction of that new form of local government would be in the best interests of the people and it trusted that the people concerned would soon come to appreciate the many advantages it entailed. Nine districts had already expressed the wish to have district councils established; those nine councils would be set up in the very near future.

27. In order to safeguard the position of the chiefs when the new councils came into being, another ordinance—the African Chiefs (Special Provisions) Ordinance—had been enacted in December 1957, which provided that the power of chiefs to make rules and orders in respect of matters regulated by Native law and customs and not within the scope of the district council should be preserved.

28. In January 1958, the second meeting of the Chiefs' Convention had been held. The discussions had covered a wide range of administrative matters and the chiefs had shown a most responsible and realistic attitude to the various problems of the Territory.

29. There had also been considerable activity in urban local development. Elections had been held for the town councils of Arusha and Morogoro and it was hoped that urban elections would be held in Lindi, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam during the current year and that a new town council would be established at Tabora on 1 July 1958. The Trusteeship Council would be interested to learn that for the first time in the history of Dar es Salaam an African Deputy Mayor had been elected by the Municipal Council. An African had also been elected Deputy Chairman of the Lindi Town Council.

30. With regard to the civil service, it would be seen from the Administering Authority's observations that there had been a steady increase in the number of Africans appointed to responsible posts even in the short period which had elapsed since the Mission left the Territory. In particular, the number of African district officers and assistant district officers was increasing steadily. There were at present two African district officers in service, while two more were attending a course at Cambridge and would be taking up their appointments before the end of the year. Consideration was also being given to the promotion of two or three assistant district officers to the district officer grade, so that there should be a total of six or seven African district officers by the end of the year. In addition, two more students of the University College of Makerere had recently been selected for appointment as district officers and would be sent for training to Cambridge during 1958-1959, thus bringing the total number of African district officers to eight or nine in 1959. Moreover, nine Africans had recently been appointed as assistant district officers and if the Legislative Council voted the necessary funds for additional posts in that grade there would be no fewer than forty-six African assistant district officers in the service before the end of 1958.

31. There were now forty-three separate in-service and pre-service training courses for government officers and candidates for government service; in 1957 about

2,800 officers had received training in such courses and in 1958 the figure was expected to reach about 4,000. Those figures referred only to courses which formed part of a regular series; they did not include any of the purely *ad hoc* courses.

32. In the financial field, the fall in revenue had continued into 1957 and the final figures for the financial year ending on 30 June 1957 showed that total ordinary revenue had amounted to £17,500,000, a decrease of £1,200,000 by comparison with the preceding year. The deficit for the year had been £665,000; that deficit had, however, been foreseen early in the financial year and the efforts made to keep it down to reasonable proportions had been generally successful. Figures for the first six months of the current year indicated an estimated deficit of about £200,000. It should be borne in mind, however, that a greater proportion of revenue was collected during the second six months of the financial year.

33. The Territory's economic development during the period under review was comprehensively dealt with in the Administering Authority's observations; particular attention should be drawn, however, to the continued and impressive progress of the co-operative movement.

34. When he had addressed the Council at its twentieth session (811th meeting), he had drawn attention to four basic factors which should be kept in mind in assessing the development of the Territory. In connexion with the last of those factors—the absence of known mineral resources in large quantities in Tanganyika—there had been marked signs of increasing interest on the part of overseas undertakings in the development of the Territory's mineral resources. The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., in association with eight other companies, had formed a new company known as the Western Rift Exploration Company Ltd., incorporated in Tanganyika with a capital of £1 million, for the purpose of continuing the mineral exploration initiated in 1956, and large-scale mineral investigation had been in progress during 1957. In October 1957 the Mbeya Exploration Company Ltd. had brought into operation a pilot mill for testing methods of extraction of pyrochlore concentrates from which niobium metal would be smelted and marketed. The Colonial Development Corporation had completed its investigation of the coal field at the head of Lake Nyasa and had applied for a mining lease, and the Geological Survey Department had carried out an investigation of the iron deposits at Liganga in the same area of Tanganyika. Further drilling for oil was continuing in the Kilwa district and an application by an individual for an oil-prospecting licence in the Northern Province had just been approved. At Dodoma the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority had been engaged in drilling at certain of the Territory's helium springs.

35. All those mining activities indicated that within the next five years it should be possible to obtain a far better picture of the Territory's mineral potentialities and it was to be hoped that mineral deposits would be found which would provide sources of increased revenue. The Government of Tanganyika was glad to note that the Visiting Mission appreciated its efforts to attract outside capital for investment in mineral exploitation and it fully endorsed the Mission's suggestion that political leaders should play an important part in explaining the situation to their followers and urging greater co-operation with the Government in that field.

36. In the field of social advancement, five new district hospitals had recently been completed and two new ones were under construction, while further work was proceeding on the Galanos wing at the Tanga hospital and at the Makete leprosarium. It was hoped that the Princess Margaret Hospital and Training Centre at Dar es Salaam would be completed by 1959, while the construction of a health nurses' training school at Moshi was to begin in 1958.

37. There were now nine doctors trained at Makerere College in government service and the British Medical Council had recently recognized the medical qualifications given by Makerere as registerable in the United Kingdom.

38. The Trusteeship Council would be glad to learn that both the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund were participating in the Government's preventive medicine campaign. In addition to furnishing equipment and aids for health education, as well as supplies of dried milk etc., those organizations had provided or had been asked to provide a number of specialists for specific investigations in connexion with yaws, tuberculosis, eye disease, poliomyelitis and malaria.

39. In 1957, more than 365,000 children had been enrolled in primary schools or in the old district schools, which were now disappearing. In addition, 32,000 children had been enrolled in middle schools and over 3,000 in secondary schools. In November 1957, 1,175 secondary school pupils had taken the Standard X examination and 775 boys and 64 girls had been successful. The Government of Tanganyika was paying particular attention to the problem of providing educational facilities for African girls; for example, the 1957 enrolment of African girls in middle schools had been about 5,500, but by 1963 there would be nearly 10,000 places available. Again, while there were only 226 girls attending secondary school at present, the number of places for such girls would be nearly trebled within the next three years.

40. With regard to higher education, it was expected that there would be a total of 248 Africans from Tanganyika at Makerere by July 1958 and fourteen were at present studying at the Royal Technical College at Nairobi. In addition, 81 African students were attending institutions of higher education outside East Africa. It should be pointed out that the number of bursaries awarded by the Government of Tanganyika for overseas education was at present limited only by the number of students with the necessary qualifications: the money was available and more applicants were desired. With the institution of Higher School Certificate courses in more schools in the Territory, the Government hoped that the number of students eligible for overseas scholarships would be increased.

41. With regard to teacher training, 985 men and 465 women were now attending the Grade II teacher-training centres, at one of which men and women teachers would be trained together for the first time. Similarly, 245 men and 55 women would be trained together at the government Grade I teacher-training centre during 1958. The slight decrease in the intake of the Grade II teacher-training centres and the increase in the intake of the Grade I centre were due to the increase in the number of middle schools, the slowing of primary school expansion and the spreading of the five-year plan over seven years.

42. With regard to technical education, some 770 students were attending the trade schools at Ifunda and Moshi, while 75 students, including women, had been accepted for a one-year clerical course at the Dar es Salaam Technical Institute, which was also giving a number of other short-term courses. Some 80 full-time and over 400 part-time students had been enrolled at the Moshi College of Commerce. All the figures he had given were in addition to the 4,000 or so members of the public service who would be taking pre-service or in-service training courses in 1958.

43. The Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation was now broadcasting from one transmitter in Dar es Salaam a programme, mainly in Swahili for Africans, and it intended to install a medium-wave and a second short-wave transmitter, which would make it possible to broadcast two different programmes in various languages simultaneously. It was probable that a continuous programme in Swahili would be broadcast from one transmitter, designed primarily for the less sophisticated Africans, while the second programme would partly satisfy the needs not only of non-African listeners but of the ever-increasing number of educated Africans. Eighty per cent of the cost of that development was being met by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Furthermore, a highly qualified senior officer of the British Broadcasting Corporation had recently been appointed Director of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation.

44. Another important event in the field of public relations had been the establishment on an independent and permanent basis of the three Swahili newspapers previously published by the Department of Public Relations. Arrangements had been made for the establishment of a board of independent trustees, who would be the sole shareholders in a new company which would be responsible for the publication of the newspapers and would have power to publish others should the need arise. One of the trustees, who would be the managing director of the company, had been appointed Chairman of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation so as to ensure the closest co-ordination of those two media of news dissemination. Of the four trustees, two were Africans.

45. Other developments in public relations had included the assignment of public relations officers to five of the eight provinces in the Territory during 1957 and the publication of a series of small pamphlets in English and Swahili dealing with a wide variety of subjects. The Photographic Division of the Public

Relations Department had issued some 29,000 photographs during 1957 and towards the end of that year newsreel films of current events had been made and offered for world distribution. At the same time Press release coverage had been considerably enlarged and now extended to a number of American, Canadian and Australian publications, as well as a much larger number of publications in the United Kingdom. All those developments showed clearly the great importance the Government attached to the matter of public relations.

46. Final figures for the 1957 census had recently been made available and showed that the African population of the Territory was just over 8,500,000. In addition, there were approximately 21,000 Europeans, 72,000 Asians, 19,000 Arabs, nearly 5,000 Goans and about 7,000 others.

47. The year 1957 had indeed been an important one in the Territory's development and further significant changes were expected in 1958, among them the first elections to the Legislative Council, to be held in September, and the visit to the Territory, in March, of the President of the International Bank. That indication of the Bank's interest in the Territory was most welcome; it was to be hoped that funds would be forthcoming from the Bank and perhaps from other international agencies for the further development of the Territory's economic resources. It was expected also that considerable progress would be made during 1958 in the African productivity schemes.

48. Since his departure from the Territory, a licence had been granted to a new company called the Tanganyika Sugar Company Ltd. to investigate the suitability of certain parts of the Kilombero Valley for sugar production. That was an important development, for the company was a multiracial one, with representatives of all three main races on the Board of Directors, and it was the first scheme to offer full participation and partnership in a large-scale commercial undertaking to Africans. The next twelve months should also witness substantial progress in the mining activities to which he had referred and towards the establishment of a tobacco factory, a shoe factory, a new sugar factory, a tannin extract plant, a large new hotel in Dar es Salaam, a cement works, a large new flour mill, another bank of international reputation, and a number of other undertakings. All those developments were evidence of the atmosphere of buoyancy and optimism now prevailing in Tanganyika, which augured well for the future of the Territory.

The meeting rose at 4.20 p.m.