



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Twenty-sixth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Thursday, 9 June 1960,  
at 2.40 p.m.

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. Girolamo VITELLI (Italy).

**Present:**

The representatives of the following States: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, China, France, India, Italy, New Zealand, Paraguay, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, 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 conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika (continued):**

- (i) Annual reports of the Administering Authority for the years 1958 and 1959 (T/1489, T/1525, T/1529, T/1541);
- (ii) Petitions and communications raising general questions (T/PET.2/L.13; T/COM.2/L.54-56);
- (iii) Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960 (T/1532 and Add.1)

[Agenda items 3 (b), 4 and 5 (b)]

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke and Mr. Chant, special representatives of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, took places at the Council table.*

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

*Economic advancement (concluded)*

1. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) contrasted the attitude of the Administering Authority, which tended to emphasize that the Territory would

continue for a long time to need assistance from abroad for its long-term development, with the views attributed by the Press to Mr. Nyerere, the President of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), who was reported to have said at the end of 1959 that an independent Tanganyika could raise the level of living of its people without external assistance. In the light of that statement and of the opinion expressed in paragraph 48 of the report (T/1532 and Add.1) of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960, that TANU would continue to press for independence even if international aid was not forthcoming, he would like to hear the views of the Administering Authority on the prospects for Tanganyika's economic development.

2. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) pointed out that of the Territory's £6 million development budget for 1960-1961, £5.4 million was contributed from abroad, in the form of grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds or loans. He could say without hesitation that if outside assistance to the Territory was discontinued, or indeed not increased, all the development programmes in Tanganyika would be greatly handicapped.

3. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the statement made by the representative of the Administering Authority at the 1100th meeting had left him with the impression that the United Kingdom would continue its financial assistance to independent Tanganyika if the latter became a member of the British Commonwealth but that it would assume no responsibilities for granting special assistance if Tanganyika did not join the Commonwealth, in which case Tanganyika would probably be granted the same kind of assistance as was given to other States outside the Commonwealth. In his opinion, the Administering Authority should retain some responsibility after Tanganyika became independent, because the Territory had been a source of revenue to the United Kingdom over many years. He asked whether the Administering Authority had considered the possibility of making any promises to grant technical or other aid to independent Tanganyika, whether it joined the British Commonwealth or not.

4. Mr. RYRIE (United Kingdom) said that nothing in the United Kingdom representative's statement at the 1100th meeting could be interpreted as meaning that United Kingdom aid to Tanganyika after independence would be conditional on its becoming a member of the Commonwealth. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had told the Visiting Mission that there was no difficulty in principle about continuing aid to countries such as Tanganyika after they became independent, although the methods and channels employed would be different. If Tanganyika did not join the British Commonwealth the problem would have to be considered afresh, but the United Kingdom was anxious to do all it could to help Tanganyika develop its economy and

social services, both before and after independence, irrespective of whether it would eventually join the Commonwealth.

5. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that according to the Administering Authority's annual report for the year 1959,<sup>1/</sup> the total area of alienated land in Tanganyika amounted to approximately 1.2 per cent of all the land in the Territory, i.e. to 2.5 million acres. That percentage would be much higher if total alienated land were expressed as a function of the total area used for agricultural purposes. Paragraph 134 of the Visiting Mission's report referred to the steadily increasing amount of land alienated in areas of high population density and high fertility. In its 1959 report (T/1428) FAO had stated that nearly 14 per cent of the land in the Kilimanjaro and Meru areas was alienated. Much land was also alienated in the fertile lowlands of Tanga Province. The situation was therefore most acute in areas where the conditions for developing agriculture were particularly favourable. He would welcome information on the geographical situation of the land alienated in 1959 and the land that had been returned to its previous owners.

6. Mr. CHANT (Special Representative) said that there was no connexion between the acreage of alienated land and the total acreage of land available for agriculture in the Territory. While it was true that some alienated land lay in the Northern, Southern Highlands and Tanga Provinces, much of it was in the lowland semi-arid areas where sisal was grown.

7. He could not say offhand exactly in what parts of Tanganyika the land alienated or returned in 1959 lay, but he would try to obtain that information.

8. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) drew attention to paragraph 145 of the Visiting Mission's report, which described the alienation of land from the Meru tribe in 1951. He asked whether the Administering Authority had taken any steps to meet the demands of the Meru tribes for a just solution of the problem.

9. Mr. CHANT (Special Representative) replied that the Meru tribe had derived considerable advantage from an exchange of land in 1954. The Government was taking steps to relieve the land pressure in the Meru area by providing an expansion area for the tribe and was considering the purchase of a farm in the Ngare Nanyuki area which would then be leased to individual members of the Meru tribe. The Government had spent and was spending considerable amounts of money in preparing the new land allocated to the tribe.

10. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) referred to paragraphs 129, 130 and 172 of the Visiting Mission's report, which spoke of the difficulties encountered by Africans in raising credit for improving their farms. The problem was particularly acute for the African co-operative movement. The Council had been told by the representative of the Administering Authority that Africans could raise credit from three sources, two of which were open to Africans only. He would like some more information on that point.

<sup>1/</sup>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 1959, Parts I and II, Colonial No. 346 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1960). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1529).

11. Mr. CHANT (Special Representative) said that the three sources were the Land Bank, which normally required a land title by way of security, the Local Development Loan Fund and the African Productivity Loan Fund. The two Loan Funds each had a revolving capital of £100,000. At the end of 1958 the Local Development Loan Fund had had £61,755 and the African Productivity Loan Fund £97,445 in current loans. The loans were normally secured on livestock, houses or similar property. The failure of some Africans to repay the loans advanced to them had forced the Fund committee to be careful in arranging a suitable chattel mortgage as a security for such loans. The Administering Authority proposed to seek expert advice with a view to considering the reorganization of agricultural credit facilities. It was also contemplating the establishment of some form of co-operative credit and of a central co-operative bank.

12. In reply to further questions from Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. CHANT (Special Representative) said that the interest rate charged by the two Loan Funds was 5 per cent, while the Land Bank charged 7 per cent on short-term loans and 6 per cent on long-term loans. Commercial banks in Tanganyika were prepared to arrange the normal credit facilities but they were not extensively used by the indigenous inhabitants. At the close of 1959, when the bank rate had stood at 4 per cent, commercial banks had charged interest at the rate of 6 per cent and upwards on loans.

13. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that according to the table of expenditure for 1958-1959 and estimates for 1959-1960 shown on page 23 of part II of the Administering Authority's 1959 annual report, as also the press release issued by the Minister for Finance on the budget for 1960-1961, increases in expenditure for education and public health were consistently smaller than increases for the police. He asked what was the reason for that discrepancy.

14. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the amount actually spent on education could not be found on the page to which the USSR representative had referred because the total education expenditure was broken up into a number of headings. It might be easier to consider the figures given in the estimate for 1960-1961, which included a total of £3,139,000 for the Ministry of Education and Labour; out of that sum \$110,000 was spent on labour and £7,000 on antiquities, leaving well over £3 million for education. The increase in expenditure for the police had been made in response to a growing public demand, as reflected in the Legislative Council's debates, that the police should be strengthened to keep pace with the Territory's rapid economic development. He would point out that much of that development was taking place among the indigenous inhabitants themselves, as in the case of the cotton industry, which was entirely in the hands of African co-operatives, and coffee production, 95 per cent of which was African. A study of the debates in the Legislative Council and the observations made by elected members would show that the demand came from almost every district in the Territory. The estimates for the police had been passed in the recent budget debate without a single objection.

15. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, as it was indeed difficult to interpret the

figures given in the annual report, the special representative could perhaps tell him how much had been spent on African education in 1958, 1959 and 1959-1960. He was not convinced by the special representative's statement about the need for increased expenditure on the police; if the purpose was to promote economic development the money could be better spent to increase the number of specialists and educated people in the Territory.

16. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that recurrent expenditure on African education in 1958-1959, excluding administrative and ancillary expenditure, had totalled £2,238,647. It was not yet known what the final expenditure for 1959-1960 would amount to, as the financial year would not end until 30 June, but the estimate for 1959-1960 was £2,427,513. The comparable figure for 1960-1961 was £2,555,904. Although the increase already provided for in the estimates was not very large, it was expected that a further £200,000 a year would be spent on African education alone if the plans for expanding secondary education which were to be submitted to the new Government were approved.

17. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), noting that 28 per cent of the Government's revenue was derived from direct taxation, asked what income groups paid the bulk of that tax.

18. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that direct taxation, which was expected to bring in about £4 million in 1960-1961, consisted of income tax and personal tax. Income tax, which was much the larger of those two categories, was paid by most of the 100,000 non-Africans in the Territory, virtually no Africans being affected by it. The personal tax, which it was estimated would bring in £1,450,000 in 1960-1961, would be paid by both the 8.5 million Africans and the non-Africans in the Territory.

19. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked what were the major sources of the revenue derived from indirect taxation.

20. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that in the 1960-1961 estimates the relevant figures were the following: import duties, £7.5 million; excise duties £2.5 million; mining royalties, £650,000; vehicle licences, £510,000. There were also contributions of government servants to the Widows' and Orphans', Pensions Fund and a number of other miscellaneous items.

21. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted the information given in paragraph 282 of the annual report for 1958<sup>2/</sup> concerning the granting in 1957 of a 55-year monopoly by the Government to a private company to supply electricity in Dar es Salaam and other areas. He was surprised that a monopoly covering such a long period of time should have been granted to a foreign company. He asked if the Governor had the right to grant such monopolies to foreign companies and, if so, for what period; if there were other companies in the Territory which had received exclusive rights from the Governor to provide certain services to the population over long periods

of time; and if the future independent Government of Tanganyika would be able to free itself from the obligations entailed by such transactions if it so wished.

22. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he had not precise information concerning the transaction in question but that he would obtain it for the USSR representative. For the present he could say only that the electric power company was a merger of two earlier companies which had been granted a long-term concession many years before. The only other company to which monopoly rights had been given was the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company. Under the provisions of the Constitution the Governor was precluded from issuing monopoly concessions without the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It should be added that at the time when the original concessions had been granted Tanganyika had been far less developed than at present and the authorities had found it necessary to offer substantial inducements in the way of monopoly concessions in order to persuade foreign companies to operate in the Territory.

23. The future independent Government of Tanganyika could not, of course, legally depart from the terms of the present arrangements without paying due compensation. There was no doubt, however, that legislation could be introduced into the Legislative Council which would enable the Government to buy out the electric power company in question if it wished. Such a suggestion had, indeed, been put forward by an elected member at the most recent meeting; it had drawn from the Minister for Finance the comment that if the Government of Tanganyika had at its disposal sufficient capital to buy out that company it would do better to use it for the construction of schools and hospitals and the improvement of communications.

24. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), noting that the Administering Authority had finally decided to free Tanganyika from the annual expenditure which it had formerly borne for the maintenance of armed forces in East Africa, asked why such a decision had not been taken earlier. The large sum of money involved could have been spent more profitably for other purposes.

25. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that it was normally the policy of the United Kingdom Government, in guiding Territories toward self-government and independence, that those Territories should make provision for their own defence, as did most independent countries. In the present instance, however, the United Kingdom Government, having regard to the financial position in East Africa and the Tanganyika Government's need for funds to be spent on development, had decided that it would be advisable to relieve the Territory of that burden.

*The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and resumed at 4.20 p.m.*

#### *Social and educational advancement*

26. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) noted that according to paragraph 201 of the Visiting Mission's report the trade unions were demanding a standard Territorial minimum wage but that the Administering Authority had said it would not be possible to meet that demand inasmuch as conditions varied in different parts of the Territory. He asked if the special representative would like to make any comment on that situation.

<sup>2/</sup>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 1958, Colonial No. 342 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1959). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1489).

27. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that a committee of the Council of Ministers had been set up to consider the matter, which was generally acknowledged to be of considerable importance. Pending the formation of the new Government in a few months' time they had not reached firm conclusions but they had expressed certain preliminary views. Firstly, they had concluded that it would be desirable to fix a statutory minimum wage for urban areas, a process which would have to be carried out by degrees as statistical information relating to the areas in question became available. Secondly, they felt that there were a number of objections to the introduction of a minimum wage in rural areas at the present stage. For one thing, 72 per cent of the Africans in paid employment were already covered by the sisal and tea agreements. For another, conditions differed so widely throughout the Territory, depending on whether free food and housing for workers were provided, that it would be extremely difficult to fix an equitable and satisfactory standard minimum wage. Even if it was possible to overcome those difficulties, a host of inspectors would be required to make it effective, which might, in the circumstances, lead to serious corruption. Finally, in most rural areas there was already a recognized although not statutory minimum wage and people simply would not work for potential employers who refused to pay them that minimum.

28. In reply to a further question by U TIN MAUNG (Burma), Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the committee was using a report prepared by Professor D. T. Jack of Durham University, as one of its working papers.

29. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) asked if the Visiting Mission's statement that provincial wages committees had been set up in all provinces but one was correct.

30. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that it was his understanding that there were provincial wages committees in all the provinces. It was possible, however, that as the West Lake Province had been separated from the former Lake Province only quite recently the original Lake Province provincial wages committee had not been split up but still functioned as a single committee for the two provinces.

31. U TIN MAUNG (Burma), referring to paragraph 204 of the report of the Visiting Mission, asked whether the Special Committee of the Central Joint Council, which had come into being on 1 April 1960, was functioning and if so what problems it had solved.

32. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) explained that Professor Jack had recommended changes in the Central Joint Council on the basis of which the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association had concluded an agreement with the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers Union for an increase in wage scales, amounting to some 50 per cent on previous rates, for approximately 130,000 African employees. Field-labour daily tasks had been increased by up to 30 per cent. Under the new system wages were paid in cash unless a worker specifically asked to be paid partly in kind. The "kipande" system was being abolished and would be replaced by the new arrangements.

33. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) observed that it was well known that the productivity of workers in underdeveloped countries was inferior to that of workers in advanced countries. The question was whether productivity was low because of low wages or whether

wages were low as a consequence of low productivity. He would like to hear the special representative's views on that point.

34. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that in his opinion the truth lay somewhere in the middle. Lower wages certainly resulted in a lower potential, but on the other hand he did not think that if wages were doubled output too would be doubled.

35. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) could not agree with the special representative. He quoted a statement issued by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the sixteenth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to the effect that experiments and productivity tests had established that when wages were increased there was a corresponding increase in productivity.

36. He asked whether the Administering Authority had given the local trade unions training facilities so that the people, in particular the unskilled workers, could learn how to make use of their tools of production.

37. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that he had not disputed that low productivity was partly due to low wages; the fact that the sisal industry had decided to increase wages by 50 per cent and hoped for an increase of output of some 30 per cent indicated that that principle was accepted. The first reaction from the labour force, however, after accepting the 50 per cent increase, had been to work fewer days per week, and only after a certain amount of education had the basis originally agreed upon been restored.

38. With regard to training facilities, there were two trade schools in Tanganyika, at Ifunda and Moshi. In addition, the Public Works Department trained numbers of unskilled workers to become semi-skilled and ultimately skilled workers. Moreover, various commercial undertakings, including the sisal industry and Williamson Diamonds Ltd., had their own training schemes. The Government was considering introducing a system of trade testing under which trainees could be tested and given certificates of proficiency.

39. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) pointed out that, according to paragraph 197 of the report of the Visiting Mission, training courses for junior labour organizers had been provided by the Department of Labour but that union officials did not attend them because the instructors were inhibited by their official status from giving the type of instruction, including for example training in strike techniques, which the union desired. He asked whether any other training was provided by the Department of Labour.

40. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that there were no courses for trade-union officials other than those referred to in paragraph 197 of the report of the Visiting Mission. The Government appreciated the point of view of the union officials; there were aspects of trade-union work which could not well be taught by a government department. The Government of Tanganyika therefore encouraged trade-union officials to go for training, under trade-union auspices, in East Africa or anywhere else where the training was available.

41. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) referred to the statement in paragraph 207 of the report of the Visiting Mission that the expansion of medical facilities was

handicapped by lack of funds. His delegation considered that the facilities could be developed without increasing the personnel of the Ministry of Health. He asked what progress had been made towards the provision of at least one hospital in each district headquarters.

42. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that during the course of the budget debate there had been requests for the establishment of hospitals from districts in which there were as yet none and requests for the improvement or enlargement of existing hospitals. In particular the Government had decided during the current financial year to begin building a new 400-bed hospital at Mwanza, at an estimated cost of approximately £350,000. Obviously that would mean that there would be £350,000 less to be spent on the building of district hospitals.

43. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) noted from the observations of the World Health Organization (T/1541) that smallpox had reappeared in Tanganyika during the past few years. He asked what preventive measures were being taken against the disease.

44. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Medical Department had carried out a comprehensive campaign in a number of areas, including Dar es Salaam, to encourage people to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated. In Dar es Salaam a very large number of people had taken advantage of the facilities offered but a large-scale campaign would be needed to persuade the inhabitants of the more remote areas to be vaccinated. The staff of the Department would, however, do their utmost to persuade people to be vaccinated. The latest figures showed an increase of only 300 cases of smallpox between 1958 and 1959. The real reason for the apparent increase might be that more cases had been reported than in the past.

45. U TIN MAUNG (Burma), referring to paragraph 11 of the WHO observations, asked what steps were being taken to combat tuberculosis and leprosy.

46. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that anti-tuberculosis campaigns had been organized in the Northern and Southern Provinces and the lessons learned had been applied in other districts and areas, though on a smaller scale. In 1959 as many as 14,000 children in one district of Tanga Province had been inoculated against tuberculosis and similar action had been taken in other districts.

47. Referring to the statement in paragraph 209 of the report of the Visiting Mission that only fourteen health centres had been set up, he stated that the Government hoped that thirty-five out of the forty centres planned would be completed by 1961. The remaining five would not be completed by that time owing to the financial difficulties of the Native Authorities and to the fact that supplies of UNICEF equipment had been slightly reduced.

48. With reference to paragraph 218 of the Visiting Mission's report, since the Mission had been in the Territory arrangements had been made by UNICEF to resume milk supplies for distribution through maternity and child welfare clinics.

49. U TIN MAUNG (Burma), referring to paragraph 221 of the Visiting Mission's report, asked whether the Administration had taken any steps to inquire into the grievances submitted to the Mission by the African Medical Workers Union.

50. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Government of Tanganyika was of course prepared to provide scholarships at the Makerere Medical School for any suitably qualified African who wished to take up medicine as a career. In fact, all the graduates of Makerere Medical School entered the Government medical services. As far as the promotion of medical assistants was concerned, no solution had been found. Obviously it was impossible to entrust to medical assistants tasks which could be performed only by a properly qualified doctor. If a medical assistant showed signs of being capable and wished to qualify as a doctor, and if he could satisfy the entrance requirements of Makerere Medical School, he would be given assistance to go there. Unless he obtained the necessary qualifications it was difficult to see how he could be promoted to any post above the grade of medical assistant.

51. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) asked whether any thought had been given to the training of locally recruited nurses so that they could be promoted to higher positions and replace the overseas nursing sisters.

52. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that there were various training schemes for nurses. They were usually trained in Tanganyika first and then sent overseas for further training. Only quite recently, however, had public opinion in Tanganyika accepted the desirability of girls taking up nursing as a profession. There was still some prejudice against it, but it was being overcome.

53. U TIN MAUNG (Burma), referring to paragraph 241 of the report of the Visiting Mission, asked what were the reasons for the large number of vacant places in the African primary and middle schools.

54. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that according to a report by the Department of Education for the year 1959 the reasons for the vacancies in primary schools, particularly in standard I, appeared to be firstly that the development in school building had overreached itself in some areas; secondly, that there was resistance in some backward areas to the payment of the primary school fees; and thirdly that some parents preferred to send their children to a bush school run by teachers of their own religious denomination. The existence of the vacancies was a matter of considerable concern to the Government, which could ill afford to build classrooms that were not filled.

55. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) asked whether the Committee on Integration of Education would take the matter into consideration and make recommendations.

56. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) assured the representative of Burma that the effect of the Committee's report would be a comprehensive review of the whole educational pattern.

57. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) asked what progress had been made towards the establishment of a university college in Tanganyika and whether any final decision had been taken regarding the site.

58. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that when the matter of a university college had first been brought up in the Legislative Council there had been considerable differences of opinion among the elected members as to the site and the Government had therefore been obliged to take a decision. Since the land at Morogoro was available without cost it had

been decided that that should be the provisional site. The Working Party on Higher Education had confirmed that decision. At a meeting of the Tanganyika Elected Members' Organisation the argument about the site had been continued, each member putting forward the claims of his own particular area. In the end it had been decided that if they could reach unanimous agreement, or even a majority decision, the Government would reconsider the matter. If, as seemed possible, the elected members recommended that it should be at Arusha, the Government would agree.

59. While academically there was no particular justification for adding to the facilities for higher education in East Africa before 1965, politically there was a very strong feeling in Tanganyika that the university college should be opened before that time. The matter would depend largely on the raising of funds outside the Territory, which would be necessary for a project of such magnitude.

60. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) expressed the hope that the university college would be established as soon as possible.

61. Mr. SALAMANCA (Bolivia), referring to the statement in paragraph 227 of the report of the Visiting Mission that the greatest problem in the field of education was the inadequacy of facilities for African education, asked what was the reason for that situation and what plans the Administering Authority had for remedying it.

62. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the Administering Authority's plans would increase the present facilities: for example, the number of children taking the school certificate would rise from 479 in 1960 to 1,778 in 1963.

63. It was true that the educational system in Tanganyika had a long way to go before it met the demand for education, but the Government of Tanganyika, with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, had spent a considerable proportion of the Territory's budget on education. It was purely a question of money and teachers.

64. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) recalled that in his statement at the 1100th meeting he had indicated that the Administering Authority entirely agreed with the Visiting Mission about the seriousness of the situation, particularly in the field of secondary education; he had referred to the so-called limited "crash programme" which the Tanganyika Government was initiating and had said that the Administering Authority was already in consultation with the Tanganyika Government on the financial and educational implications of a full-scale "crash programme" and would pursue the matter vigorously. The Administering Authority would do what it could to help Tanganyika to solve the problem. It had already made a very significant contribution to the development of education in the Territory.

65. Mr. SALAMANCA (Bolivia) said that he had not wished to deprecate the efforts made by the Administration but he felt that those efforts had not been in proportion to the population and to the needs of the Territory. Moreover, even if the Territory became independent, the United Kingdom would still have the moral obligation to help it in that field.

66. He asked the special representative why many Tanganyikans went to work in the Union of South Africa.

67. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that it had become almost traditional for workers from the southern part of Tanganyika to seek employment in the Union of South Africa, where the wages offered and the terms and conditions of service were attractive to them. Needless to say, they were under no compulsion whatever to go. A number of workers from neighbouring territories were similarly attracted to Tanganyika because of the sisal estates. It was a matter of interest that the remittances which the workers in South Africa made to their native districts added considerably to the economic wealth of those districts.

68. Mr. SALAMANCA (Bolivia) said that the situation reflected unfavourably upon working conditions in the Territory. He asked the special representative to comment on the announcement made by the Tanganyika Minister of Labour that the present agreement with the South Africa Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Ltd. would have to be reviewed and Mr. Nyerere's statement that South Africa was the last place in which the Tanganyikan people would wish to work or where its Government would wish them to work.

69. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that prior to the conclusion of the agreement between the Government of Tanganyika and the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association thousands of Africans had voluntarily and independently crossed the border and had been recruited for work in the Union of South Africa in circumstances and conditions over which the Tanganyika Government had no control. Since there was no prospect in the present or the future of prohibiting that movement, the Administering Authority had thought that it would be preferable to acknowledge its existence and to endeavour to put it on a proper basis.

70. There was a very strong emotional feeling in Tanganyika, particularly among the elected representatives and the representatives of TANU, against that movement, but it was apparently not shared by the workers concerned. Short of prohibiting people from seeking work in the Union of South Africa, the Government of Tanganyika could see no solution.

71. Mr. VELLODI (India) asked how many of the four women members of the Legislative Council were Africans.

72. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that of the elected women members one was a European and one an Asian; of the nominated members, one was a European and one an African. Six women had been proposed as candidates in the forthcoming elections.

73. Mr. VELLODI (India) asked whether there were any experts on community development in the Territory and whether anyone from the Territory had been sent abroad to observe the operation of community development schemes in other countries.

74. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that before replying to that question he wished to correct two errors concerning community development in the Visiting Mission's report.

75. With regard to paragraph 224, responsibility for initiating and carrying out community development programmes had not been divided between the various Government departments since 1951, when the Social Development Department had been formed.

76. It was stated in paragraph 225 that sixteen persons were trained annually at the Natural Resources School at Tengeru; that figure referred only to social development assistants and did not include the large number of Natural Resources Department personnel, Native Authority personnel and mission staff, who were being trained at Tengeru.

77. In reply to the Indian representative's question, he said that the assistance received by the Territory from a UNICEF-assisted homecraft and mothercraft scheme had led to a great expansion in the Social Development Department's work among women; in 1959, 1,700 women had attended district training courses supported by UNICEF. The Administering Authority had just learned that UNICEF aid in connexion with that particular scheme would be increased.

78. Mr. CHANT (Special Representative) said that there were two senior social development officers in the Territory; one was concerned with the administration of social development programmes in the urban areas and the other with such programmes in the rural areas. There were twenty-one other social development officers, all trained experts, and four senior and forty-nine junior social development assistants. At present, 48 per cent of the senior establishment of the Social Development Department was African. There were 342 women's clubs, with a total membership of 11,500, and eleven urban community development centres. Four more such centres would be completed in 1960. The Department was also responsible for a probation service.

79. Despite its name, most of the Department's work was in fact largely concerned with community development. The principal social development officer and others had had experience of community development in other parts of the world.

80. Mr. VELLODI (India) asked whether in his study on minimum wage legislation Professor Jack had recommended that the minimum legal wage should apply to urban wage-earners only or to all wage-earners in the Territory, as the Trusteeship Council had recommended (A/4100, p. 37).

81. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that, since the level of living varied considerably throughout the country, Professor Jack had been doubtful about the desirability of prescribing a single legal minimum wage for the whole country and had favoured the idea of separate boards to fix separate minimum wages in different areas.

82. Mr. VELLODI (India) recalled that the committee of the Council of Ministers set up to consider the matter had concluded that at present a minimum wage could be fixed for the urban areas only but that no such need existed in the rural areas. He asked whether that conclusion was in conformity with Professor Jack's recommendations.

83. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that in his report Professor Jack had said that he did not consider it necessary or even appropriate to fix a minimum wage in any industry where there were satisfactory relations and a satisfactory system of wage negotiation between employers and employees; he had mentioned specifically the sisal industry and the tea-growing industry, which between them covered 72 per cent of the Africans employed in rural areas. The committee of the Council of Ministers had accordingly concluded that for the time being it would not be appropriate, or even possible, to fix a minimum wage for the other 28 per cent because conditions differed widely between districts, a disproportionate number of inspectors would be required and in many rural areas there was already a recognized, though not statutory, minimum wage.

84. Mr. VELLODI (India) asked whether the Tanganyika Federation of Labour had been represented on the Labour Advisory Board referred to on page 141 of the 1959 annual report and whether the fact that a tentative decision had been taken to extend legal minimum wages to urban areas only had been accepted by the Federation.

85. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Tanganyika Federation of Labour had been represented on the Labour Advisory Board. It was doubtful whether the Federation was aware of the tentative conclusions of the committee, which had not been made public.

86. Mr. HOO (Under-Secretary for Conference Services), replying to a question the USSR representative had asked at the previous meeting, said that the Russian translation of the report of the Visiting Mission to Tanganyika would be distributed the following morning. The Secretariat would give the USSR delegation advance copies of the Russian translation of the report of the Visiting Mission to Ruanda-Urundi so that it would have the whole of the report by 15 June.

87. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thanked the Under-Secretary.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.