



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Twenty-sixth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Wednesday, 8 June 1960,
at 10.50 a.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.

In the absence of the President, U TIN MAUNG (Burma), Vice-President, took the Chair.

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);*
- (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)

Political advancement (concluded)

1. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that, although the United Kingdom repre-

sentative and the special representative had described the present Government of the Territory as partly representative, it was stated in paragraph 62 of the report (T/1532 and Add.1) of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960, that Mr. Nyerere, the President of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), still regarded it as a bureaucratic and alien form of administration. He wondered whether the Administering Authority did not fear that Mr. Nyerere, whom it reportedly intended to appoint as Chief Minister in the new Government, might regard the new form of government, too, as bureaucratic and alien.

2. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that Mr. Nyerere had made it clear that he regarded the new form of government as much less bureaucratic and alien than the previous one in view of the increase in the number of elected ministers and the changes made in the legislature.

3. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that Mr. Nyerere had fully accepted the plan for the new Government and had expressed the opinion in the Legislative Council that the latter would have sufficient powers to deal with the tasks of raising the people's level of living and leading the country rapidly towards independence.

4. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that, according to paragraph 69 of the Visiting Mission's report, Mr. Nyerere had expressed reservations concerning the continued presence of the Governor in the new Council of Ministers, since if the Governor insisted on some particular point it would lead to a constitutional crisis. That was a serious reservation, for the fact that the Governor was to preside over the Council of Ministers completely altered the latter's character.

5. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that a deputation from the TANU National Executive Committee had had a meeting with the Governor on 30 May, at which the Governor had explained that the type of responsible government which was to start functioning in October represented an intermediate stage between the Government which had existed up to 30 June 1959, in which all the ministers had been civil servants, and full internal self-government. It gave elected representatives of the people a full voice in the operation of social and economic services, in the development of local government and in the administration of the country generally while an indigenous civil service was being built up. When that civil service was ready to be placed under the exclusive control of the Tanganyika Government, the Governor would cease to preside over the Council of Ministers. There was no reason to suppose that the TANU delegation or Mr. Nyerere had not accepted that explanation.

6. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that it was clear from the statements of the

special representative and the United Kingdom representative that the Governor, as President of the Council of Ministers, would be the principal executive officer and would formulate government policy. Inasmuch as TANU demanded immediate independence, the Administering Authority should have accelerated the political development of the Territory so that it might more rapidly reach the stage at which the Governor and civil service members would leave the Council of Ministers. He wondered why the United Kingdom representative, who had said in connexion with another Trust Territory that a people could best learn how to govern a State by assuming some of the functions of government, felt it was too early for the people of Tanganyika to assume such functions.

7. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) replied that, in view of the extent to which the government was being taken over by the elected representatives of the people, it could not be said that no responsibility for the exercise of power was being given to Africans. Nor was it true that the Governor was to be responsible for the formulation of policy; the elected ministers would be responsible for most of the Territory's internal affairs and all matters of policy would be decided by the Council of Ministers as a whole.

8. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, while it was true that the legislative and executive powers of the representatives of the indigenous population were being somewhat expanded, those powers were, at the present stage of the Territory's political development, inadequate. That view was based on the statements of Mr. Nyerere and other representatives of the indigenous population.

9. He asked why it was necessary for the Governor to have the right to veto both enactments of the Legislative Council and decisions of the Council of Ministers.

10. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that veto powers of that kind had existed in such Territories as the Gold Coast up to the moment of independence but had never been used. It should also be borne in mind that the Governor would be anxious to avoid the constitutional crisis which, in view of the large elected majority in the Legislative Council and the Council of Ministers, any unreasonable use of the veto would be bound to provoke. The new Constitution would operate on the basis of harmonious co-operation between the Governor and those two bodies, but if the Administering Authority was to carry out its responsibilities to the United Nations it must be constitutionally in a position to exercise some check on both executive and legislative acts.

11. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked the special representative what would be the specific powers of the Chief Minister in the new Council of Ministers.

12. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the Chief Minister would be the Governor's principal adviser, would be the leader of government business in the Legislative Council and would be responsible for co-ordinating policy matters which involved more than one ministry.

13. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked what would be the official relationship between the Chief Minister and the Deputy Governor.

14. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Deputy Governor's task would be to

exercise the Governor's functions and, in particular, preside at meetings of the Council of Ministers in the Governor's absence. Like the Governor, he would not be a member of the Legislative Council and would have no constitutional rights with respect to that body. The Governor, of course, had the right to address the Legislative Council.

15. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked whether that meant that the Deputy Governor would not attend meetings of the Council of Ministers at which the Governor was present.

16. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the Deputy Governor would be present at all meetings, for he would not be able to carry out his functions unless he was fully in touch with the Council's proceedings.

17. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked whether the approval of both the Governor and the Deputy Governor would be required for any decisions taken by the Council of Ministers.

18. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the Council of Ministers did not decide matters by a formal vote but arrived at a general consensus of opinion after a free expression of views. It was for the Governor to decide whether to accept that opinion; he had done so on every occasion in the past and would unquestionably continue to do so in the future. When the Governor was present, the Deputy Governor confined himself to an expression of his point of view.

19. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he was not referring to the question of voting but to the case of differences of opinion between the ministers. He asked whether in such cases the opinion of the Deputy Governor was taken into account.

20. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) replied that decisions were taken not by the Governor, but by the Governor in Council of Ministers: thus the Governor would be taking a very special responsibility upon himself if he disagreed with the views of the ministers. In fact that would be a very exceptional occurrence. If it were to happen, the Deputy Governor's view would of course be taken into account but it would be the Governor who would have to take the responsibility for disagreeing with the views of the Council of Ministers. He himself thought it very unlikely that, in the Governor's absence, the Deputy Governor would take the responsibility of overriding the Council of Ministers.

21. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that, even when all the ministers had been civil service ministers, there had been differences of opinion among them; they would discuss their differences and arrive at a majority opinion, which the Governor accepted. The situation was the same with the present composition of the Council of Ministers.

22. With regard to the position of the Deputy-Governor, when the Governor was present in the Council of Ministers the Deputy Governor had a voice equal to that of any other member of the Council.

23. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, in his delegation's view, the participation in the Council of Ministers of the Governor, the Deputy Governor, two civil service ministers and the Minister for Finance increased the chances that disagreement might lead to a constitutional crisis. He asked the

United Kingdom representative whether he could enlarge on his statement that, if a vote of censure or any other kind of adverse vote were to be cast after the new Government had come into force, it would place the position of all the elected members in question and they would no doubt resign.

24. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that his statement had referred to the Legislative Council and not to the Council of Ministers. He entirely disagreed with the view that the presence in the Council of Ministers of the members to whom the USSR representative had referred made a constitutional crisis more likely. In fact, the Minister for Finance was present at the express wish of the elected members as well as of the Governor and the Administering Authority.

25. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that Mr. Nyerere himself had felt that a lack of agreement in the Council of Ministers might lead to a constitutional crisis if the Governor did not agree with the opinions expressed, in particular those of the elected members. It was not unlikely that a Cabinet composed of appointed and elected ministers would have differences of opinion on matters of substance. He therefore felt that the answer given by the United Kingdom representative did not fully clarify the situation.

26. He asked the special representative whether the Chief Minister would be authorized to preside over the Council of Ministers in the absence of the Governor and his Deputy.

27. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that the constitutional instruments now in the course of preparation would specifically provide that, if both the Governor and the Deputy Governor were to be absent, the Governor, prior to his departure, would appoint a Governor's Deputy—not to be confused with the Deputy Governor—who would preside at meetings of the Council of Ministers.

28. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked whether the Governor's Deputy could be appointed from outside the Council of Ministers.

29. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that in his opinion such a contingency was unlikely.

30. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked whether he was correct in assuming that the Governor might choose an appointed minister rather than the Chief Minister, who was an elected minister.

31. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that the invariable practice was to choose someone by friendly arrangement and with the informal consent of everyone concerned. He had no doubt whatever that there would be no difficulty if the situation ever arose.

32. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought there might be some duplication of functions between the special department which would be responsible, under the Chief Minister, for the training of cadres, and the civil service, which would be headed by the Deputy Governor. In that connexion, he asked whether the civil service would be responsible to the Deputy Governor or to the Chief Minister.

33. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that a clear distinction should be drawn between responsibility at the ministerial level and responsibility at the gubernatorial level. At the former level the responsibility for the civil service was likely

to be divided among a number of ministers. For example, the Minister for Finance would be in charge of the financial aspects of the civil service, while the Chief Minister would be responsible for the progressive Africanization of the service. The statement that the Deputy Governor was the head of the civil service merely meant that, so long as the Secretary of State for the Colonies retained responsibility for the administration of Tanganyika, any civil servant having a difference of opinion with the Government might petition the Deputy Governor, the Governor or the Secretary of State, and it would be the Deputy Governor who would act upon the petition. In short, the Deputy Governor would deal with civil servants as individuals, while the various ministries would deal with the specific technical aspects of the service.

34. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that the Governor of Tanganyika, speaking in the Legislative Council, had stated that when the civil service ceased to be under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the civil servants would retain a certain number of privileges, such as the retention of their present salaries and pension rights. He asked whether that applied also to any British civil servants who would continue to serve in Tanganyika after the Territory had attained independence and, if so, who would be responsible for the payment of their salaries.

35. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that acquired rights, by which he meant pensions, were governed by Tanganyika laws and were therefore the responsibility of the Government of Tanganyika, which was already paying such pensions.

36. When Tanganyika became independent, all civil servants, whether recruited overseas or locally, would immediately come under the Government of Tanganyika, which would be responsible for paying their salaries and for ensuring them appropriate conditions of service. The Secretary of State would have no further control or direct interest in the terms and conditions of service.

37. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that many members of the Legislative Council had frequently criticized the East Africa High Commission, had stated that Tanganyika was not receiving a fair share of the benefits accruing from the Commission's activities and had expressed the opinion that as a result of those activities the Trust Territory was becoming economically dependent on Kenya. Although the Tanganyika Legislative Council had adopted a resolution calling for only a two-year extension of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, which was the legislative organ of the Commission, the Administering Authority had decided to extend it for three years. The United Kingdom representative or the special representative could perhaps comment on that point.

38. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) explained that the choice of a three-year period represented a compromise between the two-year period called for by the Legislative Council of Tanganyika and the four-year period called for by both Kenya and Uganda. The important thing was that a review of the economic relations between the three Territories was being carried out and would provide an opportunity for consideration of any complaints that one or another of them might have. From paragraph 114 of the Visiting

Mission's report it would seem that the Tanganyikan leaders were by no means averse to the maintenance of some form of association with the other Territories provided that the relevant arrangements could be so modified as to constitute a more positive factor in the industrialization and development of Tanganyika.

39. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that Mr. Nyerere's position, as voiced recently in the Legislative Council on behalf of Tanganyikan public opinion, was that it would be in Tanganyika's interest to share certain services with the neighbouring Territories and to join with them in a common market but that the present economic and constitutional arrangements were not entirely satisfactory. In response to Mr. Nyerere's statement the Tanganyika Government had requested the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take two steps. Firstly, he had been requested to set up a commission to examine the financial and economic arrangements at present existing between the three Territories, a request which had been supported by the other two Governments concerned. Secondly, he had been asked to examine the constitutional structure of the High Commission; a statement had been made at a meeting of the Central Legislative Assembly in December 1959 to the effect that the Secretary would undertake that examination in consultation with the three Governors.

40. One of the reasons for the decision to extend the Central Legislative Assembly's activities for three years was that it would doubtless be mid-1961 by the time the fiscal commission had submitted its report and the new responsible Tanganyikan Government was in a position to consider its implications; only after that would it be possible to work out the necessary arrangements to replace the existing ones, whether economic or constitutional. The Tanganyikan leaders presumably had hoped at first that the task could be completed within the next two years but they had since come to realize that owing to the complexity of the situation it would probably take a third year to work out the necessary changes.

41. Not only Mr. Nyerere but public opinion at large was in favour of arrangements which would permit the maintenance of common services. Within the past few days the Tanganyika African Trade Union, the Kenya African Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Uganda African Trade Union had agreed to set up a co-ordinating body to promote freer trade between the three Territories and to strengthen common market arrangements within East Africa. The three organizations, which were composed entirely of Africans, planned to meet again in July 1960.

42. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was certainly not opposed to any trade benefits which might accrue to Tanganyika from arrangements with the other two Territories. It was simply concerned at the fact that there was a body of opinion in the Territory which considered that Tanganyika was becoming an economic colony of Kenya.

43. He asked what was the membership of the fiscal commission to which the special representative had referred and how the indigenous population of Tanganyika was represented on it.

44. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) replied that the membership of the commission had been deliberately restricted to people from outside East Africa.

The commission was to consider the views expressed by various people concerning the ways in which one or another of the three Territories stood to gain or lose from their present association and should therefore be wholly impartial. The Chairman was Sir Jeremy Raisman, a financial expert, and some of the members were professors of economics from the United Kingdom. The political leaders in the three Territories would, of course, have a full opportunity to consider the report and discuss measures to give effect to it.

45. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that he would like to add that arrangements had already been made for the African political leaders to put their views before the commission. The Legislative Council's resolution calling for a two-year extension of the existing Central Legislative Assembly so that a review of the operation of existing services could be carried out had been introduced by the Government and passed unanimously, which was an indication that the views of the Government and people of Tanganyika concerning the need for an opportunity to make representations to the new commission were recognized and would be heeded.

46. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that as the commission would be dealing with matters directly affecting the Trust Territory, his delegation thought it was odd that not a single representative of the Tanganyikan people was to be included in its membership. He was apprehensive that certain actions might be initiated on the basis of the commission's recommendations without the consent of the Tanganyikan leaders.

47. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) assured the USSR representative that he need have no apprehensions on that score. The elected representatives of the people would have full opportunity to express their views both when the commission was taking evidence and at the later stage when its report was being considered. It would be for the responsible Government of Tanganyika to decide what attitude to take with regard to the commission and its work. There was not the slightest danger that the United Kingdom Government would, at the present stage of Tanganyika's constitutional development, take any step affecting the Territory which would not be acceptable to the Tanganyikan ministers. The reason why Tanganyikan representatives were not included on the commission itself was simply that it was essential that it should be both expert and impartial.

48. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, as it was a well-known fact that large amounts of British capital were invested in Kenya, he questioned the advisability of entrusting an inquiry concerning the relationship between that Territory and Tanganyika to a commission whose membership was entirely British. He saw no reason why the inhabitants of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda could not be expected to be just as impartial as representatives of the United Kingdom.

49. He asked how the plans for the attainment of independence by Tanganyika were being integrated with the activities of the East Africa High Commission, a body which was playing an important part in the economic life of the Territory and which, as could be seen from recent debates in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, was at present retarding its economic development.

50. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) replied that the constitutional changes taking place in the Trust Territory were one of the factors which the fiscal commission would have to take into account. When the Governments concerned reached the stage of taking decisions on the commission's report they would obviously have to bear in mind any such changes which would by then have taken place in the Trust Territory and any further changes which might be contemplated.

51. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked whether the United Kingdom Government, in accordance with the practice it had followed in connexion with other Territories in the process of attaining independence, would include representatives of Tanganyika on its delegation to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

52. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that, as elections were to take place in the Territory and a new Government to be formed in the near future, he could not make any commitment in response to the USSR representative's question. In principle, however, his delegation always welcomed the presence of representatives of the Trust Territories. He thought it quite likely that at the twenty-eighth session of the Council a Tanganyikan representative would be included on the delegation.

53. Mr. FORSYTHE (Australia) asked how the residential qualifications for voting in the forthcoming elections would affect the non-African groups in the Territory.

54. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that as potential electors must have been resident in Tanganyika for three of the five preceding years a large number of non-Africans would be ineligible to vote. In the case of the 20,000 Europeans in the Territory he thought—though he could not be specific—that approximately one-third, including employees of the Government, shipping companies, banks, mines and sisal estates who were on short-term contracts, would be precluded from voting. A higher percentage of the Asian community could be expected to qualify, since it consisted largely of people who had been resident in Tanganyika for a long period.

Economic advancement

55. The PRESIDENT, speaking as the representative of BURMA, asked whether the increase in the total gross domestic product in Tanganyika was likely to continue.

56. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that all the signs seemed to indicate that the increase would continue and would, indeed, become more rapid. In recent months there had been a considerable inflow of capital into Tanganyika. A number of projects had been started in the country, including the sugar factory to which he had referred in his opening statement (1100th meeting). The introduction of development capital was bound to enhance the economic productivity of the Territory and hence to increase the domestic product.

57. The PRESIDENT, speaking as the representative of BURMA, asked whether the special representative could state when the Trusteeship Council would be able to discuss the report of the mission sent to the Territory by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

58. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said he could not give a definite reply to that question. The Chairman, Mr. Alexander Stevenson, together with another member of the mission, had recently visited Tanganyika to discuss the draft of the report with the Government. He had now left the Territory and was to discuss the general outline of the report with the Colonial Office in London. Not much modification in the report would be required and it would be published as soon as possible after Mr. Stevenson's return to the United States, probably in September. There was certainly no possibility of its being available to the Council during the present session.

59. The PRESIDENT, speaking as the representative of BURMA, asked whether the Development Committee of the Council of Ministers had been given any information yet about the mission's findings.

60. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that the Development Committee, which was composed largely of elected ministers whose ministries dealt with questions affecting development in the widest sense, had had a number of meetings to discuss the outline of the development plan. Mr. Stevenson had discussed the outline of the mission's report with the Minister for Finance, so that all the ministers were undoubtedly aware of the general lines of the report and its recommendations.

61. The PRESIDENT, speaking as the representative of BURMA, asked what steps would be taken to implement the recommendations of the International Bank mission.

62. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that no doubt the report would be placed before the Legislative Council in October. In addition the Development Committee would undoubtedly refer to the mission's report in drawing up its three-year development plan and he understood that the plan itself would be laid before the Legislative Council, probably in December 1960.

63. The PRESIDENT, speaking as the representative of BURMA, asked whether, in view of the fact that a responsible Government would take office during the next few months, the special representative expected that there would be continued opposition from the public to the steps taken by the Government to eradicate the tsetse fly and improve water supplies.

64. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) said that as far as he knew there had been no protests against any measures for the eradication of the tsetse fly or the extension of water supplies; on the contrary there had been a constant demand from local authorities for the extension of water supplies. There had been opposition to various other measures proposed, such as cattle dipping and contour ploughing, but he had little doubt that as a result of the new spirit with which Mr. Nyerere was inspiring the country that opposition would disappear.

65. The PRESIDENT, speaking as the representative of BURMA, asked whether the Government of Tanganyika had taken any steps to solve the problem of shortage of land or to prevent alienation of land unless absolutely necessary.

66. Mr. CHANT (Special Representative) replied that the Government of Tanganyika had for many years been conscious of the population pressure upon the land in

certain parts of the Territory. The figures in the annual reports of the Administering Authority showed that it had been the policy of the Government to reduce the acreage of land alienated. The table opposite page 48 in part I of the report for 1959^{1/} showed that the land alienated in Tanganyika during that year had been some 19,000 acres only, which was the lowest figure yet recorded during the period of trusteeship.

67. While reducing the amount of land alienated, the Administering Authority had at the same time adopted an energetic programme for the extension of the cultivable land at the disposal of the indigenous inhabitants. Very considerable effort and money had been expended on the eradication of the tsetse fly and the provision of surface water supplies for both human beings and cattle. In those areas where population pressure was particularly acute a number of schemes were in operation to produce expansion areas, freed from the tsetse fly, served with water and provided with the essential social services, into which the population could expand.

68. The PRESIDENT, speaking as the representative of BURMA, observed that according to paragraph 134 of the report of the Visiting Mission Mr. Nyerere had stated that there was no intention of revoking titles to land held by individual settlers after independence. He asked whether the Government of Tanganyika would continue alienation of land during the period before Tanganyika became independent.

69. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) replied that in so far as there was a demand for alienation of land the Government must of course consider it. It first had to decide whether the alienation was in the general interests of Tanganyika and to consult the Native Authorities in the areas concerned. He pointed out that in paragraph 134 of its report the Visiting Mission stated that it had heard only a few protests against the principle of granting long-term rights of occupancy to non-Africans, several of which had related to specific grievances of long standing. It should not be overlooked that the present Minister for Lands and Surveys was an elected African minister and that without his approval no request for alienation would come before the Council of Ministers or be submitted to the Governor.

^{1/} 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).

70. The PRESIDENT, speaking as the representative of BURMA, drew attention to paragraph 140 of the report of the Visiting Mission and asked whether during the past few years individuals had sold their land to non-indigenous people and what facilities were granted by the Administering Authority to Africans who wished to put their land to productive use.

71. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (Special Representative) recalled that late in 1958 or early in 1959 the Government of Tanganyika had proposed a scheme whereby land under customary tenure should be transferred into freehold tenure. It had been made quite clear that the scheme would apply only to those areas in which it was desired. The scheme had, however, met with a somewhat mixed reception and it had been tacitly agreed that no further attempts would be made to pursue such a policy until the new Government had come into being. Hence not much progress had been made and the proposals mentioned in paragraph 140 of the Visiting Mission's report were, so to speak, interim measures pending the formulation of a new policy. No freehold land had been alienated since the beginning of the British administration in Tanganyika except in exchange for freehold land required for public purposes. He would undoubtedly have known of any application by an African for permission to dispose of land which he had obtained from the previous Administration either freehold or on a 99-year lease; he had heard of no such cases during the past two or three years.

72. Mr. CHANT (Special Representative) added that the normal procedure by which a non-African came into possession of land in Tanganyika was by application to the Government for a right of occupancy and by grant of that right of occupancy by the Governor after extensive inquiries had been made to ascertain whether or not the land in question could be alienated without interfering with the existing or future rights of the indigenous inhabitants.

73. With regard to the second part of the Burmese representative's question, there were at present three forms of agricultural credit open to African landholders: loans by the Land Bank, from which all races could borrow, and two credit and loan funds which were available to Africans only. During 1959 the Local Development Loan Fund had made forty-eight loans to Africans, to a total value of something over £93,000, and the African Productivity Loan Fund had made sixty-six loans to Africans, to a total value of £193,000. The Government was now considering the establishment of a co-operative bank, and co-operative societies were exploring the possibility of the provision of credit to their members.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.