

UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



GENERAL

T/PET.2/144
8 October 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PETITION FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WAARUSHA
CONCERNING TANGANYIKA

Note by the Secretary-General: In accordance with rule 84 and supplementary rule F of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Trusteeship Council and to the Government of Italy as the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of Somaliland, a communication dated 14 September 1951 from the Representatives of the Waarusha concerning the Trust Territory of Tanganyika. This communication was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa.

/Native Authority,
T/PET.2/144

C O P Y

Native Authority,
Enaiboibhu Baraza,
ARUSHA.

14th September, 1951,

MEMORANDUM TO THE VISITING MISSION OF
THE U.N.O. TO TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
AT ARUSHA.

Dear Sirs,

We, as the representatives of the whole Waarusha in this District, on behalf of our people we heartily welcome your visit to us. We know that your Council of U.N.O. has a great task to bring and make peace for the whole world although some people are trying to oppose and hinder. We are very optimistic that your great labour will meet a great success.

After our welcoming you, we beg your honour to take this short opportunity to hear our few requests which we have been asked to put before you. We hope that you will give them your sympathetic consideration.

(1) The expansion of the Township Arusha. This Town is built in the centre of our country, and since its being it has already been expanded five times, and people being removed from their ancestors' plots. The Government has so far not minded the lives of the so removed people even it did not look for another place to put them. Those people were left alone to go here and there for a new settlements like animals in the plains. Many of them have died on account of facing a new climate and facilities which they had to come across. The compensations were not satisfactory nor enough for their plantains, coffee-trees, fruit trees, etc.

Now the Town is on the process of expansion again, of which the Arusha people (natives) are asking the government to stop it and be contended with the existing boundaries. If that cannot be done, we ask our honourable government to remove this Town and have it built at the end of the country, as it was done with the Moshi Township during the German time, where it could not and will not interfere with the native settlements.

/((2) Hospitals:

(2) Hospitals: We have one hospital in Arusha from which we do not get enough help because of having one M.O. who serves both European and Native Hospitals. By so doing he does not have time to watch those who serve under him whether they do the work properly or not. That is why there is a great leakage of medicine by the servants for private enterprises.

Diet: The diet given to sick persons is inadequate.

Beddings: To the patients are also not satisfactory because of bed-bugs, dirty blankets and clothes.

Ambulance: We the difficulty of carrying people to hospital from a great distance when they are unable to walk.

(3) Minerals: Our Territory is under Trusteeship, so we ask that its minerals to be taken up by the natives for the welfare of their country and not by individual foreigners.

(4) Land for Africans: to be annexed for Europeans: This is our land given to us by God. Historically when other peoples wanted to annex it from us, we had to fight bravely until we could chase them. Now we cannot fight against our Government as we used to do with others. But now the government is annexing some big pieces of it to give it to European settlers - by settlers we mean farmers, so that when we want to extend ourselves we find ourselves enclosed by these farmers (Europeans) externally and internally. The land outside the settlers is extremely dry and waterless for an African to live in because of his little means and little education. It is surprising to see that even wild animals cannot survive in such places during the dry seasons. We are very sorry to see that our Government is willing to throw Africans to such inhabitable places and take the habitable ones from us and give them to those who can stand for such difects. One settler is given a land just enough for one thousand African settlements while he can make use of a small part of it and leave the other vast piece as a reserve which he uses as trap to Africans and their herds. This matter brings a great poverty to most of us, because our main occupation is agriculture. The present African is able to cultivate about 500 acres, whereas those who will follow will need 1000 acres each. We see that there is no enough land for us now, what about for our children? We ask that such an inevitable problem to receive your great sympathy.

/ (5) "Shambas"

(5) "Shambas" at Loljoro (Lolchoro). These shambas were cleared by us because of getting rid of tsetse-flies. We started using them for cultivation and grazing our herds. Some of our people went and settled there. During the previous war (War-World II-1939-45) our Government borrowed the shambas for Europeans farmers to produce more food to help the war and promised to return to us as soon as the end of the war. After that period of agreement was over, then the government leased them for 33 years to European farmers instead of returning them to the owners, as it was agreed. There are also some "Shambas" which have been leased for 99 years. We are pleading the government to drop these leases wherever natives are in need of them.

(6) Landmarks in our Country: There are some landmarks in our country of which whenever we ask our government of their meaning, we are only told that they are marks put by surveyors to let them know how big the country is. This increases our suspicion to the government, because whenever they want to expand the Town they follow the marks put before into the country. Even now we are doubting the Government that it wants to get hold of the whole country of Arusha into their hands by following the marks put in the country by surveyors. They have even now started following already put marks to cut down some natives' crops without any consultation.

+ (7) The Difference of Compensation between the Europeans and Africans Property: It happens that when the government needs a certain piece of land from either an European or African for a certain purpose for instance road, etc., the compensation to the European differs greatly from that of the African. The African is always paid less than the European. This shows that there is a great colour-bar practice between races in this Territory which we all regard as a great sin in the democratic country under the U.N.O. and our British Government. We ask that such discriminations be abolished as quickly as possible to let people enjoy the equal rights and equal privileges.

(8) Education

(8) Education to Africans:

(a) Primary Schools: We ask to get more Primary schools in this Territory to enable all children to get Primary education. There is a great number of children left behind because of not having schools to go to.

(b) Secondary School Education: Secondary Schools in this Territory are not at all enough. Secondary education is greatly needed. There is a lot to be done at present by those who should have such education but very little of it can be accomplished by them because of having no such education to do it. We crying for more Secondary Schools to meet the need and remove the darkness and foolishness among the Africans.

(c) Colleges: At the present time we have only one College for the whole East Africa which is not enough to serve the four Territories (Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar). There we ask to have at least one College in each Territory.

(d) Trade Schools: So far we have not such a school in East Africa although we hear there will be one opened in Kenya. We ask to open one of such in this Territory.

(9) Roads to Olkokola: These were our roads for the people and cattle to go across the valley to get water. These roads have been closed since the year 1949 by the Forest Department. The roads had nothing to do with the forest but have been annexed with the land from the natives. This has caused a great loss to the people and to our animals. We ask for the roads to be resumed to us.

We end by wishing you all a very happy and prosperous journey and long tenure of office in all the countries which you will visit under your jurisdiction.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairman.....

Secretary.....

for Engilewata Olosho, Arusha.

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