

UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

T/1317
14 May 1957

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twentieth session
Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda

EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA

Supplementary information submitted by the Administering Authority

Note by the Secretary-General: The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith to the members of the Trusteeship Council the supplementary information on conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika submitted by the Administering Authority.

57-15317

/...

SUMMARY REPORT OF MAIN EVENTS IN TANGANYIKA DURING 1956

International and regional matters

1. Six out of the eight Provinces were included in the successful State visit of H.R.H. Princess Margaret from 8 to 18 October.
2. Increased assistance was received from FAO which provided seven experts for the Rufiji Basin survey and two experts for the investigation of irrigation potentialities in the Ruvu and Pangani valleys.

Political advancement

3. On 23 July the Tanganyika Government published its proposals for the introduction of the first stage in the election of representative members to the Legislative Council. These included a qualitative franchise on a common roll based on qualifications of age, education, property, income or office. These proposals were referred to a Committee, of which all the members were members of Legislative Council. The Committee's report was under consideration at the end of the year. It is expected that consequential legislation will be introduced in Legislative Council towards the end of April 1957.
4. Progress was made by the two political parties claiming territory-wide influence, the Tanganyika African National Union and the United Tanganyika Party: twenty-five branches of the former and six of the latter were registered during the year.

Local Government

5. Two town councils, at Morogoro and Moshi, were established, and negotiations completed for the establishment of a third, at Mbeya, on 1 January 1957, bringing the total in the territory to nine.
6. As a result of a debate in Legislative Council a new Local Government Election (Urban Areas) Ordinance was enacted which replaces the Election Rules made under the Local Government Ordinance in 1955.

Civil service

7. The 10 per cent cost-of-living allowance applying at all salary levels was increased to 15 per cent and consolidated with salaries. The recommendations of the 1954 Salaries Commission were further implemented by the regrading of the

lower levels of the service in accordance with the established principle that salaries should be strictly commensurate with duties and responsibilities and that opportunities for promotion on merit should be available to all officers.

Economic development

8. A National Income Enquiry and a Commission on Income Tax completed their work and their reports are expected in 1957.

9. There was a deficit in the Territory's accounts for the year 1955/56 of £852,000. This was due mainly to the writing off of losses incurred between 1954 and 1956 on purchases and sales of maize and rice through the Grain Storage Department. During the second half of 1956, however, a marked fall in revenue, due principally to a decline in imports, resulted in expenditure exceeding revenue by over a million pounds.

10. Co-operative Development Department figures show ninety-five Primary Societies and four Unions registered during the year, bringing Tanganyika into the leading place in this respect among all British dependent territories. The value of produce handled by the Co-operatives, mostly export tonnage, was about £10 million. The first co-operative Cotton Ginnery was opened and the first classes started at the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union's College of Commerce.

Water resources

11. Apart from the long-term projects in which FAO is assisting, material progress included the wall of the new 8,910 million gallon dam at Igombe near Tabora, a dam at Ikowa near Dodoma designed as part of a pilot irrigation project, and numerous smaller works installed under the aegis of the Lint and Seed Marketing Board in the Lake Province and the Masai Development Plan in the Northern Province.

Mineral resources

12. The Mbeya pyrochlore deposits having come up to expectations, the decision was taken to embark on the second stage of development and a start was made in the construction of a treatment plant. Prospecting for oil and radioactive minerals was intensified.

Land

13. Investigation of freehold claims in the Tanga area was nearly completed and permitted the compulsory registration of title to be applied to five more urban areas. A Land Tenure conference comprising delegations from all British territories in East and Central Africa was held from 4 to 24 February. The main issue discussed was the transition from customary systems of tenure to individual ownership.

14. The publication of White Papers by the Tanganyika Government and by the Administering Authority, together with copies of the relevant despatches, confirmed in general the acceptance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Land and Population of East Africa. Subject to a few amendments and exceptions, the re-alignment of policy in accordance with the recommendations accepted was thereby determined.

Agriculture

15. Although full crop returns are not yet available agricultural production in 1956 was well above average in some areas and the exports from the Southern Province in particular reached a record figure not far short of 100,000 tons. This was achieved despite heavy flood damage in the Ruvuma valley in January. Floods were also particularly extensive in the Rufiji valley later in the year.

16. At the instance of African members of the Legislative Council it was decided in December that a major over-all plan for the increase of agricultural productivity should be prepared, but it was fully realized that the success, or even possibility of such a plan would depend entirely on whether the necessary finance could be found.

Medical

17. A five year development plan for medical services was published in July and approved in Legislative Council in December, subject to ways and means being found to finance it. A Health Education section of the Medical Department was opened in Dar es Salaam.

18. The Princess Margaret Hospital and Training Centre, Dar es Salaam, was opened by H.R.H. Princess Margaret in October. Not all departments of the hospital will come into full operation until 1959. Of eight other hospitals under construction those at Singida and Ukerewe were completed.

Education

19. The year saw the successful completion of the first Ten-Year Plan for African Education under which the number of pupils has been raised from 124,660 to over 375,000. A new Five-Year Plan which aims at the improvement in quality of primary education and at expansion at middle and secondary levels was accepted by Legislative Council in October. As this plan, together with the Medical and Productivity Plans referred to in the previous two sections of this report, depends so largely for implementation and success on funds being available of which the prospect is far from certain, an ad hoc Committee, drawn from members of Legislative Council, was appointed at the end of the year to undertake a thorough review of all three plans in the light of the financial situation.

20. The building of the Technical Institute at Dar es Salaam was begun. The Royal Technical College, Nairobi, opened by H.R.H. Princess Margaret in October, took twenty-six students from Tanganyika.

Communications

21. Three deep water berths at Dar es Salaam were opened by H.R.H. Princess Margaret on 8 October and are now fully operative, and new port access roads were completed in both Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

22. The Morogoro/Iringa trunk road was also completed.

Labour

23. Six new trade unions were registered bringing the total to twenty-six and trade union activity in general became much more marked under the leadership of the newly established Tanganyika Federation of Labour. Three agreements affecting wages and terms of employment were negotiated between trade unions and employers. In Tanga the first Joint Industrial Council was established in June.

24. Negotiations with the Hotel and Domestic Workers Union for the settlement of a dispute arising out of the dismissal of four employees were unsuccessful and a strike affecting a considerable number not only of hotel and domestic workers but also of industrial workers who came out in sympathy, began in Dar es Salaam on 6 December. The strike was called off at the end of the year, after the majority of workers had returned to work.

Information services

25. The independent Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation took over all public broadcasting services from the Tanganyika Government on 1 July. Programmes from the Dar es Salaam station were brought up to three hours daily in Swahili and one and a half hours in English.

26. The Press division of the Public Relations Department issued nearly 500 Press releases. A large quantity of literature and photographs was also issued, particularly at the time of the Royal Tour. The monthly Swahili newspaper-magazine Mambo Leo was further enlarged and the paid circulation reached 60,000 by the end of the year, the biggest of any newspaper in the East African territories. A new weekly, Baragumu, began publication in March and the daily Swahili paper Mwangaza increased its circulation from 2,500 to 10,000 in a single month.
