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CONDITIONS IN TANGANYIKA

Summary of observations made by individual members of the Council during the general discussion and of the comments of the special representative of the Administering Authority

I. GENERAL

General remarks

1. The representative of France paid tribute to the Administering Authority for having established a constitutional framework for Tanganyika's political, economic, social and educational development and for guiding that development at a satisfactory rate.
2. The representative of Belgium considered that the Administering Authority had been consistently working in all fields towards the attainment of the ultimate objective of the Trusteeship System.
3. The representative of the United States of America considered that there had been undeniable overall progress in Tanganyika, a state of affairs which reflected the confidence, good will and determination of the Administering Authority and its representatives in the Territory.
4. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics observed that in the period under review the Administering Authority had done nothing to implement General Assembly resolutions 558 (VI) and 752 (VIII), which provided that the Trust Territory of Tanganyika should be led to self-government or independence in the shortest possible time. Racial discrimination was rampant in all walks of life in Tanganyika; fundamental human rights in the political, economic, social and cultural fields were being grossly violated. All that showed that the Administering Authority had continued to pursue a policy contrary to the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

Land and people

5. The representative of India stated that although there was racial harmony in Tanganyika the concept of a multi-racial society unfortunately recognized existing divisions along racial lines by giving equal political representation to each division. This idea suggested separatism and might impede the rapid evolution of a unified and integrated society. He felt that the aim should be the creation of a national identity and territorial consciousness by measures such as detribalization, a common language, one citizenship, abolition by law of discrimination, removal of communal representation, adult suffrage and a common roll.
6. The representative of China considered that the Administering Authority should proceed with the integration of the races as quickly as possible and should give the Africans their leadership within the shortest possible period so as not to permit them to be permanently dominated by the non-Africans.
7. The representative of Syria endorsed the conclusions of the Visiting Mission concerning the organization of society on a multi-racial basis. Unfortunately, the Administering Authority, rather than attempting to break down the racial stratification, appeared to feel that it should be reinforced by legislative and administrative action, a trend, which if continued would induce bitterness among the Africans.
8. The representative of New Zealand considered that there was racial harmony in the Territory and that the various constituent groups were working effectively together in many fields. The Government was further developing harmonious relations by enabling all sections of the community to participate in the gradually evolving political authorities of the Territory. Further, there were no less than seventy-seven organized and recognized legislative and other bodies on which there was already inter-racial representation and co-operation. He considered that the Administering Authority should be commended for its success in developing this policy.

He believed that no delegation would question that if development of social, educational and other services had been based entirely on the African economy the advance in those fields would have been slow. Vast potentialities for development had been opened up with the entry of other peoples, mainly Asians and Europeans, with capital and technical skills. His delegation had been encouraged to note

that both petitioners who had appeared before the Council recognized the contribution made by non-African citizens of Tanganyika and the need that would exist for a considerable time to come for such investors and producers. Political advancement must be based on economic advancement. He believed no delegation would wish to see Tanganyika achieve independence constitutionally if at the same time it were shackled economically by partial or complete dependence on outside Powers.

9. The representative of Haiti stated that the situation caused by the existence within the Territory of privileged minorities of Europeans, and, at a lower level, of Asians, should not be underestimated. In his opinion, the Council should condemn the subjugation of eight million Africans by these minorities.

The representative of Haiti considered that the Administering Authority should define the status of inhabitants of the Territory with a view to a Tanganyikan nationality and to providing for the exclusion from governmental functions and from the exercise of political rights of persons not satisfying the conditions laid down for the status of citizen of Tanganyika.

10. The representative of the United States of America stated that it was clear that Tanganyika was primarily an African country and was being developed as such by its multi-racial population. He hoped that the three races, moving closer and closer together, would have the patience and wisdom to assure its future.

11. The representative of Australia noted that the stated policy of the Administering Authority showed clearly that every step taken to develop a multi-racial society was a practical expression of a definite policy of integration.

12. The representative of El Salvador considered that far from being a positive factor, the intention to establish a multi-racial society in Tanganyika was a negative factor in the ultimate task of establishing a well integrated nation; all the inhabitants should feel that they belonged to one nationality.

Integration in a single society was the target the Administering Authority should pursue.

13. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the principle of the multi-racial society was contrary to the principle of equality between the races residing in Tanganyika; if all races were equal there would be no need to invent this principle. He regretted to say that the starting point in mapping the policies of the Administration seemed to be the racial principle, if not the racist principle. A pre-eminent position was retained for the immigrant - for the European and this fact characterized the structure of society. The Trusteeship Council should recommend that the Administering Authority put an end to racial discrimination in Tanganyika and restore democratic rights to all persons regardless of their race.

14. The special representative of the Administering Authority stated that no difficulty had arisen in Tanganyika in understanding the position as regards the three races and the part they should play in the progress of the Territory. The doubts raised by the Visiting Mission concerning the multi-racial policy had in any case been cleared up by the discussion in the Council. The policy of the Administering Authority was to weld the different tribes and races into one nation, but that required time and good will.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Central government

15. The representative of India felt that the European and Asian communities had attained, under the parity formula, the maximum political influence which they could ever hope for and that they must now resign themselves to the inevitable increase of African political influence. In his view, parity of representation should be modified to provide for increased representation as the next stage of development and the time for the next phase was after the life of the next legislative council - at the end of three years.

In his opinion, Tanganyika would inevitably emerge from the trusteeship administration as a predominantly African State, with minority groups enjoying the same rights as others and, perhaps, any special privileges they might have earned by their contribution to the general welfare. He was opposed to any kind of communal representation; a common electoral roll would be the only right means of creating a feeling of unity among all the inhabitants of Tanganyika.

16. The representative of France considered that parity of representation of the three different ethnic groups was acceptable to the extent that it corresponded to the practical realities of the present situation and in so far as it was provisional and subject to change in the light of future political needs.

17. The representative of China noted with satisfaction the increase of unofficial members of the Executive Council and hoped that the number of African unofficial members would be steadily increased as more qualified personnel became available.

He further noted that the principle of parity representation in the Legislative Council was more equitable than the former system, but hoped that it would not remain in force for an unduly prolonged period and that the Administering Authority would give further consideration to the possibility of setting up an African majority on the unofficial side of the Legislative Council at the end of three years.

18. The representative of Syria deprecated the fact that representation in the Executive and Legislative Councils was based on the multi-racial principle and that an official majority had been retained. He considered that the principle of racial representation could not be maintained and that the parity system should be replaced by a system of representation of the population as a whole after as short a transitional period as possible.

19. The representative of Belgium noted that the parity system represented a compromise accepted by all elements of the population. While the situation would change in time, the present system must be maintained in order to ensure political stability, for a considerable period, which could not now be estimated.

20. The representative of Haiti considered that the Administering Authority's policy in the political matters should be liberalized through a progressively increasing participation of Africans in the Executive and Legislative Councils as well as in local councils.

21. The representative of Australia stated that the political administrative institutions created at the central governmental level necessarily reflected the existing lack of integration of society, but were designed to promote integration, were accepted by everyone in the Territory as of an interim nature and would be modified as progress was achieved.

22. The representative of El Salvador considered that in the adoption of the parity principle, no consideration appeared to have been made of the fact that it would deepen existing differences and imperil the future of the Territory since it segregated the population into different compartments. Integration should be the target of the Administering Authority and representation in the various organs of the Territory must reflect a merger of all the elements of the population with true individual representation rather than communal representation.

23. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the principle of parity was designed to protect the economic and political positions of the British Administration in Tanganyika and therefore of the

minority. He further considered that the Executive and Legislative Councils were both in fact advisory bodies. The reorganization of the Legislative Council had not in reality changed its structure or powers. The Administering Authority should establish legislative, executive and judicial organs in which the local population would be represented and where there would be no multi-racial or inter-racial principles based not on the equality but the inequality of the races.

24. The special representative of the Administering Authority stated that the principle of parity of representation on the Legislative Council had been accepted by the mass of the population of Tanganyika whatever their race. It was a formula of practical politics and would best serve the interest of the Territory at the present. The Government's stated policy was that, although not regarded as a permanent feature of the constitution, parity was designed to last for a long time. This did not necessarily mean that it would so last; time and experience alone would tell. It should not be condemned before it had been tried.

Local government

25. The representative of India commended the Government for the interest it was taking in setting up the local government machinery and town and county councils.

26. The representative of China noted with interest that four town councils and one local council had been established with several more about to be established. He believed that the flexibility of approach on the part of the Administering Authority in this connexion was worthy of commendation but urged upon it a quickening of the pace of development.

27. The representative of Syria considered that the existence of the Municipal Council of Dar es Salaam indicated progress, but regretted that it was based on a system of multi-racial representation. There was considerable need for local government reform.

28. The representative of New Zealand considered that the Council would wish to encourage the Administering Authority in its intricate and ambitious programme for local government and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would encourage progress not necessarily on an even pattern, but wherever the consent of the people and other conditions enabled progress to be made.

29. The representative of Australia stated that the enactment of the Local Government Ordinance marked an important step in the political development of the Territory and that tangible results had already been achieved in applying it. He also noted with satisfaction the establishment of the Mzumbe Local Government School.

30. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regretted that the local government bodies were being set up on a racial basis and that the so-called financial contribution of the European and Asian communities would determine their right to sit on the councils. This system of local administration was undemocratic and should unquestionably be altered.

31. The special representative of the Administering Authority reiterated that the aim of the Government was to promote the development of tribal institutions into modern, democratic local government institutions. The development of local councils, whether inter-racial or purely African, would depend solely on the circumstances in each area.

Suffrage

32. The representative of India considered that the main barrier to political progress was the absence of elections and it was very difficult at present to know whether the various political reforms had the support of the people. The system of nomination might produce good men, but they could not be considered representative nor as leaders. It was to be hoped that in urban areas where the Africans were democratized and not under tribal authorities, elections would also be held for the appointment of their representatives of the Legislative Council and other bodies.

As to local government bodies, he noted that there already existed a kind of election for the Native Authorities and it was now only a question of modernizing such existing practices. Unless elections were introduced, his delegation saw no prospect of a transition from tribalism and feudalism to democracy.

The Indian delegation, therefore, urged the Administering Authority to take very early steps to establish systems of election generally for the central and local government bodies based on adult suffrage.

33. The representative of China while pleased to learn that the elective process was employed to a certain extent in the selection of local authorities noted, nevertheless, that there was as yet no universal adult suffrage. He hoped that with increased efforts on the part of the Administration the local people, who were still far from convinced of the merits of a modern suffrage system, would soon appreciate the need for reform.

34. The representative of Syria supported the adoption of the electoral system for the selection of members of all Councils. He endorsed the view of the Visiting Mission that the system should be introduced by successive stages in the case of the Legislative Council.

35. The representative of New Zealand stated that he was impressed by the progress made and the attention which had been given to the question of elections and it would seem to be the negation of government by consent, to impose the principle of elective representation before the people fully understood it and were ready to accept. He hoped, therefore, that the Council would encourage the Administering Authority in its present policy of persuasion and guidance and had no doubt that this would produce much more effective and permanent results than any policy of coercion.

36. The representative of Haiti considered that the electoral system should be progressively extended.

37. The representative of Australia stated that the Administering Authority was taking positive and immediate steps to introduce elections both at the local government and central government level.

38. The representative of El Salvador unreservedly supported the establishment of a single electoral list.
39. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted that there was no electoral law in the Territory but that the Administering Authority had stated that there would be one in time based on a single electoral roll when the population demanded it. However, this meant that there would never be one since the entire population would never demand it. The Administering Authority should introduce an electoral law and the Council should take action on this point. On the basis of the documents submitted by the Administering Authority and the Visiting Mission, his delegation considered that the Trust Territory of Tanganyika was ready for such a law and that the sooner the Territory was granted universal suffrage, the better.
40. The special representative of the Administering Authority repeated that the policy of the Administering Authority was to introduce elections to the Legislative Councils in certain areas where there was a demand for them and where it was practical. It was not, however, practicable to hold elections based on a common roll and adult suffrage throughout the Territory. It was the Government's policy to persuade people to adopt a system of elections in choosing their native authorities and some form of election had taken place in the majority of districts.

Civil service

41. The representative of Syria endorsed the Visiting Mission's suggestion that the Government should establish a list of posts in the Civil Service which might be filled by Africans either immediately or after training locally or abroad.

Political organizations

42. The representative of India noted that a national movement was developing in Tanganyika. His delegation hoped that the movement would run along constitutional lines and that it would receive active encouragement to do so. It also hoped

that there would be no conflict between the national movement and the traditional elements of African society.

The representative of India further noted that in Tanganyika there was great freedom of organization, expression and criticism which were unmistakable signs of a liberal policy both in the political and educational fields.

43. The representative of New Zealand considered that the Administering Authority had very properly set the objective of a civil service which was outside political influence. He had every sympathy with this objective and readily accepted the figures supplied by the Administering Authority to show that the majority of educated Africans did not go into public service. He was, however, concerned that the new political organizations should have educated leaders and doubted whether many educated Africans were available in the smaller centres. He hoped, therefore, that the Government would consider relaxing the present rule, at least outside the cities. Such a relaxation would only be necessary temporarily and would of course not apply to senior civil servants and those in sensitive posts.

44. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics questioned why the Government should require civil servants to refrain from engaging in any political activities whatsoever. He believed that the Administering Authority should require its officials not to participate only in organizations which favoured racial superiority or which, through their activities, might infringe upon public morality or other accepted principles. What was required, however, was that an African must request permission to remain for one year or two years in the only political organization authorized in the Territory. This was a mockery of the most elementary political rights.

The representative further believed that the claim of the Administering Authority to register organizations was purely an arbitrary claim since it could always be contended that an organization might be used for a purpose incompatible with good government. The headquarters of these organizations could also be searched without warrant and they were required to submit financial reports. These were clearly anti-democratic provisions and the Trusteeship Council should make suitable recommendations on this question.

Association with Kenya and Uganda

45. The representative of India considered that there seemed to be a fair amount of doubt amongst many Europeans, Asians and Africans as to whether the East African High Commission operated to the advantage of Tanganyika. There was, he stated, clearly a need for a wider dissemination of information concerning the advantages accruing from this organization. Further, in view of fears expressed about the possibility of a political federation and the periodic proposals for federation, principally from non-African quarters, there was in the view of the Indian delegation a need for a constant review of the administrative arrangements. As the Council's Committee on Administrative Unions was in no position to check the practical operation of the system, the Indian delegation was in favour of a periodic expert study of the High Commission, its practical operation in relation to Tanganyika and the economic advantages or disadvantages of the arrangement.

46. The representative of Syria considered that the East Africa High Commission represented the beginnings of a federal organization; the activities of its organs should be limited to those compatible with the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

47. The representative of New Zealand considered that the activities of the High Commission were confined to purely administrative matters which could be more effectively performed over a wider area and with greater resources and that there had been no surrender of political authority by the Administering Authority or the Tanganyika Government. The Territory had gained considerably by the avoidance of duplication and the advantage of the experience of neighbouring territories. The thorough examination by the Visiting Mission of the industrial licensing arrangements indicated that they were under adequate control and in this case the Territory had much to gain from the High Commission and would continue to gain.

As to the periodic expert examination recommended by the Visiting Mission, the representative of New Zealand stated that he would support the proposal on the understanding that it was a periodic examination by experts and would not

involve Visiting Missions, that it would involve special attention by the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions which would periodically make a thorough study in any case.

The representative of New Zealand noted the assurances to the contrary of the Administering Authority in response to certain misgivings about the meaning of administrative union and, in particular, fears that it might have some relation to a possible future federation with other territories and he believed that the Council would wish to support these assurances.

48. The representative of El Salvador considered that as long as no tangible, compelling and objective evidence was given of the benefits derived by Tanganyika through its participation in the administrative union of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, the union should be placed under review and steps taken to determine whether Tanganyika directly benefitted. A study should also be made of the functions of the High Commission.

49. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that notwithstanding individual demands made by various members of the Council for an assurance from the Administering Authority that the administrative union would not mean a subsequent annexation of the Territory by an adjacent colonial territory, no such assurance had been received. An administrative union should not lead to the subordination of the Territory to the adjacent territory and in any case Tanganyika should have a privileged position in the union. The Council should confirm earlier decisions that the establishment of an administrative union did not mean the subordination of a Trust Territory to a neighbouring colonial territory.

50. The Special representative of the Administering Authority reiterated that the High Commission was not a step towards federation. It had been stated officially that no proposal existed at present for federation in East Africa. In view of public opinion, the question of federation was not "practical politics" and in any case no step would be taken without fully consulting the people.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General economic policy and development

51. The representative of India was glad to note that economic progress had generally been maintained and that the Government had plans for bringing more land under cultivation, for improving irrigation facilities and water resources, for exploiting mineral resources and expanding credit facilities for Africans, and for developing secondary industries.

The Government's policy seemed, however, to rely a good deal on non-African private capital for future development and while this had its virtues, it was not clear whether the Government had considered any alternative methods for developing the Territory. The Indian delegation felt that the Government should play a more direct role, particularly in opening up new areas. He considered that the Administering Authority might invite the World Bank to survey the economic potential of the Territory, and then develop its resources with money borrowed from the Bank.

The representative of India further considered that African production should be increased and African farming methods improved by direct assistance and guidance from the Government. It was more important to help the African meet his primary and other needs by increasing his own production than to divert him to commerce and industry, although in overcrowded areas the latter course had considerable merit. He had every hope that, with educational measures and with the increasing needs of the African, a cash economy would be accepted more widely.

52. The representative of France considered that the economic situation of the Territory was generally satisfactory. While it could be regretted that Africans were playing only a small part in commercial activity and in the production of export crops, the Administering Authority was endeavouring to remedy this lack of balance and had achieved gratifying success in developing the cultivation of coffee.

53. The representative of China noted the evidence of continued economic progress, in particular the advance made in the execution of the various development schemes designed to increase production and add to the cash crops of the Territory. The

representative of China was pleased to note that the Statistical Department might find it possible within the next few years to provide national income data and hoped the matter would be expedited.

54. The representative of Belgium noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in the programme of providing the Territory with the necessary facilities, particularly in respect of port installations, railways, roads and water supply. He noted also the increased part played by Africans not only in the expansion of cash crops, but in processing and marketing them.

55. The representative of New Zealand stated that the economic sphere had not received much attention from the Council or in the report of the Visiting Mission. Economic development remained one of the bases of progress. He stated that the Administering Authority had steadily increased revenue as a result of development and by establishing more effective systems of taxation. The contribution of Africans, both to central Government and local authorities, had also been considerably increased. He believed that the Government's policy of increasing the financial responsibilities of Native authorities deserved to be highly commended. Thus all types of development were linked together and the people were able to begin to recognize the relationship between revenue from taxation and development in all spheres. The representative of New Zealand stated that it had been made clear in the evidence before the Council that the great bulk of revenue was still provided by non-Africans in Tanganyika. He believed this state of affairs must continue for a considerable time and it was important that this source of revenue should be safeguarded so that social and other services could be maintained and extended until the time when African economic development had reached the stage where it could itself bear the greater portion of the cost.

The representative of New Zealand considered that the Council would wish to commend the emphasis given by the Administering Authority to the development of communications which was providing the Territory with the basic requirements for the speeding up of its economic production.

The representative of New Zealand considered that more might be done to make loans available to African farmers and expressed the hope that further consideration would be given by the Administration to overcoming the difficulties presented in this connexion by the absence of suitable African security and land title so that such loans might be made available to qualified African farmers or groups of farmers.

56. The representative of Australia was gratified that despite drought conditions, concerning which he expressed his sympathy to the peoples of the Territory, and the consequent reduction of agricultural production the Administration had been able to expand considerably its development activities, particularly in gaining closer co-operation from the people by the use of demonstration and educational methods. He noted with satisfaction that the exports from the Territory had been maintained at a high level. Special mention should also be made of the notable progress achieved in respect of water supplies and irrigation, and also in respect of railways, housing and public buildings.

57. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that racial discrimination in the economic field was evident from the way domination by European immigrants was being consolidated: 97 per cent mineral exploitation was in the hands of Europeans and particularly United Kingdom nationals. The Territory's economy was predominantly of the subsistence type and hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of the African population lived in absolutely miserable conditions, the low standard of living allowed foreign firms to find a cheap labour market and the technical progress of the Territory was not as yet high enough for the Administering Authority to claim that as one of its achievements. Such a state of affairs would certainly not be regarded as an achievement of the Administering Authority in the economic life of the Territory.

58. The special representative of the Administering Authority stressed the importance of economic development. The Administering Authority would gladly welcome any finance for that purpose that might be available from public agencies. In reply to suggestions that the World Bank might supply that finance, he pointed out that the Bank charged rates of interest which were usually higher than the market rate and that there were many difficulties in negotiating a loan with the Bank. In the meantime, there was no alternative but to attract private capital and skill to help develop the country.

Development of agriculture and animal husbandry

59. The representative of China considered particularly noteworthy the Administration's attempt to obtain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and was gratified to note the programme of the Grain Storage Department.

60. The representative of Syria stated that the Administering Authority had established a certain number of experimental stations, but that the Africans needed to improve their methods of cultivation.

61. The representative of New Zealand commended the Administering Authority for the great advance in the coffee industry and hoped that the Government would continue to foster this movement and to extend the production of coffee wherever climatic and other factors made it possible. It was also important that other crops should be developed for cultivation in areas of lower fertility and the establishment of a research station for tobacco was an excellent step in this direction. He hoped to see every encouragement given to this type of production and that Africans would share in it.

The livestock programme was also making progress and the Tanganyika Packers Company continued to provide a ready and useful market for surplus cattle and it was hoped that this organization could be extended to all areas where there was a need of its facilities. It was notable that in the last four years, the value of hides and skins exported had greatly increased.

The representative of New Zealand was impressed by the excellent progress made in the local development schemes, particularly the Sukumaland, Masai, Biharamulo and Ngara and Uluguru schemes, and in the preparation of the Ruzizi Valley scheme with the assistance of FAO and of the Makonde Plateau water project.

The representative of New Zealand noted the excellent progress towards territorial self-sufficiency in basic food supplies and noted the building programme of the Grain Storage Department.

The representative of New Zealand, while noting the drawing up of a master plan for the conservation of forests, believed that the forest reserves of the Territory were still too small and hoped that the Administration would pursue actively the reservation of forest areas.

62. The representative of Belgium considered that the Administering Authority should give careful attention to the complex problem of reducing the number of livestock in certain areas, while the Council might express the hope that indigenous cattlemen should co-operate with the veterinary service.

Co-operative societies

63. The representative of India noted with considerable satisfaction the progress made by the co-operative movement. Co-operative development was well suited to the African society and in the general extension of this communal approach the solution of many local problems might probably be found.
64. The representative of China considered the rapid expansion of the co-operative movement truly impressive. He hoped that the Administering Authority would do everything possible to continue this salutary development.
65. The representatives of France, Belgium and Australia considered that the Administration should be congratulated for the substantial encouragement which it had given to the co-operative movement. They noted with satisfaction the readiness with which many Africans had adopted the co-operative system.
66. The representative of New Zealand noted the growth of the co-operative movement. He urged the Administering Authority, in view of the success of producer co-operatives, to consider the possibility of developing the existing co-operatives and establishing new ones, which might provide consumer goods to their members.

Land and land alienation

67. The representative of India thought it advisable, from the point of view of peace, security, racial harmony and long-range development, to alienate no more land for agricultural development by individual immigrant settlers except where it would be demonstrably in the public interest and had the full acceptance of the Africans. In this regard, the Indian delegation welcomed the assurance of the Administering Authority that there would be enough land to meet the needs of future generations and hoped that in the implementation of this policy considerable care would be exercised and that alienated land, when re-acquired by the Government, would be allocated for African utilization, with Government assistance wherever feasible.

With regard to rights of occupancy, the Indian delegation could not appreciate the reasons for the extension of the maximum period of initial leasehold from 33 to 99 years and were of the view that ordinarily the maximum term should not exceed 33 years.

68. The representative of China considered the appointment of the Royal Commission on Land and Population an important step and stated he would await with interest its report. He also welcomed the increase of African representation on the Land Utilization Board and the appointment of a Land Tenure Adviser. He hoped that further information on the activities of the Board and the Land Tenure Adviser would be made available to the Council in the future.
69. The representative of Syria stressed the need for carrying out agrarian reforms based on a land register and a uniform system of land tenure.
70. The representative of New Zealand emphasized that the future as well as the present requirements of the African farmer and of other residents should be kept in mind in the development of new land and was pleased to learn of the appointment of the Royal Commission which was making a thorough study of the inter-related problems of land and population. While supporting the present policy of taking account of the over-all interests of the Territory and the particular interests of the inhabitants of any area affected on any question relating to the alienation of land to non-Africans, he considered that the Council was not in a position to come to any definite decision on the situation until the report of the Royal Commission was available.
71. The representative of Haiti stated that rights of occupancy were in actual practice only a legal fiction by which settlers were granted ownership of the land, with all the rights attached thereto. He considered that the Administering Authority should exercise caution in granting concessions to foreigners.
72. The representative of El Salvador agreed with the conclusion of the Visiting Mission that indiscriminate land alienation should cease and that only when there was absolute proof that land alienation was in the interests of the Territory should it be allowed to take place, and then only for a reasonable period of time, perhaps thirty years.
73. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that land alienation was an acute problem and should be stopped and that the Administering Authority should not remain deaf to complaints concerning it. Land had been alienated during the year under review and was not arid or barren land; further, it was alienated without agreement on the part of the population.

Three million acres of land had been alienated for the benefit of Europeans. The Administering Authority was even arbitrarily depriving whole tribes of their land. The Meru tribe was a case in point. It was useless for the Administering Authority to attempt to justify the alienation of land by stating that it had been agreed to by the indigenous inhabitants, as only the chief of the tribe, who was an official of the Administering Authority, was "consulted" and the inhabitants were not even asked for their opinion. Recently the Administering Authority had used a new means of alienating land for the benefit of Europeans - the lease of land for ninety-nine years, which was substantially the same as alienation. The Trusteeship Council should recommend that the Administering Authority put an end to the alienation of the land of the indigenous inhabitants, restore alienated land and substantially reduce the duration of leases.

74. The special representative of the Administering Authority stated that there was little, if any, distinction between the position of the representatives of India and El Salvador to the effect that there should be no land alienated except when it was clearly in the public interest and the revised policy of the Administering Authority as stated in October 1954. There would be little alienation in future for agricultural purposes to individual Europeans, but some alienations must take place on a limited scale for the development of certain tracts, which would have important effects on the progress of the Africans but which could not be carried out without outside capital and skill and enterprise. The special representatives said that the criticisms which had been made of the method of consulting Africans about land alienation would no doubt ensure that no officer in the Administration would neglect his duty in that respect, although he did not believe that the consultations had been unsatisfactory in the past.

The special representative stated that the law had at all times set a maximum period of ninety-nine years for rights of occupancy, but for a time leases had been granted for a shorter period of thirty-three years. The proposals that the shorter period should be adopted for all leases would, in his view, prevent certain important developments of inconceivable effect on the development of the Territory from taking place.

The Meru case

75. The representative of India stated that it was his delegation's view that the Meru people still grieved over the loss of their land and their eviction and that if there had been no violence so far it was chiefly due to the restraint exercised by the Meru leaders and the Christian missionaries. He hoped that the Government would be able to effect a reconciliation and his delegation felt that the land must ultimately revert to the Meru and hoped that this would be achieved in a short time.

76. The representative of China shared the view of the Visiting Mission that the Meru land case should be settled with urgency and was pleased that the Administering Authority also agreed that the matter should be brought to a satisfactory solution as soon as possible. He urged that the Administering Authority not delay any further an equitable settlement of the grievance which had caused untold hardship to the three hundred families concerned.

77. The representative of Syria endorsed the view of the Visiting Mission that a final solution should be found to the Meru Land Case.

78. The representative of New Zealand noted with satisfaction that the Government was in the process of acquiring formerly alienated land for the settlement of Meru farmers and that it had set up a committee, which included an African to advise on the question. He was confident that the Government was fully aware of the importance of an early settlement with the Meru. He considered that in view of the fact that settlement of the question was now in progress and the Government engaged in delicate negotiations, the Council could best assist everybody by postponing definitive comment until a further report was available.

79. The representative of Haiti observed that up to the present the Meru tribe had not yet received any satisfaction.

80. The representative of El Salvador supported the observations and recommendations of the Visiting Mission concerning the Meru land problem. The Visiting Mission had stated that it could find no adequate solution to the problem, other than the return to the Meru of their land, but that if the Administering Authority were able to find another solution acceptable to the tribe, then it should endeavour to resolve the question along that line.

81. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the urgent and just claims of the Meru tribe for the return of their lands, from which they had been ousted, should not be treated with indifference. The Administering Authority should return the land illegally taken from the Meru tribe, and the Trusteeship Council should make the necessary recommendations.
82. The special representative of the Administering Authority considered that the correct interpretation of the Mission's views on the Meru land case was that the Mission had left it to the Tanganyika Government to decide what should be done. The Government of Tanganyika was taking action now and it would be a great pity if the hoped-for results were prejudiced by anything done or said by the Council.

Mining

83. The representative of China expressed keen interest in the development of mining industries in the Territory and noted that the potentialities of the oil and diamond enterprises were especially of vital importance.

Public finance

84. The representative of France remarked that the ordinary expenditures of the Territory had increased by 50 per cent between 1950 and 1953 and that the increase had been most marked in expenditure for the direct benefit of the African population.
85. The representative of New Zealand noted that the Administering Authority had steadily increased the revenue not only as a result of development but also by establishing more effective systems of taxation and it was notable that the contribution of the African by way of direct taxation had considerably increased. The Government's policy of increasing the financial responsibility of the Native Authorities and their more modern successors was to be highly commended.

The great bulk of the revenue, however, was still provided by non-Africans and this state of affairs must continue for some considerable time and it was important that this source of revenue should be safeguarded so that social and other services could be maintained and extended until the time came when African economic development had proceeded to the place where it could bear the greater portion of the cost.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

General

86. The representative of India was happy to note the progress made in the social field although much remained to be done and finance was insufficient. Of particular concern was the continuing gap between the majority of the Africans and other communities.

Question of racial discrimination

87. The representative of India considered that it was difficult to reconcile the fact that some hotels practised racial discrimination and that many Africans and Asians attributed to racial prejudice the existence of separate schools for the three races, separate housing, differences in salaries and accommodation, with the concept of a multi-racial society and good race relations. Discrimination in any form was most objectionable in a Trust Territory and it was the responsibility of the Government to root out the evil and build up a public opinion, particularly among the Europeans and Asians and to provide the necessary leadership. A general campaign might well be planned to educate the various communities about their responsibilities to each other in a multi-racial society. The representative of India also urged that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing special legislation to make the practice of discrimination a criminal offence.

88. The representative of China stated that whilst he had taken note of the explanations of the special representative and the Administering Authority on the subject of racial discrimination, he could not but stress once more the necessity for taking drastic measures to eradicate this evil.

89. The representative of Haiti stated that the adoption of a law would not make racial prejudice disappear but it was his profound conviction that a law would be of assistance in controlling the manifestations of racial discrimination. The Council should recommend the elimination of racial discrimination in the public sphere - in the Administration and in public establishments such as hotels, schools, hospitals etc.

90. The representative of Syria, while noting that racial discrimination was not recognized by law, considered that such discrimination should be expressly prohibited and every vestige of it should be eliminated. The existing de facto segregation was based on differences in the standard of living of the various sections of the population and the African masses could not continue to live in conditions which retarded their advancement.

91. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics believed that there was considerable evidence to prove that racial discrimination was practised in the Territory as for instance in connexion with salaries, hospitals, social security, health services and education. Since the Administering Authority had stated that it was struggling against discrimination he could not see why it did not enact legislation to combat it.

92. The special representative of the Administering Authority stated that there was no more racial discrimination in Tanganyika than there was in any other part of the world. These isolated acts of discrimination were most regrettable but he considered that to combat them by legal means, rather than to continue the policy, which seemed to be proving a success, of leading public opinion away from discrimination, would not improve the situation but would retard it.

He repeated that there was no racial discrimination within the present structure of the Civil Service. The only distinction was that of inducement pay which was the same in principle and idea as the expatriation pay recommended by the Council itself.

Status of women

93. The representative of China commended the Administering Authority on the steady improvement in the status of women but agreed with the comment of UNESCO that girls' education still demanded the closest attention of the Administering Authority which should make it the subject of a special study during the next few years.

Labour

94. The representative of India was happy to note the attempts made to establish fair working conditions for employees.

95. The representative of China was glad to note the steps taken by the Administering Authority to introduce trade unionism in the Territory and shared the hope expressed by the Visiting Mission that the activities of the Trade Union Officer would be reinforced, that steps would be taken to invite assistance from experienced trade union leaders from abroad and that Africans would be sent for training in trade unions principles and methods to other countries.

Urban housing

96. The representative of India was happy to note the progress made in urban housing.

97. The representative of China stated that the urban housing scheme had proved beneficial to the city population. While he was particularly gratified to learn of the establishment of the African urban housing loan fund, it was regrettable that hardly any intending house owners had made use of it and he hoped that after the Administration's investigation, steps would be taken to remove the causes of such hesitancy. He also looked forward to the adoption of similar schemes for rural housing.

98. The representative of New Zealand stated that it was satisfactory to note that in Dar-es-Salaam new types of houses at a cost within the means of an African worker were being developed and hoped that more attention would be devoted to rural housing, particularly by encouragement to native authorities and local authorities.

Medical and health services

99. The representative of India was happy to note the progress made in increasing the medical and health services of the Territory.

100. The representative of China noted with satisfaction the advances made in the medical and health services and commended the observations and suggestions of WHO to the attention of the Administering Authority.

101. The representative of New Zealand considered that the Administering Authority had maintained steady progress in the field of public health and that it had increased its financial allocations by spectacular amounts. Major steps were being taken towards the training of medical staff, an essential feature of any progress, and the encouragement of greater participation by local authorities in the control and development of health services was beginning to show results. It was satisfactory to note that the development of a rural dispensary system had now reached a total of 474 dispensaries maintained by local authorities. Thus the Administration appeared to be maintaining the public health programme actively and up to the limit of available finance. The Council would also wish to note the very substantial contribution made by the missions.

102. The representative of Australia noted that substantial advances had been made in the medical field, including the construction of hospitals, the expansion of medical facilities and of medical research, and of medical training, and the energetic efforts made to combat such diseases as malaria, yaws and sleeping sickness.

103. The special representative of the Administering Authority agreed that there were not enough African doctors in the Territory but stated that since it took eight years to train a doctor, progress was bound to be slow. There were medical students in training and it was hoped that there would be more each year.

Corporal punishment

104. The representative of Syria urged that corporal punishment being contrary to principles of justice should be completely abolished.

105. The representative of New Zealand agreed with the observations of the Visiting Mission concerning corporal punishment. He was pleased to note the enactment of legislation to reduce the number of offences for which the punishment might be awarded and hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to pursue the policy of leading public opinion to accept complete abolition of the punishment. The best example could be given to public opinion by the abolition of the punishment as a penalty that might be awarded by the High Court and its subordinate courts.

106. The representative of El Salvador most warmly supported the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that corporal punishment should be immediately abolished in the Territory.

107. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics believed that the United Nations could not allow corporal punishment to be retained in any Trust Territory and the Council should adopt a recommendation categorically demanding its abolition by the Administering Authority.

108. The special representative of the Administering Authority stated that the views of the Administering Authority concerned corporal punishment had so often been stated that there was no need to repeat them.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General educational policy

109. The representative of India urged that the Government should review the educational system in order to have a unified pattern for all, regardless of race.

110. The representative of China was happy to note the progress made in nearly all branches of education, expressed agreement with the comments of UNESCO in this field, and commended them to the consideration of the Administering Authority.

111. The representative of Syria considered that the existence of separate schools for each of the three racial groups was quite unjustified, particularly at the secondary level.

112. The representative of New Zealand believed that the Administering Authority had advanced sound arguments in favour of gradual development towards unification of the educational structure from the top downwards. Until there was less disparity between the curricula and conditions of the African and European primary schools, it would be educationally wasteful to unify them, not to mention the difficulties posed by such problems as the language of instruction. However, he was glad to note the intention that the new Technical Institute at Dar es Salaam would be inter-racial.

113. The representative of Australia considered that encouraging progress had been reported in the field of education, which was reflected in the notable expansion of public expenditure and in increased facilities and staff.

114. The representative of El Salvador considered that the educational structure should be unified. It should be possible to unify secondary education and to establish a single school system so as to combat the separation and division of the various communities.

115. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics could not agree that racial considerations must be taken into account in making educational plans for the Territory. There should be schools giving instruction in all the languages of the children's countries of origin. This would be a fair system based on respect for the principle of equality of nationalities.

116. The special representative of the Administering Authority noted the criticisms levelled at the Administering Authority because of the segregation of races in the Territory's educational system, although UNESCO had agreed that such segregation was understandable at present. He stated that apart from the difficulty of language and the need to teach younger students in the language used in their homes, it was also desirable that they should be taught in an environment similar to their home environment. Further, there were financial problems which would not be easy to solve if there were unification; Europeans and Asians paid fairly high school taxes at present, whereas the African paid only a token sum. It was, however, the Government's policy to bring about unification of the school system starting at the top.

African education and its development

117. The representative of India was happy to note the progress made in African education although much remained to be done and finance was insufficient.

118. The representative of Syria considered that the number of secondary schools was insufficient and that admission to the University College of Makerere was difficult. The number of secondary schools should be increased, a university education should be established within the Territory and the system of scholarships should be increased.

119. The representative of New Zealand considered encouraging the progress in the Ten-Year Plan, the progressive increase in educational expenditure, the increase in the establishment of women education officers and the establishment of the Natural Resources School at Tengeru. He also commended the intention of the Administering Authority to place emphasis in the next educational plan on the expansion of middle and secondary schools and was confident that the Administering Authority would continue to make special efforts to increase the proportion of girls enrolled and, within the financial limitations, to continue to concentrate on the training of teachers. He further noted the commendable vision of the Administration in beginning to plan for the location of university facilities in the Territory.

120. The representative of Australia noted the substantial increase in the number of primary and middle schools and in the pupils attending them. Noting the fact that the teaching staff for middle and secondary schools had not increased, but that an increasing number of teachers were being trained, he expressed the hope that increases in enrolments in secondary and industrial and vocational schools might prove possible in the near future.

121. The representative of El Salvador noted that the possibility of the establishment of a university in Tanganyika was not a new suggestion to the Administering Authority. It was difficult for students to enter Makerere College, Uganda, since there were entry quotas which governed attendance at any given time. When such quotas were filled, a capable student might be denied entrance and fail to obtain higher education. This situation would not prevail if Tanganyika had its own university.

122. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted that in spite of the recommendations of the Council, fees were payable in the Territory for primary education, even in state-owned schools. He believed the Council should reiterate its thirteenth session recommendation concerning the provision of free primary education and should further recommend that the Administering Authority increase its allocations for general educational purposes.

123. The special representative of the Administering Authority appreciated the criticisms made concerning the education of girls and stated that they might help the Administering Authority to overcome the opposition to female education which still remained in the Territory. The position had improved, however, but the handicap was the lack of teachers. At African secondary schools for girls, the majority of teaching staff still had to be European which was satisfactory except that it increased the cost. This would no doubt remedy itself in time.

The special representative denied that there was a quota system for students to Makerere College. Under the Ten-Year Plan, 200 Tanganyika students should have been at Makerere by 1956. At the present, there were 112 there and 50 more were due to go. Therefore it appeared that the target figure would not

be reached. The Government appreciated, however, that there would be a need for a university in the Territory and was now studying plans towards that end.

As for the future, the next education plan to commence in 1956 was under consideration and probably emphasis would be put on middle and secondary schools.

Adult and mass education

124. The representative of New Zealand was impressed by the efficient development of public information media and the encouragement given to Swahili and other indigenous newspapers. The East African Literature Bureau had provided valuable material; and the use of radio broadcasting for the dissemination of educational programmes and the appointment of an African as second Education Officer in respect of the service was to be welcomed. The Council should encourage the Administering Authority to continue and extend these activities. He also felt that the proceedings of the Legislative Council and other organs might be broadcast to the people.
